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PROGRESS OF DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT:

The present study intends to analyze the performance and growth of cooperative credit sector in the state Haryana. For the above mentioned purpose evaluation of some important factors such as capital, deposits, borrowings, profits, working capital, loans advanced, cost of management etc. are examined. The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data was collected by personally visiting the bank officials at district level whereas books, published annual reports of DCCBs, journals, statistical abstracts, audit reports were the main source to collect secondary data. The period of study is ten years from 2005-06 to 2014-15. Co-operative sector consist immense potential to deliver financial services in areas where both the state and private sector have failed.

KEYWORDS: Co-operative credit sector, Haryana, Progress of DCCBs, Financial services.

INTRODUCTION

Co-operative institutions exist all over the world providing essential financial services which would otherwise be unattainable to the ground level credit seekers. Co-operatives are the most successful community based economic democracies in the world.

The co-operative in India owes its origin to agriculture and allied sectors. In 1904, the first Co-operative Credit Societies Act was enacted. After India attained independence, co-operative assumed a great significance in poverty removal and socio-economic growth. This institution has significantly contributed to different aspects of national life in last 100 years.

In 1954, The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee report recommended an integrated approach and emphasized the need for viable credit co-operative societies by expanding their area of operation, encouraging rural savings and diversifying business.

The co-operative has been operating in various areas of the economy since then and have achieved success but it has yet to make its impact feel on the economies of a large number of people. The failure of co-operative in the country is mainly attributable to dormant membership and lack of active participation of members in co-operatives management, monetary overdues, over dependence on government assistance, lack of professional management which proved harmful to the growth.

The co-operative structure in India consists of different constituents. At the bottom of this structure are the primary societies which render various types of services. Of this large number about 80% is concerned with agriculture. Most of these societies about 60% deal with credit only. They prefer various functions and can be divided into two groups on functional basis:

1. Credit Societies
2. Non-credit Societies

Each of these groups can be divided as:

1. Agricultural Societies and
2. Non-agricultural Societies

Agricultural societies both credit and non-credit are found in rural areas and non-agricultural societies both credit and non-credit are found in urban areas.

Co-operative banking sector in Haryana works through Apex bank, Central co-operative banks, and Primary co-operative credit and service societies. The complete structure can be broadly divided as:

- Short term and medium term credit
- Long term credit

Short term and medium term credit is provided by a three tier structure consisting of primary co-operative credit and service societies (MINI Bank) of Patwar circle, central co-operative banks at district level and Haryana State Co-operative Apex Bank (HARCO) at the state level. The long term loans are provided by a two tier structure having primary co-operative agriculture and rural development bank at Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil level and HSCLD (Haryana State Co-operative Land Development Bank) at the state level.

Performance of District Central Co-operative Banks In Haryana (at a glance)

Haryana is one of the wealthiest states of India and has the 3rd highest per capita income. The state is one of the most economically developed regions in South Asia and its agricultural and manufacturing industries have experienced sustained growth since 1970s. After being carved out from state Punjab in 1966, Haryana Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 was enacted to provide a unified statute applicable to all types of co-operative societies in the state. With the enactment of this act, the cooperative movement in the state would prove to be the most effective to eradicate poverty and progressive to carry out new welfare schemes. The cooperative movement in Haryana has travelled a long way since its inception.

The Haryana State Cooperation Apex Bank Ltd. Occupies vital position in state's economy and has been financing farmers, rural artisans, agricultural laborers, entrepreneurs for the last 47 years and has been preparing development action plans in accordance of guidelines issued by NABARD.

District Central Co-operative Banks

There are 19 district central co-operative banks in Haryana whose primary objective is to provide for the credit requirements of primary credit societies. The DCCBs as the name suggests has an area of operation covering a single district. The co-operative credit structure in state can be divided into 3 broad categories. HARCO Bank at state level having 13 branches and 2 extension centers and 19 cooperative at district level with their 600+ branches catering financial needs of 31.26 lakh members who are mostly from rural areas.

