

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

IJRCM



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FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS ON SELECT PARAMETERS OF TELANGANA GRAMEENA BANK

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of regional rural banks in India marks another important landmark in the banking sector. These banks were established under the provision of the Regional Rural Banks Ordinance, 1975, promulgated by the government on September 27, 1975. The main objective of establishing the regional rural banks is to provide credit and other facilities especially to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers, artisans and small entrepreneurs in the rural areas. Telangana Grameena Bank (TGB) is one of the rural banks in Telangana state. The present study examines the performance of the TGB by analyzing the performance of the various parameters such as number of banks branches, deposits, advances, priority sector lending, profitability of the bank during the period of three years from 2013 – 2016.

KEYWORDS

Telangana Grameena Bank, Regional Rural Bank, profitability, bank branches, deposits, advances.

INTRODUCTION

“Rural India is Real India and Rural Development is the Real Development of India”

Gandhi ji

India is densely populated in rural areas, nearly 68.84% percent (83.3 crores) of the India's population lives in rural areas. So, the economic development of the country depends on the development of the rural economy. The Government has recognized this fact and initiated many programmes for the upliftment of the rural poor. In all Five Year Plans of the country, with this reason, the RRBs occupy a predominant place in rural development.

Regional Rural Banks were established under the provisions of an Ordinance passed on 27 September 1975 and the RRB Act, 1976 to provide sufficient banking and credit facilities for agriculture and other rural sector. These were set up on the recommendations of The Narasimham Working Group during the tenure of Indira Gandhi's government with a view to include rural areas into economic mainstream. The development process of RRBs started on 2 October 1975 with the forming of the first RRB i.e the Prathama Bank. Also on 2 October 1975 five regional rural banks were set up with a total authorized capital of 100 cores, which later increased to 500 cores. The Regional Rural Banks were owned by the Central Government, the State Government and the Sponsor Bank who held shares in the ratios of 50% - 15% -35%.

The objective of RRB'S are as follows:

- To take banking to the doorsteps of the rural masses, in areas without banking facilities;
- To mobilize rural savings and canalize them for supporting productive activities in the rural areas
- To make available cheaper institutional credit to the exclusion to weaker sections of society, who are to be the only clients these banks
- To generate employment opportunities in the rural areas.
- To bring down the cost of providing credit in rural areas.
- To encourage small business and rural artisans.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

NABARD (1986) published “A study on RRBs viability”, which was conducted by Agriculture Finance Corporation in 1986 on behalf of NABARD. The study revealed that viability of RRBs was essentially dependent upon the fund management strategy, margin between resources mobility and their deployment and on the control exercised on current and future costs with advances. The proportion of the establishment costs to total cost and expansion of branches were the critical factors, which affected their viability. The study further concluded that RRBs incurred losses due to defects in their systems as such, there was need to rectify these and make them viable. The main suggestions of the study included improvement in the infrastructure facilities and opening of branches by commercial banks in such areas where RRBs were already in function.

In the year 1989 for the first time, the conceptualization of the entire structure of Regional Rural Banks was challenged by the Agricultural Credit Review Committee (Khusro Committee), which argued that these banks have no justifiable cause for continuance and recommended their mergers with sponsor banks. The Committee was of the view that “the weaknesses of RRBs are endemic to the system and non-viability is built into it, and the only option was to merge the RRBs with the sponsor banks. The objective of serving the weaker sections effectively could be achieved only by self-sustaining credit institutions.”

The Committee on Financial Systems, 1991 (Narasimham Committee) stressed the poor financial health of the RRBs to the exclusion of every other performance indicator. 172 of the 196 RRBs were recorded unprofitable with an aggregate loan recovery performance of 40.8 percent. (June 1993). The low equity base of these banks (paid up capital of Rs.25 lakhs) didn't cover for the loan losses of most RRBs. In the case of a few RRBs, the Narasimham Committee suggested that the RRBs should be permitted to engage in all types of banking business and should not be forced to restrict their operations to the target groups, a proposal which was readily accepted. This recommendation marked a major turning point in the functioning of RRBs.

(Prasad, 2011), evaluated the performance of Regional Rural Banks by applying Camel Model. They studied Capital Adequacy, Assets Quality and efficiency of Management, quality of Earnings and Liquidity of Financial two RRBs, Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (APGB) and Saphthagiri Grameena Bank (SGGB), in Andhra Pradesh State.

