CHAPTER VI

"CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS OF LINGAYATA COMMUNITY
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IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT".
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CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS OF LINGAYAT COMMUNITY
IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT:

Veerashaiva Co-op. Bank run by Lingayat leaders is one of the leading co-operative banks in Kolhapur district having 13 branches. It is essential to study the early history of the co-operative movement in India in general and in Maharashtra as well as former Kolhapur state in particular, therefore, the following few pages are devoted.

Co-operative movement has made rapid strides and progress in a developing economy like India. Co-operation means working together. The principle is as old as human society. It is truly the basis of domestic and social life, what is known as co-operative efforts is ultimately the group instinct in man which enables him to live together, work together and help each other in times of stress and strain. Unconsciously the principle has always permeated the life of human race. The history of modern civilisation is, in fact, the history of co-operation, for without it social and economic progress would have been impossible.

In modern times co-operative forces are biologically more important and vital. It has a more evolutionary force in the development of man.

DEFINITIONS OF CO-OPERATION:

The term "Co-Operation" as generally understood today is a term which like philosophy and religion defies exact definition
Almost every writer has tried to define this term in his own way. There are different definitions of this term. The reason behind this is, that co-operative movement developed in different countries in different forms under different social environments. The concept and meaning of co-operation has been given by many socialists, religious thinkers, sociologists, economists and reformists in their own way in the context of the circumstances prevalent in their respective countries. It is not a place to quote all of them here. So some of the definitions of co-operation are given below:

According to Mr. C.R. Fay, "A co-operative Society is an association for the purpose of joint trading, originating among the weak and conducted always in an unselfish spirit, on such terms that all who are prepared to assume the duties of membership may share in its rewards, in proportion to the degree in which they make use of their association."¹ Professor P.H. Casselman has stated, "Co-operation is an economic system with a social content."² while Mr. H. Calvert defined co-operation, "as a form of organisation, wherein persons voluntarily associate together as human beings, on a basis of equality, for the promotion of the economic interests of themselves."³

**BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION:**

Co-operation is benefited to the common man. Because, a co-operative association is an association of isolated individuals, who by association with others and through mutual support obtain material advantages which are usually available to wealthy
persons and thereby develop themselves to the fullest extent. Co-operatives are engaged in securing for their members services of various kinds at low costs. They also played an important role in checking monopolistic tendencies. They offer not only economic benefits to members but also confers a number of benefits to the society. This is so because the object of the co-operation is to transform the member's condition in such a way that he makes his social life richer and happier. It is the first object of the co-operative to improve the economic situation of its members.4

Now, modern life is full of tension. There are tensions with regard to social, religion, caste, language, state, race and occupation. Co-operatives tend to lessen these tensions and show all people how they can work together in common group. Because of this now, co-operation is regarded as an important instrument of transformation.5 Co-operative organisation is a voluntary form of association. There is no compulsion on anybody to join a co-operative society. Membership and withdrawal in a co-operative society is voluntary. The policy of open membership is adopted by the co-operative society. It means membership of a co-operative society shall be available to all without any artificial restriction. There can be no discrimination in a co-operative society on the ground of caste, creed, colour, community, race and religion. It is the chief characteristics of a co-operative organisation.6

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA:

The co-operative movement was introduced in India with the chief object of making a breakthrough in the stagnation of the
poorer classes, especially the vast majority of agriculturists who were groaning under the heavy weight of indebtedness. Many of the farmers were literally born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt. The advent of the British rule in India marked some further deterioration in the economic conditions of the farmers. The land improvement Act of 1833 and the agriculturists Loans Act of 1884 as well as other relief measures were found to be highly incommensurate in coping with the stupendous and complex problem of rural indebtedness.

BACKGROUND OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT OF 1904:

The Famine Commission of 1901 has also recommended the setting up of mutual credit associations. Then the officials of the Government of India, who had studied the working of Agriculture Banks of Egypt, were strongly of the view that India must go in immediately for co-operative experiments on similar lines. The credit of taking right action in this matter goes to the Government of Madras. In 1882 they deputed Sir Fredrick Nicholson to probe into the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in that province. He produced a monumental report on the subject and opined that India must find its own Raiffeisens who could organise and effectively nurture a co-operative movement in the country if the conditions were to be improved. When his enquiries were in progress Mr. Dupernex of the Indian Civil Service, began to experiment with village banks in U.P. State. He published an interesting and suggestive book entitled, "People’s Bank for Northern India." These two reports came to the notice of Government of India in the year 1900, and
as a result, a strong Committee under Sir Edward Law was appointed to make proposals for consideration of the Government. The conclusion at which they arrive was that co-operatives were worthy of every encouragement and of a prolonged trial. They drew up model schemes of management for both rural and urban societies and discussed the form of legislation needed to secure the privileges which they recommended for them and to provide for their due working and supervision. Their recommendations proved the basis of the Bill which was passed into law in 1904, as the co-operative credit societies Act. The introduction of the co-operative credit societies Act in 1904 marked the beginning of the co-operative movement in India. It was a turning point in the economic and social history. The objective of this Act, as stated in the preamble, was to encourage thrift, self help and co-operation amongst agriculturist, artisans and persons or limited means.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA:

