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NON-PERFORMING ASSETS: A STUDY OF THE KANGRA CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK LTD., DHARAMSHALA

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ABSTRACT

The Cooperative banks in India started almost 100 years ago. Cooperative banks in India have come a long way since the enactment of the Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies Act in 1904. It is an important instrument of banking access to the rural masses and is a vehicle for a democratization of the Indian Financial System. Cooperative banks mobilize deposits and purvey agricultural and rural credit with a wider outreach and act as facilitators for the upliftment of the weaker sections, particularly carrying out of the subsidy programmes for the poor. They are providing timely assistance to rural peoples by way of giving loans and other amenities to the agriculturist. But any default in repayment of the loan will affect operational efficiency and financial health of the bank. The present study is on Non-Performing Assets: A Study of Kangra Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Dharamshala over the period of five years (2011-12 to 2015-16). The study is based on the secondary data. The collected data is analyzed using ratios analysis, trend analysis, mean, standard deviation, the coefficient of variance, and correlation. The aim of study is to evaluate the performance of the Kangra Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Dharamshala with reference to the problem of Non-Performing Assets.

KEYWORDS

co-operative banks, non-performing assets, ratios, standard deviation, and correlation.

INTRODUCTION

Cooperative banks play an important role in the economic development of the country. India is basically an agricultural economy in which majority of the population lives in rural areas. So, the growth of agriculture and poverty alleviation is main objectives of every co-operative bank. Through cooperative banks, it is possible to expand the last man in a village. They provide agricultural loans at the low-interest rate and thus give them relief from the borrowers' clutches. But, the main problem is recovery management, which affects operational efficiency and financial health of the bank. Non-recovered loans, which are called non-performing assets, are primarily a great headache for cooperative banks in rural areas. Non-performing assets for co-operative banks in India is one of the most important concerns. A high level of non-performing assets suggests the high probability of a large number of credit defaults affecting the banking sector's profits. The non-performing assets advancement involves the necessity of provisions, which reduce the overall profitability position of the banks and affect the financial health also. Nowadays, non-performing assets are one of the major and problematic issues, which require higher attention. So, to keep a popular picture about how to manage non-performing assets by cooperative banks, we have done a study by mentioning a famous Central Co-operative Bank.

REASONS OF NPA

- Defaulter friendly legal system
- Use of Banks as an instrument of Public Policy.
- Intentional Misuse of Settlement Policy of RBI
- Economic Slowdown.
- Lack of Proper Payment Culture.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Non-performing assets are those that are not giving revenue for long periods. The bank will always face the problem of non-performing assets because of poor recovery management of advances granted by the bank and some other reasons such as adopting a poor recovery strategy so when the loan is not recovered by effectively and efficiently that balance amount will become the non-performing assets to the bank it may create some big problem to the bank's financial health. Thus, this study focuses on the Non-Performing Assets Management of The Kangra Central Co-operative Bank Limited Dharamshala functioning in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Fulbag Singh and Balwinder Singh (2006) examined the funds management in the Central Co-operative Banks in Punjab. They observed that higher proportion of own funds in the working funds of the bank and the concerned shown by the bank in the timely recovery of loans resulted in an increased monetary boundary of the central co-operative banks in Punjab. They concluded that less dependence on the new outside resources helped these banks in increasing their financial margin.

Lakshmanan and Dharmendran (2007) analyzed the impact of non-performing assets on performance variables in Chennai Central Co-operative Bank. They examined performance variables such as net profit, investment, legal expenses and spread. They observed that the results of NPAs on all the above performance variables were negative and insignificant at 5 percent level in all the equation. They concluded that the effective management of NPAs is essential to strengthen the financial position of the bank.

Mayilsamy (2007) observed that the banks have to evolve recovery strategies and plan for recovery management. He concluded that if they fail to improve the recovery, the huge burden of NPAs is really breaking the backbone of the short term co-operative credit structure in India.

Chander and Chandel (2010) analyzed the Financial Viability and Performance Evaluation of Co-Operative Credit Institutions in Haryana (India) and found the poor performance of the bank on capital adequacy, liquidity, earning quality and the management efficiency parameters

Singh (2016) conducted a study to measure the non-performing assets of the commercial banks of India and also studied the recovery system of NPA by the banks. It was concluded in the study that high level of nonperforming assets leads to high level of credit defaults and affect the profitability of the banks and also the

value of the firm get decreases. The financial position of the banks can be improved by reducing the amount of NPA in the banks. Nonperforming assets not only affect the profitability but also the liquidity of the banks and the asset quality of the banks and creates problem to the survival of the banks.

Dr. Ashok Kumar Gupta, Priyanka Gautam, (2017) analyze the sources and deployment of funds of PNB, examine the trend of NPA in PNB and investigate the impact of NPAs on profitability of PNB. The study concluded that the level of NPAs both gross and net is increasing trend. It also concluded that there is a negative relationship between Net profits and NPA of PNB. This is because of mismanagement and wrong choice of client. To improve the efficiency and profitability, the NPA has to be reduced further.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to analysis the performance of the Non-Performing Assets Management Kangra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Dharamshala.