(Kanika, 2013), studied the ‘Financial Performance Evaluation of RRB's in India’. In her study she examined the growth of RRBs, geographical distribution of RRBs, outstanding loans and advances of RRBs Credit deposit and investment deposit ratio, Financial Performance of RRBs.

(Kapre), studied and concluded the rapid expansion of RRB has helped in reducing substantially the regional disparities in respect of banking facilities in India. The efforts made by RRB in branch expansion, deposit mobilization, rural development and credit deployment in weaker section of rural areas are appreciable. RRB successfully achieve its objectives like to take banking to door steps of rural households particularly in banking deprived rural area, to avail easy and cheaper credit to weaker rural section who are dependent on private lenders, to encourage rural savings for productive activities, to generate employment in rural areas and to

bring down the cost of purveying credit in rural areas. Thus RRB is providing the strongest banking network. Government should take some effective remedial steps to make Rural Banks viable.

(Padmavathi, 2013), conducted a study on the Deccan Grameena Bank and found that the bank showed a good performance through deposits and advances in the backward districts of Telangana viz Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, and Hyderabad (U). The branch expansion as well as credit and deposits are shown an increasing trend in the study period. Though the bank's area of operations covers towns and metropolis, which is the main reason behind the fulfilling of the objectives of RRBs.

(Naik, 2014), analyzed the financial performance of Deccan Grameena Bank in Telangana during the period of 2006 – 07 to 2012 – 2013. Their study analyzed the Key Performance Indicator such as number of Branches, Deposits and Borrowing Loans, Recovery performance and growth rate index etc. and found that there was a consistent improvement in all the thrust areas of the bank.

Some of the other studies held by renowned scholars in this area are: Noulas and Ketkar (1996), Bhattacharyya et al., (1997), Das (1997), Saha and Ravisankar (2000), Mukherjee et al., (2002), Kumar and Verma (2003), De Kumar (2004), Chakrabarti and Chawla (2005), Kaur and Sharma (2005-06), Kumar and Gulati (2008), Khankhoje (2008), Sathye (2008) and Mohindra (2011) which analyzed the performance of RRBs by using Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) and Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) approach respectively.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the main objectives of the present paper:

1. To study the growth-pattern and progress of the Telangana Grameena Bank during 2013-14 to 2015-16.
2. Bank during 2013-14 to 2015-16.
3. To analyze the overall performance of Telangana Grameena Bank during the period of 2013-14 to 2015-16.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The present study is empirical in character based on the analytical method.

The study is mainly based on secondary data which is collected, compiled and calculated mainly from annual reports of the TGB. Other related information collected from journals, conference proceedings and websites.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The financial performance of the TGB has been analyzed with the help of key performance indicators. The year 2015-2016 was taken as the current year and year 2014-2015 was base year for the calculation of growth rate. Analytical technique used here is growth rate analysis method with a view of studying financial performance of TGB. Growth rate is measured with the help of following formula-

$$\text{Growth Rate} = \frac{Y_t - Y_{t-1}}{Y_{t-1}}$$

Y_t =current year, Y_{t-1} =base year.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The following are the limitations of the present study are:

This study is conducted for a specific time period i.e 2013-14 to 2015-16. Analysis may be influenced by some subjective factors like knowledge, judgment and can vary person to person and situation to situation.

TELANGANA GRAMEENA BANK (TGB) – OVERVIEW

The Telangana Grameena Bank – TGB (formerly known as Daccan Grameena Bank - DGB) was established on 24-03-2006 by amalgamating four RRBs sponsored by state Bank of Hyderabad, viz, Sri Saraswathi Grameena Bank, Sri Satavahana Grameena Bank, Sri Rama Grameena Bank and Golconda Grameena Bank and introducing as Deccan Grameena Bank with head quarter at Hyderabad by giving various facilities like low rate of interests and best credit facilities etc. The Deccan Grameena Bank is covering 5 Districts in Telangana State, majority of them are backward districts i.e., Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Rangareddy and Hyderabad (Urban). The authorized share capital of the bank is Rs. 5 crores. The paid up capital is Rs. 4 crores which is contributed by Government of India, Sponsor Bank i.e., State Bank of Hyderabad and Government of Telangana in the ratio of 50:35:15 respectively. The vision of the bank is to be the premier RRB in the state providing technologically advanced, committed and quality service in all spheres of banking and be the most trusted bank for rural development.

The mission of the bank with "Providing transparent and efficient Banking Services at a reasonable cost at the doorsteps of our customers by ensuring 100% Financial Inclusion, empowerment of rural customers, promote Self Help Group (SHG) movement with special emphasis on women and earn continuous profits by having a healthy business mix thus becoming a leading Bank in our area of operation".

