

## An Evaluation of the performance of cooperative banks in Providing Microcredit to Self Help Groups in Telangana.

**Dr.Savitha Sukumar**

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, St.Francis College For Women, Hyderabad

### Abstract

The availability of banking and credit services to unbanked sections of the population fosters economic growth and development. Banks have continued to play a key role in providing microcredit to various sections of society. Along with commercial banks and regional rural banks, cooperative banks have played a significant role in the Delivery of Microcredit to Self Help Groups and Microfinance Institutions .This has encouraged the habit of savings among these groups and has contributed to the welfare and wellbeing among several sections of society. The State of Telangana has several cooperative banks providing Microcredit and the present paper is an attempt to understand the performance of these banks in financing Self Help groups and Microfinance Institutions.

### Introduction

Among several states in India which have witnessed growth in Microfinance, the Southern States have always been contributors to its growth and progress. The state of Telangana has several Cooperative banks which along with Commercial banks and Regional rural banks are playing an important role in the delivery of Microcredit to Self Help Groups in the state. These banks are constituted on cooperative principles of voluntary association, self help and mutual aid, one share one vote and non discrimination and equality of members. Self help is the main aim of cooperative banks. The Cooperative Banks provide short term and long term credit facilities The three tier structure of Cooperative banks consisting of Primary Agricultural credit societies, District Cooperative Banks and State Cooperative Bank ensure uninterrupted credit availability to Self Help Groups at the village, District and the State level. The success of commercial banks, regional rural banks and Cooperative banks with regard to credit delivery in the state of Andhra Pradesh has been established in my prior research in 2012, 2013 and 2014. After Bifurcation of the erstwhile state of Andhrapradesh, the State of Telangana was formed and it was interesting opportunity to review the progress of Cooperative banks in Micro credit Delivery in Telangana. The Primary Agricultural Credit societies are members of the District Cooperative banks and these State Cooperative bank has the District Cooperative Banks as its members. The District Cooperative banks perform regular banking functions and are recognized under the Banking Regulation Act 1949. They have registered impressive growth in providing loans to Self Help groups and in mobilization of their savings.

**Table 1: Progress under Microfinance – Savings of SHG’S with Banks–Agency wise position as on 31/3/2015**

STATEMENT - I - A									
Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks Agency-wise position as on 31 March 2015									
(Amount ₹ lakh)									
Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Savings of SHGs with Banks as on 31 March 2015		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt.sponsored Prog.		Out of Total - Under NULM/SJSRY & other Govt.sponsored Prog.	
		No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount
1	Commercial Banks	4135821	663067.47	3601961	571367.86	1803442	318312.51	334044	82478.58
2	Regional Rural Banks	2161315	234657.37	1813079	202163.96	1049122	101581.55	53884	6982.86
3	Cooperative Banks	1400333	208259.23	1236871	152900.79	199873	22508.89	45235	17719.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7697469</b>	<b>1105984.07</b>	<b>6651911</b>	<b>926432.61</b>	<b>3052437</b>	<b>442402.95</b>	<b>433163</b>	<b>107180.96</b>

**Source: NABARD Report on status of Microfinance 2014-15**

**Table 2: Progress under Microfinance –Bank loans disbursed to SHG’S–Agency wise position as on 31/3/2015**

STATEMENT - I - B									
Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs									
Agency-wise position during 2014-15									
(Amount ₹ lakh)									
Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Loans disbursed to SHGs by Banks during the year		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt.sponsored Prog.		Out of Total - Under NULM/SJSRY & other Govt.sponsored Prog.	
		No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed
1	Commercial Banks	855724	1733412.66	729359	1467375.71	329106	507890.92	73918	124702.10
2	Regional Rural Banks	522139	772522.19	487629	749595.76	291958	406118.33	27857	55889.42
3	Cooperative Banks	248375	252296.21	230621	225003.95	22325	34759.87	3414	6563.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>1626238</b>	<b>2758231.06</b>	<b>1447609</b>	<b>2441975.42</b>	<b>643389</b>	<b>948769.12</b>	<b>105189</b>	<b>187154.70</b>

