

PROJECT REPORT (17MBAPR407)
**“A STUDY ON CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT AT KAVRADI
AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED”**

BY

MANOJA KUMAR
1IA17MBA30

Submitted to

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
BELGAVI



In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Under the Guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE

Bhagyashree G Kasturi
Assistant Professor
Dept. of MBA, AIT

EXTERNAL GUIDE

Mr. Jayaram Hegde
Chief Executive Officer
KACS Kandlur.



Department of MBA

Acharya Institute of Technology

Acharya Dr.Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Road

Acharya PO, Soladevanahalli, Bangalore-560 107

March 2019

ಕಾವ್ರಾಡಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ ಸಂಘ ನಿಯಮಿತ,


DRG/S/25572/98-99

ಕಂಡ್ಲೂರು - 576 211 ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು, ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ದಿನಾಂಕ16/2/19.....

This is certifying that **Mr. MANOJA KUMAR (USN No : 1IA17MBA30)** Perusing IV Semester **MBA** at **Acharya Institute Of Technology Soladevanahalli Bangalore** Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University Belagavi. As per his part of curriculum and for the partial fulfilment of degree of MBA, he has successfully completed project at **Kavradi agricultural co-operative society Kandlur**, For the period of **3rd January to 16th February 2019** on the study of "**Credit Risk Management**" Under the guidance of CEO **Mr. Jayarama Hegde N**

He Has exhibited punctuality and diligence During the period.


ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ Chief Executive Officer
ಕಾವ್ರಾಡಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ ಸಂಘ (ಸಿ)
ಕಂಡ್ಲೂರು, ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು Kavradi Agricultural Co-Operative Society,
Kandlur, Kundapur.



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Accredited by NBA and NAAC)

Date: 27/03/2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Manoja Kumar** bearing USN **11A17MBA30** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2017-19 batch, affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. project report on “**A Study on Credit Risk Management at Kavradi Agricultural Co-operative Society Kandlur, Kundapur**” is prepared by him under the guidance of **Prof. Bhagyashree G Kasturi**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Karnataka.

Signature of Internal Guide

Signature of HOD

29/3/19

Head of the Department
Department of MBA
Acharya Institute of Technology
Soladevanahalli, Bangalore-560 107

01.04.19

Signature of Principal/Dean Academics

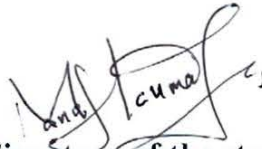
Dr. Devarajaiah R.M.
Dean-Academics

ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Bengaluru-107

DECLARATION

I **Manoja kumar**, hereby declare that the Project report entitled "A Study on Credit Risk Management" with reference to "Kavradi Agricultural Co-Operative Society Limited" prepared by me under the guidance of **Prof. Bhagyashree G Kasturi**, faculty of **M.B.A Department, AIT** and external assistance by **Mr. Jayaram Hegde**, Chief Executive Officer, **Kavradi Agricultural Co-Operative Society Limited**. I also declare that this Project work is towards the partial fulfilment of the university Regulations for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi**. I have undergone a summer project for a period of Six weeks. I further declare that this Project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma from any other University / Institution.

Place: Bengaluru
Date :01/04/2019


Signature of the student

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere thanks to our respected Principal, **Dr. Prakash M R**, beloved Dean-Academics, **Dr. Devarajaiah R M**, and deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. M M Bagali**, HOD, Acharya Institute of Technology, Bengaluru for their kind support and encouragement in completion of the Internship Report.

I would like to thank **Prof. Bhagyashree G Kasturi**, Asst. Professor, Department of MBA, Acharya Institute of Technology, Bengaluru and external guide **Mr. Jayaram Hegde**, Chief Executive Officer, Kavradi Agricultural Co-Operative Society Limited, Kandlur, who gave me golden opportunity to do this wonderful Project in the esteemed organization, which helped me to learn various concepts.

Finally, I express my sincere thanks to my Parents, Friends and all the Staff of MBA department of AIT for their valuable suggestions in completing this Project Report.

Place: Bangalore

Date: 01/04/2019

Manoja kumar

USN:1IA17MBA30

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	CHAPTERS	PAGE NO.
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1	INTRODUCTION	2
	1.1 Introduction	3
	1.2 Industry Profile	4-11
	1.3 Company Profile	12-13
	1.4 Vision, Mission and Quality Policy	14
	1.5 Service Profile of the bank	15-19
	1.6 Area of Operation	19
	1.7 Competitors Information	20
	1.8 SWOT Analysis	20-21
	1.9 Future growth and Prospects	21
	1.10 Financial Statement	22-24
	Ratio analysis	24-26
2	CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW	27
	2.1 Theoretical Background of the Study	28-38
	2.2 Literature Review	38-42
3	RESEARCH DESIGN	43
	3.1 Statement of Problem	44

	3.2 Need for the Study	44
	3.3 Objective of the Study	44
	3.4 Scope of the Study	44
	3.5 Research Methodology	45
	3.6 Limitations of the Study	45
4	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	46
	Analysis and Interpretation of Data	47-56
5	FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	57
	5.1 Findings	58
	5.2 Suggestions	59
	5.3 Conclusion	60
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
	ANNEXURE	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLES	PAGE NO.
4.1	Table showing Growth rate in total deposit	47
4.2	Table showing Growth rate in total capital	48
4.3	Table showing Growth rate in total reserve	49
4.4	Table showing Growth rate in advances	50
4.5	Table indicating Growth rate in investment	51
4.6	Table indicating Rate Growth statement of loans	52
4.7	Table showing Growth of cash position	53
4.8	Table showing Credit to deposit ratio	54
4.9	Table showing Debt equity ratio	55

LIST OF GRAPHS

GRAPH NO.	TITLES	PAGE NO.
4.1	Graph showing Growth rate in total deposit	47
4.2	Graph showing Growth rate in total capital	48
4.3	Graph showing Growth rate in total reserve	49
4.4	Graph showing Growth rate in advances	50
4.5	Graph showing Growth rate in investment	51
4.6	Graph showing Rate Growth statement of loans	52
4.7	Graph showing Growth of cash position	53
4.8	Graph showing Credit to deposit ratio	54
4.9	Graph showing Debt equity ratio	55

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The concept of credit risk management counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the uncertainty regarding the outstanding risks. Because there are many types of obligations credit risk take many forms. The project also tries to find the efficacy of credit risk concept in the co-operative banks.

It was the Bank's loans to try to analyse the project advance features was a loan varies in function of the kind that a needs assessment of the credit worthiness of the borrower only way exactly how successfully has been a loan, consider apprising, it actually helps complete a detailed measurement of mode

The main goal is to give customers who need a loan when they issued the loan repayment, such as proper utilization and also some suggestions for giving the Bank's credit risk control.

The loans amount has covered different types of areas, where much covered is semi urban and rural centre, it is very necessary to give the guide lines for customer regarding loans.

Non-performing assets affects thereby the management adversely. They freeze assets and convert short term claims into long term. However, is that non-performing assets affects the outsider's perception of the bank. As a result, it would not have a very negative impact on the bank.

CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Advances plays an important part in the gross earnings and net profit of banks. The basic function of a bank is whether it is a commercial bank or any other credit institution, is to enable individuals and business enterprises to purchase goods and service. Consumer demand credit to acquire goods for which they pay in future. Demand for credit by businessman arises because of time consuming nature of the productive and distribution process. Being the major function of banking, lending with or without security is depend upon the type of loan in the basic lending policy Loans and advance represent disposal. Loans and advance from the key commercial activity of the Bank, they have to be liquid and simply realizable because the bank is beholden to repay the depositors as and once, they area unit due for payment and major a part of banks financial gain is earned from interest earned on advance the proper management of loans and advance is known as “Credit Management”. Therefore “credit management can be defined as Management of Loans and advances in banks”

A performed inside corporation boost and management credit policy which will be result in increased revenue and lower risk as well as increasing, collection, reducing, credit value. Extending additional credit to credit worthy costumier and developing competitive credit terms conjointly known as credit management.

This covers management of loans and advance made by the bank. It includes the credit standers credit period, interest charged, collection efforts and policy towards missing loss due to bad debts.

TOPIC CHOSEN FOR THE STUDY

A Study on “Credit Risk Management at Kavradi Agricultural Co-operative Society Limited”

1.2 INDUSTRY PROFILE

INTRODUCTION OF BANKS

The term bank was derived from the Italian word banco the Latin word banquet which means branch, an office of monetary transaction taken over on the bench and banks used as counters then, the German word banks which means joint stock funds or common funds raised large number of public.

Banking is as old as like Indian civilization. Lending money existing in the Babylonians period early in 2000 BC, The Babylonians had developed system of bank. Under which they temples for lending and they lent money against the gold, silver, which were left with them as a safe custody?

Bank is the familiar term used in day to day life activities. It is commonly known to all for the banking function is to borrow money and lend money presently it is familiarly known for its miscellaneous service like to pay phone bill, due of credit etc banking is a kind of business is recent but it has the vast history.

DEFINITION OF BANK

According to Indian banking regulation act of 1949 sec five (1) (c), defines the term bank, that transacts business of banking India. Sec 5 (1) (b) for the purposes of rent due from the public or other or on-demand deposits and checks, and order the withdrawal of investment by executive or other financial.

HISTORY OF BANKING IN INDIA

Without a sound and effective industry in India you can't have a healthy economy. However, India's industry should be the first State not care free, but is ready to meet the new challenges of technology and other external and internal factors. Industry-first is placing a lot of outstanding achievements to its credit in depth is reached during the past three decades India it is now limited, but the metropolitans or reality in India industry, even a remote corner of the cosmopolitans. The country is the reason for India's growth can be one of the most of the way. Without a sound and effective trade in India it cannot have a healthy economy. The trade of India should not only DE hassle free but it has to be compelled to be able to meet new challenges show by technology and also the different external & internal factors.

Over the last three years, India's trade is with its comprehensive range of some credit and outstanding achievements are the best for putting it is no longer confined to India only

metropolitan's fact India point of trade or cosmopolitans in this country's remote corners of India to grow that the methodology of the best reason of all.

PHASE 1

General Bank of India, established in 1786 The following returns the local bank of the Bank of Hindustan. East India Company the Bank of Bengal (1809), Bombay (1840) Banks and the Bank of Madras (1843), established an independent unit and within the Presidency. These three banks, was merged in 1920 and founded the Imperial Bank shareholders private share owners of banks, mainly European, founded in 1865 to Allahabad Bank India, Punjab and had a 1-hour exclusive commercial bank was set up in 1894 with headquarters in Lahore. India finance organization between 1906 and 1913, banks and small banks were established. Federal Reserve Bank of India in the year 1935. While the primary section was awfully slow growing 1913 failed banks on a regular basis and conjointly between the old 1948.there is approximately 1100 banks, mostly small. The Government of the Bank's activities and the steam pipe, the return from Asian countries do business.

PHASE 2

The Government of India after independence the main steps in the Bank the sector reform tool. The State-owned Imperial Bank of India's broad coalition in the 1995 transaction banking processes, especially in large urban areas and the countryside's principle agent in the formation of India's State Bank facilities, the role of banks and Governments all over the State. The State Bank of India, a subsidiary of the State-owned bank, seven were 1960on on July 9, 1969 nationalization was the main process execution it was the efforts of the Prime Minister of India. 14 commercial banks in the country to Indira Gandhi nationalised. The second period of the financial sector in India the nationalisation of more banks, conducted in 1980 to 7. This step is a Government-owned bank of India brought out 80% of the segment.

About 800% deposit banks, nationalization of public bank branch in India role developed 11000% giant after the jump. The implicit faith in the sunshine of government ownership the Bank public agency sustainability was a huge confidence.

PHASE 3

This section is for more goods and financial sector reform within the main facilities. 1991, M. Narasimhan was created under the Committee on the status of Bank practices works for UPS and downs in his name.

The national floods and their foreign ATM section. If satisfactory service to customers, local units in an effort to convey was posted. Phone banking and Internet banking were introduced. The complete system is convenient and fast is a lot. Time is more important than a lot of cash. A great deal of Bharat financial system recovery. But it is suffering in other Southeast Asian countries, is caused by any external financial shock in which the exact some protection-this versatile exchange rate regimes, capital account foreign exchange reserves will not be high, the local unit because all fully convertible, and bank customer foreign currency exposure is limited.

