5.1 Introduction:-

On the basis of the foregoing overall analysis and interpretation, discussion, certain broad observations, issues and perspectives of the performance of Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank are found as below.

5.2 Findings:-

5.2.1 Findings regarding the trend analysis, ratio analysis and working capital management analysis:-

1. The trend of authorized capital of both the bank has been increased during the study period but in comparison with Satara DCC bank the Sangli DCC remained constant for some years. i.e. (2004 to 2009) (Table no. 5.2.1)

2. The trend of Paid up capital of the Satara DCC bank has increased during the study period but the Sangli DCC bank was 51% more than Satara DCC in the initial years but later on the Satara DCC bank got the rapid speed in the paid up capital as compared to the Sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.2.2)

3. Researcher has found that the Satara DCC bank’s Reserve Fund and Other Reserves have averagely increased in comparison (with more than 9% every year) of Sangli DCC bank during the study period. The Sangli DCC bank for first six years (2004-2009) has increasing trend and having decreasing trend in further four years (2010-2012), because in this period the bank was going in loss. But at this period Satara DCC bank has earned profit.(Table No 5.2.3)

4. The trend of total borrowings of the Satara DCC bank is increased due to the requirements of bank for the various functions. The Sangli DCC bank’s borrowing has fluctuating trend because of the utilization of its own funds for the banking requirements, therefore, the borrowings of loans fund is less than the Satara DCC bank.(Table No. 5.2.4)

5. Satara Banks policy of the RBI of UCB about the Deposits and the tax less to interest on deposits schemes, Vishes Thev Yojana, and bank provided customers voluntary deposits schemes. Helps to mobilize additional fund and connect maximum account holders to bank which results multiplier benefits to bank. Bank classifies its customers as per their saving capacity and serves suitable deposit schemes (Table No 5.2.5)
6. The trend of cash in hand and bank balance of Satara DCC bank and Sangli DCC bank is fluctuating during the study period. But it is found that the both banks have maintained their cash balance every year. (Table No. 5.2.6)

7. It is observed that the trend of investment of Satara DCC bank has increased in comparison with Sangli DCC bank, it is more as to the maintenance of liquidity position. (Table No. 5.2.7)

8. The trend of loan and advances of the Satara DCC bank and Sangli DCC bank has fluctuating trend during 2004-2013. The percentage of loaning operation of Satara DCC bank has been increased. The overall trend of loans and advances of the Sangli DCC bank was higher than the Satara DCC bank during the study period due to the huge amount of loan and advances. (Table No. 5.2.8)

9. It is found that the fixed assets of Satara DCC bank have been increased more than the Sangli DCC bank during the study period. It shows that the Satara DCC bank has double fixed assets than the Sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.2.9)

10. The trend of total amount of profit and loss of Satara DCC bank has been fluctuated; the Sangli DCC bank was suffering loss from 2005 to 2010. It is found that the Satara DCC bank has gained the profit every year. The financial position Sangli DCC bank is not satisfactory as compared to Satara DCC bank during the study period. The Sangli DCC bank has suffered loss for last six years due to low rate of recovery of loans, heavy overdues, excess provision for R.D.D, NPA and provision for contingences funds etc. (Table No. 5.2.10)

11. It is found that trend of interest received as income of the Satara DCC bank has more than the Sangli DCC bank, due to increased in loan, advances, and investment trend of Satara DCC bank. The earning capacity of Satara DCC bank is better than the Sangli DCC bank. (Table 5.2.11)

12. It is observed that the trend of other income of Satara DCC bank has more as compared to the Sangli DCC bank. Subsequently in the next year the Sangli DCC bank have more increasing trend of other income. (Table 5.2.12)

13. It is found that the Satara DCC bank has increasing trend of interest paid amount is more than the Sangli DCC bank. Because the Satara DCC bank has more borrowings and deposits as compare to Sangli DCC bank. (Table 5.2.13)

14. Researcher observed that the trend of management expenses of Satara DCC bank has increasing trend than the Sangli DCC bank due to the large structure of the management authorities. (Table 5.2.14)
15. It is found that the trend of provision of the recovery of loan Satara DCC bank have increasing trend than the Sangli DCC bank. Because the Satara DCC bank has more profit and there is sufficient provisions for the recovery of loan. (Table 5.2.15)

