Review of Literature:

1. **Gosavi N.B.** (1991) the evaluation of performance of the Taloda sub-branch of MSCLD bank limited in respect of agriculture development of Taloda tehsil which is a dissertation report accepted for the degree of master of philosophy in commerce by the university of Poona in 1991 in this study an attempt has been made to evaluate the performance of the MSCARD bank in Taloda tehsil of Dhule district during 1981-82 to 1985-86.

2. **M. Imran Siddeque** (1991) land development banking is the publishers in 1991 by Khama publishers New Delhi in this book he has made a modest attempt to present an analytical study of and development banking in the country with reference to the Uttar pradesh in its various aspects like organization financial resources recovery of loans and overdue.

3. **Makadia** (1992) has also conducted a study on an evaluation of acquisition and utilization of Co-operative credit in Junagadh district and found that the average per hectare credit requirement was of the order of Rs.2849/- while the average institutional credit gap was Rs.1296/- per hectar.

4. **Devi** (1992) has studied the growth and performance of co-operative agricultural credit in Kerala

5. **V.M.Dandekar** (1993) In his articles on "limit of credit, not credit limit" had reviewed the post independence story of credit for rural development begins with report of the committee of directions to direct an all India Rural Credit Survey set up by the reserve bank of India in 1954. IPS report lies at the bottom of the policy, progress and problem in this field over the last 40 years.

6. **Gadgil** (1994) had discussed in his study that the future likely impact of financial sector reforms on the formal agricultural credit system. Thus, the economic viability and successful and efficient functioning of cooperatives have been the raison of a generation of economists, especially in the aftermath of the dawn of liberalization era and consequent changes in the economic scenario.
7. **Patil M.B.** (1995) has published a research article on performance of primary cooperative agriculture and rural development banks in Karnataka in cooperative perspective the journal of cooperative management volume 30 published in 1995 in his work he has attempted to evaluate the performance of these grass root level investment credit cooperatives in Karnanataka the searchers has incorporated the parameters like membership share capital working capital deposits loans overdue cost of management profit and loss.


9. **Chopra Sanjeev** (1998) has studied "The structure and organization of the agricultural credit in India with reference to the relationship between primary societies, and apex bodies". The structure and Organization of the Agricultural Credit in India: Relationship between Primary Societies, Apex Bodies, and CDFAs.

10. **Subrahmanyam** (1999) - While examining reforms in the cooperative credit sector, he not only delves into the positive and negative effects of the policy reforms but also suggests some new steps that need to be initiated to truly restructure and bolster the cooperative credit sector in the country.

11. **Shivamaggi** (2000) One of the arguments of is not in favour of leaving the cooperatives alone to face up the challenges of market forces since they still require government support in their lending business and deposit mobilization. In fact, the weakness of cooperative banking lies at the primary level. In majority of the states neither the deposit mobilization nor the borrowing membership of PACS is high. For instance, during 1996-97 the borrowing membership was less than a fourth of the total membership in Uttar Pradesh.
(20 per cent), Karnataka (17 per cent), Assam (0.20 per cent), and Maharashtra (24 per cent).

12. **Singh R. I., Singh R. P. & Singh, A. K.** (2000) in their research article entitled ‘Role of cooperatives in agricultural financing: a case study of Basti District, U.P.- published in -Indian Cooperative Review 1990 Vol. 28 No. discussed that the services rendered by cooperatives in the form of credit and non-credit support to farmers set a pace to the rate of development in the overall economy in rural areas, especially in the poorer sections of society by mobilizing finance to the agriculture sector. The study examines the role of cooperatives in agricultural finance with the specific objective of examining the nature and extent of cooperative loans. A sample of borrower farmers from Basti District in Uttar Pradesh, India, are examined. Data were collected on farm size, cropping intensity, and source of borrowings. Cooperative agencies as opposed to commercial banks were determined as playing the vital role in providing credit. Money-lenders were relatively insignificant. It is concluded that cooperative societies are very accessible to farmers seeking credit facilities.

13. **R.S.Ramesh** (2000) The article of credit co-operative in free market economy a SWOT analysis a study of the functioning of rural credit cooperative in the state of Karnataka has shown that while there are strong and viable co-operative societies, there are a number of co-operative societies which are financially weak and depend largely movement support for their existence in addition to SWOT analysis measures, some external policy measures may be suggested for creating a congenial environment in tune with the changing market need.

14. **Patil M.B.** (2001) has published a research article on performance of primary cooperative agriculture and rural development banks in Karnataka in cooperative perspective the journal of cooperative management volume 30 published in 1995 in his work he has attempted to evaluate the performance of these grass root level investment credit cooperatives in Karnataka the searchers has incorporated the parameters like membership share capital working capital deposits loans overdue cost of management profit and loss.

changed the rural and urban life of the people. The separate regulations in 1984 for the development of UCB's, but after liberalization of licensing policy the UCB's are facing hurdles in their function. UCB's suffered the problems of productivity, efficiency and accountability of Non Performing Assets. The Reserve Bank of India and Government must Reserve take strong measures to strengthen UCB, other wise the survival of UCB will become difficult. It is seen that all the UCB in Maharashtra have earned more net profit.

