Financial Performance Of Cooperative Banks: Correlation And ANOVA Approach

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Abstract

Financial Performance of Cooperative Banks: Correlation and ANOVA Approach' is an attempt of mapping the financial performance based on- Credibility, Liquidity, Solvency & Profitability. The paper is based on the correlation and variance analysis of certain selected ratios. The various ratios identified for the study are-

- Quick Ratio (QR)
- Current Ratio (CR)
- Credit Deposit Ratio(CDR)
- Fixed Asset to Current Asset Ratio (FATCAR)
- Capitalization Ratio (CAPTR)
- Debt Equity Ratio (DER)
- Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR)
- Long Term (LT) Debt to Asset Ratio
- Total Income (TI) to Asset Utilization Ratio(AUR)
- Total Income (TI) to Capital Employed Ratio (CER)
- Dividend Per Share (DPS)
- Dividend Payout Ratio(DPR)
- Return on Fixed Asset (ROFA)
- Return on Equity (ROE)
- Earnings per Share (EPS)

Keywords: Cooperative Banks; Correlation Analysis; Analysis of Variance (ANOVA); Credibility; Liquidity; Solvency; Profitability.

INTRODUCTION

India is a rural based Economy as **56.6%** ¹Indians are dependent on Agri cum allied activities. Inspite of this still just **11.4%** ² Growth is dependent on Agriculture. One of the concerns behind the same is the **shortage** of rural **financing** Infrastructure through **formalmeans**. In such scenario, the rural Money Lenders filled the gap of provision of Finance, but at a costlier interest rates due to which rural economy has seen a drastic increase in Farmer Suicides further damaging the Economy. In these pandemic times of concern rural Co-operative Banks acted as true supporters by acting as a most trusted and healing finance providers that to at lower rates of Interest. Co-operative Banks helped rural economies by making the provision of several loan and financial assistance programs helping rural India³ in situations like-

- Agriculture,
- Marriage,

- Disease Cure,
- Child Literacyetc.

In-spite of serving with highest potential, rural economies didn't meet up with necessary impetus and conditions gone on becoming more concerned. This paper in that context tried to measure the contribution made by Co-operative Banks with a view to understand the realities and further giving some stimuli bywhich, the situation could be improved.

1. Literature Review

Below are the details in Table I summarizing the Literature Review-

2. Research Gap

The comprehensive reviewing has identified following Gap-

- Credibility Position- By analyzing Credibility Variables.
- Liquidity Position- By analyzing Liquidity Variables.
- Solvency Position- By analyzing Solvency Variables.
- Profitability Position⁷- By analyzing Profitability Variables.

Independent Variable (IV) Dependent Variable (DV)

Above is a Fig. 1 detailing the identified Dependent Variables and Independent Variables.

3. Objectives

To study & analyze-

- Credibility position
- Liquidity position
- Solvency position
- Profitability position

4. Research Methodology

- Research Type: Analytical Study
- Population: 25 (Census Study)
- Sample Unit: Cooperative Banks
- Data Collection: Secondary Source: Annual Audited Reports

5.Results & Discussions

Pearson Correlation Analysis (APCC): From the summarized Table II. Analysis of Pearson Correlation following conclusions can be drawn-

APCC 01: CR: Change in CR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- QR,
- DER,
- CDR,
- CAPTR (Negative),
- ICR,
- LTD to TAR,
- TI to AUR
- ROE (Negative)

APCC 02: QR: Change in QR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR,
- DER,
- CDR,
- CAPTR,
- ICR,
- LTD to TAR.

APCC 03: DER: Change in DER is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR,
- QR,
- CDR,
- ICR
- LTD to TAR,
- DPS.

APCC 04: FA to CA Ratio: Change in FA to CA Ratio is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CDR (Negative),
- CAPTR (Negative),
- ICR,
- TI to CER (Negative)
- DPS, f) DPR,
- ROFA (Negative),
- ROE (Negative).