The modern co-operative movement in India has started with the passing of the Act of 1904. For the systematic study of the origin and growth of the co-operative movement in India it can be divided into following periods:

1) From 1904 to 1911.
2) From 1912 to 1918.
3) From 1919 to 1929.
4) From 1930 to 1938.
5) From 1939 to 1946.
6) From 1947 to 1955.
9) From 1966 to 1969.
12) From 1980 onwards.

I) 1904 to 1911:
   Immediately after the passing of the Act of 1904, the number of societies went on increasing and in 1911 there were 5321 societies with 305.66 thousand members and Rs. 203.05 lakhs as working capital. But this Act had certain shortcomings.

II) 1912 to 1918:
   To remove the shortcomings of this Act another Co-operative Societies Act was passed in 1912. After this Act, the movement went on making rapid progress and the number of societies increased to 25,192 with 11 lakh members and Rs.760-09 lakhs as working capital.

III) 1919 - 1929:
   In this period the Reforms Act of 1919 was introduced. According to this Act co-operation became a provincial subject and was placed under the charge of minister. The movement continued to make rapid progress. During this period the number of credit societies reached 87,991 with 30,04,000 members and Rs.32.38 crores as working capital. This period has been characterised as an unplanned expansion.
IV) 1930 to 1938:

The most significant features of this period were the treat
depression, and the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India in
1935. During this period the number of societies came down to
1,22,000 with 53.7 lakh members and Rs.108.47 crores of working
capital.

V) 1939 to 1946:

During this period the co-operative movement made rapid
progress. The number of societies increased to 1,72,000 with 91.6
lakh members and Rs.164 crores of working capital. In 1945,
Government of India appointed the co-operative planning committee
for recommendation of the future development of this movement.16

VI) 1947 to 1955:

The most important landmark in the history of the co­
operative movement in India after Independence was the
publication of the Report of All India Rural Credit Survey
Committee. In this period movement passed through a difficult
period, but progress was maintained.

VII) 1956 to 1961:

The chief objective of this period was the building up of
the co-operative sector. Co-operation was assigned an important
role in the community development.

VIII) 1961 to 1966:

In order to implement the various schemes and programmes
chalked out in this period, the Government of India constituted
many working groups and committees to examine carefully the
various aspects of the co-operative movement and suggest ways and
means to improve the same, which ultimately resulted in the progress of this movement.

IX) 1966 to 1969:

This period is known as the period of annual plans. During these years about 64 crores of rupees were allocated for cooperative developments.

X) 1969 to 1974:

Growth with stability was expected to be the key note of the co-operative movement during this period. It aimed to ensure that the services which farmer requires are institutionalised to the great extent possible.

XI) 1975 to 1980:

The building up of a strong co-operative sector, with special emphasis on the needs of the peasants, the workers and the consumers, are the major objectives of national policy during this period.

XII) 1980 onwards:

The movement now covers about 90 percent of the village and 50 percent of the rural population.17 There has been a constant increase in their membership which stood at 6.5 crores. The total share capital of co-operatives worked out to Rs.1051 crores and working capital to Rs. 8585 crores.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KOLHAPUR STATE:

