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in Depth study on financial formance of Selected District Central cooperative banks of Gujarat	Dr. Kesarisinh S. Parmar	Department of Commerce	Sodha-Prabha	2022-2023	0974-8946	=	UGC Care Listed
livelihood volatility in Urban labour Market: reflections from India's FS Data, 2017-18	Dr. Guruprakas h Z. Singh	Department of Economics	Economic & Political Weekly	2022-2023	0012 - 9976	<a href="https://www.epw.in">https://www.epw.in</a> <a href="https://www.epw.in/journal/2022/35/special-articles/livelihood-volatility-urban-labour-market.html">https://www.epw.in/journal/2022/35/special-articles/livelihood-volatility-urban-labour-market.html</a>	Scopus Indexed
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**AN IN-DEPTH STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED DISTRICT CENTRAL COOPERATIVE  
BANKS OF GUJARAT**

Authored By

**Dr. Kesarisinh S. Parmar**  
Research Supervisor, Principal, Govt. Commerce College, Vadali

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## AN IN-DEPTH STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED DISTRICT CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANKS OF GUJARAT

Mr. Manish Jayantilal Patel, Research Scholar, Sub: Accountancy / Commerce,  
Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan – 384265

Dr. Kesarisinh S. Parmar, Research Supervisor, Principal, Govt. Commerce College, Vadali

### ABSTRACT

Financial performance is a subjective measure of how well a firm can use its assets from its primary mode of business and generate revenues. Financial performance is also used to measure the overall financial health of the firm during a given period of time and can be used to compare the similar firm across the same industry or to compare the industries or sectors in aggregation. This study attempts mainly to measure the financial performance of the five selected district central cooperative banks of Gujarat and to identify whether any significant difference exists in the performance of the selected banks for the period 2010-11 to 2019-20. CAMEL Model has been used to examine the financial strength of the selected district central cooperative banks. Composite Rankings, Average, and ANOVA-test by using SPSS are applied here to reach conclusion through the comparative and significant analysis of different parameters of CAMEL.

Keywords: Financial Performance, District central cooperative Banks, CAMEL Model

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Finance is management of money and other valuables which can be easily convertible into cash. Finance is the simple task of providing necessary funds required by the business entities like companies, firms, individuals and others on the terms that are most favorable to achieve their economic objectives. Financial performance is a subjective measure of how well a firm can use its assets from its primary mode of business and generate revenues. Financial performance is also used to measure the overall financial health of the firm during a given period of time and can be used to compare the similar firm across the same industry or to compare the industries or sectors in aggregation. Financial performance analysis includes analysis and interpretation of financial statements in such a way that it undertakes full diagnosis of the profitability and financial soundness of the business. Co-operative banks are small-sized units organized in the co-operative sector which operate both in urban and non-urban regions. These banks are traditionally centered on communities, localities and work place groups and they essentially lend to small borrowers and businesses. The term Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs), though not formally defined, refers to primary cooperative banks located in urban and semi-urban areas.

Banking sector in India has undergone remarkable changes since the nationalization of 14 major commercial banks in 1969. The geographical and functional coverage of banks has surged at a rate that is unprecedented in the world. Similarly, services rendered by banks witnessed major changes after liberalization of the financial sector carried out from the early 1990s. In the recent years the Indian banking system has witnessed a significant transformation. Prior to the institution of financial sector reforms, Indian banks were operating in a highly regulated environment. In view of the social responsibility placed on the banking sector, profitability was not considered as an important yardstick to judge their performance. From the time of the nationalization of 14 major commercial banks in 1969 till the early 1990s, the main thrust of banking operation was on social banking. Accordingly, the emphasis was placed on enhancing the branch network in rural and semi-urban areas. Moreover, banks had to undertake several other responsibilities, which included financing the fiscal deficit and facilitating the development of certain specific sectors as reflected in high and increasing prescription of SLR and direct lending. By and large, banking remained concentrated in the public sector and functioned in a highly regulated environment.



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**AN IN-DEPTH STUDY ON PROFITABILITY OF SELECTED MAHARATNA  
AND MINIRATNA PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA**

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Research Supervisor Principal Govt. Commerce College Vadali

**Abstract**

Profitability of any business organization has a greater impact on its goodwill and standing. Apart from various service motto organizations, profit maximization is the ultimate objective of every business organization. It is because of profit earning; a company can survive and think about growth and development as well.

Profit earning is not as easy as anything, it takes a lot of exertion from each and every related to the organization including top level management up to ultimate workers. In order to accomplish the objective of profitability, every member should make possible effort in this respect. This research paper is an attempt by the researchers to discuss the importance of Return on Assets Ratio for selected Maharatna and Miniratna two public sector undertakings and explain various elements that affect its existence.