APCC 05: CDR: Change in CDR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR,
- QR,
- DER,
- FA to CAR (Negative)
- CAPTR,
- LTD to TAR,
- TI to AUR,
- TI to CER,
- DPS (Negative),
- DPR (Negative)

APCC 06: CAPTR: Change in CAPTR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR (Negative),
- QR,
- FA to CAR (Negative)
- CDR, f) ICR (Negative),
- LTD to TAR (Negative),
- TI to AUR (Negative),
- TI to CER,
- DPS,
- ROFA,
- ROE.

APCC 07: ICR: Change in ICR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR,
- QR,
- DER
- FA to CAR,
- CAPTR (Negative),
- LTD to TAR,
- TI to CER (Negative),
- DPR (Negative),
- ROFA (Negative),
- ROE (Negative).

APCC 08: LTD to TA Ratio: Change in LTD to TAR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR,
- QR,
- DER
- CDR,
- CAPTR (Negative),
- ICR,
- TI to CER (Negative),
- DPS (Negative),
- ROFA (Negative),
- ROE (Negative),
- EPS (Negative)

APCC 09: TI to AUR: Change in the TI to AUR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR,
- CDR,
- CAPTR (Negative)
- ROFA,
- ROE,
- EPS.

APCC 10: TI to CER: Change in the TI to CER is significant with subsequent changes in-

- FA to CAR (Negative),
- CDR,
- CAPTR,
- ICR (Negative),
- LTD to TAR (Negative),
- DPS,
- ROFA,
- ROE,
- EPS.

APCC 11: DPS: Change in DPS is significant with subsequent changes in-

- DER,
- FA to CAR,
- CDR (Negative),
- CAPTR,
- LTD to TAR (Negative),
- TI to CER,
- ROFA,

- ROE,
- EPS.

APCC 12: DPR: Change in DPR is significant with subsequent changes in-

- FA to CAR,
- CDR (Negative),
- ICR (Negative)

APCC 13: ROFA: Change in ROFA is significant with subsequent changes in-

- FA to CAR (Negative),
- CAPTR,
- ICR (Negative),
- LTD to TAR (Negative),
- TI to AUR,
- TI to CER,
- DPS,
- ROE,
- EPS.

APCC 14: ROE: Change in ROE is significant with subsequent changes in-

- CR (Negative),
- FA to CAR (Negative),
- CAPTR,
- ICR (Negative),
- LTD to TAR (Negative),
- TI to AUR,
- TI to CER,
- DPS,
- ROFA,
- EPS

APCC 15: EPS: Change in EPS is significant with subsequent changes in-

- LTD to TAR (Negative),
- TI to AUR,
- TI to CER,
- DPS,
- ROFA,
- ROE

Hypotheses Testing:

- **H1**₀: Significant difference amongst Credibility Ratios is absent.
- **H1**_a: Significant difference amongst Credibility Ratios is present.

From the summarized Tab. No. III: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 1 following Conclusion can be drawn-As p val. > 0.05, significant difference amongst Credibility Ratios is absent, is accepted (@ 5% LOS).

- **H2**₀: Significant difference between the Liquidity Ratios is absent.
- **H2**_a: Significant difference between the Liquidity Ratios is present.

From the summarized Tab. No. IV: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 2following Conclusion can be drawn-As p val. < 0.05, significant difference between the Liquidity Ratios is present, is accepted (@5% LOS)

- **H3**₀: Significant difference between the Solvency Ratios is absent.
- **H3**_a: Significant difference between the Solvency Ratios is present.

From the summarized Tab. No. V: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 3 following Conclusion can be drawn-As, p val. < 0.05 (except in case of FATCAR & CDR), significant difference between the Solvency Ratios is present, is accepted (@5%LOS).

- **H4**₀: Significant difference between the Profitability Ratios is absent.
- **H4**_a: Significant difference between the Profitability Ratios is present.

From the summarized Tab. No. VI: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 4 following Conclusion can be drawn-As, p val. > 0.05, significant difference between the Profitability Ratios is absent, is accepted (5%LOS).