INTRODUCTION OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

The economic system and the cooperative movement in the fight against poverty of the people and economic exploitation in the 'haves' to protect them from the best instrument for the first time in the world, an organization of consumer cooperation was introduced in 1844, the community one of the comp. The main agricultural cooperative movement in Asian countries, the cooperative credit association, within the village was introduced into the Organization and cooperative credit society of the Act passed in the cities and towns that provide city cooperation Bank cash loans in the hands of the brokers in the market and rural development and the liberation of the poor within a specific area and also the speed of development of agriculture and industry in the region accelerate the With the aim to 1904. With the passing of the second act of a cooperative social behaviour 1992: Besides the economic activities of the Bank and State c DCC all or any area of the cooperative movement in the Asian countries.

EVALUATION OF CO-OPERATIVES IN INDIA HIGHLIGHTS AND MILESTONE

- A co-operative is a self-dependent self-management people's movement against the Government role in Europe to serve hungry people on credit for the first time in Europe began.
- United Kingdom India India's poor farmers, especially sexual harassment by moneylenders eased the miseries the type of cooperative Raiffeisen movement.
- With the support of the Government of Bengal in the first credit cooperative societies, was formed from the Bank in 1903. It is a United Kingdom Government-friendly society was registered under the Act.
- India's joint qualified credit society was established in order to demo 25 1904.
- Co-operative becomes a state subject in 1919 in 1951, 501 central co-operative banks.

- Land equity loans in cooperation with bank debt relief and land improvement loans for the first time, was founded in 1938 to provide.
- India Reserve Bank 1939 season in the farming operation and started reconstruction of the partner countries for.
- The Reserve Bank in cooperation with the Bank and they year 1948 primary agriculture cooperative society to meet the needs of a central credit through the national cooperative bank for loans.
- In 1954 all Asian countries have partnered with the State Commission of inquiry of farmers in rural credit woes to unravel the proposed strengthening of the sponsorship and the PAC. Register of co-operative societies become the custodian of co-operative from 1962 with enactment of respective state acts.
- RBI's action program in the year 1964 to start an executable unit, FSCS, a lamp, a revamp of the PAC
- The discovery of the all India rural credit Review Committee, the scope of cooperation led to the nationalisation of the Bank forming of almost 30%. However, the cooperative forming part of the weak credit plays an important role in the desire to meet vied.
- Since the year 1975 established the local rural Bank has reduced the problem or not, rural credit, they reach only 6% of the farmers.

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka has been at the forefront of efforts in cooperation with the cooperative and had many great Sri Siddanagoud sannaramanagouda primary agricultural credit cooperative society in 1905 of my kanaginahal in Gadag.

NUMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN INDIA

NAME OF THE BANK	NO. OF BANKS IN INDIA.
1. Co-operative apex bank at state level	30
2. DCC bank at district level	368
3. urban co-operative bank	1,431
4. primary agriculture co-operative credit societies (PACS) at village level	1,01,000
5. National Cooperative Bank of agriculture and rural development at the state level	20
6. The main agriculture and rural credit Development Bank at Taluk level	768

PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

- The co-operative banks contain charitable and exposed association
- Manage members of the co-operative bank has democratic
- Member economic participation
- Independence and liberation
- Contribution to society
- Education, coaching and knowledge

CHARACTERSTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

- support and shared help
- interested facility
- agricultural finances
- regulation by dual masters

PROBLEM OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

- Weak and dormant banks.
- Sift competition by commercial banks
- Uneven growth
- Structural weakness.
- Too much
- Officialization of politicization.
- Mounting over dues

MERITS OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

- As management of co-operative banks at lower range of the ladder the honorary service of the members, the cost of operation of co-operative banks relatively low.
- Because of the low cost of operation, co-operative banks are able to provide credit to the weaker section at cheaper rates.
- co-operative provides loans to their members at lower rated of interest and save them from the clutches of shylock type money lender, they make their members financially more secure. They are suitable to help people of small means.

LIMITATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

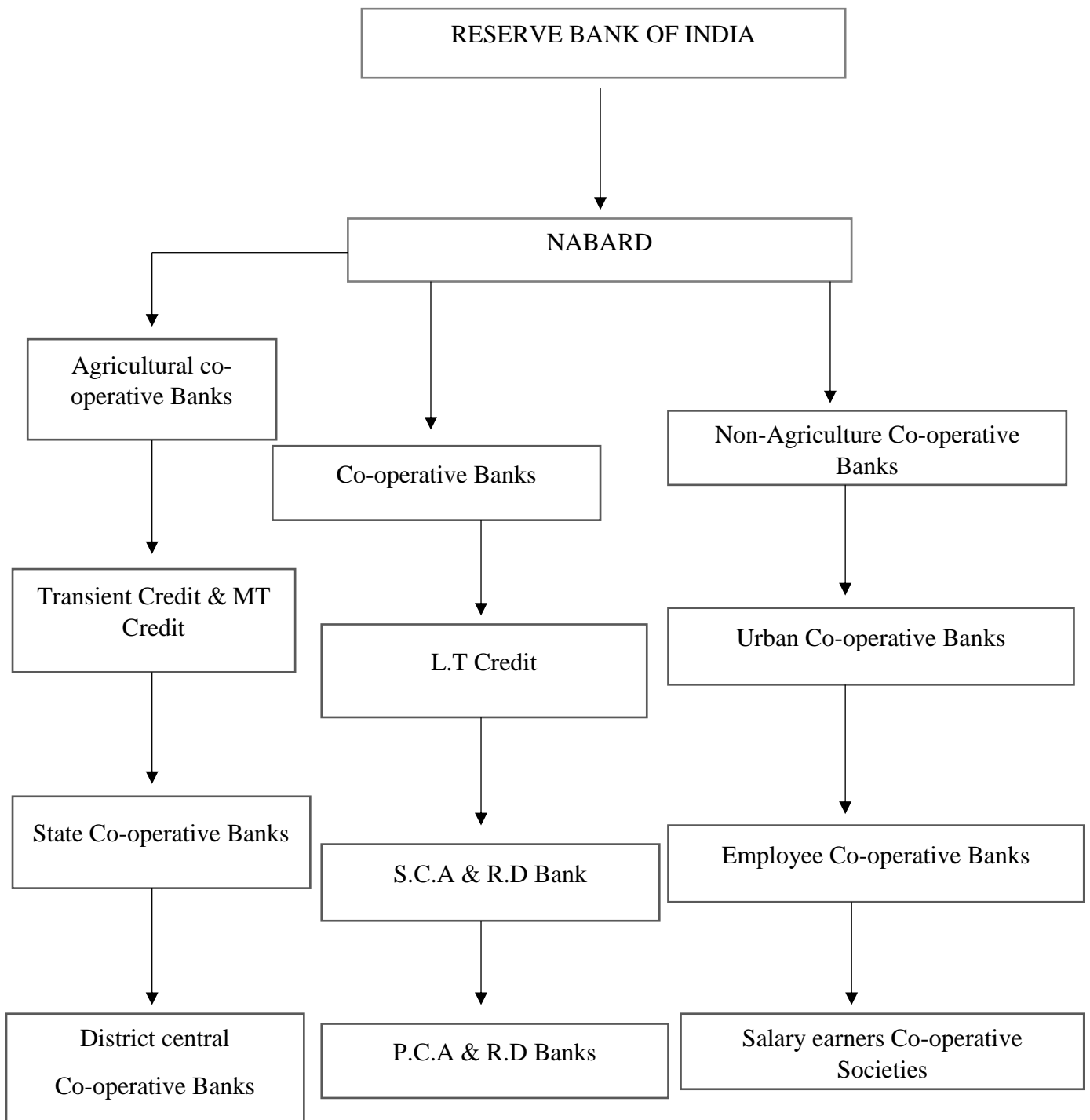
- The small size of the cooperative bank in cooperation with the Bank's growth.
- co-operative is not able to mobilize adequate resources as well as non –members for one reason or the other.
- On Account of limited funds at their disposal. Co-operative is not able to grant adequate credit to their members.
- Most of the loan concentrated in a few persons mostly related to each other. this has also resulted in poor recovery in advances.
- Cooperation with the Bank and effective post credit can be used to hire a Director with limited management are responsible for the poor recovery of talent in advance.

STRUCTURE OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

The structure of co-operative banks within the country if of federal kind and resembles with pyramids. The co-operative bank may be divided into agriculture and non-agriculture co-operative bank.

Add to in the short term and medium agricultural Bank of local units do levels in the central cooperative credit structure containing the district is divided into PACS. District level in cooperation with the Bank and the main Apex Bank at the country level, these short terms and medium-term loan advance. Long credit structural health cooperation agriculture and rural development Bank. first at the country level in cooperation with agriculture and rural development Bank usually will be included in the taluk level. Non-agricultural cooperation Bank in cooperation with local units of the city; In cooperation with banks and the general settlement workers co-operative credit banks society.

Structure of Co-operative bank system



1.3 COMPANY HISTORY & PROFILE

Agricultural Bank in the short term, medium term and longstanding needs for him to give credit to the farmers Bank. Agricultural co-operative Bank offering a temporary loan to farmers. In rural areas agricultural cooperation bank deposits such as rural agriculturists, artisans and to agree to the loan. The growth stages of KACS are

1975: - C.A Banks was established in 1975 in Japthi. This Bank was started by Mr. Seetharam Shetty. The bank opening place is Japthi. It is just helped to its members only. The starting name of the bank is 'Agricultural Co-Operative Union' Japthi.

1977: - Agricultural Co-Operative union facilitates are increased to banks level So the bank was shifted from japthi to kavradi. This reputation is also credited to Mr. seetharam Shetty.

1997: - The Union is changed to 'bank'. It is helping all the people who are need of money on its working place. Deposits are accepted and short-term loans are provided by this institution.

The society will be registered in assistant registered of co-operative society at Udupi sub division Reg. NO. is 25572 Dated 04-01-1999.

NATURE OF THE BUSINESS CARRIED:

- Provision of short-term loan to carry out seasonal agriculture and for the purpose of sale of agricultural products.
- Provision for medium term loan for irrigation poultry farming, animal husbandry.... etc.
- Acceptance of deposits.
- Provision of remittance and payment facilities.
- Collection of cheque drafts...etc. for the customer.
- Acceptance of valuable for safe custody.

The Main operation of the bank: Customer (service)

- Withdrawals
- Cash receipt
- Sanction and disbursement of loans
- Locker facilities

- Clearing Cheque
- Updating pass book
- Issuing the Cheque book
- Issuing demand draft
- Pay ordered
- Mail transfer
- Telegraphic transfer
- Opening of fixed deposit account

The bank has prescribed certain time norms on banking transaction for the benefit of clients; these prescribed norms are listed bellow

- Pass book will be updated immediately within 24hours
- Customer can purchase demand draft within 30 days
- Nomination facility is made available
- Cheque book are issued on demand from deposit

Aims/Objective of The Bank:

- Accepting deposit for the purpose of promoting saving habits in the minds of the public and the member.
- Providing various types of loan to member and associate members.
- To open new branch with permission from RBI and Registered of co-operative societies.
- To provide short term and medium-term creditworthy farmers
- To carry out banking business
- To function as lender of co-operative in Karnataka.

The Banks also provides nomination facilities

- Saving bank Account Holder
- Current Account Holder
- Term Deposit Account Holder
- Safe Deposit Account Holder
- Individual/joint Account Holder

1.4 MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

Vision:

“To cover all agricultural member of Primary agricultural co-operative society under cooperative kisan credit card scheme to achieve 100 % coverage and also to provide timely and adequate credit support both short term and long-term investments”.

Mission:

- To meet the growing aspiration of the customer of the bank in changing environment.
- To promote the effectiveness of credit and to scale back the chance in granting a credit through careful and continuous supervising

Values:

- Excellence in client administration
- Profit introduction
- Fairness in all dealings and relations

Quality Policy

- To provide the Middle / Lower class people with cheaper finance.
- To deliver best services to the customers
- Committed to the compliance of laws and regulations formed by Govt.

1.5 SERVICES PROFILE OF THE BANK

The Kavradi Agricultural co-operative society bank limited provides the following service to the societies.

DEPOSITS

- Saving bank account
- Recurring deposits
- Fixed deposit
- Cash certificate
- Pigmy deposit
- Employee Deposit
 - Reserve fund deposit
 - Secured deposit

LOANS

- Kisan Credit card loan
- Land Development Loan
- Members house construction loan
- Medium term husbandry
- Gold loan
- Property loan
- NSC. Loan
- LIC policy pledge loan
- Deposit basic loan
- Over draft
- Demand loan
- Salary loan

OTHER FACILITIES

- Public locker
- Multicity cheque/demand draft
- Pay order
- E-stamping

Borrowing and deposit

Loan and deposit do not exceed a total of 25, can also be the principle and terms of a permit issued by the Department for fixed, planned to determine the conditions, by sharing the Board follow the instructions such as capital plus reserve funds to pay for the loss if any regulations are creating legal regulations the total time accumulated issued, from time to time.