In any district, the banking system comprise commercial banks, regional rural banks, cooperation banks and other agencies like SFC, MFIs, Non formal credit Institutions and Non-banking credit Agencies. With available resources and unique strengths of the DCCBs, a market needs to be developed which is appropriate, adequate and profitable. The progress of DCCBs can be seen from the table given below:

Table (A): The Progress of District Central Co-operative Banks in Haryana

Years/ Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No. of Banks	19 (100)	19 (100)	19(100)	19 (100)	19 (100)	19 (100)	19 (100)	19 (100)	19 (100)	19 (100)
Branches including H.O.	385 (100)	411 (106.75)	556 (144.41)	608 (157.92)	594 (154.28)	618 (160.51)	616 (160)	621 (161.29)	622 (161.55)	621 (161.29)
Members	25,628 (100)	31,592 (123.27)	33,376 (130.23)	40,908 (159.62)	40,616 (158.48)	42,690 (166.57)	37,761 (147.34)	39,275 (153.25)	40,134 (156.60)	52,854 (206.23)
Of which co-op societies	10,289 (100)	9,481 (92.14)	9,394 (91.30)	9,279 (90.18)	8,988 (87.35)	9,343 (90.80)	9,050 (87.95)	9,633 (93.67)	9,888 (96.10)	18,509 (179.89)
Of which individual	15,339 (100)	22,111 (144.14)	23,982 (156.34)	31,629 (206.19)	31,628 (206.19)	33,347 (217.40)	28,711 (187.17)	29,642 (193.24)	30,246 (197.18)	8,935 (58.25)
Share Capital	22,509 (100)	24,426 (108.51)	42,501 (188.81)	25,361 (112.67)	24,494 (108.81)	29,541 (131.24)	32,372 (143.81)	37,325 (165.82)	40,010 (177.75)	2,42,342 (1076.6)
Of which govt.	4,099 (100)	4,334 (105.73)	5,540 (135.15)	4,398 (107.29)	4,271 (104.19)	3,219 (78.53)	3,721 (90.77)	3,769 (91.94)	14,322 (349.40)	3,769 (91.94)
Owned Funds	53,206 (100)	57,694 (108.43)	83,048 (156.08)	64,215 (120.69)	62,143 (116.79)	76,175 (143.16)	80,200 (150.73)	91,335 (171.66)	97,050 (182.40)	3,16,962 (595.72)
Deposits	2,78,630 (100)	2,93,650 (105.39)	3,30,438 (118.59)	3,77,860 (135.61)	3,69,813 (132.72)	4,93,488 (177.11)	5,33,122 (191.33)	5,49,271 (197.13)	5,72,377 (205.42)	5,93,859 (213.13)
Working Capital	5,90,842 (100)	6,43,254 (108.87)	7,33,738 (124.18)	8,09,371 (136.98)	7,89,082 (133.55)	9,25,669 (156.66)	10,19,098 (172.48)	11,10,548 (187.96)	11,65,581 (197.27)	13,39,323 (226.68)

(Source: Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation & Registrar of Co-operative Societies Haryana State, Panchkula)

See Table: The above table shows the progress of DCCBs in Haryana during the ten years study period from 2005-2015. For the evaluation purpose ten points are considered. The table concludes that

- ✦ The no. of DCCBs remained unchanged in Haryana during ten years study period.
- ✦ The number of branches increased during the period from 385 in 2005 to 621 in 2015.
- ✦ Total number of members of DCCBs also shows increasing trend during period from 100% to 206.23%.
- ✦ Amount of share capital of DCCBs shows that increase in share capital is up to 179.89 percent in 2015.
- ✦ It is interesting to note that the share of government occupied capital decreased from 100% to 91.94% in year 2015.
- ✦ The progress of owned funds can be seen from table which is 100% in base year but increased up to 595.72% in 2015.
- ✦ The growth seen from the table in the deposits from 100% to 213.13% in 2014-15 year.
- ✦ The working capital figures also show the growth of 126.68 percent during the ten years time period.