Source: NABARD Report on status of Microfinance 2014-15

**Table 3: Progress under Microfinance – Bank loans outstanding against SHG’S –Agency wise position as on 31/3/2015**

STATEMENT - I - C									
Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs									
Agency-wise position as on 31 March 2015									
(Amount ₹ lakh)									
Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Outstanding Bank Loans against SHGs		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt.sponsored Prog.		Out of Total - Under NULM/SJSRY & other Govt.sponsored Prog.	
		No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding
1	Commercial Banks	2602484	3440700.57	2269894	3000382.27	1077786	1203881.83	255760	266579.99
2	Regional Rural Banks	1272274	1382453.69	1106584	1301322.15	700436	716466.14	41170	70643.13
3	Cooperative Banks	593422	331391.89	481119	288490.49	68025	54925.93	21328	9038.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>4468180</b>	<b>5154546.14</b>	<b>3857597</b>	<b>4590194.91</b>	<b>1846247</b>	<b>1975273.90</b>	<b>318258</b>	<b>346261.72</b>

Source: NABARD Report on status of Microfinance 2014-15

**Table 4: Bank Loans to Microfinance Institutions Agency wise position as on 31/3/2015**

Financing Agency	Period	Loans disbursed to MFIs during the year		Loan outstanding against MFIs as on 31 March 2015	
		No. of loan accounts	Amount (₹ crore)	No. of loan accounts	Amount (₹ crore)
All Commercial Banks	2010-11	460	7601.02	2153	10646.84
	2011-12	336	4950.98	1684	9810.98
	2012-13	368	7422.66	1769	12467.72
	2013-14	484	9468.83	2197	14307.57
	2014-15	541	13858.64	4445	18720.61
Regional Rural Banks	2010-11	9	4.16	23	42.01
	2011-12	113	13.28	128	37.51
	2012-13	14	4.58	153	70.66
	2013-14	16	163.18	124	222.00
	2014-15	15	47.69	131	1186.62
Cooperative Banks	2010-11	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2011-12	4	1.61	19	4.75
	2012-13	3	4.00	18	6.83
	2013-14	4	4.48	17	7.97
	2014-15	0	0	0	0

Source: NABARD Report on status of Microfinance 2014-15

Cooperative Banks have exercised caution in lending to Microfinance institutions over the years. In 2014-15, they did not lend to Microfinance Institutions and the percentage of NPA'S with regard to loans to Self Help Groups stood at 7.88% as on 31/3/2015.

**Table 4: NPA'S of bank loans to SHG'S agency wise position as on 31/3/2015**

Name of the Agency	(Amt. ₹ crore)					
	NPA of Bank loans against Total Loans Outstanding to SHG		NPAs against NRLM/SGSY		NPAs against other than NRLM/SGSY	
	Amount of NPAs	% of NPAs to Total loans Outstanding	Amount of NPAs	% of NPAs to Total loans Outstanding	Amount of NPAs	% of NPAs to Total loans Outstanding
Public Sector Commercial Banks	2423.17	8.02	1134.43	9.43	1288.74	7.08
Private Sector Commercial Banks	43.69	1.05	2.37	21.74	41.32	0.99
Regional Rural Banks	1065.54	7.71	519.61	7.25	545.93	8.20
Cooperative Banks	282.25	8.52	64.51	11.74	217.74	7.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>3814.65</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>1720.92</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>2093.74</b>	<b>6.59</b>