Kolhapur state was one of the small but progressive states in India. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja (1874 to 1922) ruled over this state from 1894 to 1922. He was aware about the problems of farmers, which became clear from speech delivered in November 8th
1917. He started, more than 80% of the population of this country is dependent on agricultural industry. In my state practically the whole state depends for its prosperity on agriculture. We have hardly any other industry worth speaking of my interest in agriculture, I may say, is of long standing and I have been making efforts to assist my people.\textsuperscript{18} He started sanctioning loans to the indebted farmers from 1895. He founded King Edward Agriculture Institute in the year 1912. He donated Rs.5000/- and sanctioned grant of Rs. 1000/- per year for this institution.\textsuperscript{19} He passed the co-operative Act in his state and inspired the co-operative movement.\textsuperscript{20} He introduced a major reform, Act II of 1912 passed by the Government of India relating to the co-operative societies which prevailed in Bombay Presidency was applied with all its rules to the state and all its feudatories from June 1, 1913. Actually, the first co-operative society was started under the leadership of Bhaskarrao Jadhav at whose instance the Registrar was appointed in 1913 although Raosaheb Daftardar was appointed Accountant from August 8, 1913. Bhaskarrao Jadhav established the first co-operative society on September 30, 1913, called the Kolhapur Urban Co-operative Society Limited. It was the first registered Co-operative Society in Kolhapur state.\textsuperscript{21} This gave much relief to the poor farmers and the Municipal workers who paid fabulous interest to the Pathan creditors in Kolhapur. By now Shahu had started to build another vast dam at Radhanagari under his brother's supervision. The co-operative movement and the irrigation works at Fejiwade and Radhanagari helped to change the face of Kolhapur, which later
became known as the centre of the green revolution in India. This Act provided for the establishment of credit societies, for providing credit facilities at cheap rates to small men living in the same locality. The number of credit societies increased in the year 1920 in the Kolhapur state. The Administrative Reports tells us that there were 37 co-operative societies in the Kolhapur state for the progress of Kolhapur state through co-operation Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja took necessary steps. Because of this the number of co-operative societies increased day by day, which ultimately caused the economic development of the people in the state. In the year 1942-43, there were eight co-operative banks including the Central Co-operative Bank and the Urban Co-operative Bank.

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja took keen interest in co-operation. He appointed committees for the study of the defects of co-operative movements and further recommendations to the Kolhapur state. Kolhapur Administration Report of 1942-43 says that, A Committee on Co-operation was appointed to study the question of the co-operative movement in the State. On the committee's recommendation, a new Act with rules and bye-laws is under consideration. It proves the efforts made by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja for the rapid progress of co-operative movement in his state.

Under this circumstances Lingayat Community Shared his contribution in the co-operative movement by founding some co-operative organisations.
II) CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS OF LINGAYAT COMMUNITY IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT:

The leaders of Lingayat community of Kolhapur district are working in co-operative movement from the time before independence to the present day. They established some co-operative organisations. The number of organisation is very few, but the work done by them is noteworthy. The short history and work of these organisation is as below:

1) SHRI BASAVESHWARA CO-OP CREDIT SOCIETY LTD. KOLHAPUR (1932):

Shri Basaveshwar Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., Kolhapur is the first and the oldest co-operative organisation run by the Lingayat community in the former Kolhapur state. It was established in the year 1932 in Kolhapur city proper. At the outset this society confronted many problems. Work is also not considerable in the beginning year on account of this problem the reports are also not circulated to the members. But the economic position of this society, became sound from the year 1988-89. At present it gained much popularity in Kolhapur city. It becomes clear from the following Chart No.1.

PROFIT

YEAR

Rs.

180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0

146,461
120,000
11,367,621
10,000,000
8,000,000
6,000,000
4,000,000
2,000,000
0

DEPOSITS

YEAR

Rs.

14,000,000
12,000,000
10,000,000
8,000,000
6,000,000
4,000,000
2,000,000
0

6877,785
501848
398542
447277
723793
0

LOANS

YEAR

Rs.

5,977,783
5,000,000
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
0

333,083
481,011
622,226
643,434
0
It proves that the society had made progress only from last seven years. They purchased site for the construction of the office building at 1069, 'D' Shukrawar Peth, Teli Galli, Kolhapur. Rs. 6 Lakhs were spent for the purchase of land. The society plans to construct the office building and multi purpose hall on this site soon.² At present the following persons are working on the Board of directors of this society:

1. Advocate Malkar Balaso Bapuso President.
2. Gatade Shrikant Annaso Vice-President.
3. Vibhute Annappa Balappa Director.
4. Vadgaonkar Dattatraya Shankarrao Director.
5. Banchode Shrikant Dattatraya Director.
6. Soke Balaso Annaso Director.
7. Rangmale Anant Gopal Director.
8. Gatade Vilas Ganpatrao Director.
9. Vadgaonkar Chandrakant Anant Director.
10. Teli Tukaram Dhondiba Director.
11. Swami Chandrakant Shivrudra Director.

The present Board of Directors is trying their best for the progress of the society.