REVIEW OF LITERTURE

Singh and Singh (2006) studied the fund management in district central co-operative banks in Punjab with specific reference to the analysis of financial margin. It was noted that a higher proportion of owned funds and recovery concerns has resulted in the increased margin of DCCBs and thus has a large stock of NPAs. Dutta and Basak (2008) suggested that co-operative banks should improve their recovery performance, adopt new system of computerized monitoring of loans, implement proper prudential norms and organize regular workshops to sustain in the competitive banking environment. Bhaskaran and Josh (2000) concluded that the recovery of co-operative credit institutions continued to be unsatisfactory which contributed to the growth of NPAs even after the introduction of prudential regulations.

A study undertaken on Co-operative Finance and Taxation (1995) by Robert c. Rathlone provides an overview of co-operative finance and the characteristics of agricultural co-operatives that make their financial

and taxation needs unique. Subrahmanyam (1999) while examining reforms in the co-operative credit sector, he not only delves into the positive and negative effects of the policy reforms but also suggests some new steps that need to initiate to truly restructure and bolster that co-operative credit sector in the country.

A study on 'Role of Co-operatives in agricultural financing: a case study of Basti district, UP' published in Indian Co-operative Review 1990 vol.28 discussed that the services rendered by co-operatives economy in rural areas, especially in the poorer sections of society by mobilizing finance to the agriculture sector. It was concluded in study that co-operative societies are very much accessible to farmers seeking credit facilities. Singh (1977) in his study examined the working result, financial position, organization and management of co-operative agro-processing industries in Haryana. He concluded that there is lack of co-operative education and too much of state government interference in operations of co-operative societies are factor of concern. C.R.Reddy has conducted a survey on 'Working of the Primary co-operative agricultural development banks. He expressed the view that linking of credit with marketing of crops is an essential ingredient in supervision and follow up action. It safeguards against over dues.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To take the review of Co-operative Banking in India.
- To know the major trends and changes in the banking operations of Co-operative banks in Haryana.
- To study the published financial statements of District Central Co-operative Banks in Haryana.
- To make a study of the performance of DCCBs in Haryana.
- To find out the factors of effecting profitability of DCCBs in Haryana.
- To make suitable suggestions for improvement in performance of District Central Co-operative Banks in Haryana.

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is based on certain assumptions which are as follows:

- The organization and management of DCCBs in Haryana is active.
- The DCCBs have made satisfactory progress during the years of inception of Co-operative act.
- There are some genuine difficulties faced by DCCBs in operating function due to external environment factors.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is undertaken to examine performance of DCCBs in Haryana state. The study is mainly based on secondary data as well as primary data. Primary data was collected by personally visiting the bank branches where as secondary data was mainly collected from National Federation by State Co-operative Banks Ltd. (NFSCOB) annual reports, RBI bulletin, HARCOBANK site reports, papers and other published sources, journals and books related to co-operative sector. Data was collected for period of ten years from 2005-06 to 2014-15.

SCOPE & LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Co-operative sector is vast in nature in which only Haryana state is selected for performance evaluation. The study deals with the work done by DCCBs in their area of operation in Haryana. The detailed study covers only ten years 2005-06 to 2014-15. The functioning of DCCBs becomes the universe of the study but the results cannot be generalized to the other state cooperative sector progress as the study has its own limitations due to limited time period and limited access to all the data records of concerned banks. The performance is also evaluated on certain limited factors like nature of capital, deposits, loans, borrowings, profits, cost of management etc. from the published records of DCCBs and the scope of their research work is restricted only to the study of various aspects mentioned in the objectives. For data and information researcher depends only on selected available sources.

DATA ANALYSIS

The progress of District Central Co-operative Banks in Haryana can be analyzed from the following figures:

Table No.1: Number of District Central Co-operative Banks in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	No.'s
1	2005-06	19
2	2006-07	19
3	2007-08	19
4	2008-09	19
5	2009-10	19
6	2010-11	19
7	2011-12	19
8	2012-13	19
9	2013-14	19
10	2014-15	19

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 1 shows data about the total number of district central co-operative banks in particular years in Haryana. It is concluded from data that the total number of DCCBs remained unchanged throughout the 10 years study period from 2005-06 to 2014-15.

