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A DISSERTATION OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF DODDABETTA PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY TAKING SPECIFIC REGARDS WITH THE OOTY CLUSTER, NILGIRIS DISTRICT

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Abstract:

The Indian economy is still based primarily on agriculture. Agriculture cannot be limited to being just a source of income and a way of life. With a concentration on a dissertation of the capital structure of doddabetta primary agricultural cooperative credit society taking specific regards with the ooty cluster, nilgiris district, the goal of this study is to assess the research on the financial feasibility of primary agricultural cooperative banking societies. The required data was gathered from secondary sources. The study studied the financial parameters related to share capital, reserves, deposits, borrowings, investments, working capital, loans issued, loans outstanding, sales of agricultural inputs, and net profit. It also focused on the overall operation of the PACCS. These elements have a significant impact on the bank's development. Thus, the researchers performed the investigation. Utilising the random sampling method etc. The tends to result of the analysis will assist in determining the report includes several recommendations for the PACCS's efficient operation in providing the PACCS with higher-quality operations.

Keywords: Cooperative Banking

Introduction:

In India, cooperatives were a crucial component of the economy, primarily responsible for handling banking tasks and giving farmers financial support. For human life to exist, agriculture is a necessary ingredient. The Indian economy is still based primarily on agriculture. Its growth is heavily reliant on how well the agricultural industry is doing. Its expansion and success have a cascading impact on the entire economy. There were the Nilgiris at 74 paccs, Tamilnadu State level 4502, and India level 102559. Agriculture is the most crucial sector for the country's survival since it provides food, essential supplies, and industrial investments that create jobs and increase foreign

profits. Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies are a crucial part of the agricultural industry. The key agricultural financing service's main goals Societies are required to provide agricultural credit to cover the costs of funding agricultural production, the delivery of basic consumer goods, the installation of storage and marketing facilities, and the purchase of light farm mechanisation and implements.

Reviews of the Literature:

- 1 **Sujith. T. S and Others, (2022)** studied on Technical and Scale Efficiencies in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in Kerala. The study's objective is to calculate the technical and economic efficiencies of PACCS in Kerala. Information from both primary and secondary sources was gathered using the descriptive approach and at random. Interest expenses, non-interest expenses, and interest income and non-interest revenue have been used as the two input and output variables to assess efficiency as directly as possible, which is management's success in reducing costs and creating revenues. PACS' mean performance (TE), high technical efficiency (PTE), and scale economies (SE) have all increased during the course of the study. The Thanniyam and Pappinivattom PACSs, two of Kerala's 14 PACS, achieved 100% efficiency under the CCR and BCC models to earn the title of the state's most effective PACS globally. Lack of non-interest income is identified in this study as the primary cause of PACS' inefficiency. Therefore, the report advises PACS to invest more money and expand their businesses in order to increase their revenue from fees. It is advised for PACSs to tighten their purse strings in order to achieve cost efficiency because the survey identifies extra interest charges as the second major source of inefficiency.
- 2 **Damini Goswami and Others, (2021)** studied on Awareness of Farmers about the Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (With Special Reference of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) the point of the study was to gauge farmers' knowledge of the primary agricultural credit societies. explains the procedures used to acquire the data and how the data was analyses to produce the results. Primary data was gathered by taking 50 respondents for the primary survey and creating a preliminary interview schedule. Secondary data was gathered from online journals and newspapers. The primary goal of this study is to evaluate farmers' knowledge of primary agricultural credit societies. These societies must educate farmers about their own societies. We should launch a campaign to educate farmers about this in order for farmers to profit from society and successfully conduct their farming.
- 3 **Dr. Krishnachetty and Others, (2020)** studied on PACCS and SDGs: A Study in Tamil Nadu, India. The study's objectives were to 1) assess the financial performance of a sample PACCS and 2) determine how that sample PACCS fits within the SDGs. The survey approach, which is both analytical and descriptive, was used for this investigation. The

sample units for this investigation were chosen using a multi-stage random sampling process. They push their clients and members to be frugal and save money. These societies also offer loans for non-agricultural uses like residential construction, revenue tasks of self-help associations (SHGs), joint liability groups (JLGs), and other non-farm sector operations. They focus on providing near-term crop loans and intermediate investment loans for agricultural and related activities like micro-irrigation, land development, and the purchase of dairy animals. In light of the foregoing, the performance of a sample PACS is examined below using a few performance indicators. It is anticipated. To accomplish the desired results, all organisations in the public, private, and cooperative sectors should provide their assistance. The field-level experiences in Tamil Nadu have shown that PACCS embody a variety of economic and social aims and that the organisational capabilities of the sample PACCS might be expanded further to attain SDGs at the village level. Although a standard approach to enhancing sample PACS contributions to the SDGs would be effective, variations between individual PACCS required the creation of a customised strategy to address the particular circumstances.