16. G.R.Mulla (2001) "Financial Analysis of non-agriculture credit cooperative societies in Pune District with special reference to Junnar, Ambegaon and Khed Taluka." The researcher studied the financial analysis of Nonagricultural Credit Co-operative Credit Societies. He considered trends in working capital, share capital, reserve fund and other funds, deposits and advances of Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Credit Societies in Pune district. He studied the need of frequently amendment in co-operative law, need of professionalism in co-operative management.

17. Rama Reddy (2002) President of Hyderabad based Cooperative Development Foundation in his study Co-operative Bank Scams in India -Cooperative Banks - A Profile (2002). He discussed in the study that in the early 20th century, the availability of credit in India, more particularly in rural areas was nonexistent. There was no organized institutional credit for agricultural and related activities. People in the rural areas largely depended on money lenders who lent money at very high rates of interest. Thus, there was need to create an institution which would cater to the needs of ordinary people and was based on the principles of cooperative organization and management. In 1904, the first legislation on co-operatives was passed. In 1914, the Maclagen committee suggested a three tier structure for cooperative banking i.e. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the grass root level, Central Cooperative Banks at the district level and State Cooperative Banks at the State or apex level. Cooperative banks were expected to serve as substitutes for money lenders, and provide both short-term and long-term institutional credit at reasonable rates of interest.
18. **E. Jeevitha** (2003) - Rural Banks in those days mainly focused upon the agro sector. Today, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks in India are penetrating every corner of the country are extending a helping hand in the growth process of the rural sector in the country. This paper throws light on - Rural Banking, functioning for development of rural areas, Co-operative banks and rural credit, Commercial banks and rural credit, Regional rural banks and rural credit, Role of RBI in rural credit, marketing of mutual fund units-RRBs.

19. **S.R. Walunj** (2003) "Impact of co-operative credit on agriculture Rural development and employment" It is observed that 95% of the total borrowers obtained loan from primary agricultural credit society because they were located in villages and easily approachable to farmers. Another important point is that farmers can get short, medium & long term loan at a time as a single window service. In addition to these agricultural inputs such fertilizer, seeds, insecticides etc. are also available at it of the society Land Development Bank are located at taluka places and more time is required for credit delivery.

20. **Kainth G. S.** (2004) - The study are dealt with - the role of co-operatives in rural development; performance, constraints and prospects of co-operative marketing societies; consumer co-operatives in developing countries; the problems of co-operative farming in India; the performance of a co-operative vegetables marketing federation; co-operative rural credit; long-term credit requirements of rural India and the role of primary land development banks (PLDBs); management of the Nalanda Central Co-operative Bank in Bihar; Agricultural Credit Co-operatives in Karnataka; the role of agro-industrial co-operatives in the rural economy; the economic performance of dairy co-operatives; co-operative sugar factories and rural development in Maharashtra; the performance of a lift irrigation co-operative in Maharashtra; fishery co-operatives in Himachal Pradesh; the role of women's co-operatives in rural development; rural women dairy co-operatives in West Bengal; and the impact of liberalization on rural co-operatives.

21. **Gosavi N.B.** (2005) the evaluation of performance of the Taloda sub-branch of MSCLD bank limited in respect of agriculture development of Taloda tehsil
which is a dissertation report accepted for the degree of master of philosophy in commerce by the university of Poona in 1991 in this study an attempt has been made to evaluate the performance of the MSCARD bank in Taloda tehsil of Dhule district during 1981-82 to 1985-86.

22. **K.V. Patil** (2005) "Evaluation of financial working and operational performance of non-agriculture co-operative credit societies in Jalgaon District." The researcher has made a study of financial working of operational performance of NACCS in Parola city. The study is confined the analysis and comparison of the financial working of the NACCS considering the banking parameters viz. paid up capital per member, deposit per member, advanced per member, overdues percentage and credit deposit ratio. The study is considered the horizontal analysis of financial working of and operational performance of NACCS in Parola city for analysis of past efficiency income analysis, expenses analysis and profit analysis.

23. **Shah Deepak** (2007) undertaken a study entitled Banking Sector Reforms and Co-operative Credit Institutions in India concludes that the credit cooperatives in Maharashtra have shown slower growth in their membership and institutional financing. On the other hand, a faster growth has been observed in outstanding against loan advances. A lackadaisical approach of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) has been observed towards SC/ST members, particularly in terms of their coverage, pattern of loan advances to them and recovery pattern. The study has identified several issues that need to be taken cognizance of to revitalize the rural credit delivery system through the cooperatives. One of these is wide variations in total and crop loan advances across various districts and regions of Maharashtra. A decline in the loan advances with rise in GCA in the Konkan region is another issue, but the most important one among all is the mounting overdue and non-performing assets (NPAs) of the cooperatives operating in both forward and backward regions of Maharashtra. The viability of two central level credit institutions, viz. Sangli District Central Cooperative Bank and Buldana District Central Cooperative Bank, has been estimated. In order to rejuvenate the rural credit delivery system through cooperatives, the major problems facing the system, viz. high transaction cost, poor repayment performance, mounting NPAs, distributional aspect of credit, low coverage of SC/ST
members, etc. need to be tackled with more fiscal jurisprudence reserving exemplary punishment for willful defaults, particularly by the large farmers.

