

State Bank Of Sikkim (Sbs) And State Co-Operative Bank: A Comparative Analysis Of Their Current Working Conditions

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The governments of the majority of developing nations, including India, have actively encouraged the formation of cooperatives as a means of fostering rural development.

Aim of the study: the main aim of the study is State Bank of Sikkim (Sbs) And State Co-Operative Bank: A Comparative Analysis Of Their Current Working Conditions

Material and method: A research design describes the method that will be used to carry out a study. To effectively manage the research challenge, the researcher must first formulate a suitable study plan.

Conclusion: In this last section, we summarize the research by presenting its most important results, recommendations, and policy mplications.

1. INTRODUCTION

The governments of the majority of developing nations, including India, have actively encouraged the formation of cooperatives as a means of fostering rural development. As a direct result of the passage of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in 1904, the cooperative business model was first introduced to the Indian subcontinent the same year. The cooperative movement was given a more prominent role as an instrument of India's socioeconomic growth, and it was subsequently included into the country's five-year plans. Both directly and indirectly, via the State Governments, the Central Government of India has given a

significant amount of financial, technical, and administrative assistance to India's cooperatives.

The State Bank of Sikkim began operations in 1968 and now has a total of 42 branch offices, in addition to 3 Revenue Counters. This brings the total number of State Bank of Sikkim locations to 45, including the Head Office, which are dispersed around the whole state of Sikkim. Gangtok, the city that serves as the capital of Sikkim, is the location of the Bank's main office. The Bank functions as its own independent entity inside the Sikkimese government. The Bank is responsible for handling the treasury function of the State of Sikkim in addition to operating within the boundaries of the authority of the State of Sikkim. The various locations of the bank may now be accessed via the CBS platform.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Haralayya, Dr. (2022) The shared store sector is one of the most lucrative business opportunities in the world and plays a key role in a country's economic development. Their predominate proximity in the Currency market and capital market may be used to determine the dynamic contribution of common assets. They are also well known in the stock market for their solid performance as a source of significant subsidies via regular consumption of coasting equities. A common store functions as a component of a trust that pools the money of significant speculators and invests it in various ventures. These ventures' offerings, commitments, currencies, government securities, settlements, and other related materials the financial expert, also known as the unit holders, who maintain a virtuous rata portfolio, profit from professional oversight of securities. Coordinate drive on baffling and erratic money-related market actions. Given how amazing a family divides offer isin order to tap the effects of the capital market and the relook at the inspections, stockbrokers have much to gain from understanding examiners' needs. This will enable the stockbrokers to serve their clients more effectively and energize study relationships with them. The rise of essential stores in the Indian situation is an inevitable result of restrictions on managing a record. In order to remove any barriers between client desire and the actual administration provided, this investigation carefully prepares to offer a

focus to knowing what the client requires and what is being provided. This information would be helpful for anyone who would wish to regulate and improve how they express their respect.

Basuvaraj, M. & M. Jegadeeshwaran, Dr. (2021) The primary resource mobilizers and conduits for distributing resources to different economic sectors are banks. The growth of the industry is positively impacted by a complementary and adequate inflow of bank credit, which also directly raises the nation's revenue, output, and employment levels. Examining the expansion of capital adequacy, profitability, and liquidity analyses of Indian government-owned and privately-owned banks throughout the post-financial crisis era is the main goal of this paper. The research phase spans a ten-year period between 2008–2009 and 2017–2018. Based on the ranking of the banks with the largest contributions to non-performing assets, the cluster sampling approach has been used to pick 10 public and private sector banks for the study. The government owned banks namely, the SBI, Punjab National Bank, IDBI Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Canara Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and UCO Bank and from the private sector banks namely, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank, Jammu and Kashmir Bank, HDFC Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Karur Vysya Bank, Federal Bank, Yes Bank, Lakshmi Vilas Bank, and South Indian Bank are chosen for the study. Ratio analysis, descriptive statistics including mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, compound annual growth rate, and t-test are used in the data analysis.