- 4 **M. Yogarani and Others, (2019)** studied on A Study on the Working Performance of Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Societies in India. The original study objectives were to evaluate the effectiveness of the Primary Agriculture Development Society (PACCS) in India and make the best recommendations possible based on secondary information. The data was acquired from the annual reports of NAFSCOB, publications, websites, research papers, and other journal articles. Considering that there are more villages in India than in any other country, the government of India must boost the number of PACCS in rural areas. The government of India must take quick action to boost the paid-up capital of PACS and must encourage members of PACCS to deposit more money in the cooperative sectors. The cooperative institution shall conduct cooperative awareness programmes for agricultural society. It provides farmers with short- and medium-term loans to help them meet their short-term financial needs. As a result, cooperative banking ought to be strong and effective to handle obstacles in competitive circumstances and meet its needs. This will improve the capabilities of society and give rural, underdeveloped people a better point of view.

Issues of the Problem:

In India, a well-built co-operative credit framework has been constructed to offer short-, medium-, and long-term financing to agriculturalists and other rural masses as a result of different initiatives taken over the last few years. The Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Banks (PACBs), Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs), and Apex Co-operative Banks (SCBS), which made up the backbone of the three-tier credit structure, provided the short- and medium-term loans. The

Agricultural Credit Co-operative Bank is the main player in the short-term lending structure, dealing with the bank's members and ultimate beneficiaries. The Doddatta PACCS What do the stakeholders think about how the paccs' functions relate to one another? What problems do they face? For the view on further examine of the present Research.

The Tests of the Aims:

- ❖ To View Designated Operational Statuses on a General Justification PACCS in Ooty Block in the Nilgiris District
- ❖ To evaluate the proposed capital structure PACCS
- ❖ To offer additional adequate suggestions and actions on favorites PACCS

Research Approaches Applied to the Dissertation:

The proposed paper on the efficiency assessment of the PACCS in Ooty Block, The Nilgiris District, used an approach known as case studies. The designated PACCS's balance sheet and revenue and profit account were used to get the secondary data. The audit and financial statements were used to gather data concerning the overall operations of the PACCS, such as membership, preferred shares, resources, depositors, bank debt, capital investments, investment, loan operations, and business performance. The Nilgiris District's Ooty Block employed the purposive sampling strategy to choose the PACCS. The Nilgiris District in Tamil Nadu was well-known for its development in both agriculture and industry. The Nilgiris District's Ooty Block is where the majority of the PACCS's agricultural and commercial operations within and around the surrounding community are concentrated.

Results and Discussions:

1. Membership Position:

The Membership Position analysis findings for the last ten years Membership Position 2010–11 onwards: 1434 new members joined the society, with a growth index of 100 and a growth rate of nil. Additionally, the number of people running in the society has moderately grown from the previous year. Membership standing, particularly the average analytical results for the entire year of 15.78, the standard deviation of the figure value of 14.47, and the coefficient of variation of 9.29. The membership position perspective on statistical findings on a society's potential future development leads to membership on chosen PACCS

2. Share Capital Position:

Finally, consequences for the share Capital Situation are described. The share capital for the past ten years began in 2010–2011 at Rs. 29 lakhs, and it grew the following year. Growth Index on 2011–12 year 99.27, Growth Rate 2.57 ongoing of share capital position 2020–19 year 7 lakhs, Averagely evaluate ten years 141, Standard Deviation 20.72, Coefficient of Variation 144.11, and last year on share capital position healthy to attractive of society. The opposition was in charge of a

society's future growth the year before last.

3. Reserve fund Position:

The Final Outcome writes about the Reserve Fund Position over the previous ten years, beginning with the position of starting with 30 lakhs in 2010–2011, and the next outlook on figure, with the same significance, Growth Index 100, and Growth Rate – Nill. Running a society over the past six years has typically decreased in value, with the overarching average being 32.89, the standard deviation being 34.08, and the coefficient of variation being 107.21. This statistical figure represents the society's moderate scope, with further maintenance of the reserve fund stance.