Admission of members: -

The following community members comment on jurisdiction of admission for the India section of 1872 a contract contact such other person November under the Law Society Act, from 4.21 cooperative as defined in should be eligible for membership.

Qualification of admission: -

The following area unit qualification for member of the society.

A person who is on prime of 18 years past and who can go into lawful contract, a personal who resides at intervals the space of operation of the society or carries business or works at intervals the space of operation and UN agency is not a member of the opposite cooperative bank or non-agriculture co-operative society.

He is not ineligible under section 17 of the Act

The one who wish to become shall apply within the writing together with payment of the price of a minimum of 1 share in conjunction with share of fee of 5/-per share and admission Fee Rs 10/- person. The right of a member does not pay the banks have created a member or non-respect of these societies of interest to be inherited,

Application for membership

The type of application for admission as a member of the Board of Directors of a prescription for a goal to be made by the Chief. The Board accept or reject such an application has all the power. Just a simple member if you are denied, the amount shall be refunded to him who created absolutely equipment fees from the date of such decision, except for the 20 days written instruments associated with the denial said. As a member from the date of the application for admission to 3 months, if you do not accept or reject of.

Communication was deemed to possess it, apply to section 105A of the members under the goal of the appeal of the Civil Act of the period on the final day of denial

The membership of the society shall stop within the following circumstance: -

- Death of membership.
- Resignation from membership and acceptance by the board there on.
- Disqualification of membership beneath section seventeen if the act.
- Transfer forfeiture or adjustment or set all the shares command by a member.
- Register a society or a company or an affiliated company or corporation or dissolution of a completely different body established
- Breach of any condition prescribed to a lower place rule no sixteen
- He posted a low membership this byelaw, Board members should be excluded from the list of losses due to give his name, once the notice shall be paid back to the member dividend if declared by adjusting the value of the shares, once all dues from him at the Bank. Low-digit rule 12 provides design principles of the value of the shares.

Dues from one that stop to be members

By law no representation for the interruption of 18 members which members of the principal loans or 0.5 there is not critical or security is gathered and excellent for individuals to stop the fever will be scheduled for the same date of cease is absolutely not the same person in society.

Resignation from membership: -

Do not allow a member to resign unless he shall be a member of. He has given a minimum period of notice out of 5 for 1 share was conducted. He absolutely allowed the society to lend a spring and secure the output. His resignation has been accepted by the Board of Directors

- a) total share capital of society as a result of it stood at the shut of the previous.
- b) The resignation shall acquire impact from date of the acceptance by the board

Identify cards to members

Facilities for social and easy id photo identification issued by a member of a wild boar. All members participate in other meetings, such as the final body and identity card wont that for the purpose of providing the required members of the picture. To exercise the choice power in election of the board and for having the opposite business with society

Note

- a) In the event that part has not acquired the establish card, the board will take power not allow such member from participating among the meeting and in possibility.
- b) An identity card is not lost once prescribed by the Board for a fee paying members can obtain a duplicate card.

Nomination

1. The Association's members, the sharing of his death, he was the norm and their dues at the event, a person can be paid the same in the community named in the writing and playing on a fee of Rs 25, some can be changed by applying/-by law, nominated by the Member's death is not valid unless, in the case of.
2. If you are writing, you must be a member of at least the existence of some signed by a witness.
3. It is registered in the books of society kept for the purpose. If you made the nomination or the nomination, so if it is not valid.
4. The aggregate, such as a shared number of dues in the society does not exceed Can the same amount of Rs one lakh paid to that person, Board or legal heirs to the deceased members of the securities obtained with simple options on the boundaries of the reward.
5. If the aggregate exceeds to members of death dues Rs one lakh in a Court of competent jurisdiction, if you produce a succession of/heir times of legal paid dues ore certificates.

RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSIT SCHEMES

FIXED DEPOSIT	
PERIOD	RATE OF INTEREST
45 Days	6.5%
3 Months	7%
6 Months	7.5%
First Year	10%
Second Year	10%
Three Year and More	10%

RECURRING DEPOSIT	
PERIOD	RATE OF INTEREST (%)
First Year	9
Second Year	10
Three Year	11
Four Year	12
Five Year	13
Cash certificate: (Deposit amount of Rs.1000) After Eight Years value of cash certificate Rs.2000	
Saving Deposit Account: 4%	
Pigmy Deposit Account: 4%	

1.6 AREA OF OPERATION

The area operation the society shall be confined to Kandlur, Kavradi, Japthi, Halanadu And Balkur.

All revisions to this regard, for the registration of extension of the realm of work within the region, except that the Registrar should the former admits the instrument occasionally.

1.7 COMPETITORS INFORMATION

- STATE BANK OF INDIA
- CANARA BANK
- VIJAYA BANK
- SYNDICATE BANK
- SCDCC BANK LTD

1.8 SWOT ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY



STRENGTHS:

1. Wide variety of product and services
2. Strong financial strength and reserves
3. The ability and expertise in providing service
4. Good and strong financial position
5. Product and services for all groups of people.

WEAKNESS:

1. Poor image in the minds of people about co-operative credit society ltd
2. Lack of professional management
3. Ineffective supervision over branches and poor inspection
4. Clients are generally middle class and lower class.

OPPORTUNITIES:

1. Chance to provide business advertising to the smaller company's rates and try to take the first delivery service advantage
2. Developing markets, such as the internet
3. Enter new market segments to provide a better profit
4. Adoption of core banking system in its activities.

THREATS:

1. New competitors in the market
2. Increase indigence of frauds ad misappropriation
3. Growth of foreign banks and private banks
4. Lack of infrastructure facilities.

1.9 FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPECT

- They are planning to core banking
- Improve customer service
- To increase deposits
- Expansion of credit for medium scale industries.
- ATM Facility

1.10 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-04-2015 TO 31-03-2018

SL NO	PARTICULAR	PROFIT			LOSS		
		31-3-2016	31-3-2017	31-3-2018	31-3-2016	31-3-2017	31-3-2018
1	Interest Payments						
	Interest on deposit				6199495.00	7506343.00	8068487.00
	Add: - Currently Pending				5446699.00	7042166.00	8872380.00
	Less: - Previous Reserve				11646194.00	14548509.00	16940867.00
				3822134.00	5446699.00	7042166.00	
				7824060.00	9101810.00	9898701.00	
2	Interest on the District Central Bank Loan				1301756.00	3146673.00	3197631.00
3	Staff expenses						
	Staff salary				1714399.00	1874008.00	2199715.00
	Staff Holiday Salary				32573.00	106240.00	60857.00
	Staff Future benefit Fund				350510.00	224876.00	261091.00
				2097482.00	2205124.00	2521663.00	
4	Administration and provisional costs				948817.00	974376.00	1204404.18
5	Reserves						
	Audit fees				75300.00	75500.00	114585.00
6	Depreciation						
	Furniture				29244.00	27687.00	27860.00
	Building/warehouse				81304.00	73173.00	65856.00
	Computer				30108.00	5802.00	103944.00
	Solar				7780.00	7002.00	63017.00
				148436.00	113664.00	260677.00	
7	Net Profit				2653972.75	2908968.12	3214020.38

8	Revenue from Operation	336717.95	408753.12	506780.97			
9	Interest Income						
	Interest on Investment	2672278.00	3290178.00	3997821.00			
	Government Interest Subsidy	1013659.00	2784839.00	3508249.00			
	Interest on member loan	10164362.00	11149352.00	11536294.00			
		13850299.00	17224369.00	19042364.00			
10	Other Income	862806.80	892993.00	862536.59			
11	TOTAL	15049823.75	18526115.12	20411681.56	15049823.75	18526115.12	20411681.56

KAVRADI AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
BALANCESHEET AT 31 MARCH 2016,17&18
BALANCE SHEET

SL NO	PARTICULAR	LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
		31-3-2016	31-3-2017	31-3-2018	31-3-2016	31-3-2017	31-3-2018
1	SHARE CAPITAL	5223535.00	5689045.00	7014505.00			
2	FUNDS	6374416.61	7951741.07	9528318.70			
3	DEPRECIATION FUND	1481942.00	1595606.00	1856283.00			
4	DEPOSIT	88543558.20	98880787.83	113983212.90			
5	STAFF DEPOSIT	3739449.67	4579114.67	5607004.67			
6	LOANS (BORROWING)	35093369.00	36080561.00	41181012.00			
7	OTHER LIABILITIES	2226221.43	2727528.05	3316665.50			
8	PROVISIONS	5930662.00	7526329.00	9545628.00			
9	GOVT SUBSIDY	196963.00	196963.00	196963.00			
10	SUSPENSE LIABILITY	285810.57	203302.57	1044069.91			
11	NET PROFIT	2653972.75	2908968.12	3214020.38			

12	CASH -IN -HAND				693399.00	712831.00	803594.00
13	BANK ACCOUNTS				8630192.68	12891438.61	15980162.44
14	INVESTMENTS IN SHARES				2018210.00	2023210.00	2028210.00
15	OTHER DEPOSITS					1855.00	1855.00
16	FIXED ASSET				2546893.04	2566366.04	2699730.04
17	INVESTMENTS				36581821.61	40044972.09	51638111.46
18	LOANS (ASSET)				101187517.00	110049095.00	122835391.00
19	SUSPENSE ASSET				53250.55	19500.32	469400.82
20	CLOSING STOCK (STOCK IN HAND)				38616.35	30678.25	31228.30
	TOTAL	151749900.23	168339946.31	196487683.06	151749900.23	168339946.31	196487683.06

RATIO ANALYSIS

1.10.1 Current Ratio

Current Ratio is used toward measure the short-range monetary situation of the firm or organisation. In other words, it measures the company's short-term solvency; it designates the rupee of current assets existing for apiece rupee of current liability. Apparently, developed the current ratio, fir more protected are the shorten creditors and vice versa. The Standard current ratio is normally 2:1 (current assets twice of current liabilities).

The formula for computing the current ratio:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liability}$$

1.10.1 Table indicating Current Ratio

Year	Current Assets (In Lakhs)	Current Liabilities (In Lakhs)	Current Ratio (%)
2017-18	1277.33	432.69	2.95
2016-17	1256.95	379.49	3.31
2015-16	1125.81	367.96	3.06
2014-15	1029.61	358.02	2.88
2013-14	692.37	201.75	3.43

Analysis and Interpretation:

Kavradi Agricultural society Current Ratio in the year 2014 is 3.43, 2015 is 2.88, 2016 is 3.06, 2017 is 3.31 and in the year 2018 is 2.95 From the table it is evident that current ratio of KACS is fluctuating. This increase Current Ratio indicates good solvent position of the company and shows good performance and proper utilization of inventory and is efficient in collection of debtors.

1.10.2 Debt Equity Turnover Ratio

Debt Equity Ratio = Total Long-Term Debts / Shareholders Funds

1.10.2 Table indicating Debt equity turnover ratio

Year	Total Long-Term Debts (In Lakhs)	Shareholders' Funds (In Lakhs)	Debt Equity Ratio (%)
2017-18	411.81	70.14	5.87
2016-17	360.81	56.89	6.34
2015-16	350.93	52.23	6.71
2014-15	342.35	41.19	8.31
2013-14	185.05	24.15	7.66

Analysis and Interpretation:

Kavradi Agricultural society Debt Equity Ratio for the year 2014 is 7.66, 2015 is 8.31, 2016 is 6.71, 2017 is 6.34 and in the year 2018 is 5.87. From the table it is evident that debt equity turnover ratio of KACS is decreasing. The decreasing in debt equity ratio of KACS means lower the debt ratio less the company has to worry in meeting its fixed obligations and also less dependent on shareholders and outsiders.

1.10.3 Net Profit Ratio

Net Profit Ratio designates that effectiveness of the management. It established the connection between the net profit after tax and sales. It also indicates the general amount of the company's productivity.

It is determined as follow

Net Profit Ratio= Net Profit After tax/Sales*100

1.10.3 Table showing net profit ratio

Year	Net Profit After tax (In Lakhs)	Sales (In Lakhs)	Net Profit Ratio
2017-18	32.14	204.12	15.75
2016-17	29.09	185.26	15.70
2015-16	26.54	150.49	17.64
2014-15	25.05	119.46	20.97
2013-14	22.06	117.66	18.75

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Kavradi Agricultural society Net Profit Ratio for the year 2014 is 18.75, 2015 is 20.97, 2016 is 17.64, 2017 is 15.70 and in the year 2018 is 15.75, From the table it is evident that net profit ratio of KACS is decreasing and increasing. The decreasing & increasing in net profit ratio of the KACS indicates that the company's profitability position is not Flexible.