2. SHRI VEERASHAIVA CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD., KOLHAPUR (1942)

Shri Veerashaiva Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Kolhapur is a premier and leading bank in the Kolhapur district and working for the common and needy man. A Co-operative bank has been defined as "an agency which is in a position to deal with the small man on
his own terms accepting the security he has without drawing on the protection of the rich. That agency must not be a channel for pouring charity or subsidising the small man out of the public funds, instead the material help must be backed by moral improvement and strengthening fibre." Devine defines a co-operative bank as, "a mutual society formed, composed and governed by working people themselves for encouraging regular savings and granting small loans on easy terms of interest and repayment."²⁹

Veerashaiva Bank is another co-operative organisation of the Lingayat community of the Kolhapur district. This bank is one of the leading banks in Maharashtra in the co-operative sector. It was founded by Late Ravasaheb, Mali D.B. (1849 to 1954), Highcourt Judge of the former Kolhapur state and the leader of the Lingayat community in the year February 21, 1942 in Kolhapur. For the establishment of this bank he received hearty cooperation from Late Shreshthi M.D., Kumbhar Ratnappa, Nashte Shivapad Anna, Chougule Mahadev Anna, Late Chikmatha N.C. and other leaders of Lingayat community.³⁰ The work of the bank started with only 381 members. Subsequently, the scope of the work of the bank increased rapidly. Late Chikmatha (Dr.) N.C., Veterinary Doctor in former Kolhapur state and leader of the Lingayat community acted as the First President of this bank from the year 1942 to 1943. This bank has got able and well known presidents and managers from the beginning to present day. It is not a place to mention the work of everyone. So the names and their tenure are mentioned here:
**Name of the president** | **Period of presidency**
--- | ---
1. Late Chikmatha (Dr.) N.C. | 1942 to 1943
2. Late Mali, Ravasaheb D.B. | 1943 to 1954
4. Nashte Shivpad Virupax | 1961 to 1965
5. Patil Shankarrao Appaji (Chandurkar) | 1965 to 1981
6. Patil Baburao Balvant (Buddihalkar) | 1981 to 1986
7. Chougale Ramchandra Mahadeva | 1986 to 1991
8. Nasthe Nanaso Shivpad | 1991 to present day.

Like presidents, the bank has an able and efficient General Managers from the beginning to the present day.

**MANAGERS:**

From the year 1942 to 1961 many persons worked as managers of this bank. Patil B.S., Vibhute B.R., Patil S.K., Sultanapure M.M., Jotkar M.G. and Magdum S.L. were important among them. Ghali S.D. worked as the General Manager of this bank from the year 1961 to 1993, who served the bank for a long period. At the present day Torgali S.V. is working as General Manager of this bank from the year 1993. All these persons try their level best for the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the bank.31

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE VEERASHAIVA BANK:**

Co-operative banks are engaged in securing for their members services of various kinds at low costs. They offer economic benefits to the members. Because their main objects is to transform the members' condition in such a way that he makes his
social life richer and happier. As Dr. Fauquet says, "the first object of the co-operative is to improve the economic situation of its members."32 The Veerashaiva bank was also established with same aims and objectives.

The aims and objectives of the bank are as follows:

1. To cut the expenditure and promote co-operation among the members of the bank.
2. Sanction the loans to the members of the bank and funds would be raised for this purpose.
3. To do the work of exchange of Hundi and Cheque on proper commission and to do all the works which are helpful to the members of the bank.
4. To establish the branches of the bank for the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the bank.

After seeing the development to the bank, it becomes clear that the bank is successful in fulfilling its aims and objectives.

DEVELOPMENT OF VEERASHAIVA CO-OP. BANK FROM 1942 TO 1993:

From the establishment of the bank to the present day bank has made rapid progress in all ways. Its members, share capital, deposits, loans, working capital, profit and branches are increasing rapidly. Bank has started with 381 members but the number is increased upto 13,200 in the year 1993. It is a remarkable thing in the history of the bank that the bank has adopted the policy of open membership in the year 1982.33 Before turning to the economic position of the bank, brief history of the branches is given here.
1) BRANCH GADHINGLAJ (1943):

Gadhinglaj is market place related to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Konkan. The first branch of this bank was opened at Gadhinglaj on October 8, 1943, from the beginning it made rapid progress. At the end of the year 1993, the deposits of this branch amounted to Rs. 676.34 lakhs. They distributed loans of Rs.368.70 lakhs and their net profit stood at Rs. 4.87 lakhs. Ghali (Dr.) S.S., Director of the Veerashaiva Bank, President of the Gadhinglaj branch and the devoted leader of the Lingayat community took hard labour for the progress of this branch. At present this branch has its three storeyed own attractive building in Gadhinglaj city.

2) BRANCH - RENDAL (1971):

The village Rendal is situated in rural area of Hatkanangle Taluka in Kolhapur district. It is small cotton industry centre. The village Hupari, which is popular as a silver production centre in all over India is situated near the village Rendal. The command area of this branch is spread in these two villages. This branch was opened on August 26, 1971. This branch also has its own beautiful and attractive building. Desai Babaso, Shankar from Pattan Kodoli, Vice President of the Veerashaiva Bank and branch president of Rendal is engaged from the beginning for the development of this branch.

