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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

INTRODUCTION :-

Cooperative sector has been emerged as the most significant sector of our Indian economy. The cooperative movement which has initially started in 1904 in the sphere of credit has known spread to most of all insurance, transportation, housing and others. Perhaps that is the reason for which economic plans and policy statement of our country has assigned the key role in public contribution of essential goods actually this is a form of business organization of weaker section or poor who individually unable to stand on his own feet. By forming this form of organization we emphasize the idea of a voluntary association of those weak individuals for the achievement of common good.

EVOLUTION OF COOPERATIVE BANKING

As a result of effective steps taken by the government and the Reserve Bank of India the cooperative banking system in India made tremendous progress after independence. The cooperative credit which has only 3% of the total rural credit in 1951-52, rose 15.5% in 1961-62.

and to 22.7% in 1970-71. The total amount of short term credit granted by the co-operative increased from Rs 23 crore in 1951-52 to Rs 203 crore in 1961-62 and further to Rs 1425 crores in 1979-1980. Thus during the period about two decades (That is 1950-61) to 1979-80 the short term and medium term loans increased by more than several times.

- The cooperative banks / credit institutions constitutes the second segment of Indian banking system, comprising of about 14% of the total banking sectors asset March 2007.
- Bulk of the cooperative banks operate in the rural regions with the rural cooperative banks accounting for 67% of the total asset and 67% of the total branches of all the cooperative banks.
- share of rural cooperative in total institutional credit was 62% in 1992-93, 34% in 2002-03 and 53% in 2006-07.
- cooperative banks have an impressive of Network of outlets for institutional credit in India, particularly in rural India.
- cooperative banks [both rural and urban] cater two small and marginal clients.

→ In March 2017, There were 97,224 PACs in Rural India against 30,393 branches of commercial banks [more than three times of the outlet of the cooperative banks]

→ In March 2017, There were 102 saving accounts and 113 cooperative banks the Members Per 1000 rural in India.

→ financial health of the cooperative credit Institutions. particularly the rural it's combined role as dominant share holders, Manager, regulatory supervisor and auditor, further the precise of demarcation of the powers between the two regulators is am biguous.