**CHAPTER -2 CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE
REVIEW**

2.1 Theoretical background of the study

Meaning of credit management

Firms granted credit to facilitate sales. it is valuable to those customers who cannot borrow from another source can find it very expensive (or) in convenient to do.

Definition of credit management

This cover management of loans and advance made by the bank, it includes the credit standards credit period, interest charged, collection efforts and policies towards minimizing loss due to bad debts.

Funds for lending

- a study of balance sheet reveals that the main source of funds available for lending and/or investment are:
- Paid up capital
- Reserve
- Deposit and other account
- Borrowing from the RBI
- Undistributed profit
- Participation certificate
- Refinance loan from the industrial development bank, agriculture refinance and development etc.
- Other finance institutes

Classification of credit

Bank credit may be classified according to security, maturity, method of payment, origin and purpose, the bank advance in the country are classified into:

- Secured or unsecured
- Cash credit
- Over draft
- Demand loans
- Term loan

- Bills purchase
- Bills discount
- Consumer credit

The three C's of credit

Mutual trust and obviously he knows I know a loan means understanding the basics of the lending products, vi is vi his business is very important. The man behind the development of the guiding principle to the banker for a loan.

1. **Character**
2. **Capacity**
3. **Capital**

Character:

The most important task in credit analysis is analysis of character of the person, as it's predominantly depends on the credit judgment of his capacity. A good borrower is expected to maintain a code of in disclosing his business affairs of the banker. This may go behind his balance sheet and profit and loss account Another code of conduct relates to the end use of funds borrowed by the borrower that is utilizations of borrowed funds for the purpose of which they were lent.

Capacity:

Capacity to generate cash flow in an honorary appointment business depends on the ability of. To estimate capacity of a borrower, the lender should make a detailed cash flow analysis of the business.

Capital:

The capital of the borrower infuses confidence in his creditors. Further it enables the borrower to meet the losses of his business himself without shifting them to his creditors. The capital of the borrower refers to his own funds invested in his business. Therefore, if the borrower has sufficient funds of his own, he will be considered eligible for a bank advanced.

Lending principles

- **Safety**
- **Liquidity**
- **Profitability**
- **Purpose**

Safety:

Safety is another important principle is sound loans. Subject to the terms and conditions of the loan advance safety interest that borrowers pay off the loan in place. The capacity and willingness to repay the repayment they were unproductive or speculative business investing money in the end. the borrower or borrower's own honesty, at the risk of the dictionary.

Liquidity:

This is not just sufficient if advance is safe. Money should arise back on claim agreement with payment programmed. This is possible only when the borrower has used the funds for the purpose for which he has borrowed.

Profitability:

Bank must deploy the funds in a profitable way and should maximize returns, though profitability is very important. for the sake of advanced effectiveness, the banker must not fund advance to unreliable party, though they are ready to higher rate of interest.

Purpose:

Advance cab be safe and liquid only when it is granted for a productive purpose and used only for the purpose it is borrowed. Advanced permitted for speculative purpose even if the borrower is ready to pay higher interest is against the principle of bank lending.

Lending policy:

The principle of a loan policy is to arrive at trade-off between returns and risk with broader framework of the strategy of the bank in fact, loan policy should be such as to maximize return while minimizing risk. In order to ensure capital growth and profit, the bank has to encourage substantially non- funded business.

Portfolio consideration:

- Aggregate development of funds has to be done in such a manner that the sudden change in environment should not affect the funds adversely.

- The objective of many banks is to maximize safety of funds yield there on in the process reach acceptable for development of funds keeping the long-range view.

Marketing funds:

Any approach to lending has to be done from the point of view of achieving desirable ends. Lending should be done after deciding on new activities, areas and type of borrowers.

Terms and condition:

The term and condition should create a sense of confidence among the borrower and the lender. The term and condition have to be acceptable and advantageous, encompassing the duties of the lender and the obligation of the borrower, and must also disclose, financial information of borrower, and the information must be directed towards the end use of funds that is utilization of borrowed fund for the purpose of which it is obtained.

Fund position:

The lending policy of bank depends on the market conditions. Which reflect on the funds development opportunities available to the bank besides lending over a period of time and deposit mobilization possibilities during that period, Use of funds by the borrower and security available, mostly lending is done against the security of some short of the other in the form of tangible assets provided by the borrower.

RISK AND BANKING

Risk was till recently a concept alien to Indian banks. Risk management was never their domain because returns have never been their major concern accounting policies did the job for them, but the situation has now transformed beyond recognition. Prudential accounting standards, capital adequacy, income recognition and assets classification norms, provisioning requirement on bad debts and depreciation caused by marking a part of the securities investment portfolio to market value created awareness to manage credit risk, Market risk-interest rate risk and exchange rate risk and interest rate risk liquidity risk the Bank for India is relatively new.

Risk Assessment and Management:

Risk is inherent in banking and for that matter in every business. The task of assets and liability management though cannot be avoided it should be as low as possible and manage it and keep different types of risk with an acceptable level. The bank is exposed to different risks.

Through risk in business cannot be avoided the banker is doing his business of banking is expected to take minimum calculated risk.

Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk of failure to repay loans and advances granted by banks once timely compensation of principal and interest or each is vulnerable thanks to inability

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of meeting the maturing liabilities and not finding enough maturing assets to satisfy these liabilities. This risk arises as a result of bank mobilizes deposits for various maturities within the firm of demand and time deposits, and locks them by lending of various maturities. Liquidity gap additionally arises as a result of unpredictability of deposits withdrawals.

Interest rate risk:

Alludes to the danger of changes in loan fees resulting creation of the assets and liabilities at fixed rates, Freedom is given to the co-operative banks to fix up interest on advance, regional rural banks and commercial banks, which they need to do depending on the cost of their deposit.

Currency risk:

This risk is a result of foreign currency exposure and changes in the rate of exchange of a given currency in terms of exchange for a given currency in terms of both the domestic and other foreign currencies. A bank engaged in international market operations is exposed to such risk.

Credit management in India

How is credit managed in India?

The broad areas, are

- **Credit policy**
- **Credit analysis**
- **Control of account receivable.**

Credit Policy

Very few companies have attempted a systematic articulation and formulations for their credit policy. Generally, credit has ensued as unstated conventions. The underlying credit philosophy is sometimes stated in general to be of much relevance in guiding credit decision with the statement made by a company. Our credit policy seeks to maximize sales growth consistent with an acceptable degree of risk. Repayment offer schedule offered by banks for credits extended. The practice of offering cash discount for prompt payment is not very common.

Credit analysis:

Prospective customers generally require furnishing two or three trade references.

- The financial statement of the prospective customer is, in general not analysed in detail.
 - i. Independent credit rating agencies are conspicuous by their absence. Creditors obtained fairly reliable information about the credit standing of prospective customer from their agencies.
 - ii. Some of the questions creditors often ask about prospective customer before extending credit are
- What is cash credit limit of the customer?
- How long has the customer been in the business

The larger business firms usually classify their customer under different categories like,

- Completely reliable customer
- Highly reliable customer
- Slightly reliable customer - Doubtful customer

Control of receivables:

- Maintaining and controlling of account receivable is neither through nor did systematic, very few firms well maintain accounts.
- Defined systems of monitoring and controlling account receivable.

- The major commonly employed for judging whether account receivable are in control are:
 - Bad debts losses
 - Average collection period - Agency schedule.

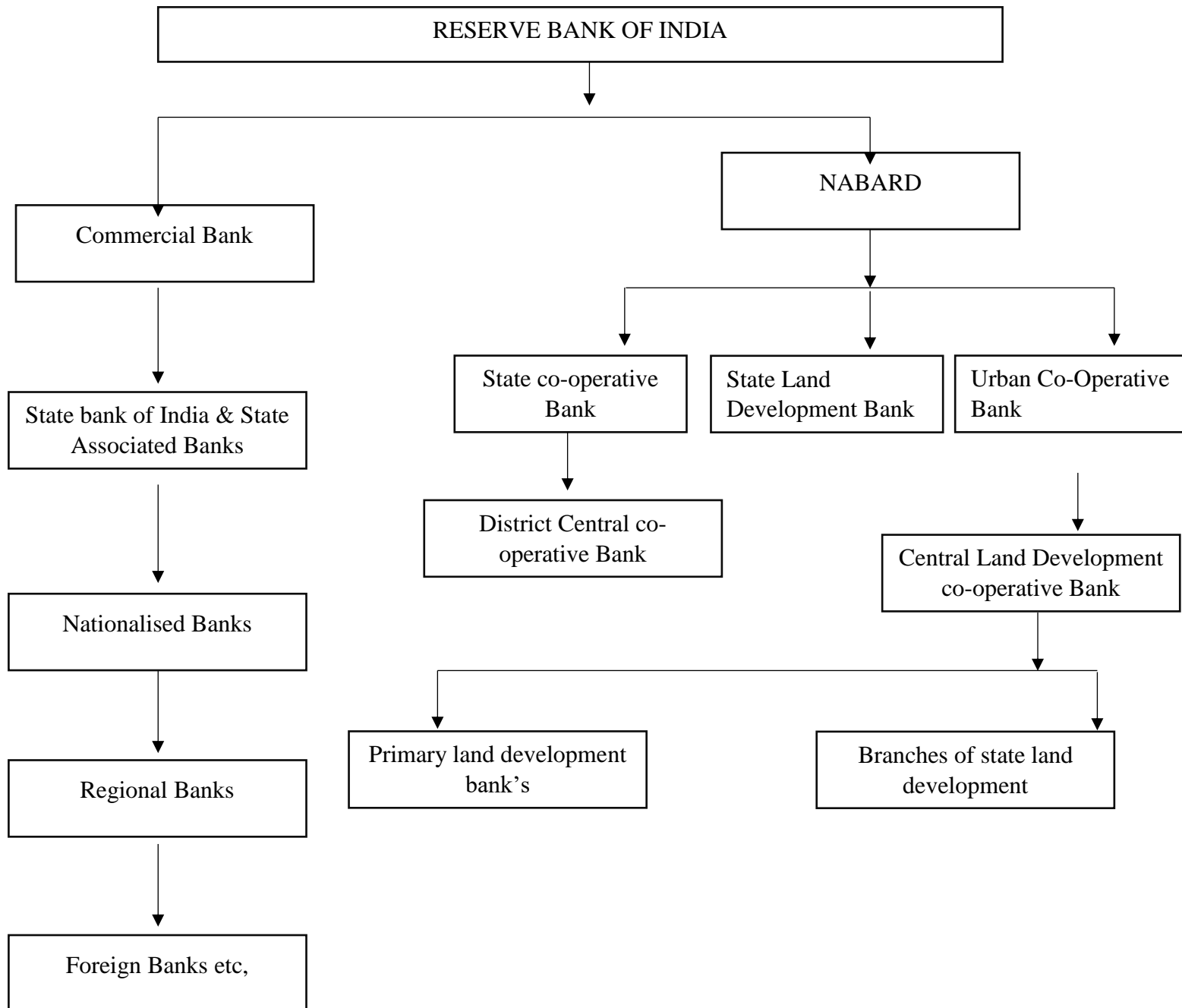
Credit investigation:

After having obtained the credit information the firm will set an idea regarding the matter which should be further investigated. That effect the extent and notice credit investigation are:

- The type of costumer's whether new or existing.
- The customer's business line, background and relate trade risk. □ The nature of the product perishable or seasonable.
- Size of customer's order and inspected further volume business with him □ Company's credit policy.

When the adequate dates are available, the dates should be promptly gathered. Unnecessary delay in responding to the customer's request can prove to be detrimental. The customer can be directly approached to provide information about him. Another way to investigate the credit worthiness of the customer can be to examine his financial statement of previous three fore years.

Structure of banking framework in India



Objective of finance: -

The main objective of finance remains toward rearrange by way of much as assets aimed at the commercial enterprise as needed after period to period. the opposite objectives of finance are as follows

Acquiring adequate funds:

This objective of finance remains toward satisfy the financial wants of an enterprise and to seek out appropriate supply to raise the funds. The funds may well be from long term supply s like share capital, debentures, and owner funds and from short term supply like short term investment, loans and advances etc.

➤ **Increasing profitability**

Is one of the vital objectives of finance, this objective aims at increasing gain of the priority, to extend gain spare funds can need to be invested with the finance perform ought to be therefore planned that the priority neither suffers from inadequacy of funds nor surplus of funds then needed. the cost of acquiring funds should be such intends up in maximum returns.