3) BRANCH - ICHALKARANJI (1971):

The city Ichalkaranji is popular as the Manchester of Maharashtra. Cotton industry in this city is increasing rapidly. Banks like State Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Ratnakar
Bank, Sangli Bank, Canara Bank, and other banks are working in this city. Under these circumstances Veerashaiva bank opened its third branch in this city on November 7, 1971 \(^{36}\) at the hands of B. Shankaranand, Central Minister, Government of India. This branch has played an important role for the progress of cotton industry in this city, particularly, in the year 1971, when there was a slack in this industry. This branch also has not only beautiful but very attractive own building near Ichalkaranji S.T. bus station. Pail Rajesh, Shankarrao, Swami Mallayya, Dattatraya, Dattwade Dnyanba Basappa, Kamte Dhuddappa, Shivappa, Murdande Ashok, Shankar and Mahajan Lingappa, Shivling, all from Ichalkaranji made much efforts for the rapid progress of this branch.\(^{37}\)

4) BRANCH – SHAHU MARKET YARD, KOLHAPUR (1972):

The first local branch of Veerashaiva bank was opened on November 17, 1972 at Shahu Market Yard area in Kolhapur city. This branch also has its own three storeyed building. Chougule Ramchandra, Mahadev, Swami Shivlingyya, Vesangyya, Doejad Prabhakr, Balappa, Hanjge Prabhakar, Ramchandra, Kamatgi Mallikarjun, Basappa and Tavate Krishant Virupax are working for the progress of this branch.\(^{38}\)

5) BRANCH RASHIWDADE (1974):

Then at one time at same day two branches were opened by the Veerashaiva bank. One at Rashiwade and another at Halkarni. The village Rashiwade is a small market place, situated in Radhanagari taluka of Kolhapur district. This branch was opened on July 16, 1974.\(^{39}\) This branch is included nearabout 50
villages, which are situated in surrounding area of village Rashiwade. This branch has played an important role in the economic development of the farmers of this area. The construction of its own office building was completed in the year 1990. The eminent leaders of the Lingayat community, Nille Shivling, Basappa, Magdum Kerba, Rama Mahagaonkar Dilipso, Ravaso, Shete Mahadeva, Maruti and Magdum Balisa, Keraba have contributed a lot for the development of this branch.

6) BRANCH - HALKARNI: (1974)

Halkarni is a small market place connected with other villages is situated in Gadhinglaj taluka of Kolhapur district. This branch was opened in July 16, 1974. Within a very short period it has constructed its own office building in the year 1984. Lingayat leaders like Haterki R.S., Hatekari A.B., Mungurwadi E.S., Patil B.A., Shaha M.H., Bhosaki M.S. are working for the progress of this branch.

7) BRANCH - JAYSINGPUR: (1984)

After the lapse of ten years the Jaysingpur branch was opened on February 28, 1984. The city Jaysingpur is popular for its tobacco industry which is situated in Shirol taluka of Kolhapur district. This branch has purchased 8400 Sq. Feet land with building for its office work purpose in 1989. Lingayat leaders like Patil G.S., Kore Baburao, Shivaram, Patil (Adv.) R.R., Patil A.A. from Jaysingpur city are aware for the progress of this branch.
8) **BRANCH: LAXMIPURI KOLHAPUR (1984):**

The Laxmipuri branch of this bank was opened in the year 1984, the work of the branch is started in former Head Office's building.

9) **BRANCH BAGAL CHOWK, KOLHAPUR: (1985)**

The second local branch at Bagal Chowk, area in Kolhapur city was opened on May 31, 1985. Local Lingayat leaders are trying their best for the progress of this branch.

10) **BRANCH: TARARANI CHOWK, KOLHAPUR:**

It is third local branch of this bank. It is opened in the Head office's building of Shri Veerashaiva Co-operative bank limited situated at Tararani Chowk area in Kolhapur city.

11) **BRANCH: RATNAPPA KUMBHAR NAGAR:**

This branch was opened in the area of Ratnanppa Kumbhar nagar of Kolhapur city in 1989.

Besides this, after the year 1990, bank has opened its branches at following places:

12) Branch at Mandai area, Kolhapur and

13) branch at Kagal, taluka: Kagal.