Gupta, Anita & Saha, Saibal Kumar & Sharma (2021) The National Skill Development (NSD) Policy in India underwent a revision in 2009 in order to make changes to the country's system of vocational education. The strategy on skills development and entrepreneurship that was formed in 2015 makes an attempt to address the difficulties associated with skill development by motivating early signals of progress as well as variations on these strategies. The present study is based on a primary survey that was carried out in four districts of Sikkim with the participation of 600 respondents who were selected from among the various stakeholders. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether there is a significant difference in the

beliefs that are held by stakeholders in relation to the difficulties that have been identified in the skill eco space in Sikkim. These problems include a lack of industrial possibilities and growth in the state of Sikkim, a desire for government positions, a stigma against labor-oriented occupations, a preference for government jobs, a notion that skilling is for poor academic achievers, and opposition to relocation on the part of Sikkim's young people in search of work. The results may be employed for offering ideas and ways ahead to eliminate these hurdles in order to achieve greater outreach and more effective execution of a variety of schemes by adopting techniques that are suited.

Joyce, Rockeny& Vemuri, Samunnatha (2021) Stress at work affects millions of workers, but its effects are gradual and hard to see since they take place behind the scenes. Stress at work is costly for companies since it leads to decreased productivity, decreased motivation, and increased error rates among workers. If employees' concerns about their job stress are not addressed, it is possible that their personal and professional lives may be adversely affected. As a result, the emphasis of this article is on the influence that job stress has on the work-life balance of workers working for SBI and ICICI banks in the Mahabubnagar area. In addition to this, it compares the levels of job stress experienced by workers of SBI and ICICI banks. An analysis of variance with repeated measures (ANOVA) and an independent samples t test were used to examine the data with a sample size of 298 from each bank. According to the results, the amount of stress that person experiences at work has a substantial effect on the work-life balance.

Pandit, Seema & Gandhi, Jash (2021)The provision of financial aid by the banking industry contributes to the development of a variety of other industries. Despite this, the banking industry has been confronted with several difficulties in recent years, including a decline in the quality of its assets, problems with corporate governance, and a sluggish economy, in addition to the pandemic that occurred over the course of the previous year. These elements have a direct influence on the overall performance of the banking industry. The CAMEL model, which stands for capital adequacy, asset quality, managerial efficiency, earnings, and liquidity, has been used to analyze

the performance of various banks based on several different criteria. Applying the CAMEL model allowed for the completion of an in-depth analysis that compared HDFC Bank and State Bank of India. According to the findings, HDFC Bank has done better than State Bank of India about the dimensions of Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, and Management; nevertheless, State Bank of India has fared better than HDFC Bank about the metric of Liquidity. In terms of the quality of their earnings, both banks have fared equally well.

3. METHODOLOGY

A research design describes the method that will be used to carry out a study. To effectively manage the research challenge, the researcher must first formulate a suitable study plan. Using the chosen banks' publicly available data, this study combines descriptive statistics with analytical and empirical research. The purpose of this research is to compare the efficiency and productivity of the chosen banks by using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and the CAMEL ranking model to evaluate financial performance. The study follows a hypothetico-deductive logic, in which we identify the hypotheses first, and then seek to verify those hypotheses, considering the research gap stated in the preceding chapter.

4. RESULTS

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY

Table 4.1 Gender

Bank	Gender	No.ofCustomers	%ofCustomers
SBS	Male	218	69
	Female	99	31
	Total	317	100
SISCO	Male	228	72
	Female	89	28
	Total	317	100