Source: NABARD Report on status of Microfinance 2014-15

**Table 5: Progress under Microfinance – Non performing assets against bank loans to SHG'S**

Region/ State	Public Sector Commercial Banks			Private Sector Commercial Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Cooperative Banks			Total		
	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to Loan OS
<b>Southern Region</b>															
1 Andhra Pradesh	1123872.06	76463.75	6.80%	20.13	20.13	100.00%	447285.75	17080.00	3.82%	18914.92	2513.01	13.29%	1590092.86	96076.89	6.04%
2 Karnataka	365494.19	8204.87	2.24%	58247.02	163.24	0.28%	98855.14	25077.52	25.37%	70155.42	3316.47	4.73%	592751.77	36762.10	6.20%
3 Kerala	153131.44	9418.92	6.15%	22540.73	184.98	0.82%	22411.00	786.00	3.51%	25589.10	2453.23	9.59%	223672.27	12843.13	5.74%
4 Lakshadweep	4.26	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	4.26	0.00	0.00%
5 Puducherry	4907.53	881.25	17.96%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1518.77	57.82	3.81%	674.30	0.00	0.00%	7100.60	939.07	13.23%
6 Tamil Nadu	328994.04	45467.36	13.82%	174508.62	3412.18	1.96%	41383.07	2857.60	6.91%	76869.72	5591.04	7.27%	621755.45	57328.18	9.22%
7 Telangana	480255.46	18106.99	3.77%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	335746.00	6099.51	1.82%	12589.87	874.60	6.95%	828591.33	25081.10	3.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2456658.98</b>	<b>158543.13</b>	<b>6.45%</b>	<b>255316.50</b>	<b>3780.53</b>	<b>1.48%</b>	<b>947199.73</b>	<b>51958.45</b>	<b>5.49%</b>	<b>204793.33</b>	<b>14748.35</b>	<b>7.20%</b>	<b>3863968.54</b>	<b>229030.46</b>	<b>5.93%</b>

Source : NABARD Report on status of Microfinance 2014-15

With regard to Non Performing Assets' in loans of Cooperative banks to self help groups ,the state of Telangana recorded an impressive 3.03% .

## Review of Literature

The literature on role of cooperative banks is extensive. Durgadas Roy (1982) reviewed the trend and progress of rural credit through cooperative Institutions in West Bengal. Kayaker (1983) in his study examined the trends in deposits, share capital, working capital, loans outstanding, advances, overdue and recoveries at the district level financing institutes. Kurulkar (1983), in his published work on agricultural finance in backward region, reported glaring defects in the set-up of co-operative credit system. Reddy (1985), in his study analysed the relationship between the lending and recovery of an apex bank. Devadas (1987) studied the role of Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. Balister et al. (1994) conducted a study of overdues of loans in agriculture to examine the repayment performance of defaulters in three blocks of Agra district in Uttar Pradesh. Lack of proper supervision over end use of loan was identified a major reason for mis-utilisation of credit which leads to increase in overdues. Padma G .Gokhale (1995) studied the functioning of Mahila Urban Cooperative Banks. Sharma (1997) examined the democratic functioning of the Cooperative banks. Pathania and Singh (1998), in their study titled, observed that the performance of the Himachal Pradesh

State Co-operative Bank Ltd. in terms of membership drive, share capital, deposit mobilization, working capital and advances has improved over the period of five years, i.e., 1991-92 to 1995-96. Kapoor (1999), studied the relevance and catalytic role of co-operative banks in the development of agriculture and non-agriculture sector of Indian rural economy. Satyasai and Badatya (2000) conducted a study regarding restructuring Rural Credit Co-operative Institutions. Verma and Reddy (2000), conducted a study analyzing the causes over dues in Cooperatives and to assess recovery and NPAs position in these banks. Policy distortions in liberalized economy and inefficient management were identified as main reasons for poor recovery. Das (2001) in his study of cooperative banks examined the repayment behaviour of loanees, covering a period of 1994-95 to 1998-99. Nair (2004) observed that by 2004, the formal institutionalized co-operative sector completed a century of its service to the nation. Analysing the progress of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies, he observed that during the half century spread over 1951-2001, the PACs made rapid strides in membership, owned funds, deposits, and channelising production credit for farmers. NABARD (2005) conducted a study "Development in Co-operative Banking", to evaluate the financial performance of 1872 urban co-operative banks and 1, 06,919 rural co-operative credit institutions. The findings of the study revealed that in all financial institutions in the rural sector (SCBs, DCCBs, SCARDBS, and PCARDBS), percentage of NPAs in the substandard category declined, while it had increased in doubtful category.