Besides these branches, Shri Veerashaiva Co-operative bank, Limited, Kolhapur has its own attractive administrative building at Tararani Chowk area near Kavala Naka, in Kolhapur. This site was purchased by the bank in 1983 and the construction of office building was completed in February 1987. The branches opened after 1990 do not have their, own office buildings, because they opened newly. Besides this, Board of Directors of the Veerashaiva
The branches of Veerashaiva bank are situated in rural as well as in urban areas. With these branches Veerashaiva bank has got sound economic position at present. In the beginning 25 years the bank made a slow progress on account of the policy adopted by the Government strictly. But Board of Director of the bank adopted the open membership policy from the year 1962, which caused the increasing loans, deposits and profit of the bank. The period after 1981 is regarded as the progressive period of the bank in its history. They sanctioned loans of various types to their members. Loans like short term, middle term, long term loans to businessmen, for house construction, for vehicle purchase; for education for marriage purpose are sanctioned by the bank. The following table makes it clear, how the bank has played a role for the transformation of the economic condition of the common people of the society, irrespective of caste, religion and creed.
TABLE NO.1

Type of loans sanctioned by Veerashaiva Bank during the year 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1986-87* to the common people of the society, irrespective of caste, religion and creed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Types of Loan</th>
<th>No. of Members</th>
<th>Year 1971-72</th>
<th>No. of Members</th>
<th>Year 1972-73</th>
<th>No. of Members</th>
<th>Year 1986-87</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small Business, (Power looms, oil mill)</td>
<td>0964</td>
<td>31,73,800</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>59,36,200</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td>2,06,10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agriculture (Tractor, trolley, Elec. Motor, Fertilizer)</td>
<td>0454</td>
<td>5,90,330</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>8,60,200</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>1,15,30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1,24,450</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>22,04,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vehicle Purchase (Rickshaw, Scooter, cycle, Matador, Jeep, Truck, car etc.)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3,85,955</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>5,22,300</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>1,10,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>House construction</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>6,47,245</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>8,67,000</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>50,86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Self business (Doctor, Advocate, Poultry, Artisan)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,05,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Education (Higher Education, Technical, Engr. Doctor, etc.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Religious Purpose</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>71,445</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1,62,300</td>
<td>1453</td>
<td>78,34,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It proves that the bank had touched the needs of common man and extended monetary aid to them to improve their economic condition and standard of living. The total amount of loans financed by the bank is increasing rapidly. It becomes clear the following Chart No.2:
Profit of any economic institution is based on its position of loan finance. Increasing loan finance is the beginning of the progress of economic institution. It seems that loan finance of this bank is increased from the year 1962, which is continued at the present day.

DEPOSITS:

Deposits have an important place in the work of economic institutions. Increasing deposits is a symbol of faith of the people in the institution. Collection of deposits is not an easy job. Hard work of the board of directors is necessary for this purpose. Like the loan finance Veerashaiva bank has succeeded in increasing their collection of deposits. It is clarified by the following Chart No.3.
It shows the faith of the members of the bank and the people over the leaders of the bank.

PROFIT:

The net profit of the Veerashaiva bank is growing day by day. The net profit which was Rs. 9 thousand only in the year 1942-43 has increased up to Rs. 72.42 lakhs in the year 1993. The following Chart No. 4. shows the profit position of the bank. 

![Graph showing progress in profit of Veerashaiva Co-op. Bank Ltd., Kolhapur, from 1942 to 1993.](image)
Besides the loan finance, deposits and profit Veerashaiva bank has increased its other funds, share capital and annual turnover rapidly. This progress becomes clear from the following table.

**TABLE NO.2**

**GROWING ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SHREE VEERASHAIVA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. FROM THE YEAR 1962-1993:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>RESERVE &amp; OTHER FUNDS</th>
<th>SHARE CAPITAL</th>
<th>ANNUAL TURNOVER</th>
<th>RATE OF DIVIDEND</th>
<th>AUDIT CLASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>1,43,187</td>
<td>62,300</td>
<td>18,37,916</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>5,91,468</td>
<td>2,11,320</td>
<td>1,71,76,424</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>2,29,73,093</td>
<td>26,49,300</td>
<td>32,50,25,025</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>3,95,35,284</td>
<td>42,07,075</td>
<td>44,59,50,333</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that the bank has increased various funds, share capital and Annual turnover tremendously. Rate of dividend has increased from 7% in the year 1962-63 to 15% in the year 1992-93. It maintained its audit class 'A' from the beginning to present day. It means bank has stood on sound economic position at present. Because of this it turns its attention towards social work.