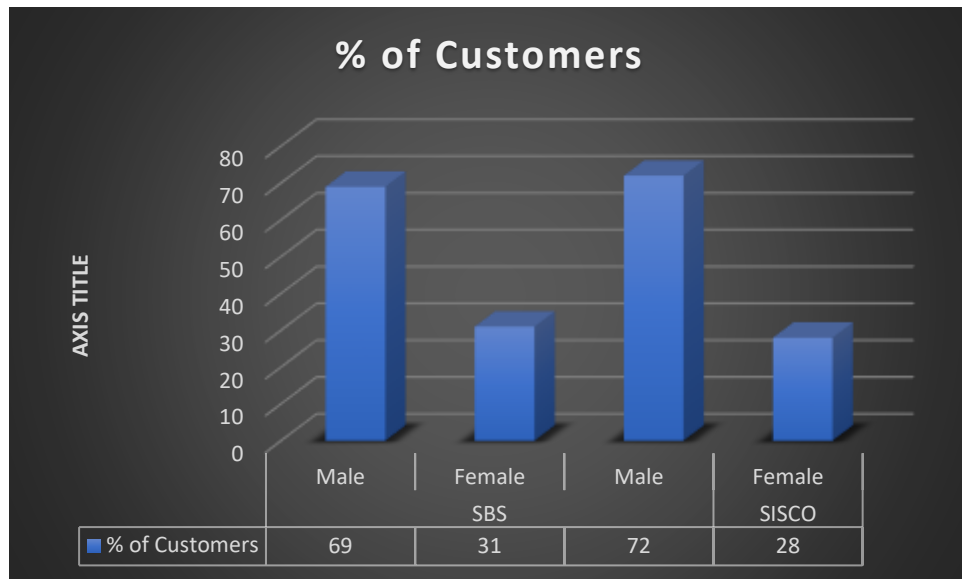


Figure 4.1 Gender wise respondents

- Most of the participants live in urban areas.
- There are 69% men and 31% women enrolled at SBS.
- Male participation in SISCO was rather high, at 72% of all respondents.
- Only 28% of those polled were women.

In this poll of SBS consumers, more women than men are represented. On the other hand, SBS and SISCO are quite similar.

Table 4.2 Age

Bank	AgeGroup	No.ofCustomers	%ofCustomers
SBS	18 to 35	92	29
	36 to 60	162	51
	Above60	63	20
Total		317	100
SISCO	18 to 35	120	38
	36 to 60	149	47
	Above60	48	15
Total		317	100

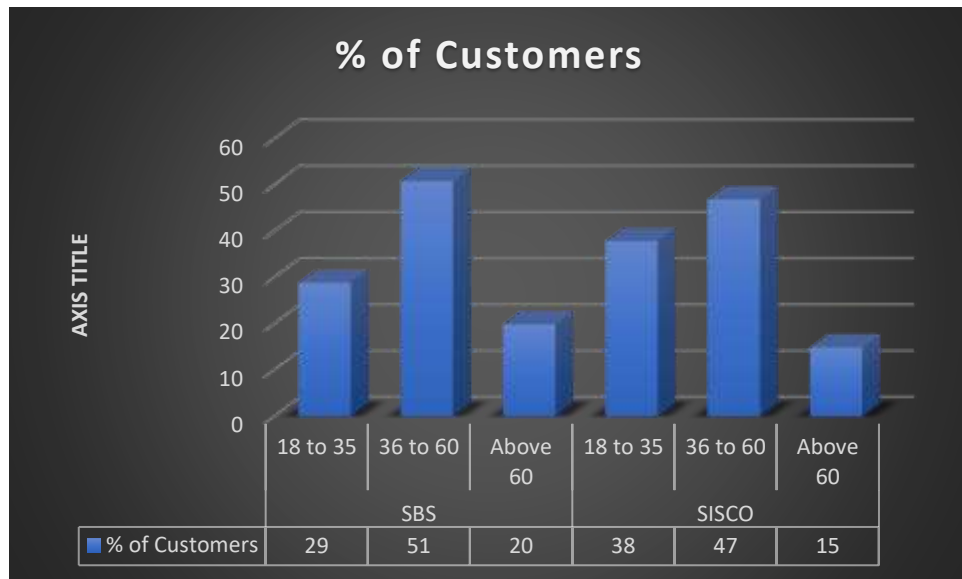


Figure 4.2 Age Categories of Respondents

In terms of the second criterion, age, the majority of respondents in both banks were in the 36-60 year old range (51% of SBS and 47% of SISCO). Some survey takers were in the 18-35 age range, with 29% coming from SBS and 38% from SISCO. Only 20% of SBS and 15% of SISCO respondents fall within the third age requirement (Above 60%).

The majority of SBS customers are in their 40s and 50s (51%), while 29% are between the ages of 18 and 35.

Customers range in age from 15 to 60 years old, with the vast majority (47%) being between the ages of 30 and 60.

Table 4.3 Occupation

Bank	Occupation	No.ofCustomers	%ofCustomers
SBS	Service	107	34
	Business	83	26
	Professional	89	28
	Students	31	10
	Housewife	6	2
Total		317	100
SISCO	Service	120	38
	Business	92	29
	Professional	73	23

	Students	23	7
	Housewife	9	3
Total		317	100



Figure 4.3 Occupation of Respondents

Participants in the research come from a wide range of backgrounds and professions; students are also included. Most consumers at both banks are service industry workers. Among the respondents, 34% belong to the service class, 26% to the business class, 28% to the professional class, and 2% to the housewife class.

