ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

supportive is regarded as solitary of the majority commanding instruments for reconstructing and remodeling the monetary structure of the underdeveloped countries. The globe accommodating association is essentially an financial association with great decent environment. Salary Earners Credit Cooperative Societies is one of the types of Non-agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies. SECCS is working for the benefit of employees who get regular monthly salary. The employee has no other source of income other than salary. Out of the reasonable monthly salary the employee has to meet his/her basic requirements. There is no sufficient balance left to fulfill the causal expenditure i.e. marriage, Education, Medical Expenditure, etc. For the fulfillment of such expenditure they require loan. Banks cannot sanction loan to employee without any mortgage. 'Salary' is the basic source of income and is also considered as the mortgage for loan. SECCS is registered to provide the loan facility to employee with reasonable rate of interest. Quite often emergency loans are advanced very promptly besides the SECCS motivate and many a time compels them to save from their monthly salary with a view to increase their credit-worthiness and have reasonable saving at the time of retirement. Most of the employees join the society as a member to borrow loan till their retirement.

The nearby learning is nearly all noteworthy since it throws light on numerous central aspects related toward SECCS functioning in Maharashtra. The topic is chosen with a view to study the financial efficiency of the SECCS and suggesting the measures to improve the same. The conclusions of this study will be useful to improve the financial performance of the SECCS in the District, State and Country. Considering the importance of SECCS in Maharashtra the researcher has selected this research topic for the reason of the learn. The key objectives of the revise are toward study the organizational structure, working system, the source of funds and their disbursement, the recovery position, position of capital structure of SECCS in Maharashtra and measures adopted by them to minimize the over dues. Besides the researcher has analyzed and interpreted of financial statement and operational performance of SECCS in Maharashtra with the help of statistical tests and financial performing parameters. The financial ratios have been analyzed and they are compared with the standard prescribed by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Department through MSC Act and various circulars. Primary data was collected
through discussions, personal interviews, and observations by attending Annual General Meetings (AGM) and separate structured questionnaires for the office of SECCS and the members of the SECCS. Secondary data was collected through various public sources for the review of literature. The study is organized into nine chapters as the first chapter deals with a brief introduction, background of the study, research methodology and review of the literature. The second chapter deals with the history and theory of co-operative movement in Maharashtra and India. It gives information about origin, feature, significance and working of SECCS. The third chapter is devoted to the presentation of general profile of the area under study. Chapter four is devoted to the co-operative credit structure. In the fifth chapter the researcher has presented an analytical outline of the system of control with special reference to the financial aspects of the working of SECCS. The sixth chapter is devoted to the detailed analysis and interpretation of financial structure and operational performance of SECCS in Maharashtra. The seventh chapter is devoted to the financial performance of SECCS. The researcher has carried out analysis of data of the SECCS using various management techniques and tools of financial analysis on the basis of accepted parameters. The chapters eighth and ninth contain the findings, conclusions and recommendations. The SECCS in Maharashtra have made the noteworthy contribution by catering the needs of member employees. It was found that majority of members were happy and satisfied about it. The success of SECCS can alternatively be judged by the satisfaction of members. The researcher felt the degree of satisfaction expressed by majority members. The researcher found that the members are very warmed, healthy and happy with the performance of SECCS and unworthy of quantification. On the basis of interpretation and analyses of data, the results that came from increasing trends and progress of SECCS considering various parameters and financial performance in terms of liquidity, solvency, profitability, and operational efficiency is satisfactory to some extent according to nature and type of SECCS. Very few ratios are applicable to SECCS. The norms of ratios should be changed according to the nature of society and new ratios should be applied if necessary ratio is not suitable for SECCS hence separate and suitable norm should be prepared according to the capital structure of SECCS. It is suggested to the sponsoring Bank that cash credit to salary earners societies should be treated as a priority sector advance and the rate of interest should also be concessional and there should be one director in DCC Bank to represent the SECCS' problem. The directors of the SECCS must be given training at periodical intervals in professional management, financial
management and of co-operative principles. The SECCS should maintain their books of accounts as per the requirement of co-operative Act and the director should check books of accounts frequently.