**SOCIAL WORK OF THE SHREE VEERASHAIVA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. KOLHAPUR:**

Shri Veerashaiva Co-operative Bank has contributed a lot for the welfare of the society. The leaders of the bank have arrange a free collective marriage programme at Gadhinglaj on May 28, 1991 on behalf of the Veerashaiva Bank. Total 19 marriages took place then. All the expenditure of this programme was borne by the bank. The
blood donation programme was arranged at Halkarni on July 16, 1991. Bank has arranged examination and free medicine programmes with the co-operation of medical association of Ichalkaranji at Ichalkaranji on October 6, 1991. Dr. Dhavale Govinda and other expert doctors had participated in this programme. The programme benefited 750 persons. Blood donation, eye donation programmes are national programmes, but bank has contributed its share by arranging blood and eye donation camps from time to time. Bank has arranged two new and useful programmes. One of them is training programme for new businessmen. This programme benefited 60 new businessmen. Another one day seminar programme was arranged by the bank in Kolhapur on January 5, 1992. The presidents, Vice presidents, Directors, Managers, and officers of the Urban banks of Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts had participated in this seminar. The question of problems before the Urban banks was discussed in this seminar. Bank has co-operated with Maharashtra Krida Mandal, Kolhapur for arranging Ladies Hockey Tournament on January 19, 1991 at Kolhapur. Bank has arranged Kabaddi and half marathon competitions at village Rashiwade Taluka Radhanagari on November 16, 1991 at its own expenditure.

Besides this, Veerashaiva bank has financed and donated many institutions and organisations in Kolhapur district. Bank has donated Rs.11,000 to sever Mangal Seva Sanstha, Kolhapur, which carried out free eye donation and free medicine programmes. Rs. One lakh was donated to National Blind benevolent sanstha, Kolhapur. This money was distributed among ten blind persons at the
rate of Rs.1000/- each. It proved be useful for them for their separate own business.53

Besides this, the bank has donated some educational institutions for the progress of education. Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Gadhinglaj, Taluka Gadhinglaj is one of the famous educational institutions founded by Ghali (Dr.) S.S. a well known Lingayat leader of this area. Veerashaiva bank has handed over a cheque of Rs. One Lakh to the principal, K.Bhogisyan, Vice-Chancellor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur for the donation to Vidhya Prasarak Mandal, Gadhinglaj.54 Rs.25,000/- was donated to Maharashtra Liberal Education Society, Kolhapur and Rs.10,000/- to the Ichalkaranji High School, Ichalkaranji. Besides this, donations, by the bank was given to the Veerashaiva Samaj, Kolhapur which is a social organisation, working for Lingayat community, for the construction of the building of Shri Akkamahadevi Mantap at Raviwar Peth, Kolhapur and the building of Lingayat students boarding at Dasara Chowk, Kolhapur.

Thus, the Veerashaiva bank has made its all round progress and got a sound economic position. It extended financial help to the common people for their economic transformation. Because the work of this bank ranked the 26th number out of 364 Urban banks in Maharashtra and stood 44th out of 1351 urban banks in India. It is a matter of pride for its members, directors and the whole community.55

Many persons express their satisfaction about the work done by the bank. Sisodia S.S., President, National Federation, Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi remarked that,
"Shree Veerashaiva Co-operative Bank, which is one of the prominent co-operative bank in the State of Maharashtra has entered into 45th year of glorious service to its customers and that the bank caters to the needs of the middle class as well as the economically backward classes." Then Moghe, Shivajirao, Ex- Minister, Maharashtra state has stated that, "The Bank has been extending financial help to the economically backward and the middle class people to meet their agricultural, commercial and industrial needs." It is necessary to quote here one more statement made by K. Prabhakar Rao, Ex. Governor, Maharashtra state, which made contribution of this bank towards the progress of society much clear. He remarked, "over the past four decades, Shree Veerashaiva Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur has been doing good work in catering to the needs of the middle class as well as the economically backward sections of the society by extending financial help to them for agriculture, commerce and industry." 

Soon, Bank is going to open branches at Sangli City, Solapur, Satara and Pune also. The directors of this bank are trying their level best for opening of ten branches ,in the rural area of the Kolhapur district. Ghali, Ratnamala, Vice president of this bank is making efforts for opening of separate ladies departments, at Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji city.

Bank has increased its dividend from 15% to 25% in the year 1994. It is a first bank which gave 25% dividend to its members in the urban banks of the Kolhapur district.

This bank is really a pride of Lingayat community in Kolhapur district because, through the work of this bank the socio-economic
change has been taking place in the life of common man of this area.

3) SHRI BASAVESHWARA NAGARI SAHAKARI PATHA SANSTHA LTD.,
ICHALKARANJI (1987.)