Almost half of the respondents are in the business class, with another 23% coming from the professional sector, and the remaining 10% coming from a variety of different backgrounds.

4.2 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital adequacy is the anticipated amount of capital that banks should have on hand to mitigate internal and external risks such credit, market, and operational risk. As a result, financial institutions are better equipped to weather the consequences of the risks, and the institution's debt holders' interests are better safeguarded. In order to keep their clients' trust, financial institutions must always have sufficient money on hand. Opening additional branches, making loans in high-risk but lucrative sectors, bolstering

the staff via new hires, and diversifying the bank's operations through wholly-owned or wholly-controlled subsidiaries all have an impact on the bank's profitability. Based on these studies and others, we utilize the following ratios to evaluate the capitalization of the banks under consideration. These metrics show how resilient the banks were throughout the financial crisis. These proportions were chosen after reviewing the work of scientists and government agencies from across the world.

We have analyzed the equity capital, reserve & surplus, total capital (Equity plus reserve & surplus), and debt of the State Bank of Sikkim (SBS) and the Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (SISCO) from 2011-12 to 2019-20, as well as their Capital Adequacy through various ratios. Graphs and tables depict the developments in the different variables.

4.2.1 Trends in Share Capital

The part of a bank's equity that comes from issuing shares to investors is called "share capital." Shareholders have a voice in the bank's governance since they are the bank's true owners. The bank's assets are not reduced in value due to the issuance of shares of stock, and the shareholders get a portion of the bank's earnings in the form of a dividend. Individuals, cooperative organizations, other banks, and the government of Sikkim are all represented among the shareholders of the investigated institutions. The stronger a bank is financially, the bigger its share capital.

4.2.1.1 Authorized Share Capital:

Authorized capital is the maximum amount of money a bank may get from its shareholders by issuing new shares. It's the same thing as nominal capital or registered capital. Table 4.5 displays an analysis of the changing levels of permitted capital at the sample institutions.

Table 4.4 Trends in Authorized Share Capital

	SBS		SISCO	
	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%
2011-12	100.00	-	2500.00	-
2012-13	100.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00
2013-14	100.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00
2014-15	100.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00

2015-16	100.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00
2016-17	100.00	0.00	5000.00	100.00
2017-18	100.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00
	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%
2018-19	100.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00
2019-20	100.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00
CAGR%	0	8		
MEAN	100.00	3750.00		
MEDIAN	100.00	3750.00		
STD.DEV	0	1317.61		
MIN.	100.00	2500.00		
MAX.	100	5000		

The State Bank of Sikkim was founded in the former monarchy in 1968, but its authorized share capital has not been updated since then. Authorized share capital at State Bank of Sikkim remained stable for the time period analyzed. Similarly, SISCO's authorized share capital did not alter from the time it was established and the 2015-2016 fiscal year. Authorized share capital for SISCO increased from Rs. 250 million to Rs. 500 million in the 2016–17 fiscal year. There was no adjustment to SISCO's authorized share capital after 2016–17. Up to 2015–16, the SISCO's permitted capital was 25 times more than the SBS's, and it has been at least 50 times higher ever since. Comparatively, the SBS shows no growth during the research period whereas SISCO shows a CAGR of 8% each year.

4.2.1.2 Subscribed Capital:

Capital that has been subscribed to by shareholders is called subscribed capital. Subscribed capital represents the real funds a bank has raised from its shareholders if all shares are paid in full. Table 4.5 displays the growth rate of subscribed share capital for both banks.

Table 4.5 Trends in Subscribed Share Capital

	SBS		SISCO	
	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%
2011-12	58.38	-	1128.15	-
2012-13	58.38	0.00	1167.06	3.45
2013-14	58.38	0.00	1164.37	-0.23

2014-15	53.38	-8.56	1398.09	20.07
2015-16	53.38	0.00	1404.28	0.44
2016-17	53.38	0.00	1478.95	5.32
2017-18	53.38	0.00	1528.63	3.36
2018-19	53.38	0.00	1600.94	4.73
2019-20	53.38	0.00	1628.75	1.74
CAGR%	-0.99	4.16		
MEAN	55.05	1388.80		
MEDIAN	53.38	1404.28		
STD.DEV	2.50	193.02		
MIN.	53.38	1128.15		
MAX.	58.38	1628.754		