➤ **Proper utilization of funds**

Effective utilization of funds could be a important operate and it ought to be some way that most advantages square measure derived from them. The returns from their use ought to be a lot of then their price and it ought to be ensured that reserves, price of assets, the complaint of cash marketplace the request of merchandise square measure and other concerns that influences a corporation's value.

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial management is that social control activity that cares with the design and dominant of the firm's financial sources. The money executive should realize about the funds square measure acquired during a way that the hazard price and management consideration remain correctly well-adjusted during a given circumstance and there's ideal use of assets.

As a separate activity or a discipline, it is of recent origin. It was a part of economics till 1890. Only in the beginning of the 20th century, did corporate finance get recognition. It was identified as a separate function of the business activity.

The subject matter of financial management deals with the managerial activity which is concerned with firm's financial resource that has to be properly allocated to achieve the best use of funds available. It, therefore, the issue of the size of the enterprise, select the specific assets and certain liabilities of the growing call for dealing with the situation. An analysis of the expected inflow and outflow of these decisions of funds and their effects on the stated management objectives.

Objective of financial management

Financial management and procurement and the use of related funds. Its main goal is the simplest way to import the local unit to maximize economic welfare of the owners to maximize it business funds are used. These objectives will be achieved by.

Profit maximization.

A professional presence a financial establishment should make profits toward hide his price then deliver assets aimed at growing therefore the profit is live of efficiency of business enterprise and additionally is a protection against risk that can't be ensured. worth system is that the most vital mechanize of a economy as well as what foods and mating the society desires product and servicing in nice demand command higher costs, that successively re3sults in high profits. just in case of stiff competition, there may be no demand or less demand in the market and may result in the fall in prices, which means less or no profits hence, prices strong-minded through request then source circumstances,

The argument which favours profit maximization as follows:

- Profitability helps in measure the efficiency and economic prosperity of the business.
- Profits area unit main supply for the expansion and development of the business.
- Profit maximization is additionally essential for fulfilling the socials goals that successively, helps in maximizing the socio-economic goals.
- Profit maximization objective has but, been criticized in recent years it's in agreement this objective assume excellent rivalry then within the appearance of damaged mutual marketplaces

It is additionally feared that the profit maximization behaviour in economic system could tend to supply product and repair that area unit wasteful and excess from the society's purpose of read and additionally could tend to difference financial gain and wealth. excluding this profit maximization fails to function AN operational criterion for maximizing the owner's economic welfare

It suffers from the following limitations:

1. It is vague concept.
2. It ignores the timing of returns.
3. It ignores risk.
4. It is an out-dated objective

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW: -

A Sinan Cebenoyan & Philip E Strahan (2004)

It examined that how dynamic administration of bank credit risk exposes through the advance deals advertise which influences capital structure, loaning, benefits and risk. Banks that rebalance their advance portfolio exposures by both purchasing and offering credits, banks that utilization the advance deals showcase for administration purposes as opposed to modify their property of advances in the bank. It recommends that banks that enhance their capacity to oversee acknowledge risk may work for more prominent use and may loan more cash to unsafe borrowers.

Hameeda Abu, Hussain, Al Ajmi & Jasim (2012)

In this article examined the administration of risk practices followed by the ordinary banks and found that the risk levels confronted by banks are higher in case of traditional banks. Hence, National wide, residual and settlement, operational, risk is seen to be higher if there must be an event to occur in traditional banks.

Meigh s & Frank E (1995)

In this article analysed by utilizing conventional credit instruments with regards to interest rate swaps which offers the credit officers to sufficiently deal with another source of credit risk. End clients of financing interest rate swaps can fundamentally decrease their credit chance by taking insurance. It acts as new instrument to deal with the risk required in loaning credit to the clients.

Gupta V K (1991)

In this article Reviewed that asset and liability administration has extended to incorporate into financing attention grade hazard, cash chance, fluidness hazard then working hazard. Modelling utilizing all the risk elements empowers investors to get ready for any instabilities. It is required for every bank to set their fixation towards the credit displaying which permits the broker to decrease and face any eventuality.

Weber, Olaf, Fenchel, Marcus, Scholz & Roland W (2008)

In this article examined the reconciliation of natural risks into credit risks administration methods and techniques of banks and finding the huge contrasts in incorporating ecological hazards among rows that remain parties of UNEP proclamation through the rows scheduled cart and maintainable advancement in coordinating environmental risks and banks that had not consented to this arrangement so far could be found.

Julpa Jagtaini, George Kaufman & Catharine Lemieux (2002)

In this article analysed regardless of whether the government wellbeing is seen by market as it is stretched out past. Stores to other bank deposits and even the deposits of bank holding organizations. Its outcome gives confirm that both bank and bank holding organizations securities are evaluated by the auxiliary market in connection shockingly chance for less promoted backers recommending that proposition obliging banks to issue obligation may enhance advertise and valuable in regulatory discipline.

Danjuman, Ibrahim, Kola, Ibrahim Abdullateef, Magaji, Badiya Yusuf, Kumshe & HauwaModu (2016)

In this article, credit risk management and customer satisfaction. It is a credit risk management and show a positive relationship of customer satisfaction and contribute to customer

satisfaction, other than the granting of credits to other factors to pay attention there is no need for bank management. Banks need to focus on it, allowing more profit

policy.Brealy And Myers (1998)

In this article Exposure to credit hazard is a noteworthy issue in contemporary money related administration. Credit directors need to embrace fitting moderation measures to check the hazard. The greater part of the credit issues uncovers a fundamental shortcoming in credit conceding and the observing procedure.

Bonin And Huan (2001)

Association credit arrangement might be tolerant or stringent. On account of account of an indulgent arrangement, the firm loans generously even to those whose credit value is flawed. This limits expenses and misfortunes from awful obligations however may lessen income acquiring from credits, productivity and income.

Lazarus Angbazo (1997)

In this article Riskier loans and higher interest rate risk exposure to achieve higher net interest margin of the Bank loan and deposit interest rates will be selected. Commercial Bank default rates both risk and net premium of edge influence focus cash and default risk, reflecting the interest rate risk. The focus in the short-term cash assets and off-balance sheet hedging and instruments supporting the town with their emphasis on a sheet, reliable. Provincial officials are not the primary opportunity cost of borrowing risks the company accounts just fine.

Chopra (1987)

In her book, ‘overseeing profits, profitability and profitability in public sector banking’ concentrated operational effectiveness of chosen open segments banks. She found the absence of polished methodology in saving money industry and focused on the presentation of logical administration practices to improve benefits and productivity of open division banks.

Bodla B S Verma & Richa (2009)

Analysis of credit risk management in this document, a large part of the Bank about the industry, sometimes for visiting credit calls, there are several studies show the plant play intermittently found, creating a record of annual credit score, MIS, thanks. In any case, India, a subsidiary Bank in the device supports the use of the item will be rejected as dangerous. It is a division of the Bank's credit risk management system in India on the track, the size of the

privilege, and it is in exactly the same manner, in the light of the rules of the draw issued by RBI.

Eleanor Charles (1995)

In this article Assessing the part of the evaluator's printed: 3rd September 1995, conversed the brought together volume of the evaluator to give the advance and basically every credit candidate should depend on an investigation to set an incentive on the property in contradiction of which the advance is to be made.

Gary (2009)

In this article Inspected that the 'shadow saving money framework' at the heart of the present credit emergency is, actually a genuine managing an account framework- and is helpless against a keeping money freeze. In reality, the occasions beginning in augustb2007 are a keeping money freeze.

Evan Gatev, Til Schuermann & Philip E Strahan (2007)

In this article, the Bank faced a liquidity risk caused by the deposits and their potential to spark the run. Instead, the deal is not used by the lending liquidity deposits to hedge Bank risk. Bank stock returns volatility increases with the commitments made to lie unused, but low levels of bank deposit transactions only.

Hrishikesh Bhattacharya (1999)

In this article examination Investigations loaning procedures, credit chance investigation and loaning choices remembering the expansive structure of corporate managing an account methodology and see healthier immense too critical variations in budgetary bazaar.

Kulakarni (1979)

"development accountability and productivity of banks" concerned societal obligations, the managing an account separation off the opinion that thorough profits determined increase impartial not honest gainfulness of banks as social advantage emerging out of bank processes can't be unnoticed.

Maachiko Nisanke, Eranest Aryetey (2003)

In this article monetary combination and expansion illuminated around the credit association and peril diminishment by official financier's credit analysis values, growth mission esteem provisions, finance transmission of reviewing dependability in the midst of screening.

Mr. V.M.V. Subba Rao (2005)

“Inspection of Loans – Innovative Appearance”. Examiner provided double points of view arranged to start watching system (i) Narrow see the inspection starts basically after advance is administered, (ii) Wide-ranging period of coordinating loan investigation of the mortgagor and continue in each and extra period of credit sequence.

Petersen And Raajan (2002)

In this article Locate that little companies, however educationally obscure, had been acquiring after organizations advance left, besides they ascribe this to improvement of businesses, for example, Dun and Bradstreet's. which have some expertise in evaluation private companies.

Kenneth A Froot & Jeremy C Stein (1998)

This article describes the capital allocation and financial institutions are faced with a capital structure decision by analysis. It is a maximized the value of Bank one bank faces risks can be hedged in capital markets is not all have an interest in other well-established risk management and came up with the same functionality. This is a bank-level risk management cannot be easily hedged in capital markets consider that risk is an important factor in the price showed how to play.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Statement of the problem: -

The profits of the bank are totally depending on loans and advances which lead to both economic and industrial growth. When the borrower fails to make the payment for the amount borrowed by him, the credit risk for the bank increases. For many banks, loans and advances are the essential sources of credit risk exists through the operations of the bank. Bank are progressively Securities, stocks, options, swaps, swap, exchange relevant approvals, Interbank Financial fortunes, including advanced remote trade exchanges, money and other budget instruments when faced with the obligation to the expansion of the credit risks and guarantees, and trading settlement.

3.2 Need for the study: -

There is a need to understand and make the study on the various position of the loans and advances, source of funds raised, utilized and its recovery of the funds by urban co-operative bank ltd. It is to analyse the efficiency of credit management practices which is adopted by the bank.

3.3 Objectives of the study: -

- To study the position of various loans and advance's
- To determine the recovery measure and method followed by bank
- To analyse the efficiency of credit management practice adopted by the bank.
- To study and analyse the credit risk faced by the bank from each credit products of the bank.

3.4 Scope of the study

This learning highlighted the position of loans then advance, he focuses on the manner in which funds are raised. It also addresses the method and recovery measures of loan followed by bank. The study also focuses on efficiency and credit management practice under taken in the bank. The study is conducted in Agricultural co-operative society ltd, Kavradi.

3.5 Research methodology

3.5.1 Research Design

Analytical Research design is used in the project because the study and the inferences are drawn based on the analysis made for the secondary data collected using analytical techniques in drawing inference.

3.5.2 Sources of data: -

Secondary data

This reviewing of relevant information, which is already collected and making inferences based on the information collected.

The secondary data used in the study are

- Five years Annual report of the KACCB.
- Financial records of the KACCB.
- Journals, Textbooks.
- Websites.