- To compare the total advances, net profits, gross NPA & net NPA of the KCCB
- To analyze the trend of gross and net NPA in KCCB.
- To examine the impact of NPAs on the profitability of the KCCB.
- To know the reasons and impact of NPA of the bank.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

$H_0: \mu = 1$ There is no relationship between Net Profit and Net NPA.

$H_a: \mu \neq 1$ There is a relationship between Net Profit and Net NPA.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a plan according to which observations are made and data for this assembled. The present study is descriptive and analytical in nature. It describes data and characteristics associated with the bank. Deliberate sampling design is chosen for study.

SAMPLE SELECTION: The study has been carried on The Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd. Dharamshala.

SOURCE & COLLECTION OF DATA

This study is based on the secondary data. Data and information collected from annual reports of the KCCB Ltd. The present study has been covered a period of five financial years from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The collected information is analyzed by utilizing different accounting and statistical techniques such as: tables, average, standard deviation, coefficient of variance & coefficient of correlation

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study will cover a period of the five years only, i.e. 2011-2012 to 2015-2016.
- The research is mainly based on secondary data.
- It is limited to a specific type of organization (The Kangra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Dharamshala)

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

TABLE 1: TOTAL ADVANCES COMPARED WITH NET PROFIT, GROSS NPA & NET NPA (₹ IN LACS)

Years	Total Advances	Net Profit	Gross NPA	Net NPA
2011-12	242158.33	2926.82	19710.55	13510.53
2012-13	285533.70	2586.46	23153.97	15670.97
2013-14	314177.86	1873.21	29769.87	20726.18
2014-15	352741.86	4264.53	35909.88	26092.58
2015-16	382057.28	4993.76	43684.56	32082.03

Source: Annual Reports of KCCB from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

INTERPRETATION

Table-1 shows that the total advances are increasing continuously during the study period so, it shows that the bank performance is good but on the other hand, the gross NPA & net NPA is also increased during the study period which shows that the management of KCCB is not satisfactory. The total profit is decreasing in 2012-13 and 2013-14 after that it is increasing. The main reason of reduction in profit is to increase in NPA at the higher level. Thus, it shows that the management of loans and recovery from borrowers is not quite well.

TABLE 2: TRENDS OF GROSS NPA (PERCENTAGE) IN KCCB LTD. (Base Year: 2011-12) ₹ IN LACS

Sr. No	Year	Gross NPA	Index	% Increase over Previous Year
1	2011-12	19710.55	100.00	-
2	2012-13	23153.97	117.46	17.46
3	2013-14	29769.87	151.03	28.57
4	2014-15	35909.88	182.18	20.62
5	2015-16	43684.56	221.63	21.65
Average		30445.76	154.46	
S.D		9669.46		
C.V		31.75		

Source: Annual Reports of KCCB from 2011-12 to 2015-16

INTERPRETATION

Table-2 show that the position of NPA of the bank. The above table indicates the collective position of NPA of the bank of last five years. It reflects that the percentages of Gross NPA are increased in the study period. The Gross NPA of the KCCB was ₹ 19710.55 lacs at the end of the base year 2011-12 which is increased up to ₹ 43684.56 Lacs in 2015-16. The average Gross NPA were 30445.76 lacs with the standard deviation of 9669.46 co-efficient of variances measured in terms of % of variances show that there has been 31.75% variance in the total net NPA. So, it can be concluded that the gross NPA increasing high trend during the study period so it is not a good sign for the bank.

TABLE 3: TRENDS OF NET NPA (PERCENTAGE) IN KCCB LTD. (BASE YEAR: 2011-12) ₹ IN LACS

Sr. No	Year	Net NPA	Index	% Increase over Previous Year
1	2011-12	13510.53	100.00	-
2	2012-13	15670.97	115.99	15.99
3	2013-14	20726.18	153.40	32.25
4	2014-15	26092.58	193.12	25.89
5	2015-16	32082.03	237.45	22.95
Average		21616.45	159.99	
S.D		7606.10		
C.V		35.18		

Source: Annual Reports of KCCB from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

INTERPRETATION

Table-3 show that the position of Net NPA of the bank. The above table indicates the collective position of Net NPA of the bank of last five years. It reflects that the percentages of Net NPA are increased in the study period. The Net NPA of the KCCB was ₹ 13510.53 lacs at the end of the base year 2011-12 which is increased up to ₹ 32082.03 lacs in 2015-16. The average Net NPA were ₹ 21616.45 lacs with the standard deviation of ₹ 7606.10 lacs co-efficient of variances measured in terms of % of variances show that there has been 35.18% variance in the total net NPA. So, it can be concluded that there is an increasing tendency in net NPA over the years, which is not a good sign for the bank.