From its creation until 2013–14, the SBS's subscribed capital was the same. UCO Bank received a refund of Rs. 5,00,000/- in 2014-2015 due to calls-in-arrears of Rs. 5/-per-share that were not paid. A subscription of just 53.38% demonstrates the bank's lackluster attempt to improvise its capital, given the small size of the SBS's allowed capital. SISCO's subscription capital increased by 3.45 percent in 2012-13, but then decreased by 0.23 percent in the next fiscal year. In 2011-12, SISCO's subscribed capital was Rs. 1128.15 lakhs. SISCO's subscribed capital expanded by a generous 20.07 percent between 2014 and 2015, mostly as a result of increasing individual subscriptions. In 2015–16, the nominal growth rate was 0.44 percent; in 2016–17, it was 5.32 percent; in 2017–18, it was 3.36 percent; in 2018–19, it was 4.73 percent; and in 2019–20, it will be 1.74 percent. Individuals, organizations, and the government of Sikkim all own shares in SISCO Bank, but the government of Sikkim alone owns all of the stock in SBS. When comparing SBS and SISCO over the previous nine years, we see that SBS has a negative CAGR of 0.99% while SISCO has a positive CAGR of 4.16%. SBS's paid-up capital is just 3.28 percent of SISCO's, yet its average annual business has been 135 percent more than SISCO's during the last nine years.

4.2.2 Trends in Reserve & Surplus

The bank's retained profits, or reserve and surplus, are a component of shareholders' equity. Some of a bank's profits are put away as reserves and surplus for regulatory reasons, while others are used for things like bad debt

coverage, the purchase of fixed assets, the opening of new branches, the introduction of new technologies, and the development of existing ones. The Banking Regulation Act and Reserve Bank of India instructions provided on an ongoing basis detail the requirements for how banks are to manage their reserve funds. There are four different types of reserves and surpluses: the general reserve, the capital reserve, the dividend reserve, and the surplus. Table 4.6 displays the two banks' respective reserve and surplus trajectories.

Table 4.6 Trends in Reserve & Surplus

	SBS		SISCO	
	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%
2011-12	282.42	-	1218.62	-
2012-13	476.77	68.82	1485.78	21.92
2013-14	689.51	44.62	1680.92	13.13
2014-15	815.18	18.23	1886.85	12.25
2015-16	2482.92	204.59	2099.16	11.25
2016-17	3056.22	23.09	2168.09	3.28
2017-18	5533.55	81.06	2568.99	18.49
2018-19	7724.51	39.59	3175.85	23.62
2019-20	9309.43	20.52	4213.90	32.69
CAGR%	47.46	14.78		
MEAN	3374.50	2277.57		
MEDIAN	2482.92	2099.16		
STD.DEV	3380.47	931.53		
MIN.	282.42	1218.62		
MAX.	9309.43	4213.90168		

The SBS had a small reserve and surplus up until 2011-12, but things started looking up in 2012-13. In 2012–13, it increased by almost 68.82 percent; in 2013–14, by 44.62 percent; and in 2014–15, by 18.23 percent. Due mostly to an increase in their income reserve of Rs. 1496.99 lakhs, the SBS experienced a historic growth of 204.59 percent in their reserve & surplus in 2015-16. The SBS's reserve and surplus grew at a promising rate post-2015-16 as well, eventually reaching Rs. 9309.43 lakhs by 2019-20. However, SISCO bank's reserve and surplus have increased consistently during the last nine years. Its reserve and surplus increased by 21.92 percent in 2012–13, 13.13 percent in 2013–14,

12.25 percent in 2014–15, 11.25 percent in 2015–16, 3.28 percent in 2016–17, 18.49 percent in 2017–18, and 23.62 percent in 2018–19 at SISCO Bank. The bank's reserve and surplus increased by 32.69 percent in 2019–20, the greatest of any financial institution. Even though State Bank of Sikkim (SBS) had a far smaller reserve and surplus than SISCO had in 2011-12, it was able to overtake SISCO beginning in 2015-16. SBS's reserve and surplus are currently 2.2 times larger than SISCO's. During the research period, SBS's CAGR was 47.4%, which was much larger than SISCO's CAGR of 14.78%.