Prasad (2005), in his research paper titled, "Co-operative Banking in a Competitive Business Environment" stated that the technology had made tremendous impact on entire banking sector. Bagchi (2006), in his study observed that PACS could not match up to the increasing requirements of growth dimensions in the Agriculture /Rural development in the Post independence period. Singh and Singh (2006) in their study titled, attempted to estimate the impact of identified variables on the financial margin of the central co-operative banks in Punjab with the help of correlation and multiple step-wise regression approach. Heiko and Martin (2007) of IMF conducted a study on co-operative banks and their financial stability. The study was based on individual bank data drawn from the Bank Scope Database for 29 major advanced economies and emerging markets that were members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCED). They found that co-operative banks in advanced economies and emerging markets had higher scores than commercial banks, suggesting that co-operative banks were more stable. Shah (2007) conducted a case study of Sangli and Buldana District Central Cooperative Banks regarding the financial health of credit co-operatives in Maharashtra and found NPAs or over dues as the main factors for deterioration in health of these banks. Kumar (2008), found that despite the best efforts, Central Co-operative banks in Punjab had not succeeded in diversifying their business. Murthy (2008), focused on the role of financial services as key to enhancing economic development and reducing poverty in rural areas.

Dhanappa (2009) in his study examine and analyze the trend, progress and problems of Cooperative banks in Karnataka, and offered some important suggestions for improving the competency and efficiency of the bank. The European Association of Co-operative Banks (2009), was of the view that despite extensive interest rate cuts, liquidity injections and support measures the financial markets were not stable. most co-operative bank groups had fortunately been able to weather the financial crisis relatively well so far without any state support.

Jayaraman and Srinivasan (2009) in their study attempted to measure the scale efficiency of scheduled commercial banks in India using Data Envelopment Analysis. Rajamohan and Pasupathy (2009) in their study of cooperative banks stated that there were several factors that determined the operating efficiency and profitability of the bank. Singh and Singh (2010), in their study attempted to investigate the extent of technical Efficiency across 20 DCCBs of Punjab with the help of Data Envelopment Analysis.

**Objectives of the study**

The broad objective of the study is to understand the credit delivery mechanism of Cooperative banks in Telangana. To investigate the above objective the following specific objectives were formulate.

- To compare the consistency of performance of Cooperative banks in providing Micro credit in the form of loans to Self help groups in the state of Telangana.
- To compare the performance of Cooperative banks in providing loans to Microfinance Institutions.

**Methodology:**

The comparison of the credit delivery mechanism in the state of Telangana will involve comparison of performance of Cooperative banks in financing Self Help Groups and Microfinance Institutions.

**Sources of Data:**

The information relating to Cooperative Banks in Telangana was collected from NABARD report on status of microfinance for the years 2010-2015. The District Cooperative banks which have been consistent in lending to Self Help Groups for atleast a period of two years have been included in the sample. The analysis of the performance of cooperative banks in providing Microcredit to Self Help Groups has been analysed at the State level while the loans of cooperative banks to Microfinance Institutions are analysed at the National level. The Hypotheses developed were tested using one way ANOVA. The consistency of performance of Cooperative banks is analysed on the basis of amount of loans to Self Help Groups, amounts of loans outstanding to Self Help Groups and the amount of nonperforming assets in loans to Self Help Groups. The performances of the District Cooperative Banks operating in the various districts of Telangana have been considered for the purpose of this study. In terms of Loans to Self Help Groups, Nizamabad District Cooperative bank was most consistent with the lowest coefficient of variation of 35.37%.

**Table 6: Loans of District Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups in TELANGANA**

(Rs in Lakhs)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Mean	SD	Coeff of variation
Adilabad DCCB	0.38	0	0	0	165.34	33.14	73.90	222.97%
Karimnagar DCCB	4564.43	2112.25	0	4018.05	4219.1	2982.77	1920.72	64.39%
khammam DCCB	0	0	0	183.19	463	129.24	202.74	156.87%
Mahbubnagar DCCB	11	0	5.6	13	5	6.92	5.17	74.72%
Nalgonda DCCB	189.47	131.8	0	157.8	128	121.41	72.19	59.46%
Nizamabad DCCB	1252.69	1392.42	1601.4	2853.74	2072.55	1834.56	648.80	35.37%

As far as outstanding loans of Cooperative Banks to Self Help Groups is concerned, Nizamabad District Cooperative bank was most consistent with the lowest coefficient of variation of 40.17%

**Table 7: Loans Outstanding of District Cooperative banks to SHGs in TELANGANA**

(Rs in Lakhs)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Mean	SD	Coeff of variation
Adilabad DCCB	3.82	263	0.34	3.22	137.55	81.59	117.08	143.51%