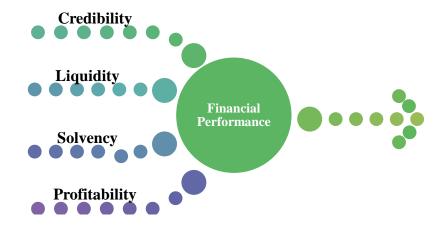


Fig. 1. Independent and Dependent Variables Identified.

Table I: Summary of Literature Review

Title	Author s	Literatu re Type	Content	Observations / Gap
Co-	Dr.	Internati	The need of	Research was
operative	G.S	onal	Capital	based on-
Banking	Shekha	Journal	raising by	Owned Capital
in	wat,	of	means of	position,
Rajasthan		Economi	Shares for	Working
- An		cs.	strengthenin	capital
Appraisal			g Fund	availability,
			Availability	Loan
				disbursement,
				Loan recovery,
				Overdue,
				Rate of Interest
				on Borrowing.

Analytical approach to ST Credit Organizat ions in Wayanan d Kerala.	Dr.Rajs hekhar an	PhD Thesis	Analyzed COOP's from both Institutional as well as Enterprise aspect for the period of 06 years	The thesis failed in studying-Capital structure. Credibility Analysis. Risk analysis. Profitability analysis.
The ⁴ Performan ce of Agricultur al Co- operative Societies under the National Programe on Food Security in Enugu State.	Dr.On ugu Charle s Uchen na	Internati onal Journal, "Review of Financial Administ ration and Manage ment	Study emphasized Socio Economic impact on Financial Performance of Co- operative Organizatio ns in Nigeria. The Late Loan Disburseme nts by the Co- operatives effect on Financial Profitability of Credit Societies.	Failed in Mapping the Financial Factors like-Credibility, Solvency.
Managem ent ⁵ Accounti ng Exercises in Co- operatives in India.	Dr.Sam akshit Singh	PhD Thesis	Study focused- Financial Auditing Exercises, Profitability Mapping Transparency and Accuracy in Accounting	The study failed in analyzing factors like-Utility of Financial Products, Credibility, Risk etc.
The ⁶ Rise and Fall of the Credit Cooperative system in India	Dr. Hans Dieter Seibel, Univer sity of Texas	Internati onal Journal of Economi cs Vol- 03	Loss making in Co- operative Organizatio ns is because of- Poor Internal Control Less	His Conclusions also evidences the need of studying- Profitability Position Capital Structure Pattern

		Tightened	Liquidity
		Auditing	Position etc.
		Exercise	
		Poor Capital	
		Structure	
		Lowered	
		Profitability	
		due to poor	
		Recovery	
		mechanism	

Source: From the Summary of Literature Review

Table II: Pearson Correlation Coefficient (Signed 2 tailed)

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Source: From SPSS Data Analysis

Table. III: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 1

		Sum of Square	df	Mean Squar e	F	Sig	Remark s
		square					
TI to	Between	1279.8	5	255.9	1.6	0.1	Not
AU R	Groups	47		69	49	46	signific ant
	Within	75149.	4	155.2			
	Groups	03	8	67			
	•		4				
	Total	76428.	4				
		87	8				
			9				
TI to	Between	743.50	5	148.7	0.6	0.6	Not
CER	Groups	6		01	61	54	signific
	•						ant
	Within	10894	4	225.0			
	Groups	0.8	8	84			
			4				
	Total	10968	4				
		4.3	8				
			9				
DPS	Between	0.337	5	0.067	1.2	0.2	Not
	Groups				86	68	signific
							ant
	Within	25.359	4	0.052			
	Groups		8				
			4				
	Total	25.696	4				
			8				
			9				
DPR	Between	5.443	5	1.089	0.6	0.6	Not
	Groups				79	4	signific
							ant
	Within	776.29	4	1.604			
	Groups	8	8				
	•		4				
	Total	781.74	4				
		1	8				
			9				