Table No. 2: Number of Branches of DCCBs including Head Office

Sr. No.	Year	No's	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	385	100
2	2006-07	411	106.75
3	2007-08	556	144.41
4	2008-09	608	157.92
5	2009-10	594	154.28
6	2010-11	618	160.51
7	2011-12	616	160
8	2012-13	621	161.29
9	2013-14	622	161.55
10	2014-15	621	161.29

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 2 shows data of total number of branches of DCCBs in Haryana including head offices. It is analyzed that there is a gradual and steady increase in numbers from base year to 2014-15 and there is an increase of 136% during the study period of 10 years.

Table No. 3: Total Number of Members of DCCBs

Sr. No.	Year	No's	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	25,628	100
2	2006-07	31,592	123.27
3	2007-08	33,376	130.23
4	2008-09	40,908	159.62
5	2009-10	40,616	158.48
6	2010-11	42,690	166.57
7	2011-12	37,761	147.34
8	2012-13	39,275	153.25
9	2013-14	40,134	156.60
10	2014-15	52,854	206.23

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 3 shows data of total members of DCCBs including co-operative societies and individual membership. The number of members increased upto 206.23% till year 2014-15. The percent of increase during the ten year study period is 106.23%.

Table No. 4: Share Capital of District Central Co-operative Banks in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	22,509	100
2	2006-07	24,426	108.51
3	2007-08	42,501	188.81
4	2008-09	25,361	112.67
5	2009-10	24,494	108.81
6	2010-11	29,541	131.24
7	2011-12	32,372	143.81
8	2012-13	37,325	165.82
9	2013-14	40,010	177.75
10	2014-15	2,42,342	1076.64

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 4 presents data of total share capital of 19 DCCBs in Haryana. It is evident from the table that the share capital was Rs. 22,509 lakh in 2005-06 base year and increased up to Rs. 2,42,342 lakh till 2014-15. It is concluded that the total increase in share capital of DCCBs during the 10 year study period is 976.64 percent.

Table No. 5: Share Capital of District Central Co-operative Banks Occupied by State Government

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	4099	100
2	2006-07	4334	105.73
3	2007-08	5540	135.15
4	2008-09	4398	107.29
5	2009-10	4271	104.19
6	2010-11	3219	78.53
7	2011-12	3721	90.77
8	2012-13	3769	91.94
9	2013-14	14322	349.40
10	2014-15	3769	91.94

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: State Government occupies the part of share capital of DCCBs. The above table shows the data about the occupied share capital of DCCBs by state government of Haryana. In the year 2005-06 the gov. undertakes Rs. 4099 lakh which decreased to Rs. 3769 lakh in the year 2014-15. The conclusion drawn from the table that government's share was decreased during the ten year by more than 8 percent.

Table No. 6: Owned Funds of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	53,206	100
2	2006-07	57,694	108.43
3	2007-08	83,048	156.08
4	2008-09	64,215	120.69
5	2009-10	62,143	116.79
6	2010-11	76,175	143.16
7	2011-12	80,200	150.73
8	2012-13	91,335	171.66
9	2013-14	97,050	182.40
10	2014-15	3,16,962	595.72

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 6 mentions the figures about the owned funds of DCCBs. In the year 2005-06 the owned funds of DCCBs were Rs. 53206 lakh which rose upto 316962 lakh in year 2014-15. It is evident that there is a highly impressive increase in funds by 495.72 % during the study period of DCCBs in Haryana.

Table No. 7: Deposits with DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	2,78,630	100
2	2006-07	2,93,650	105.39
3	2007-08	3,30,438	118.59
4	2008-09	3,77,860	135.61
5	2009-10	3,69,813	132.72
6	2010-11	4,93,488	177.11
7	2011-12	5,33,122	191.33
8	2012-13	5,49,271	197.13
9	2013-14	5,72,377	205.42
10	2014-15	5,93,859	213.13

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Deposits are considered the one very important part of any banking institution. In DCCBs as the data shown in table 7, the deposits were Rs. 278630 lakh in base year 2005-06 and increased up to Rs. 593859 lakh which is an increase of 113.13 %. There is a noticeable increase in deposits of DCCBs in Haryana during the study period.