**Keywords:** Maharatna, Miniratna, and Return on Assets

**1. Introduction:**

Profitability is measured with an "income statement". This is essentially a listing of income and expenses during a particular period of time (usually a year) for the entire business. The profitability of the firm is affected by the number of factors. The degree of competition a firm face is important. If a firm has monopoly power then it has little competition, therefore demand will be more inelastic. This enables the firm to increase profits by increasing the price. However, government regulation may prevent monopolies abusing their power. This is because consumers would only buy from the cheapest firms. In order to survive in this cut throat competitive market of modern era, a company requires various techniques that will help in steady growth and progress. Mere high class planning regarding various organizational activities is not enough but the execution of these plans should be done effectively and efficiently at ground level. In this context the parameters of profitability should also be taken into keen consideration. This study is an attempt to discuss such parameters regarding profitability.

**1.1 Eligibility Criteria for grant of Maharatna status** CPSEs fulfilling the following criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Maharatna status:

- Having Navratna status
- Listed on the Indian stock exchange, with a minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations

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- Exploitation in Small Tea Gardens of Assam
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- Livelihood Volatility in the Urban Labour Market

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## Agricultural Extension System

Reforms in the Indian extension system must factor in the structural problems due to the top-down communication and a one-size-fits-all approach applied irrespective of technologies, agroclimatic variations, and socio-economic conditions. [page 37](#)

## Exploitation of Small Tea Growers

An estimation of the degree of exploitation in the small tea garden sector in Assam and an investigation of its correlates ascertain the presence of monopsonistic exploitation. [page 46](#)

## Volga to Ganga

Rahul Sankrityayan's narration of Indian history puts common people at the centre and dialogically considers the possible futures without dogma or cant. [page 31](#)

## India's Energy Options

With nuclear energy continuing to be an overrated option, India should continue with fossil fuels as an interim measure, as climate-change targets must be grounded in the reality of providing affordable energy to the people. [page 10](#)

## Labour Market Volatility

The anomalies of the informal economy are not confined to income volatility as the connected factor of employment instability is indicative of a greater vulnerability. [page 62](#)

# Livelihood Volatility in the Urban Labour Market

## Reflections from the Quarterly Panel Data (PLFS, 2017–18)

ARUP MITRA, PUNEET KUMAR SHRIVASTAV, GURU PRAKASH SINGH

This paper aims at capturing the labour market volatility, which is conceptualised in terms of the lack of sustainable sources of livelihood across different quarters in a year. Though we were unable to identify the number of times workers change their jobs, the change in the job status, which cannot occur unless the job changes, unravels important findings as retrieved from the repeated survey of the same households over different quarters. The results bring out the vulnerabilities of the lower castes, illiterates, and those belonging to large households. The urban informal economy is indeed faced with income volatility, which is connected to employment instability.

Labour market volatility may be defined simply as the frequent movement from a state of employment to unemployment, though it can be examined in detail in terms of different labour market variables, such as unemployment, vacancies, tightness, and the job-finding rate (Faccini and Ortigueira 2010). Considering the three key features of the economy—namely firms are large (employing many workers); adjusting capital and labour is costly; and wages are the outcome of an intra-firm Nash bargaining problem between the firm and its workers—Faccini and Ortigueira (2010) noted that shocks to investment-specific technology explained 40% of the observed volatility in the United States (us) labour productivity, 55% in unemployment, and 75% in labour market tightness. Jump (2014) proposes an explanation for the observed differences in the business cycle volatility of employment and unemployment across 14 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. He shows that the increases in the gross replacement rate of public unemployment insurance raise employment volatility and reduce the volatility of real wages, *ceteris paribus*. The gross replacement rate is seen to be positively correlated with the business cycle volatility of hours worked. The role of increased social spending in reducing labour market volatility with the degree of financial development, more specifically for low-skilled workers, through compensation mechanisms has been explained by Darcillon (2013) in the context of the OECD countries.

### Employment and Wage Fluctuations

In a developing country context, rapid fluctuations in the sources of employment within the informal economy can take place, which we define here as volatility in livelihood sources. In fact, instability in the sources of livelihood is one of the causes of poverty. On the contrary, wage fluctuations in the same source of livelihood can also arise over different seasons, pushing households below the poverty line. At times, both employment and wages may change, although it is difficult to decipher the employment changes very distinctly from the aggregate data available for broad occupational categories. In rural areas, agriculture being seasonal, frequent variations in the employment around different quarters in a year may not be an uncommon phenomenon. Even in urban areas, casual and self-employed workers in the informal economy are susceptible to changing their activities with a view to avoid any major shock in income or consumption. They may shift from one activity to another, maintaining their employment status

The authors thank the anonymous referee for the constructive comments and suggestions made on an earlier draft of this paper.

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# A study of leverage of selected ceramic companies with reference to Debt-Equity Ratio

<sup>1</sup>Mr. Bharatkumar P. Vankar, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Kesarisinh S. Parmar

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, <sup>2</sup>Principal

<sup>1</sup>Commerce & Management Dept. Hngu, Patan, Gujarat

, <sup>2</sup>Government Commerce College, Vadali, Gujarat

**Abstract :** The Ceramic Industry is one of the most important industries today and infrastructure is a key of the economic life of our country. researcher was calculated liquidity of ceramic company. Leverage is the term used to describe a business' use of debt to finance business activities and asset purchases. When debt is the primary way a company finances its business, it's considered highly leveraged. If it's highly leveraged, the debt to equity ratio tends to be higher. For the research calculated the debt- Equity ratio. The debt to equity ratio is a measure of a company's financial leverage, and it represents the amount of debt and equity being used to finance a company's assets.