16. Even satara banks Total income to Total Expenditure ratio fluctuates though it has successfully managed to maintain ratio below 97 during study period, Contrary Sangli bank ratio constantly above 98 with exception to year 2011 it was 89.3. this ratio is one of factor affecting to Profitability and efficiency of bank. (Table No. 5.3.1)

17. The total income ratio of Satara DCC bank shows that it was averagely more than the Sangli DCCB during the study period. However, averagely Interest paid to Total Income ratio of the Satara DCC bank’s is more than the Sangli DCC bank. It is Satara DCC bank is being spent on the payment of interest leaving less percent for its establishment and other expenditure than the Sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.3.2)

18. The researcher observed that the credit deposit Ratio of the Satara DCC bank was 2007 to 2012 indicates moderate C/D ratio hence bank can easy lends out of deposits and making adequate use of their resources. The position of the Sangli DCC bank in the year 2009 and 2010 ratio is below 70% and rest of the year it is 70% it considering alarming because in addition to indicate pressure on resources and forcing bank to raise more capital also asset liabilities mismatch. (Table No. 5.3.3)

19. It is found that the investment to total deposits ratio of the Satara DCC bank is decreased constantly. The Satara DCC bank has more investment; therefore, the deposits mobilization has used for investment more as compared to the Sangli DCC bank and it keeping them ideal. (Table No. 5.3.4)

20. It is found that the ratio of loan and advances as per branches is higher of Satara DCC bank than the Sangli DCC bank, as the Satara DCC bank has more branches and operations than the Sangli DCC bank still its advances per branches is higher. (Table No. 5.3.5)

21. The ratio of interest received to working capital is higher in the Satara DCC bank than Sangli DCC bank during the study period. The Satara DCC bank having more branches and the operating expenses are also more therefore it required more working capital. (Table No. 5.4.1)
22. The ratio of fixed asset to working capital is more of the Satara DCC bank than the Sangli DCC bank during the study period. It is found that the Satara DCC bank’ working capital is more invested more in the fixed asset than the Sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.4.2)

23. It is found that the Satara DCC bank’s ratio of Net Profit or Loss to Loan and Advances are more than the Sangli DCCB because the Satara DCC bank having loan and advances as more proportion in compare with Sangli DCCB. It shows that the profitability position of Satara DCC bank is better than the Sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.3.6)

24. The Ratio of net profit to total deposits of Satara DCC bank is more than the Sangli DCCB. The Satara DCC bank having net profit and deposits are more than the Sangli DCC bank. It is found that the performance of Satara DCC bank is better than the Sangli DCC bank because the Satara DCC bank was more mobilization of the deposits. (Table No. 5.3.7)

25. It is observed that the Satara DCC bank’s performance of the Net Profit shows the fluctuating ratio, but the Sangli DCC bank was facing loss in some years. Therefore, the Satara DCC bank is having the higher profitability than the Sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.3.8)

26. The Net Profit to Paid up share capital ratio of both the DCC bank is fluctuating. It is found that the Satara DCC bank’s paid up capital is fluctuated therefore the financial performance is looking better than the Sangli DCC bank. It is having a negative performance. (Table No. 5.3.9)

27. The Net Profit to Per Branch ratio of the Satara DCC bank is more than the Sangli DCC bank. As the Satara DCC bank has good profitability rather than Sangli DCC bank, Sangli DCC bank has faced loss for the 6 years period, that is because of the expense are more for it in its all branches. (Table No. 5.3.10)

28. The researcher found that the volume of the business per employee of the Satara DCC bank shows the well performance during the first six years (2004 to 2009) than the Sangli DCC bank. But in further years Sangli DCC bank has done the good business due to the less numbers of branches for the operations, instead of it the performance of Satara DCC bank is better as it gives the training to its employees for the skill development. (Table No. 5.3.11)

29. It is observed that the Loan and Advances per employee of Satara DCC bank is less than the Sangli DCC bank. But the number of employee in Satara DCC bank
is more than the Sangli DCC bank. It shows that they used loan and advances very efficiently for their performance. (Table No. 5.3.12)