Tools and Techniques: -

- Ratio analysis
- Percentage analysis

3.6 Limitation of study

- This examination depends on data given by the Bank.
- The data is collected only for 5 years
- The study does not claim computer accuracy in findings
- The study is limited only to agricultural co-operative credit society limited

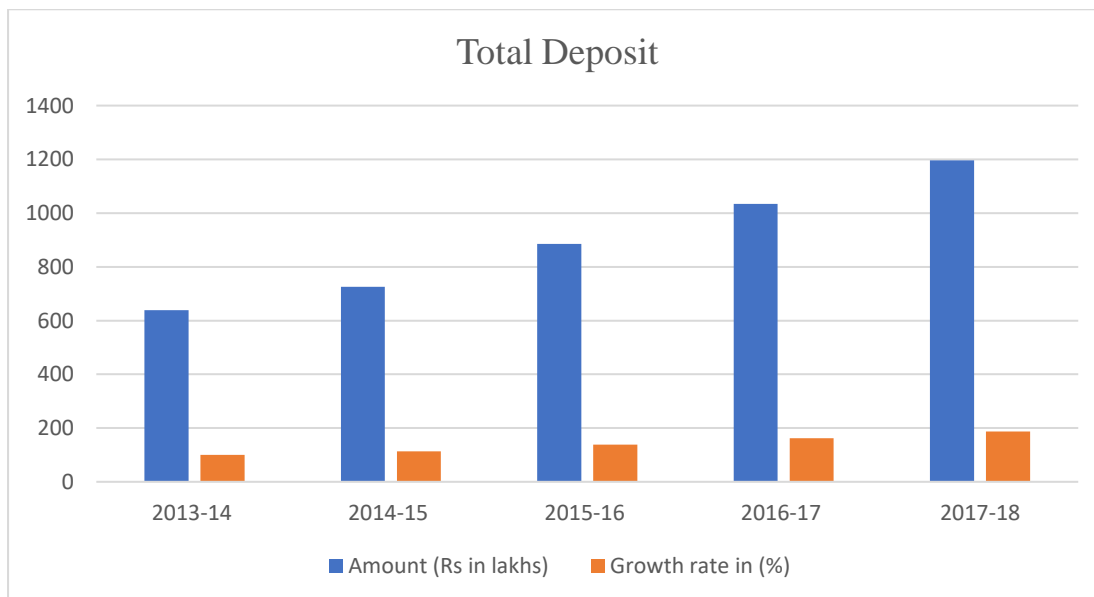
CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 TABLE SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN TOTAL DEPOSIT

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Growth rate (%)
2013-14	638.83	100
2014-15	725.94	113.64
2015-16	885.44	138.60
2016-17	1034.60	161.95
2017-18	1195.90	187.20

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.1 Graph showing the Growth rate of Total deposit in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above chart clearly shows that when compared to base year 2013-14, there is increase in the growth rate of total deposit up to 2017-18 from 638.83 to 1195.90. and growth rate in total deposit was increased to 187.20 from 113.64.

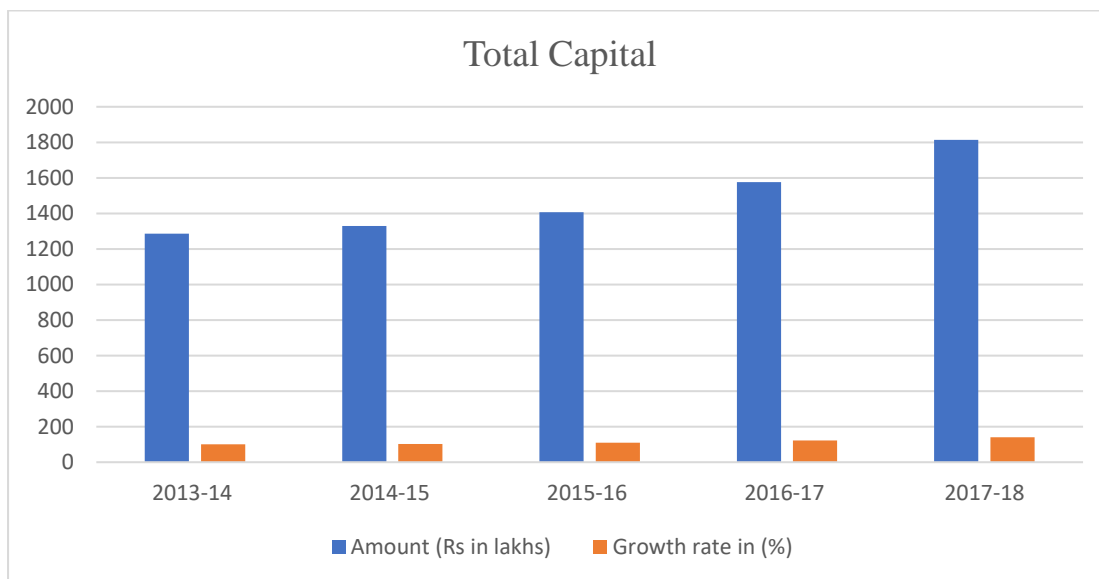
The increase in deposit is a good indication for the bank, which increase their source of funds.

4.2 TABLE SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN TOTAL CAPITAL

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Growth rate in (%)
2013-14	1286.92	100
2014-15	1329.54	103.31
2015-16	1406.53	109.29
2016-17	1577.01	122.54
2017-18	1813.98	140.96

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.2 Graph showing the Growth rate of Total Capital in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above chart clearly shows that when compare to base year 2013-14 the total capital is 1286.92 there is a gradual increase in the financial year 2015-16 to 2017-18 from 1329.54 to 1813.98. and also, growth rate also increased to 140.96 from 100.

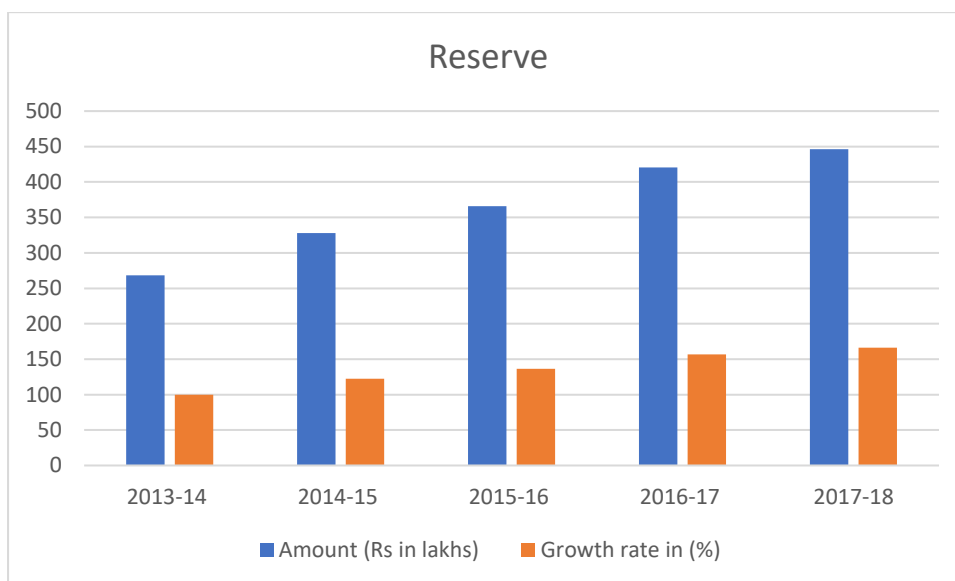
The Increase capital for the past five years 2013-2018 which changed the investor's perception positively and therefore increased the lending rate.

4.3 TABLE SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN RESERVE

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Growth rate in (%)
2013-14	268.18	100
2014-15	327.92	122.28
2015-16	365.82	136.41
2016-17	420.70	156.87
2017-18	446.09	166.34

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.3 Graph showing the Growth rate of Total Reserve in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above chart clearly shows that when compare to base year 2013-14 there is increased in growth rate of total reserve for the year from 268.18 to 446.09 till 2017-18. And also, the growth rate will be increased to 166.34 from 100.

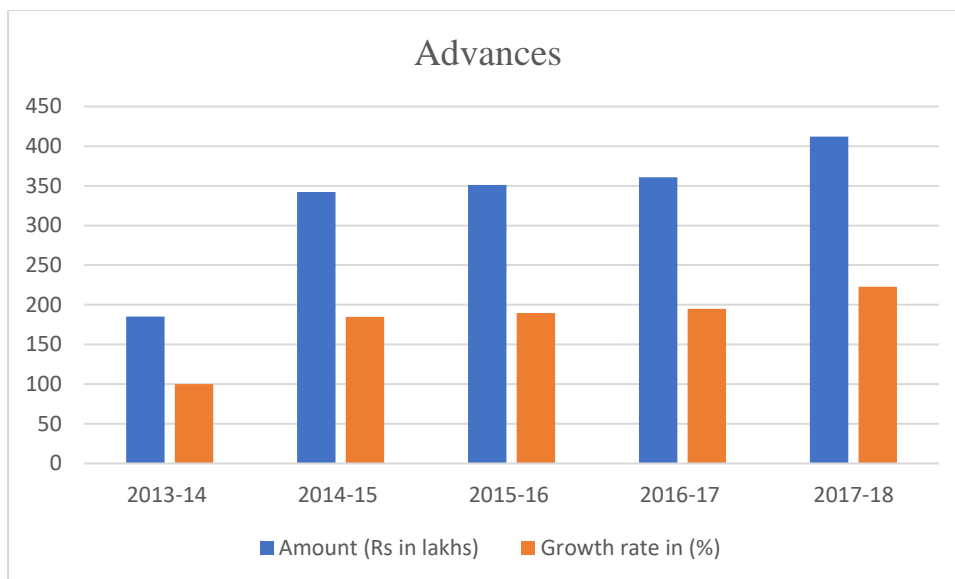
The increase in index of reserve shows that there is increase in profit every year and their profitability of company is satisfactory.

4.4 THE TABLE SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN ADVANCES

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Growth rate in (%)
2013-14	185.05	100
2014-15	342.35	185.00
2015-16	350.93	189.64
2016-17	360.81	194.98
2017-18	411.81	222.54

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.4 Graph showing the Growth rate of Total Advances in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above chart clearly shows that when compare to base year 2013-14 there is increase in growth rate of total advance 304.23 to 411.81 in the year 2017-18. And also, the growth rate will be increased to 222.54 from 100.

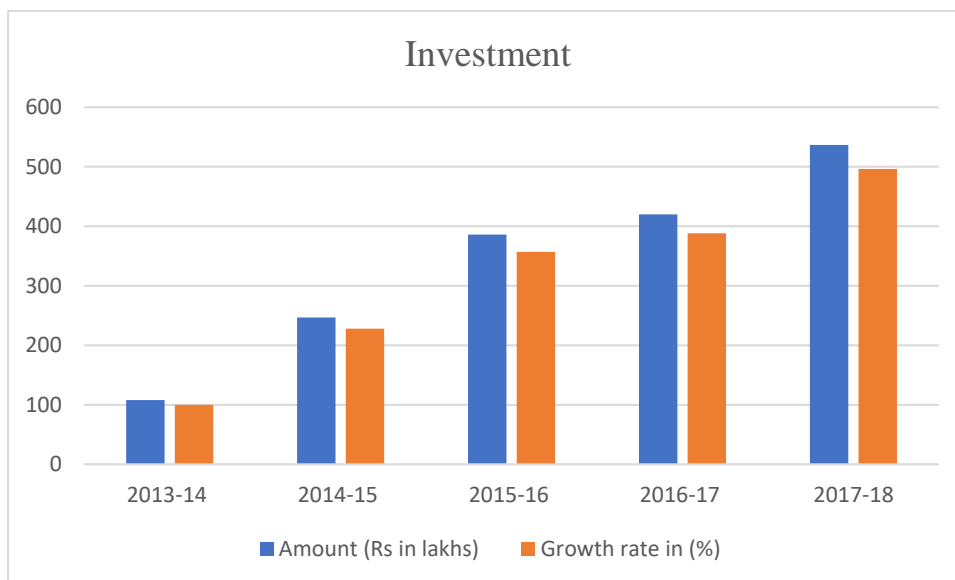
The increase growth rate in advance is due to increase in lending rate which shows that the bank is having proper application of funds in the form of advances which increases the profitability position if recovery rate is proper.

4.5 TABLE SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN INVESTMENT

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Growth rate in (%)
2013-14	108.15	100
2014-15	246.66	228.07
2015-16	385.99	356.90
2016-17	420.07	388.41
2017-18	536.68	496.24

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.5 Graph showing the Growth rate Of Investment in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above chart clearly shows that when compare to base year 2013-14 there is increase in growth rate of total investment 108.15 to 536.68 in the year 2017-18. And also, the growth rate will be increased to 496.24 from 100.

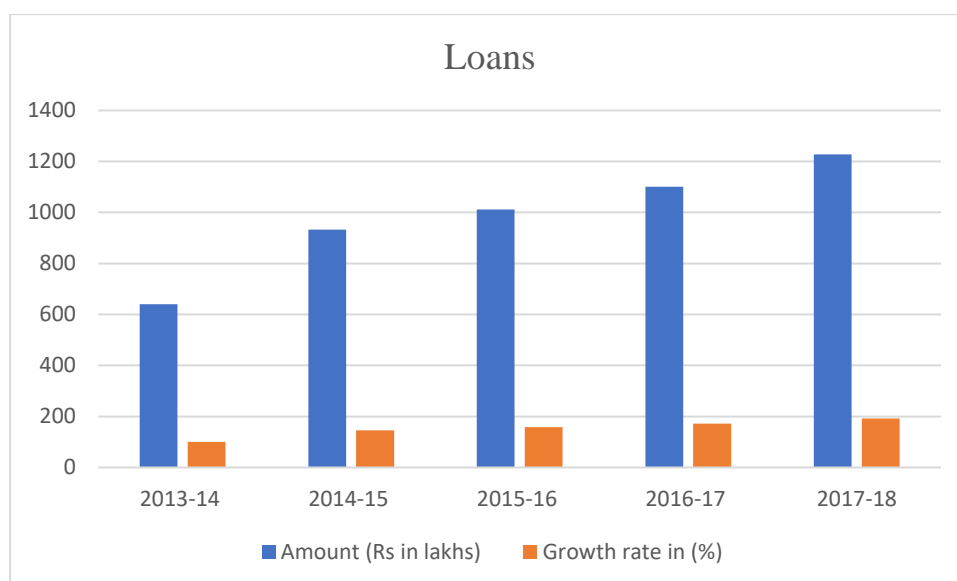
The increased growth rate in investment shows that the bank is having proper portfolio of the funds collected and its investment in diversified fields. The bank is having good returned on the various investment made.