TABLE 1: PERFORMANCE OF TGB (Rupees in crores)

parameters	31 st March 2014	31 st march 2015	31 st march 2016	Growth (%)
Branches	300	330	363	10
Deposits	4155.33	4890.33	5836.95	19.36
Advances	3531.1	4162.54	4560.27	9.55
Total Business	7686.53	9052.87	10397.22	14.85
Gross Profit	96.41	167.29	102.49	-38.74
Gross NPA's	101.63	88.91	105.45	18.60
Gross NPA's to Aggregate advances	2.88%	2.14%	2.31%	
Net NPA's to Aggregate advances	0.42%	0.64%	0.97%	
Average cost deposits	7.51%	7.58%	7.52%	
Average yield on advances	11.84%	12.49%	10.71%	
Average return on investments	9.00%	9.00%	8.08%	
Advances under agricultural segments	66.23%	66.52%	70.38%	
Advances to priority sectors	65.76%	65.86%	78.07%	
Credit deposit ratio	85.00%	85.12%	78.13%	
Owned funds	369.23	484.39	553.61	14.29
Productivity				
a)Per Branch	25.62	27.43	28.64	4.41
b) Per Employee	6.72	6.59	7.16	8.65

Source: Reports of TGB

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**BRANCH NETWORK**

As on 31.03.2015 the number of branches operating in the five districts of Telangana increased to the total of 363 branches from 330 branches as on 31.3.2015 with growth rate of 10 percent.

DEPOSITS

Deposits of TGB increased from 4890.33 crore to 5836.95 crore during the year registering growth rate of 19.0%. Average cost deposits have also increased to 7.52 percent

ADVANCES

Advances of TGB increased from 4162.54 crore as on 31 March 2015 to 4560.27 crore as on 31 March 2016 registering an increase of 10.0%. But average yield on advances has decreased to 10.71% from 12.49%.

TOTAL BUSINESS

The total Business increased to 10397.22 crore as on 31.03.2016 from 9052.87 crore as on 2015 with a growth rate of 15 percent.

PROFITABILITY

The profit was marginally lower than the previous year. The profit earned was 167.29 crore as on 31.3.2015 which decreased to 102.49 crore as on 31.3.2016 with a negative growth rate of 39.00%

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPA)

The Gross NPA of TGB stood at 88.91 crore as on 31.03.2015 (i.e.2.14%)and increased to 105.45 crore as on 31.03.2016(2.31%). The percentage of Net NPA of has shown an increase from 0.64% to 0.97% during the year.

ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

The advances to Priority sector is being continuously increasing from 65.86% as on 31.03.2015 to 78.07% on 31.03.2016, with the increase of advances to agricultural sectors to 70.38%.

CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO

The aggregate CDR of TGB decreased over the years from 85.12% as on 31 March 2015 to 78.13 % as on 31 March 2016.

OWNED FUNDS

The owned funds of TGB comprising of share capital, share capital deposits received from the shareholders and the reserves stood at 553.61 crore as on 31 March 2016 as against 484.39 crore as on 31 March 2015; registering a growth of 14.0%.

PRODUCTIVITY OF BRANCH AND STAFF

The branch productivity increased to 28.64 crore in 2015-16 from 27.43 crore in 2014-15, with a growth of 4.0%. Similarly, staff productivity in 2015-16 increased to 7.16 crore from 6.59 crore in 2014-15 with a growth of 9.0%.

CONCLUSION

The efforts made by TGB in branch expansion, deposit mobilization, rural development and credit deployment in weaker section of rural areas are appreciable. TGB successfully achieve its objectives like to take banking to door steps of rural households particularly in banking deprived rural area, to avail easy and cheaper credit to weaker rural section who are dependent on private lenders, to encourage rural savings for productive activities, to generate employment in rural areas. Government should take some effective remedial steps to make Rural Banks viable. Regional Rural Banks plays a key role as an important vehicle of credit delivery in rural areas with the objective of credit dispersal to small, marginal development of agriculture, trade and industry. But still its commercial viability has been questioned due to its limited business flexibility, smaller size of loan & high risk in loan & advances. Rural banks need to remove lack of transparency in their operation which leads to unequal relationship between banker and customer. Banking staff should interact more with their customers to overcome this problem. Banks should open their branches in areas where customers are not able to avail banking facilities. In this competitive era, TGB have to concentrate on speedy, qualitative and secure banking services to retain existing customers and attract potential customers.

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