This is another and first Co-operative organisation, which was founded out of Kolhapur city by the leaders of Lingayat community. This was established on August 12, 1987 in Ichalkaranji city, taluka Hatkanangle of Kolhapur district. The founder board of director of this Patha Sanstha is as follows:

1. Mukkanawar Gurupad M. President.
2. Shintre Mahadev C. Vice president.
3. Mattikalli Kallappa G. Director.
5. Galgale Nivruti K. Director.
7. Methe Ramchandra D. Director.
8. Hable Vijay M. Director.

Above board of directors are working at present also. The office of this organisation is situated at ward No. 10, House No.55 in Ichalkaranji city. This organisation has not its own office building or any branch, but the economic condition of this organisation seems to be sound. The following table proves the sound economic condition of the organisation.
TABLE NO.3

Progress of Shri Basaveshwar Nagari Sahakari Patha Sanstha Ltd., Ichalkaranji upto the end of year 1990:

1. Share capital Rs. 6,09,000/-
2. Reserve and other funds Rs. 7,08,000/-
3. Deposits Rs. 9,48,000/-
4. Member Loans Rs. 18,28,000/-
5. Annual Turnover Rs. 24,74,000/-

Total members of this organisation are 91559 upto the end of the year 1990. It seems that within a very short period this organisation has made its progress. The work of this organisation marked useful to the common man and the weaker sections of the community in Ichalkaranji city.


This is another important Co-operative organisation of the Lingayat community of the Kolhapur district. It was founded on August 14, 1987 at Kolhapur city. The list of the first board of directors is as below:

1) Solapur Sanant Shabhagi : Chairman.
2) Doejad Sanjaykumar M. : Vice Chairman.
3) Doeojad Vijaykumar Annappa : Director.
4) Vibhute Shashikant Appaso : Director.
5) Karade Prabbakar Ganpat : Director.
6) Sankki Balasaheb Virupax : Director.
7) Swami Chandrakant Shivrudra : Director.
8) Kore Appaso Bandopant : Director.
9) Kadam Shankarrao Narayan : Director.
10) Bhende Suhas Nilkanth : Director.
11) Gadve Suryakant Kashinath : Director.
13) Sou.Vali Vandana Rajendra : Director.

The head office or the registered office of this organisation is situated at 1473, 'C' Konda Ali (Line) Laxmipuri, Kolhapur. At the lapse of four years from the foundation it opened its first branch at 8th lane, Rajarampuri in Kolhapur city. The economic condition of the organisation is very sound in a very short period. The following table makes it clear.

TABLE NO. 4.

PROGRESS OF SHRI AKKAMAHADEVI NAGARI SAHAKARI PATHA SANSTHA LTD., KOLHAPUR UPTO THE YEAR 1993:

1) Total members : 820
2) Share capital Rs. 2,08,050/-
3) Reserve and other funds Rs. 2,87,453/-
4) Deposits Rs. 26,90,909/-
5) Member Loans Rs. 27,29,262/-
6) Profit Rs. 94,127/-
7) Annual Turnover Rs. 37,29,074/-

Besides, its regular finance work the directors of the organisation turn their attention towards the social work. They arranged bride and bridegroom Melava in Kolhapur in the year 1993 for the first time. They kept a file which gives the biodata of bride and bridegroom which is useful and noteworthy work of this organisation.
Besides this, one more co-operative organisation of Lingayat community of Kolhapur district was founded at Jaysingpur in Shirol taluka of Kolhapur district. But it was founded in 1991. So the history and work of this organisation is not mentioned here.

It is found that there are only four co-operative organisations of Lingayat community of Kolhapur district. The number is very small. But the Veerashaiva co-operative bank has captured 8 villages by opening its branches. Thus all these four co-operative organisations of the Lingayat community are working at 9 places including rural and urban area of the Kolhapur district. All these co-operative organisations have extended financial help to the economically backward and the middle class people to meet their agricultural, commercial, educational, religious and industrial needs. Four decades of dedicated service of Shri Veerashaiva Co-operative bank, Ltd., Kolhapur is a matter of great pride to the organisation and the Lingayat community of the Kolhapur district.

In brief, Shri Basaveshwara Nagari Sahakari Patha Sanstha Ltd., Kolhapur, Shri Veerashaiva Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur, Shri Basaveshwara Nagari Sahakari Patha Sanstha Ltd., Ichalkaranji and Shri Akkamahadevi Nagari Sahakari Patha Sanstha Ltd., Kolhapur are rendering a great service in the socio-economic field and occupying a vital place in the life of every Lingayats of Kolhapur district.
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60. Annual Report of Shri Akkamahadevi Nagari Sahakari Patha