TABLE 4: GROSS NPA AND NET NPA RATIO OF KCCB LTD. FROM 2011-12 TO 2015-16

Sr. No	Year	Gross NPA Ratio	Net NPA Ratio
1	2011-12	8.14	5.73
2	2012-13	8.11	5.64
3	2013-14	9.48	6.79
4	2014-15	10.18	7.61
5	2015-16	11.43	8.66
Average		9.46	6.88
S.D		1.41	1.28
C.V		14.9	18.61

Source: Annual Reports of KCCB from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

INTERPRETATION

The Gross NPA ratio has shown an increasing trend in KCCB from 2011-12 to 2015-16. Gross NPA ratio of KCCB increased from 8.14% to 11.43%. The average of gross NPA ratio is 9.46%. The standard deviation of Gross NPA ratio is 1.41 and coefficient of variance of gross NPA ratio are 14.9%. So, it can be concluded that the ratio of Gross NPA to gross advances has rapidly increased year by year so, it indicates low-quality credit portfolio. The ratio shows the % gross advances turned in to gross NPA of the bank. Any increase in the % of this ratio has a negative impact on the profitability of the bank which leads to the poor performance of the bank.

The Net NPA ratio has shown an increasing trend in KCCB from 2011-12 to 2015-16. Net NPA ratio of KCCB increased from 5.73% to 8.66%. The average of Net NPA ratio is 6.88%. The standard deviation of Net NPA ratio is 1.28 and coefficient of variance of Net NPA ratio are 18.61%. So, it can be concluded that the Net NPA ratio more than 3% during study period it means the degree of riskiness in the credits portfolio of the bank is high. The ratio of net NPA ratio has increased year by year. The ratio shows the % of net advances turned in to net NPA of the bank. Net NPA of the bank is calculated by making all the deductions from the gross NPA such as; loss assets, provisions etc. Increase in the % of this ratio has a negative impact on the profitability of the bank which leads to the poor performance of the bank.

TABLE 5: NET PROFIT AND NET NPA (₹ IN LACS)

Year	Net Profit	Net NPA
2011-12	2926.82	13510.53
2012-13	2586.46	15670.97
2013-14	1873.21	20726.18
2014-15	4264.53	26092.58
2015-16	4993.76	32082.03
Correlation (r)	0.78	

Source: Annual Reports of KCCB from 2011-12 to 2015.

INTERPRETATION

Table-5 show the correlation is equal to 0.78. It means that there is a high degree of positive correlation between net profit and net NPA. Thus null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is a positive relation between net profits and non-performing assets of the bank. It simply means that as profits increase NPA also increase. So it does not show the sound position of the bank. We know that there are two types of customers such as good and bad. Good customers paying interest and principal amount timely so it's increased the profitability of the bank but the bad customers do not pay interest and instalment amount timely so it's decreased the profit of the bank. Here, the customers of KCCB do not paying interest and principal amount timely so it's increased the net NPA and reduce the profitability of the bank. The main reason for increasing the NPA is mismanagement and wrong choice of customers.

FINDINGS

- Gross NPAs are increased in the study period. The Gross NPAs of the KCCB was ₹ 19710.55 lacs at the end of the base year 2011-12 which is increased up to ₹ 43684.56 lacs in 2015-16.
- The percentages of Net NPAs are increased in the study period. The Net NPAs of the KCCB was ₹ 13510.53 lacs at the end of the base year 2011-12 which is increased up to ₹ 32082.03 lacs in 2015-16. So, it indicates low-quality credit portfolio
- The Gross NPA level during the study period is quite poor. It is a negative indication that the gross NPA ratio increased from 8.14% in 2011-12 to 11.43% in 2015-16. So, it indicates low-quality credit portfolio
- Net NPA ratio shows a growing trend during the study period. It increases from 5.73% in 2011-12 to 8.66% in 2015-16. So, this ratio has shown a negative impact on the profitability of the bank which leads to the poor performance of the bank.
- There is a high positive correlation between Net Profit and Net NPA which is not a good indication.

SUGGESTIONS

- Based on the study, it is suggested that the bank should keep NPA under the track.
- The bank should follow even more stringent measures to tackle the problem of NPA.
- The bank has to maintain the strong relationship with the customers and conduct recovery camps for the effective recovery of loans.
- The bank should provide training and awareness programmes regarding the repayment of loans, effective use of funds, repercussions of non-payment etc.

CONCLUSION

The problems with NPA are a serious problem and risk for cooperative banks because it destroys their sound financial position and profitability. The gross and net NPA increased rapidly during the study period. The main reason for increasing the NPA is mismanagement and wrong choice of the customers because bad customers don't pay the amount of interest and instalment amount timely and it is the reason of increasing NPA. So, it has the adverse impact on the profitability of the bank and the bank is unable to create new loans for the clients.

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