30. The per employee income ratio of Satara DCC bank in first five years are in decreasing trend but in the further year it has been rapidly increased. It is found that at the beginning years the Sangli DCC bank was in loss. Therefore the employee ratio of the Satara DCC bank is good as compared to the Sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.3.13)

31. It is found that the ratio of cash balance to total asset of the Satara DCC bank is more than the Sangli DCC bank. The bank has invested more cash into the assets instead of this Sangli DCC bank the bank has invested very less proportion into the asset. (Table No. 5.3.16)

32. Researcher observed that the investment to total fixed asset ratio of the Satara DCC bank is higher than the Sangli DCC bank during the study period, it shows the bank has invested more into the fixed assets as compared to sangli DCC bank. (Table No. 5.3.17)

33. It is found that the NPA Classification of the Satara DCC bank in the study period is shows that the standard assets having increasing trend, substandard asset are fluctuating trend but was high and secured overdue are in low amount. Sangli DCC bank has the decreasing trend of standard and substandard asset but secured and unsecured overdues are increased due to the less loan recovery. (Table 5.6.1,5.6.5)

34. Researcher found that the Satara DCC Bank has low gross NPA due to the good recovery but the sangli DCC bank have the fluctuating gross NPA. Because of this secured and unsecured overdues are increased due to the less recovery of loans.(Table 5.6.2,5.6.6)

35. It is found that the gross NPA ratio of Satara DCC bank is having lower percentage. The Sangli DCC bank is having fluctuating percentage at the beginning of six years, thereafter it is decreased. But now adays it is maintained by the bank. The gross NPA ratio indicates the quality of credit portfolio of the bank. High gross NPA ratio indicates low quality credit portfolio. (Table 5.6.3,5.6.7)

36. It is found that the Satara DCC bank has low percentage of the Net NPA ratio due to maintenance of less risk asset. The Sangli DCC bank having the quantum
fluctuating percentage. As bank has maintained high risk assets. (Table No. 5.6.4, 5.6.8)

37. The gross NPA ratios of both DCC Bank’s have fluctuating trend. It is found that the both DCC bank’s having the variations in its provision and it causes to the fluctuation in gross NPA. It shows that the Sangli DCC bank have low quality credit portfolio. (Table 5.6.5, &9)

38. The Net NPA ratio shows that if the quantity of risk is low then the ratio will be low and reverse of it that the quantity of risk is high then the ratio will be high. The Satara DCC bank has low quantity of risk instead of Sangli DCC bank as Satara DCC bank has fulfilled the degree of riskiness assets in the credit portfolio as compared to Sangli DCC bank. Table No. (5.6.10)

39. The gross NPA to total assets ratio shows that the Satara DCC Bank has very low ratio, which indicates sound liquidity position of the NPA as compared to Sangli DCC Bank, so it is necessary to the Sangli DCC Bank that they should pay adequate attention to reduce the NPA and to control the ratio. (Table 5.6.11)

40. It is expressed from the Net NPA to Total Assets ratio of Satara DCC Bank is low instead of Sangli DCC Bank (4.67%), because the Satara DCC bank has made the proper provision for the risk factor of asset as comparison with Sangli DCC bank. (Table 5.6.12)

41. It is clear from the standard assets to outside liabilities ratio that it indicates the degree of safety of the depositor’s money. Both banks are having fluctuating trend of it, but comparatively Satara DCC bank is having low ratio. It is found that the bank have insufficient provision about the bad debts. Table (5.6.13)

42. Researcher has found that sub standard asset ratio of both the banks having fluctuating trend due to the more doubtful asset over the sub standard asset. (Table 5.6.14)

43. The Doubtful Asset Ratio of both the banks having fluctuating but the Satara DCC bank have slightly high due to the immediate actions about the recovery of loans and the provision regarding the debts as compared to Sangli DCC bank. (Table 5.6.15)

44. The Loss Asset ratio shows that the Satara DCC bank having the Zero percentage due to the good recovery but Sangli DCC bank is having more because it is not able to recover the loan within time. (Table 5.6.16)
5.2.2 Findings Regarding the NPA Management of Satara DCC Bank

45. The loan recovery squad of Satara DCC Bank always makes the enquiry about the repayment of loan within specific period by visiting to debtors.