4. Deposits Position:

Right now Write about the results of your analysis of the deposit position over the previous ten years, with a focus on the 24 lakhs and the following year's deposit position for society. 2011–12 Growth Index: 106.36; Growth Rate: 6.98; Ten-Year Average on Figure: 32.86; Standard Division: 69.98; and Coefficient of Variation: 21.08. Analysis of the overall statistical figure value that has grown year over year for the chosen society, the status of the deposit, which is strong for the society, and future growth for the chosen PACCS moderately strengthening the deposit value

5. Borrowings Position:

The data were based on borrowing situations over the previous ten years, 9 lakhs in borrowing during the 2010–2011 fiscal year, and growth indexes of 138.88 and 38.88 for the following year. In the last ten years, borrowings have increased on average by 137.56 percent, with a standard deviation of 28.41 percent and a coefficient of variation of 21.72 percent. The overall picture of the results shows a mild yearly rise in the position of borrowings on the significance level.

6. Working Capital Position:

The outputs of the working capital situation for the 2010–2011 year were 35 lakhs at the beginning of the year and 114.66 and 14.66, respectively, for the following year's growth index and growth rate. The results on working capital position in the society last year and the goodness of the performance on the chosen PACCS and working capital position currently in good development have an overall average of 63.3, Standard Deviation 22.75, Coefficient of Variations 36.16, and actual outcomes in terms of working capital position.

7. Investments Position:

The society receives investment returns starting in the 2010–2011 fiscal year of Rs. 55 lakhs, with growth indexes of 139.80 and growth rates of 39.81 for the next year. The overall average on the value of 21.11, the standard deviation of 142.06, and the coefficient of variation of 66.56 on the investment position, and the average increase on the analytical start figuring value and projected growth of a few PACCS raised to the investment position of society the year before last.

8. Loans & Advances Position:

Performance on Loans and Advances in the Year of 2010–2011 LA on 37 Core on Selected PACCS and Next Year Value on 42 Core Averagely Allotted of the Funds and Growth Index 113.87 and Growth Rate 13.16 are discussed in the article. The overall average on the analysis report was 39.49, the standard deviation was 65.06, and the coefficient of variation was 16.42 for the previous year's loans and advances provided position, which was lower and did not include any funds for society members.

9. Loans Outstanding Position:

The loan outstanding position for 2010–2011 is mentioned in 53 lakhs at the beginning of the year, Growth Index 158,57, Growth Rate 58,57, Year Average 40,22, Standard Deviation 18,71, and Coefficient of Variation 45,16 The loans outstanding last year were very poor on test statistics, and the prospects running up the society diminished with the loans outstanding of the society.

10. Non Performing Assets Position:

The consequences discuss the non-performing assets position for the 2010–2011 fiscal year of 50 lakhs and the following year's growth index of 102.80 and growth rate of 2.80, as well as the overall average on the value figure of 94.66, the standard deviation of 75.61, and the coefficient of variation of 79.42.

11. Net profit / Loss:

The commented on the result obtained in profit/loss starting the year 2010–2011 on 9 lakhs and the ongoing stream of valuation growth index 183,42 and growth rate 83,42 and the overall averagely figure 182,58, standard deviation 334,29, and coefficient of variation 183,20 in the profit & loss analysis of the selected society using the same approaches carried out on the society's profit operating on continued expansion

Elements of such Discussions:

1. To enhance Preferred Members' membership standings PACCS
2. The cooperative society should work to raise deposits by building branches in commercial areas, enhancing client services, introducing various deposit programmes, and providing attractive interest rates.
3. On this basis, cooperative societies should modify their loan policies.
4. The cooperative societies should work to increase the staff's quality while maintaining appropriate liquid resources, margins, and lending monitoring.
5. Cooperative societies ought to make an effort to communicate with the SOITI management board, members, depositors, and workers.

Conclusion:

India has expressed a noteworthy commitment to seeing the worldwide PACCS accomplished. The Nilgiris District Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Society, The Ooty

Block Under their authority, the Nilgiris district dominates the provision of financial services. The researchers undertook the study to evaluate the PACCS's business results. According to this analysis, the primary cause of PACCS's inefficiency is a lack of non-interest income. As a result, the report advises PACCSs to increase their investment and business spending in order to boost their fee-based revenue. It is advised for the PACCS to tighten their belts in order to achieve cost efficiency because the study identifies extra interest expenses as the second key cause of efficiency.

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