Source: From SPSS Data Analysis

Table. IV: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 2

		Sum	df	Mea	F	Si	Remark
		of	G1	n	1		S
						g.	8
		Squar		Squa			
		es		re			
CR	Between	170.4	5	34.0	70.2	0	Signific
	Groups	27		85	19		ant
	Within	234.9	4	0.48			
	Groups	42	8	5			
	-		4				
	Total	405.3	4				
		69	8				
			9				
QR	Between	10.30	5	2.06	5.97	0	Signific
	Groups	8		2	3		ant
	Within	167.0	4	0.34			
	Groups	52	8	5			
	•		4				
	Total	177.3	4				
		6	8				
			9				

Source: From SPSS Data Analysis

Table V: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 3

		Sum	d	Mea	F	Si	Remar
		of	f	n		g.	ks
		Squar		Squa			
		es		re			
DER	Between	342.0	5	68.4	111.	0	Signifi
	Groups	49		1	976		cant
	Within	295.6	4	0.61			
	Groups	91	8	1			
			4				
	Total	637.7	4				
		4	8				
			9				
FA to	Between	7.871	5	1.57	1.80	0.1	Not
CA	Groups			4	5	1	signifi
Ratio							cant
	Within	422.0	4	0.87			
	Groups	59	8	2			
			4				
	Total	429.9	4				
		3	8				
			9				
CDR	Between	1277.	5	255.	2.06	0.0	Not
	Groups	809		562		69	signifi
							cant
	Within	6005	4	124.			
	Groups	0.62	8	072			
			4				
	Total	6132	4				
		8.43	8				

			9				
CAPT	Between	2291.	5	458.	3.77	0.0	Signifi
R	Groups	533		307	3	02	cant
	Within	5879	4	121.			
	Groups	7.83	8	483			
			4				
	Total	6108	4				
		9.37	8				
			9				
ICR	Between	152.5	5	30.5	38.4	0	Signifi
	Groups	91		18	46		cant
	Within	384.2	4	0.79			
	Groups	01	8	4			
			4				
	Total	536.7	4				
		93	8				
			9				
LTD	Between	122.9	5	24.5	81.4	0	Signifi
to	Groups	91		98	76		cant
TAR							
	Within	146.1	4	0.30			
	Groups	23	8	2			
			4				
	Total	269.1	4				
		14	8				
			9				

Source: From SPSS Data Analysis

Table VI: ANOVA Summary for Hypothesis 4

	<u> </u>	Sum	d	Mean	F	Si	Remar
		of	f	Squar		g.	ks
		Squar		e			
		es					
RO	Between	1760.	5	352.1	0.5	0.7	Not
FA	Groups	702		4	05	72	signifi
							cant
	Within	3371	4	696.6			
	Groups	64.2	8	2			
			4				
	Total	3389	4				
		24.9	8				
			9				
RO	Between	5065.	5	1013.	1.3	0.2	Not
E	Groups	824		165	42	45	signifi
							cant
	Within	3654	4	754.9			
	Groups	08.2	8	76			
			4				
	Total	3704	4				
		74	8				
			9				
EP	Between	0.164	5	0.033	0.3	0.8	Not
S	Groups				85	59	signifi
							cant

Within	41.31	4	0.085		
Groups	4	8			
		4			
Total	41.47	4			
	8	8			
		9			

Source: From SPSS Data Analysis

6. CONCLUSION

- Cooperative Banks should lower down **Blockage** of **CurrentAssets** for improving **Liquidity**.
- Cooperative Banks should **improve** its **DebtEquityPosition** by lowering down Total Debts.
- Cooperative Banks should maintain its **Loan Distribution and Recovery mechanism** showing **Good Liquidity & Solvency position**.
- Banks should lower down Long-term Debt to Total Asset Ratio by improving a) Excess Debts,
 b) Non-Repayment of Debts, c) Poor Profitability and d)Increased Operating Expenses.
- Cooperative Banks should improve asset utilization position.

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