Table No. 8: Borrowings of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	2,20,501	100
2	2006-07	2,57,549	116.80
3	2007-08	3,00,095	136.09
4	2008-09	2,72,545	123.60
5	2009-10	2,63,780	119.62
6	2010-11	3,36,725	152.70
7	2011-12	4,01,152	181.92
8	2012-13	6,92,841	314.21
9	2013-14	7,19,029	326.08
10	2014-15	5,56,942	252.58

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: In table 8, the data about borrowing outstanding of DCCBs is displayed. It is evident from the table data that borrowings were Rs. 220501 lakh in 2005-06 rose up to Rs. 556942 lakh in 2014-15. There is an increase of 152.58 percent in borrowings during the complete study period.

Table No. 9: Working Capital of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	5,90,842	100
2	2006-07	6,43,254	108.87
3	2007-08	7,33,738	124.18
4	2008-09	8,09,371	136.98
5	2009-10	7,89,082	133.55
6	2010-11	9,25,669	156.66
7	2011-12	10,19,098	172.48
8	2012-13	11,10,548	187.96
9	2013-14	11,65,581	197.27
10	2014-15	13,39,323	226.68

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 9, working capital of DCCBs is covered. The figures show that the position of working capital in the base year 2005-06 was Rs. 590842 lakh which continuously increased upto Rs. 1339323 lakh in year 2014-15. It is concluded that the increase percentage of working capital during study period is 126.68.

Table No. 10: Cost of Management of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	12,949	100
2	2006-07	17,642	136.40
3	2007-08	20,535	158.58
4	2008-09	30,381	234.62
5	2009-10	30,068	232.20
6	2010-11	35,343	272.93
7	2011-12	37,622	290.53
8	2012-13	49,052	378.80
9	2013-14	51,878	400.63
10	2014-15	46,917	362.32

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: The above table shows the data of cost of management in DCCBs. The amount of total cost of management was Rs. 12949 lakh which rose upto Rs.46917 lakh in year 2014-15. It is clearly found from the data that cost of management of DCCBs in Haryana has shown an increasing trend throughout the 10 year study period and increased by 262.32 percent.

Table No. 11: Loans Advanced by DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	5,34,382	100
2	2006-07	5,41,062	101.25
3	2007-08	6,15,232	115.12
4	2008-09	4,55,757	85.28
5	2009-10	4,42,232	82.75
6	2010-11	6,69,989	125.37
7	2011-12	8,02,857	150.24
8	2012-13	9,30,106	174.05
9	2013-14	9,87,172	184.73
10	2014-15	10,68,613	199.97

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: The data about loans advanced by DCCBs during the ten years is distributed in table 11. The data tells that the amount of loan advanced in base year is Rs. 534382 lakh and increased upto Rs. 1068613 lakh in year 2014-15. The conclusion drawn from the table is that the loans advanced by DCCBs during ten years have shown progressive trends. The total increase during study period is 99.97 percent.

Table No. 12: Loans Outstanding of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	4,53,998	100
2	2006-07	5,04,316	111.08
3	2007-08	5,52,548	121.70
4	2008-09	5,33,688	117.55
5	2009-10	4,87,097	107.29
6	2010-11	6,45,651	142.21
7	2011-12	7,33,269	161.51
8	2012-13	8,16,341	179.81
9	2013-14	8,64,897	190.50
10	2014-15	9,84,490	216.84

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Loans outstanding of DCCBs during the year 2005-06 to 2014-15 are shown in table 12. It is evident from the table that the loans outstanding were Rs. 453998 lakh in year 2005-06 which increased upto Rs. 984490 lakh in final year. The table concludes that the outstanding loans have increased by 116.84 percent during the study period.