4.2.3 Trends in Net Worth

The term "Net worth" is used to describe the surplus of assets over debts. Both Equity Capital and Reserve & Surplus are components of Net Worth. Net worth may be defined as the resources available to the individual less their financial obligations. An organization's financial health may be gauged by looking at its current net worth. A financial indicator of a company's health. The stronger an organization's net worth, the more secure its financial position. Customers have more faith in a bank if it has a healthy net worth. It's a cushion for the bank's future growth and protection against losses. Net value changes of state-owned banks in Sikkim are shown in Table 4.7 throughout the research period.

Table 4.7 Trends in Net Worth

	SBS		SISCO	
	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%	Amount(Rs.)	Growth%
2011-12	335.80	-	2346.77	-
2012-13	530.15	57.88	2652.84	13.04
2013-14	742.89	40.13	2845.30	7.25
2014-15	868.56	16.92	3284.94	15.45
2015-16	2536.30	192.01	3503.43	6.65
2016-17	3109.60	22.60	3647.04	4.10
2017-18	5586.93	79.67	4097.62	12.35
2018-19	7777.89	39.22	4776.79	16.57
2019-20	9362.81	20.38	5842.66	22.31
CAGR%	44.74		10.67	
MEAN	3427.88		3666.38	
MEDIAN	2536.30		3503.43	

STD.DEV	3380.47	1105.12
MIN.	335.80	2346.77
MAX.	9362.81	5842.65

Based on the data in Table 4.7, it seems that both banks' net worth have increased over the last decade. Growth for SBS was 57.8 percent in 2012–13, 40.1 percent in 2013–14, and 16.9 percent in 2014–15. The biggest annual growth rate for SBS was 192.01 percent in 2015–16, followed by yearly rates of 22.60 percent in 2016–17, 79.60 percent in 2017–18, 39.22 percent in 2018–19, and 20.38 percent in 2019–20. There is a rising pattern in SISCO Bank's net worth over time. Before 2016–17, SISCO Bank had a higher net worth than SBS, but as of 2017–18, SBS has taken the lead. SISCO Bank's net worth grew steadily during the study period, and although it was never as great as SBS's, it was still a significant financial institution.

4.2.4 Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

The total risk weighted assets of a bank are used to evaluate the adequacy of the bank's capital. The Reserve Bank of India issues guidance on the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) that Indian banks must adhere to. The required percentage varies from country to country, since it is set by the banking regulation in each jurisdiction. The CAR is determined by dividing the total amount of Tier I and Tier II capitals by the total amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA). Equity capital and free reserves are examples of Tier-I capital. Tier-II capital consists of cumulative permanent preference shares, revaluation reserves, concealed reserves, and revaluation reserves, as well as subordinate debt with a maturity of five to seven years. The Bank for International Settlement (BIS) has mandated a CAR of 8%; however, the Reserve Bank of India has mandated a CAR of 9% for Indian banks. A higher capital adequacy ratio is indicative of a more robust financial institution. The following equation may be used as a symbol for the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

Table 4.8 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CAR)

Year	SBS	SISCO
2011-12	0.26	12.98

2012-13	0.41	27.30
2013-14	0.57	21.73
2014-15	0.84	21.6
2015-16	3.22	15.53
2016-17	3.78	9.08
2017-18	5.33	12.53
2018-19	6.29	23.02
2019-20	5.57	40.83
MEAN	2.92	20.51
STD.DEV	2.46	9.64
MIN.	0.26	9.08
MAX.	6.29	40.83
RANK	II	I

5. CONCLUSION

In this last section, we summarize the research by presenting its most important results, recommendations, and policy implications. In comparison to the SBS, we rate the SISCO higher for safety, efficiency, and output. SBS is one of India's worst-performing banks, whereas SISCO is doing quite well compared to the best-performing banks in the country. There is however a caveat to this research. The study's primary drawback is that it only compares state-owned banks among themselves from 2011-12 to 2019-20, and only compares state-owned banks to national-level commercial banks from 2014-15 to 2019-20. However, due to data scarcity and time constraints, an extended study period was not feasible and hence, fewer insights were gained. Second, the research is limited in scope since it looks at just two state-owned banks in Sikkim. This research sets the door for future studies to examine the specific elements that differentiate the success of state-owned banks from that of national-level institutions. Additionally, the state-owned banks' performance, efficiency, and productivity may be better illuminated by research at the branch level.

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