4.6 TABLE SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN STATEMENT OF LOANS

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Growth rate in (%)
2013-14	640.13	100
2014-15	932.87	145.73
2015-16	1011.88	158.07
2016-17	1100.49	171.92
2017-18	1228.35	191.89

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.6 Graph showing the Growth rate in Statement of loans of financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart clearly shows that when compare to base year 2013-14 there is increase in growth rate of total advance 849.93 to 1228.35 in the year 2017-18. And also, the growth rate will be increased to 191.89 from 100.

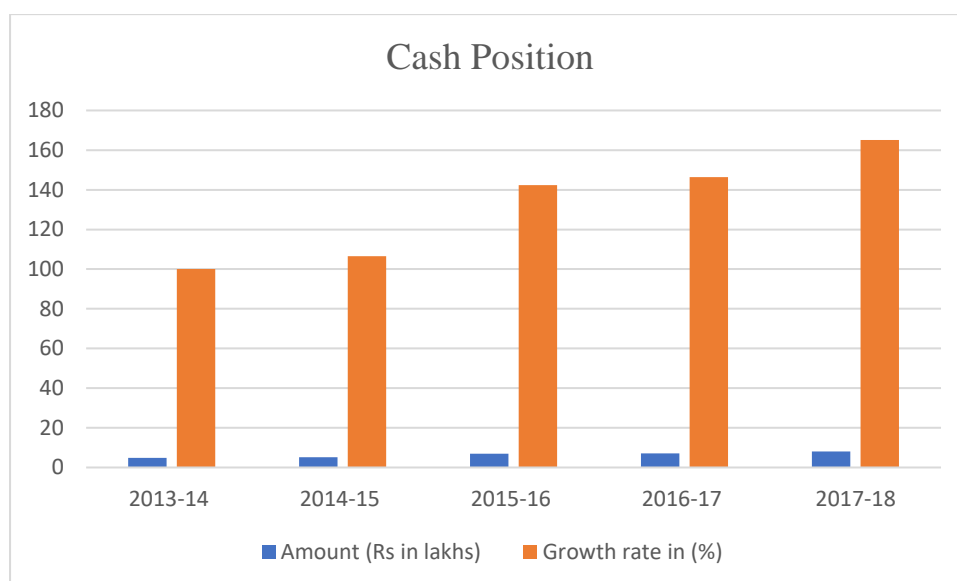
The considerable increase in loan amount is due to the increase in repayment of loan and reduced interest loan.

4.7 TABLE SHOWING GROWTH OF CASH POSITION

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Growth rate in (%)
2013-14	4.87	100
2014-15	5.19	106.57
2015-16	6.93	142.29
2016-17	7.13	146.41
2017-18	8.04	165.09

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.7 Graph showing the Growth rate of Cash position in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

As from the above graph it can be seen that trend in cash position shows an increasing in cash position for the year 2014-15 is 106.57 During the year 2015-16 the cash had been increased to 142.29. During the year 2016-17 the cash had been increased to 146.41. it can be also analysed that during the year 2017-18 the cash position had been increased by 165.09. It can be also analysed that the increase in trend in cash is a favourable situation.

4.8 Credit to Deposit Ratio (CDR)

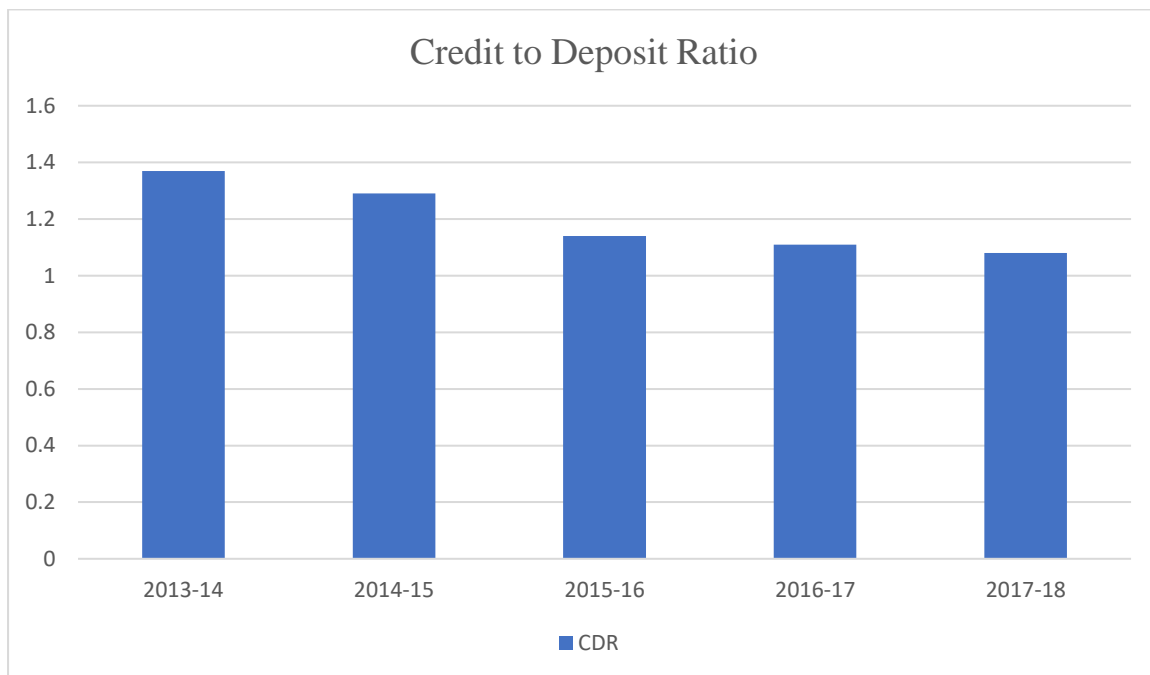
Credit to Deposit Ratio= Total Loans/ Total Deposits

Table Showing the Credit to Deposit Ratio

Years	Loans (In Lakhs)	Deposits (In Lakhs)	CDR
2017-18	1228.35	1139.83	1.08
2016-15	1100.49	988.80	1.11
2015-14	1011.87	885.44	1.14
2014-15	932.87	725.94	1.29
2013-14	640.14	467.82	1.37

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.8 Chart Showing Credit to Deposit Ratio in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



Analysis and Interpretation:

From the above graph we can understand the aggregate advances to aggregate deposits. It can be seen that 1.37 in the year 2013-14, and it has slightly decreased to 1.29 in the year 2014-15 and it keeps on decreasing in the coming years of 2015-16 and 2016-17 to 1.14 and 1.11 respectively. So, it can say that there are less vacillations in the aggregate advances to the aggregate deposits year by year. But it has decreased to 1.08 in the year 2017-18.

It is interpreted that there is a decrease in the Credit Deposit Ratio year after year compared to base year 2013-14. Each year it is coming down but there is an increase in the 2017-18.

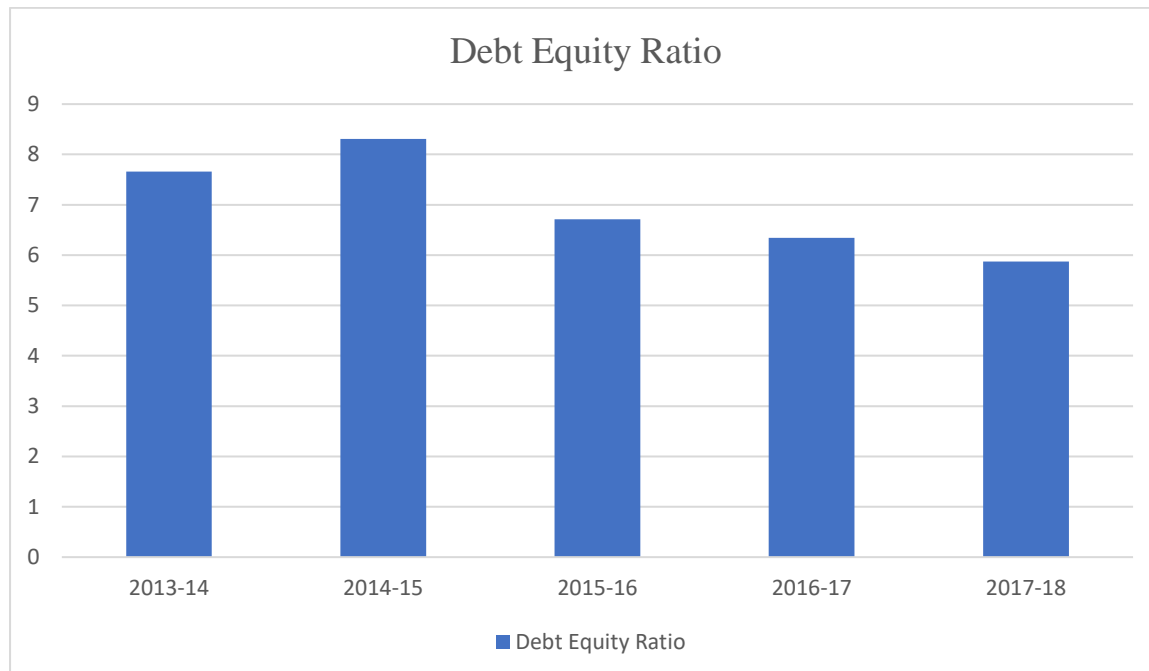
4.9 Debt Equity Ratio

$$\text{Debt Equity Ratio} = \text{Total Long-Term Debts} / \text{Shareholders Funds}$$

Year	Total Long-Term Debts (In Lakhs)	Shareholders' Funds (In Lakhs)	Debt Equity Ratio
2017-18	411.81	70.14	5.87
2016-17	360.81	56.89	6.34
2015-16	350.93	52.23	6.71
2014-15	342.35	41.19	8.31
2013-14	185.05	24.15	7.66

Source: Extracted from annual reports 2013-14 to 2017-18

4.9 Chart Showing Debt equity Ratio in financial years 2014,2015,2016,2017&18



Analysis and Interpretation:

Kavradi Agricultural society Debt Equity Ratio for the year 2014 is 7.66, 2015 is 8.31, 2016 is 6.71, 2017 is 6.34 and in the year 2018 is 5.87. From the graph it is evident that debt equity turnover ratio of KACS is decreasing. The decreasing in debt equity ratio of KACS means lower the debt ratio less the company has to worry in meeting its fixed obligations and also less dependent on shareholders and outsiders.

CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS

1. It is seen that the total deposit growth rate was 100% in the base year, during the year 2013-14 it is increased as 13.64% and in the year 2017-18 it is increases to 87.20%.
2. it is observed that the total capital growth rate was 100% in the base year 2013-14 there is gradual increase as 3.3% to 40.96% in the financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18 this due to more deposit of membership from bank and closure of loan repayment.
3. It is observed that that the total reserve growth rate was 100% in the base year this increased as 22.28% to 66.34% to the year of 2017-18, the increase in index of reserve shows that there is increase in profit every year and their profitability of company is satisfactory.
4. It is observed that the total advances growth rate was 100% in the base year this is increased to 85.00% to 122.54% to the year of 2017-18, the increase growth rate in advance is due to increase in lending rate which shows that the bank is having proper application of funds in the form of advances which increases to profitability position if recovery rate is proper.
5. It is observed the investment growth rate was 100% in the base year which is increase in growth rate of total investment for the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 from 228.07 to 496.24, the increased growth rate in investment shows that the bank is having proper portfolio of the funds collected and its investment in diversified fields. The bank is having good returned on the various investment made.
6. From the above table it is clear that compare to base year the growth rate of loan is 100% coming to next year there is an increase in growth rate of loan which is increased as 45.73% but in the next three years it also gradually increased to 91.89 in the financial year of 2017-18.
7. from the above table it is clear that when compare to base year there is increase in the growth rate of total cash position as 6.57% but in the next Four years to 2017-18 there is Increase in the cash position as 65.09%.
8. The Co-Operative bank existence has made most of the customers who are employed and businessmen have an association with the bank since a long time.
9. The purpose of people's Investment in the bank of is because of security and good return on their deposit.
10. Good rate of interest offered to the depositors is increasing the rate of deposits in banks.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

1. The bank should attract new customer to an increase the deposit
2. The bank should adopt core banking system in carrying out banking transaction.
3. The bank should provide better service to its customer in terms of providing loans to its customers.
4. More awareness through advertisement should give regarding various loans schemes introduced by the banks.
5. It should increase the advance to the customers so that profit can be increased.
6. The bank should adopt new computerized technology for maintaining record and banking transaction.
7. The bank should update the credit rating periodically
8. Bank should have system of carrying remedial action on determining credits and managing credit problems.
9. The bank should increase the number of branches to other area for further growth and extend its customer base.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

From the study it is found that Customer of Co-Operative agricultural bank is satisfied with its service which makes it as one of the important banks in the Kundapur Taluk. Since it incorporates Co-Operative agricultural bank improved tremendously in spirit of tough competition from other banking sector in the economy. Its sustainable competitive advantage is loan facilities are provided by the bank at low rate of interest.