46. It is found that in respect of Satara DCC Bank if the loan holders are unable to repay the loans then, the action will be taken as the Cooperative act 1960 section 100, beside this, the loan holders have the chance to give the clarifications about it and then it will take the proper action.

47. If the members of primary society has unable to repay the loan, then the action will be taken on him therefore, the other members can get notice to repay the loan amount in time.

48. Recovery of bank loan should be made under the Cooperative Act 1960 and as per the rules of NABARD. It has no any kind or political intervention especially from directors, president or any other public representative etc.

49. Bank should provide loan by considering the credit of loan holders. If the loan required for the agriculture project, then it can he considered that it have capacity to repay the loan or not.

50. For the project for which loan has been taken, the bank has provided the guidance for it. For this purpose bank has appointed the technical staff among the staff available in the bank. The project should be considered only under the suggestions given by the experts. If the project has not made according to the bank’s instructions, than the bank should not provide any loan for the project.

51. Bank is using the skilled employees from the departments or technical measurement, evaluation etc that started from the year 1982. It helps to recovery of loan amount in good manner.

52. The selection of employees is depending upon the knowledge, social and educational experience etc. It cannot recovered any political or directors interventions in this process. The recovery of loan is making with the help of proper conversation with loan holders.

53. Bank has organized the camps, conferences for the farmers. Bank has also implemented the various schemes of NABARD successfully. This all helps to develop better relations with customers.

5.2.3 Findings Regarding to the NPA Management of Sangli DCC bank

54. The Sangli DCC bank having its own Bank Recovery Management. It consists of Bank Manager, Deputy Manager (Agree & Non Agree), Senior Officers etc.
55. The special Bank Recovery Management is in working at the all tehsil of the Sangli District. They draw a report about the recovery. Bank provides a four wheeler vehicle to Bank Recovery Management.

56. Sangli DCC bank prepares a list of the debtors who are unable to pay the debts in time. If they are not ready to pay the loan then the bank should take the legal action under the section 101 of Maharashtra Cooperative Act 1960.

5.2.4 Findings regarding the comparative Financial Statement of Satara DCC Bank.

The following findings are related with the comparative financial statement of the Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank in which, the two years comparative financial statement are prepared to compare current year previous year for the study period since 2013 to 2013. The comparative balance sheet are prepared for every pair years asset side items and liabilities side compare which are table from 5.5.1 to 5.5.36 and findings are as below. While comparing the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts specifics items of asset of liabilities which as major variation is only pointed out in the following points.

57. It is found that the Bills Collection has been increased due to good recovery in the year 2005 as compared to the year 2004. (Table 5.5.1)

58. It is found that loan and advances are increased because of more provision in the year 2006 as compared to the year 2005. (Table 5.5.2)

59. It is observed that the Cash Balance is increased due to increase in profit during the year 2006 as compared to the year 2005. (Table 5.5.3)

60. It is clear that the deposits are increased because of the increase proportion of investment in the year 2008 as compared to the year 2007. (Table 5.5.4)

61. It is found that the other liabilities are increased due to less collection of bills in the year 2009 as compared to the year 2008. (Table 5.5.5)

62. It is observed that the other liabilities are increased more in comparison of previous year because of less provision for reserve fund in the year 2010 as compared to the year 2009. (Table 5.5.6)

63. It is found that the investment became negative due to the insufficient funds of the deposits in the year 2011 than the year 2010. (Table 5.5.7)