**Keyword:** leverage, finance, ceramic industry.

## I. Introduction

The progress of Ceramic Industry ultimately depends upon the development of infrastructure, as ceramic are used by infrastructure sector. Hence Ceramic Industry must show progressive performance. Management, investors, creditors, government, employees, society, trade associations, stock exchanges, economists, researcher etc are always interested in the results of performance appraisal, to know the progress being made in the present position of an industry. In this research paper, researcher want to know about the liquidity of ceramic company. For the research calculated the debt- Equity ratio. The debt to equity ratio is a measure of a company's financial leverage, and it represents the amount of debt and equity being used to finance a company's assets.

## II. Objective

The research study is undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To analyse the Leverage of the companies with the help of Debt-equity ratio
2. To make a comparative study of financial performance appraisal of selected ceramic companies and to appraise the overall performance of the Ceramic Industry.
3. To put forward suggestions in order to make financial performance better and the best of the Ceramic Industry.

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- Environmental Accounting in India: Progress and Challenges
- Deploying Cultural, Social and Emotional Capital: The Case of Anglo-Indian Women Employed in Private Schools in Bengaluru

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## Farmer Agitation and Realignments

The suggested attempt at social and communal reconciliation by the Jats will be tested against the dominant caste structure of the Bharatiya Kisan Union and the unresolved question of minority persecution in western Uttar Pradesh. [page 30](#)

## Unviability of Health Insurance

Given the unregulated healthcare markets and rigidities of health insurance claims processing, the government should shun health insurance in its health policy and provide universal access to healthcare. [page 10](#)

## Threat to Smallholders

The mention of the term "company" in the Punjab's draft Land Leasing Bill points to the intention to allow corporates to lease in, portending corporatisation of the state's farm sector. [page 23](#)

## Livelihood Unstability

The PLFS 2017–18 data suggests that vulnerability, envisaged in terms of poor human capital formation and social inequalities, seems to be the cause of the multi-job strategy adopted by the households. [page 36](#)

## Greening the National Accounts

The government should initiate the valuation of the stock of natural resources on the pan-India scale and construct accounts for the ecosystem, energy, water, and land of the country. [page 46](#)

# How Unstable Are the Sources of Livelihood?

## Analysis Based on Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017–18 Data

ARUP MITRA, GURU PRAKASH SINGH, PUNEET KUMAR SHRIVASTAV

This paper, based on the data from the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey, reflects on the lack of sustainable sources of livelihood and the phenomenon of multiple activities pursued simultaneously. A thorough analysis of the quarterly data suggests that in the rural areas, workers largely dependent on agriculture are compelled to shift to other activities in the off season. The nature of employment also varies, particularly in the urban areas. The occupational choice model estimated based on the quarterly data is indicative of changes in the marginal effect for workers of a given caste or an individual with a certain educational attainment. Certain social categories and workers with less educational attainments are more susceptible to changing probability of joining a particular activity and adopting multiple activities.

The lack of sustainable sources of livelihood has become a significant phenomenon, both in the rural and urban areas. Also, a single source of livelihood is often not adequate to meet the minimum requirements, compelling workers to access more than one activity at a given point in time. This paper proposes to reflect on these two aspects. Based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017–18 data, it begins by examining the employment structure of the rural population over different quarters in order to assess if the share of a particular activity in the total workforce varies considerably within a given year. In the urban context, while employment structure in terms of different industry divisions may not be changing much, the type of employment measured in terms of self-employment, regular wage employment and casual wage employment may be varying across quarters.

Based on household/individual data, we try to decipher such patterns through descriptive statistics as well as econometric analyses. The determinants of employment in terms of caste and education can unravel if certain caste categories or population without educational attainments are more prone than others to adopt certain employment types and if that association tends to vary across quarters. The issue of inadequacy of income from one source is examined on the basis of a binomial logit model distinguishing those who have one source of employment from those who have more than one at a time. In terms of caste, educational and other characteristics, who is more likely to adopt multiple sources of livelihood can then be ascertained. The present section reflects on studies which bring out issues related to sources of livelihood and diversification that households might have been compelled to adopt.

Livelihood deserves special attention, particularly in a country like India with huge supplies of labour relative to demand. Livelihood comprises people, their capabilities and their means of living—including food, income and assets. Livelihood opportunities are the economic activities in which the individuals are engaged to earn and achieve sustainable living conditions. In the rural areas particularly, the changing climatic conditions have depleted water resources significantly, forcing many to withdraw from agriculture after completing the cultivation of one seasonal crop. Hardships involved in agricultural activities in the face of migration of the younger population from the villages have compelled the elderly to look for alternative avenues for income after the monsoon crop. The rise in agricultural production accompanied by a

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