Overall the bank is to it be one of the pioneers among the credit co-operative banks, and has become instrumental in the economic development of its members, but of late, decline in cash position and statement of loan over the year which should be taken care of.

Finally, the total analysis was administrated in an exceedingly systematic thanks to reach at precise result. the total analysis and findings were supported by the objectives. However, the study had some limitation additionally like lack of your time, lack of knowledge nonresponse and reluctant angle that display issues in ending the analysis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANNUAL REPORT:

- Years Annual Report of Kavradi Agricultural Co-Operative society Ltd. from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19.

REFERENCE

- Danjuma, I., Kola, I. A., Magaji, B. Y., & Kumshe, H. M. (2016). Credit Risk Management and Customer Satisfaction in Tier-one Deposits Money Banks: Evidence from Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 6(3S), 225-230.
- Abu Hussain, H., & Al-Ajmi, J. (2012). Risk management practices of conventional and Islamic banks in Bahrain. *The Journal of Risk Finance*, 13(3), 215-239.
- Kalra, R. (2012). Credit appraisal system in Allahabad bank. *International Journal of Management IT and Engineering*, 2(5), 537-559.
- Bhattacharya, H. (2011). *Banking Strategy, Credit Appraisal, and Lending Decisions: A Risk-Return Framework*. Oxford University Press.
- Bodla, B. S., & Verma, R. (2009). Credit risk management framework at banks in India. *The IUP Journal of Bank Management*, 8(1), 47-72.
- Bodla, B. S., & Verma, R. (2009). Credit risk management framework at banks in India. *The IUP Journal of Bank Management*, 8(1), 47-72.
- Weber, O., Fenchel, M., & Scholz, R. W. (2008). Empirical analysis of the integration of environmental risks into the credit risk management process of European banks. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 17(3), 149-159.
- Gatev, E., Schuermann, T., & Strahan, P. E. (2007). Managing bank liquidity risk: How deposit-loan synergies vary with market conditions. *The Review of Financial Studies*, 22(3), 995-1020.
- Fatemi, A., & Fooladi, I. (2006). Credit risk management: a survey of practices. *Managerial finance*, 32(3), 227-233.
- Jobst, N. J., & Zenios, S. A. (2005). On the simulation of portfolios of interest rate and credit risk sensitive securities. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 161(2), 298-324.
- Cebenoyan, A. S., & Strahan, P. E. (2004). Risk management, capital structure and lending at banks. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 28(1), 19-43.

- Petersen, M. A., & Rajan, R. G. (2002). The information revolution and small business lending: Does distance still matter? *Journal of Finance*, 57(6), 2533-2570.
- Ongena, S., & Smith, D. C. (2000). Bank relationships: a review. *Performance of financial institutions: Efficiency, innovation, regulation*, 221.
- Hempel, G. H., & Simonson, D. G. (1999). *Bank management: text and cases*. Wiley.
- Froot, K. A., & Stein, J. C. (1998). Risk management, capital budgeting, and capital structure policy for financial institutions: an integrated approach. *Journal of financial economics*, 47(1), 55-82.
- Payle, D. (1997). Bank risk management. *University of California., Berkeley Research Program in Finance Working Papers. No: RPF-272*.
- Giacomino, D. E., & Mielke, D. E. (1993). Cash flows: Another approach to ratio analysis. *Journal of Accountancy*, 175(3), 55.
- Chen, K. H., & Shimerda, T. A. (1981). An empirical analysis of useful financial ratios. *Financial Management*, 51-60.

TEXTBOOKS

- **B.S Raman (1996-97)** Financial Management – United publisher Mangalore
- **Ramachandra And Jha. (2008)** Credit Appraisal System in Allahabad Bank. 2(5).

WEBSITES

www.creditriskmanagement.co.in

www.elsevier.com

www.rbi.com

www.rcbl.com

ANNEXURE:

1. AGRICULTURE LOANS FROM IN 2014-15 TO 2017-18 (In Lakhs)

TYPES	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Mangala kisan credit loan	117.22	294.30	310.55	302.49	376.41
Long term land development loan	2.36	1.80	2.01	1.65	1.90
Medium term Dairy loan	1.76	1.45	2.08	1.47	2.05
Long term farm house	0.05	4.36	6.95	5.00	4.50
Long term well loan	1.25	2.00	1.25	0.90	2.30
				311.51	387.16

2. LOANS AND ADVANCES EXCEPT AGRICULTURE FROM 2013-14 TO 2017-18 (In Lakhs)

SI. No	Particular	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Short term other loans	58.98	85.54	127.57	170.65	197.24
2.	Gold loans	370.95	427.93	406.22	422.63	451.39
3.	Hosing loan	22.42	37.16	34.72	18.64	9.47
4.	Vehicles loan	4.66	4.78	4.94	6.59	5.98
5.	Deposit loans	9.95	11.19	12.85	17.08	24.73
6.	Members loan	6.67	3.14	3.70	1.41	4.73
7.	Self-help groups loan	43.27	59.84	91.82	95.50	51.17
8.	Real estate mortgage	18.50	28.63	10.13	50.47	92.01
9.	Staff future fund loan	1.57	5.56	4.19	5.99	4.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-04-2013 TO 31-03-2018

SL NO	PARTICULARS	LOSS				
		31-3-2014	31-3-2015	31-3-2016	31-3-2017	31-3-2018
1	Interest Payments					
	Interest on deposit	2818668.00	4537599.00	6199495.00	7506343.00	8068487.00
	Add: -Currently Pending	2513670.00	3822134.00	5446699.00	7042166.00	8872380.00
		5332338.00	8359733.00	11646194.00	14548509.00	16940867.00
	Less: - Previous Reserve	2016105.00	2513670.00	3822134.00	5446699.00	7042166.00
		3316233	5846063.00	7824060.00	9101810.00	9898701.00
2	Interest on the District Central Bank Loan	3790346.00	773464.00	1301756.00	3146673.00	3197631.00
3	Staff expenses					
	Staff salary	1177076.00	1322718.00	1714399.00	1874008.00	2199715.00
	Staff Holiday Salary	26108.00	83847.00	32573.00	106240.00	60857.00
	Staff Future benefit Fund	271799.00	472148.00	350510.00	224876.00	261091.00
		1474983.00	1878713.00	2097482.00	2205124.00	2521663.00
4	Administration and provisional costs	768191.80	745100.00	948817.00	974376.00	1204404.18
5	Reserves					
	Audit fees	78652.00	74100.00	75300.00	75500.00	114585.00
6	Depreciation					
	Furniture	30576.00	30298.00	29244.00	27687.00	27860.00
	Building/warehouse	100375.00	90338.00	81304.00	73173.00	65856.00
	Computer		3288.00	30108.00	5802.00	103944.00
	Solar			7780.00	7002.00	63017.00
		130951.00	123924.00	148436.00	113664.00	260677.00
7	Net Profit	2206426.84	2504307.47	2653972.75	2908968.12	3214020.38
8	TOTAL	11765783.64	11945671.47	15049823.75	18526115.12	20411681.56
		PROFIT				

9	Revenue from Operation	191090.84	307087.07	336717.95	408753.12	506780.97
10	Interest Income					
	Interest on Investment	797887.00	1558965.00	2672278.00	3290178.00	3997821.00
	Government Interest Subsidy	2217855.00	39284.00	1013659.00	2784839.00	3508249.00
	Interest on member loan	7840079.00	9252294.00	10164362.00	11149352.00	11536294.00
		10855821.00	10850543.00	13850299.00	17224369.00	19042364.00
11	Other Income	718871.80	788039.40	862806.80	892993.00	862536.59
12	TOTAL	11765783.64	11945671.47	15049823.75	18526115.12	20411681.56

KAVRADI AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

BALANCESHEET AT 31 MARCH 2014,15,16,17&18

BALANCE SHEET

SL NO	PARTICULAR	LIABILITIES				
		31-3-2014	31-3-2015	31-3-2016	31-3-2017	31-3-2018
1	SHARE CAPITAL	2415045.00	4119295.00	5223535.00	5689045.00	7014505.00
2	FUNDS	3447110.31	5678552.75	6374416.61	7951741.07	9528318.70
3	DEPRECIATION FUND	1209582.00	1333506.00	1481942.00	1595606.00	1856283.00
4	DEPOSIT	46782025.65	72593738.15	88543558.20	98880787.83	113983212.90
5	STAFF DEPOSIT	2429505.67	3002679.67	3739449.67	4579114.67	5607004.67
6	LOANS (BORROWING)	18505810.59	34235494.00	35093369.00	36080561.00	41181012.00
7	OTHER LIABILITIES	461047.77	233870.57	2226221.43	2727528.05	3316665.50
8	PROVISIONS	2742322.00	3921234.00	5930662.00	7526329.00	9545628.00
9	GOVT SUBSIDY	196963.00	196963.00	196963.00	196963.00	196963.00
10	SUSPENSE LIABILITY	683079.08	796662.63	285810.57	203302.57	1044069.91
11	NET PROFIT	2206426.84	2504307.47	2653972.75	2908968.12	3214020.38
	TOTAL	81078917.91	128616303.24	151749900.23	168339946.31	196487683.06
		ASSETS				
12	CASH -IN -HAND	487230.13	519105.00	693399.00	712831.00	803594.00
13	BANK ACCOUNTS	3143391.64	6869513.58	8630192.68	12891438.61	15980162.44
14	INVESTMENTS IN SHARES	1468949.00	1500210.00	2018210.00	2023210.00	2028210.00
15	OTHER DEPOSITS				1855.00	1855.00
16	FIXED ASSET	2388142.04	2446658.04	2546893.04	2566366.04	2699730.04
17	INVESTMENTS	9345769.67	23166926.49	36581821.61	40044972.09	51638111.46
18	LOANS (ASSET)	64013545.00	93287332.00	101187517.00	110049095.00	122835391.00
19	SUSPENSE ASSET	123414.78	784516.00	53250.55	19500.32	469400.82
20	CLOSING STOCK (STOCK IN HAND)	108475.65	42042.13	38616.35	30678.25	31228.30
	TOTAL	81078917.91	128616303.24	151749900.23	168339946.31	196487683.06



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MBA

PROJECT (17MBAPR407) -WEEKLY REPORT

NAME OF THE STUDENT: MANOJA KUMAR

INTERNAL GUIDE : BHAGYASHREE G KASTHURI

USN : 11A17MBA30

COMPANY NAME : KAVRADI AGRICULTURAL CO-
OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD KANDLUR

WEEK	WORK UNDERTAKEN	EXTERNAL GUIDE SIGNATURE	INTERNAL GUIDE SIGNATURE
3 rd Jan 2019 – 9 th Jan 2019	Industry Profile and Company Profile		
10 th Jan 2019 – 17 th Jan 2019	Preparation of Research instrument for data collection		
18 th Jan 2019 – 25 th Jan 2019	Data collection		
26 th Jan 2019 – 2 nd Feb 2019	Analysis and finalization of report		
3 rd Feb 2019 – 9 th Feb 2019	Findings and Suggestions		
10 th Feb 2019 – 16 th Feb 2019	Conclusion and Final Report		

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಕಾವ್ರಾಡಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ ಸಂಘ (ಸಿ)
ಕಂದಲೂರು, ಕಾವ್ರಾಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು



HOD Signature
Head of the Department
Department of MBA
Acharya Institute of Technology
Goldevanahalli, Bangalore-560 107