Karimnagar DCCB	7754.45	72.96	0	8711.45	8843.38	5076.45	4620.06	91.01%
khammam DCCB	0	0	0	385.71	478	172.74	238.78	138.23%
Mahbubnagar DCCB	11.48	0	16.68	19.1	14.59	12.37	7.46	60.31%
Nalgonda DCCB	348.15	382.18	0	471.74	406	321.61	185.38	57.64%
Nizamabad DCCB	1258.24	2084.07	2965.2	4092.65	2710.19	2622.07	1053.28	40.17%

In terms of Nonperforming assets in loans of Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups, Adilabad DCCB was the most consistent with a coefficient of variation of 77.64%.

**Table 8: NPA'S in District Cooperative bank Loans to SHGs**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Mea n	SD	Coeff of variation
Adilabad DCCB	2.62	3.67	0.03	2.56	0.74	1.92	1.49	77.64%
Karimnagar DCCB	0	34.32	0	0	59.58	18.78	27.22	144.95%
khammam DCCB	0	0	0	7.74	28	7.15	12.13	169.68%
Mahbubnagar DCCB	0	0	15.83	1.96	0	3.56	6.91	194.28%
Nalgonda DCCB	10.5	13.25	0	269.4	278.36	114.30	145.79	127.55%
Nizamabad DCCB	49.55	154.52	71.14	149.8	507.92	186.59	185.57	99.46%

The performance of Cooperative banks in Microcredit delivery was further analysed by comparing loans of Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups and loans to Microfinance Institutions. The loans outstanding and the non performing assets in these loans are also indicators of their performance in Microcredit. Suitable Hypothesis was developed and was tested using one way ANOVA. The results are presented in the following tables 9 and 10.

**Table 9: Results of Hypothesis with regard to performance of Cooperative banks Loans to SHG's in Telangana**

S.NO	Hypothesis	F critical at 5% level significance	F of calculated value	Accepted/ Rejected
1	H1 : There is no significant difference between the loans given by Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups in the state of Telangana	2.620654	11.45587	Rejected
2	H2 : There is no significant difference in the loans outstanding of given of Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups in the state of Telangana	2.620654	5.675759	Rejected
3	H3 : There is no significant difference in the amount of nonperforming assets in loans given by Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups in the state of Telangana	2.620654	3.167511	Rejected

**Table 10: Results of Hypothesis with regard to performance of Cooperative banks loans to MFIs**

S.NO	Hypothesis	F critical at 5% level of significance	F calculated value	Accepted/ Rejected
1	<b>H1 : There is no significant difference between the loans given by Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups in the state of Telangana</b>	5.317655	3.997897	Accepted
2	<b>H2 : There is no significant difference in the loans outstanding of given of Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups in the state of Telangana</b>	5.317655	5.261276	Accepted
3	<b>H3 : There is no significant difference in the amount of nonperforming assets in loans given by Cooperative banks to Self Help Groups in the state of Telangana</b>	5.317655	5.837297	Rejected

As far as loans of Cooperative banks to Microfinance Institutions are concerned, there was no significant difference in the amount of loans and loans outstanding to them. However with regard to the NPA'S in loans of Cooperative banks to Microfinance Institutions. Cooperative banks in Telangana did not provide loans to Microfinance Institutions in the years 2010-11 and 2014 - 15. Their primary objective is to lend to primary agricultural cooperative credit societies and as their ability to absorb bad debts with regard to loans to Microfinance Institutions.

**Conclusion**

With regard to the success in terms of the model of credit delivery, Cooperative banks in Telangana have been successful in lending to Self Help groups. As many as 10138 self help groups in Telangana had savings worth Rs 6116.53 lakhs with Cooperative Banks in the year 2014-15. Cooperative banks had disbursed loans worth Rs 7052.99 lakhs to 2372 Self Help groups in Telangana in the year 2014-15. The amount of NPA's in these loans were just about 6.95% of the total loans outstanding against Self Help Groups. They are cautious while lending to Microfinance institutions because of their limited ability to absorb risk with regard to bad loans. The bank self help group lending model continues to be popular in comparison to Bank MFI lending model.

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