64. It is found that the other liabilities are very less because the collection of bills more in the year 2012 than the year 2011. (Table 5.5.8)
65. It is observed that the borrowings are increased due to less proportion of investment in the year 2013 as compared the year 2012. (Table 5.5.9)
66. It is found that bank was in loss in the year 2005 as compared to the year 2004 due to less earning of the income. (Table 5.5.10)
67. It is reveals that the net profit decreased in the year 2006 as compared the year 2005, due to increase in management expenses. (Table 5.5.11)
68. It is clear that bank was in loss but provisions are increased in the year 2007 as compared in the year 2006. (Table 5.5.12)
69. It is found that bank was in profit due to good income position in the year 2008 as compared in the year 2007. (Table 5.5.13)
70. It is observed that bank has made high provision in the year 2009 as compared in the year 2008 due to increase in profit. (Table 5.5.14)
71. It is revealed that the management expenses are increased in the year 2010 as compared 2009 because there is no provision. (Table 5.5.15)
72. It is clear that bank shows increase in their income due to low interest paid, in the year 2011 as compared 2010. (Table 5.5.16)
73. It is found that bank has made proper provision due to high income rate, in the year 2012 as compared the year 2011. (Table 5.5.17)
74. It is observed that the interest paid has been increased due to high income in the year 2013 as compared the year 2012. (Table 5.5.18)

5.2.5 Findings regarding to the comparative Financial Statement of Sangli DCC Bank.
75. It is found that the investment is in more proportion due to the good collection of bills in the year 2005 as compared the year 2004. (Table 5.5.19)
76. It is observed that the bank has faced loss due to the insufficient of asset in the year 2006 as compared to the year 2005. (Table 5.5.20)
77. It is clear that the borrowings are increased due to the less proportion of deposits in the year 2007 as compared to the year 2006. (Table 5.5.21)
78. It is found that reserve fund is increased because the borrowings are very low during the year 2008 as compared to the year 2007. (Table 5.5.22)
79. It is revealed that due to increase in investment, the bills collection has been decreased in the year 2009 as compared to the year 2008. (Table 5.5.23)
80. It is observed that cash is not sufficient because the borrowing is in negative in the year 2010 as compared to the year 2009. (Table 5.5.24)
81. It is clear that due to very low proportion of investment there is no any provision about the reserve fund and other reserves in the year 2011 as compared to year 2010. (Table 5.5.25)

82. It is found that bills collections are not made and it caused to decrease in investment in the year 2012 as compared to the year 2011. (Table 5.5.26)

83. It is revealed that due to increased in investment the reserve fund has been increased in the year 2013 as compared to the year 2012. (Table 5.5.26)

84. It is found that the bank was in loss but it has some provisions in the year 2005 than the year 2004. (Table 5.5.27)

85. It is observed that bank was in loss due to very less proportion of income in the year 2006 as compared the year 2005. (Table 5.5.28)

86. It is clear that the bank is in loss due to lack of income the provision has increased. In the year 2007 as compared to the year 2006. (Table 5.5.29)

87. It is revealed that the bank management expenses are increased as compared to the income in the year 2008 as compared to the year 2007. (Table 5.5.30)

88. It is found that the bank is in loss in the year 2009 due to low proportion of income. (Table 5.5.31)

89. It is observed that loss is increased in the year 2010 due to increased in management expenses as compare to year 2009. (Table 5.5.32)

90. It is clear that the bank have faced profit due to increase in income in the year 2011 as compared to the year 2010. (Table 5.5.33)

91. It is found that the bank has in loss due to the more provision as compared to the income because of the increase in liabilities, in the year 2012 as compared to the year 2011. (Table 5.5.35)

92. It is found that the bank has decreased Net profit due to more provision in the year 2013, as compared to the year 2012. (Table 5.5.36)

5.2.6 Findings regarding to the working capital management of both DCC Banks.

93. It is found that the ratio of interest received to working capital was between 17 percent to 5.65 percent the return on funds to working capital is reduced in the last four years. (Table No. 4.4.4)