Table No. 13: Recovery of Loans of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	4,95,996	100
2	2006-07	4,98,428	100.49
3	2007-08	5,70,053	114.93
4	2008-09	4,24,473	85.02
5	2009-10	4,06,828	82.02
6	2010-11	4,84,980	97.77
7	2011-12	5,77,052	116.34
8	2012-13	7,37,696	148.73
9	2013-14	7,64,732	154.18
10	2014-15	9,22,647	186.01

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 13 presents figures of loan amount which are recovered from 2005-06 to 2014-15. It is evident from the data that recovery amount which was Rs. 495996 lakh in base year rose upto Rs. 922647 lakh in year 2014-15. There is an increase in the recovered loan amount during study period is 86.01 percent.

Table No. 14: Number of DCCBs in profits in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	No.'s
1	2005-06	13
2	2006-07	13
3	2007-08	13
4	2008-09	13
5	2009-10	12
6	2010-11	13
7	2011-12	13
8	2012-13	13
9	2013-14	13
10	2014-15	5

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Table 13 shows the numbers of DCCBs which are in profits during the study period. The base year 2005-06 the number of profit making DCCBs was 13 which decreased to only 5 in year 2014-15. The study concludes that the number of profit earning DCCBs in Haryana has decreased drastically up to last year of study.

Table No. 15: Amount of profits of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	4350	100
2	2006-07	1157	26.59
3	2007-08	1376	31.63
4	2008-09	3126	71.86
5	2009-10	2993	68.80
6	2010-11	1229	28.25
7	2011-12	1069	24.57
8	2012-13	7727	177.63
9	2013-14	2267	52.11
10	2014-15	1012	23.26

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: Amount of profits of DCCBs in the period 2005-06 to 2014-15 is shown in table 15. The data shows that the amount of profits was Rs. 4350 lakh in base year decreased to Rs. 1012 lakh in year 2014-15. The conclusion drawn from table is that the profits are declining during ten years and decreased by 76.74%.

Table No. 16: Amount of Loss of DCCBs in Haryana

Sr. No.	Year	Rs. (In Lakhs)	Increase/Decrease (In percentage)
1	2005-06	426	100
2	2006-07	2508	588.73
3	2007-08	2523	592.25
4	2008-09	1128	264.78
5	2009-10	1128	264.78
6	2010-11	4752	1115.49
7	2011-12	4735	1111.50
8	2012-13	4799	1126.52
9	2013-14	4445	1043.42
10	2014-15	6175	1449.53

Source: NAFSCOB Reports, Base Year: 2005-06

Interpretation: The amount of loss is shown in table 16. It shows that the loss amount of Rs. 426 lakh in base year increased upto Rs.6175 lakh in year 2014-15. It is concluded from the table that the loss amount of DCCBs in Haryana is continuously in increasing trend and increased immensely in study period of ten year.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The present study is undertaken to evaluate the performance and analyze the progress of co-operative credit sector in Haryana for a time period of ten years.

It is widely proven that co-operative credit system in India has the capacity and potential to neutralize the adverse effects emerging from globalization process.

In Haryana, co-operative credit sector at all levels has emerged as giant player in financial sector after the economic liberalization under new economic environment has taken place and played responsible role in rural areas. The district central cooperative banks in the state are setting benchmarks in growth of share capital, number of branches, membership, working capital which is a sign of positive increase in growth of DCCBs and increase in amount of loans advanced shows the growth in credit distribution. But the decrease in profit earning

units, amount of profits and government occupied share capital and continuous increase in loss amount is a grave cause of concern.

It is suggested that when state government is committed to co-operative development and co-operatives inherent potential to tackle problem of poverty alleviation, the biased treatment of this sector should be stopped and maximum potential of co-operative should explore to maximum limit to deliver services in areas and to promote financial inclusion goal where other state and private sector have failed.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion drawn according to the objectives of the study shows that during 10 years of study all the district central cooperative banks shows progressive trend positively in total membership growth, increase in owned funds and share capital, loans advanced and working capital but the concerned areas are a downfall in state government occupied share capital, a decreasing trend in profits in the most recent past. Growth in number of offices and branches should be key point to reach to the last needy person and mark a major change in Indian rural area financial inclusion efforts.

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