24. **V.K. Sawant**, (2008) "Performance of Salary Earners Co-operative Bank in Maharashtra". He has made a study of Evaluation of Profitability of Selected Salary Earners Co-operative Bank in Maharashtra. His study is confined to the profitability position of selected salary earners co-operative bank in Maharashtra profit during the period under study, but the rate of increased in the net profit is flexible according to administrative division and type of bank. The problem of overdues is not serious in SECB because these bank have their own distinct method for recovery of loan through pay roll U/s-49 of MSC act; 1960. Non-interest income of these banks is very negligible. It means that SECB are doing traditional practices, so they have limited income by way of nonconventional sources.

25. **Bhasin Niti** (2009) - The study traces the evolution and the present status of various financial intermediaries in India. The areas covered include: commercial banks, co-operative banks, development finance institutions (DFIs), non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and mutual funds. Fourth part of the study begins with the role of financial system in economic development. It traces the evolution of India’s financial system since Independence, explains its present structure and provides glimpses of its future development. Furthermore, it gives an account of the various components of financial markets in India (money market, Government securities market, capital market, insurance market and foreign exchange market) and explains recent measures to make them globally competitive. Part IV of the study focuses on global meltdown and its impact on India. Policy measures taken by the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) are also highlighted.

26. **Mrs.Kulkarni S.S.** (2009) Regional imbalance in the growth of cooperative movement and rural development. This is a constant increase in the number of co-operative society in all taluka,s in Sangli district. The causes behind this imbalance in co-operative movement are many like social, economical, environmental, political etc. The imbalanced development in cooperative
movement has also affected the overall development of rural areas in these talukas.

27. **D.M.Chaudhari** (2009) "Co-operative Credit Movement of salary earners"

The paper considered the historical background of co-operative movement of India as well as Maharashtra. It is observed that the researcher studied the objective and procedure of salary earners co-operative credit and also highlights the NPA norms. Thus, it can be observed that there are studies in co-operative movement in general, the government has conducted various surveys with reference to cooperation, rural credit and agricultural. Also there are studies conducted with reference to co-operative agricultural credit and co-operative banking, but there is no studies with reference to employee’s co-operative credit societies which form an important part of urban co-operative credit. Taking this into consideration the researcher has opted to study financial analysis of Employees’ co-operative credit societies in Ahmednagar.

28. **Shah Deepak** (2005) concludes that the credit cooperatives in Maharashtra have shown slower growth in their membership and institutional financing. On the other hand, a faster growth has been observed in outstanding against loan advances. A lackadaisical approach of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) has been observed towards SC/ST members, particularly in terms of their coverage, pattern of loan advances to them and recovery pattern. The study has identified several issues that need to be taken cognizance of to revitalize the rural credit delivery system through the cooperatives. One of these is wide variations in total and crop loan advances across various districts and regions of Maharashtra. A decline in the loan advances with rise in GCA in the Konkan region is another issue, but the most important one among all is the mounting overdue and non-performing assets (NPAs) of the cooperatives operating in both forward and backward regions of Maharashtra. The viability of two central level credit institutions, viz. Sangli District Central Cooperative Bank and Buldana District Central Cooperative Bank, has been estimated. In order to rejuvenate the rural credit delivery system through cooperatives, the major problems facing the system, viz. high transaction cost, poor repayment performance, mounting NPAs, distributional aspect of credit, low coverage of
SC/ST members, etc. need to be tackled with more fiscal jurisprudence reserving exemplary punishment for willful defaults, particularly by the large farmers.

29. *Misal S.M.* (2011) - The Co-operative sector has played a key role in the economy of the country and always recognized as an integral part of our national economy with its network. Co-operatives have ideological base, economic objects with social outlook and approach. The Co-operative covers almost all cent percent villages in India. Cooperatives have emerged to be the third sector of Indian economy in addition to public and private sector. The co-operative form of organization is the Ideal organization for economically weaker sections in the country. Hence, the success of Co-operative organization depends on the proper implementation of principles, The Revolution of Agro-Industries as well as white Revolution (cotton and milk) are the symbol of the development through the cooperative movement. Today in India Cooperatives are going to face many challenges in globalization, privatization, Liberalization and free market era.

30. *E. Gnanasekaran* (2012) - A feature of the urban banking movement has been its heterogeneous character and its uneven geographical spread with most banks concentrated in the states of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. While most banks are unit banks without any branch network, some of the large banks have established their presence in many states when at their behest multi-state banking was allowed in 1985. Some of these banks are also Authorised Dealers in Foreign Exchange.