94. It observed that the investment to working capital ratio of both the DCC banks have more than the standard of 15 percent. (Table No. 4.4.5)
5.3 Suggestions:
1. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should increase the paid up capital, total deposits, and total investment and fixed assets.
2. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should maintain the cash and bank balances to fulfill the day to day working needs of the banks. It means both the banks should maintain working capital management.
3. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should increase the branches of the banks to expand the banking business.
4. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should organize or arrange the training camps, seminars and conference for every personnel of the bank.
5. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should reach up to investors who want to invest regularly a small amount like Pigmi Deposit.
6. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should provide various deposits schemes to their customers such as Lakshadish Yojana.
7. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should maintain their rate of interests on loans and advances and deposits schemes.
8. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should organize seminars, workshops for the purpose of investment policies provided by the bank for their customers.
9. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should increase the Non SLR investment to increase banks profitability.
10. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should provide the ATM services and other electronic banking services to their customer around the banking jurisdiction such as RTGS, E-payment Facility, Online account summary, funds transfer between accounts, standing order etc.
11. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank have to accept the amounts of deposits in proportion with the reserve funds of bank.
12. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should evaluate the SWOT analysis of the borrowing companies i.e. how they would face the environmental threats and opportunities with the use of their strength and weakness, and what will be their possible future growth in concerned to financial and operational performance.
13. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should have its own independent
credit rating agency which should evaluate the financial capacity of the borrower
before than credit facility.
14. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should advances provided by banks
need to be done pre-sanctioning evaluation and post disbursement control so that
NPA can reduce.
15. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should create effectiveness in
Management.
16. The Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank should make good provisioning
policy and good professional management needed on the side of banks to improve
financial position.
17. The Satara DCC Bank have separate cell for the recovery of loans and advances
like that the Sangli DCC Bank should establish recovery cell for speedy recovery
loans and advances.
18. The Sangli DCC bank should the quality of assets must be improved through an
effective credit delivery system and effective recovery mechanism.
19. Sangli DCC bank should considered NPA problem and makes a provision for
NPA, it should be set up the strategies for the purpose of loan and advances and
reduce the NPA percentage.
20. Satara DCC bank’s have got success to reduce the NPA at low NPA, but the
researcher has suggested that the Satara DCC bank should adopt the preventive
detective and corrective the techniques to reduce NPA.
21. The Satara and Sangli DCC bank should maintain the average net profit because it
shows major ups and downs in the study period. Hence necessary setups should be
taken to maintain the net profit.
22. The Satara and Sangli DCC bank’s total income depends upon the interest
received income. It’s must reduce its dependence on interest income because
increasing risk in investment and lending, and both the DCC bank improve the
other income by bringing in innovation services products and ensuring good
customers services.
23. Interest paid to total income ratio both the DCC bank in the year 2007 to 2013
decreasing trend. The Satara and Sangli DCC bank’s must go in for low cost of
borrowings as well as low cost of deposits. Further it has to improve total income
by enhancing after income. This strategy will force the bank to allot an adequate portion of income to spend on promotional activities of both the DCC bank.

24. The working capital of both the DCC bank components are owned funds borrowings and deposits from public in general the cost of deposits from public will be minimum. Therefore the bank should actively mobilize deposits from public to increase its lending activities and achieve profit.

5.4 Conclusion:

A project work is not said to be completed unless and until the concluding remark is given to the report. A concluding remark is the full picture and explanations about the overall study. The banks which are selected for the study i.e. Satara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd; Satara and Sangli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd; Sangli has been played very significant role in developing the nation in terms of providing good financial services. The main the purpose of this study is to examine comparative financial position of both banks with help of financial management techniques. The researcher has analyzed ten years data. The financial management shows the overall efficiency of the bank, hence under this financial management the researcher has analyzed trend analysis, ratio analysis, working capital management analysis and comparative financial statement analysis, fund flow analysis, etc.

It is concluded that the annual growth of Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank has been positively growing during the study period. But in some years there are negative results found in the both banks. The financial position of Satara DCC Bank and Sangli DCC Bank has been analyzed with the help of ratio analysis. The researcher has found that the Satara DCC Bank’s solvency, liquidity and profitability position is strong as compared to Sangli DCC Bank. In the few last year's Sangli DCC Bank is also working satisfactory.

The important issue of every co-operative bank is Non-Performing Assets (NPA). The non performing asset means those assets which are classified as bad assets which are not possibly be recovered by the banks from the borrowers. If the proper management of the NPAs is not undertaken it would hamper the business of the banks. This NPA was the major problem of Sangli DCC Bank hence the researcher has analyzed the various ratios related to NPA of both the banks. A high level of NPAs suggests high probability of a large number of credit defaults that
affects the profitability and liquidity of Sangli DCC Bank. The extent of NPAs has comparatively higher of Sangli DCC Bank during the study period. The study found that the Satara DCC Banks NPA has consistently & successfully been reduced from year 2004 till 2013.