

## CHAPTER II

### 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK:

2.1 Germany is the birthplace of co-operative credit movement in the world. The co-operative credit movement was started in Germany in the middle of 19th Century.

Famine, poverty, exploitation and indebtedness which necessitated the introduction of a new idea in Germany in the middle of 19th Century. The poor farmers, artisans were heavily under debt and were greatly exploited by the money-lenders. The whole of the trade was also in the hands of the Jews. To add to this misery, famine occurred too frequently.

When such conditions were around, two pioneers, Herr F.W. Raiffeisen and Herr Franz Schulze both moved by the miserable condition of farmers, labourers started making experiments with various methods of relief. In 1908-1880 Delitzsch adopted the new measure to the people living in urban areas.

In 1949-50, Dr. Bernhardt founded his first Credit Association with the funds provided by those who were well off and who did not require any financial help. He emphasised that no one could obtain loan from the Association. In 1852, he founded a society at Delitzsch

which was based on co-operative principles. In 1856, he published a book contained the principles of co-operative Banking. In 1859, he called a congress of his banks. He remained the director till his death in 1833. At that time, there were 1926 popular Banks.

Raiffeisen is one person to whom the co-operative movement owes the maximum. His appointment as a 'Mayer' of wayerbusch brought him in touch with the poverty stricken peasants on the one hand and the greedy money lenders on the other. He sought the support of the Government. He constituted a poor peoples committee which distributed food on credit to the really deserving people. In 1849, he organised a union who raised fund on security of the well-to-do persons of the locality.<sup>1</sup>

He was then transferred to Heddesdorf where he set up the Union in aid of impoverished farmers, persons deposited some money on Interest. In 1877, the Grand Union of Rural Co-operative Societies also known as Raiffeisen Union was setup.

The movement he started was thus actuated by religious consideration. He laid the maximum stress on the moral aspects of the working of societies and the concept of self help, mutual help, social equality, non-profit motive, joint liability all emanated from his teaching.

India which was passing through the similar conditions as Germany did half a century back, has much to learn from the way the movement in that country has developed into a national force.

## 2.2 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF UCB IN INDIA:

The origin of the Urban Co-operative movement in India can be traced to the close of 19th Century. Following the success of the Urban Credit Institutions organised by Schultze in Germany and Luigi Luzzatti in Italy during the period 1855 - 1885 some middle class Maharashtrian families settled in Baroda state started a mutual aid society in Baroda on 5th February, 1889 under the guidance of Shri Vithal Laxman Kavathekar. When the Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 conferred legal status on credit societies, the first urban co-operative credit society was registered in Oct. 1904 at Canjeevaram in Madras province, then in Dharwar district in 1905 and then in Mysore State.<sup>2</sup>

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The development of urban co-operative credit societies did not receive much attention until 1915 when the MacLagan Committee referred to the potentialities for the organisation of such societies as a means of

training the upper and middle urban classes in ordinary banking principles. The failure of local joint stock banks in the country at that time gave an impetus to the growth of urban co-operative credit societies. It was then realised that urban credit societies were eminently suitably institutional agencies for collecting local savings and to provide relief to those who were in the clutches of money lenders by providing them with financial assistance. Many urban credit societies came to be organised in Bombay and Madras provinces during this period.

Later the economic boom created by the second world war 1939 - 45 provided a stimulus to the growth of urban banks in India. They grew not only in number but also in size, diversifying their activities considerably. Urban co-operative credit societies which laid hitherto largely confined their loaning operations to the provision of the consumption credit needs of the members were called upon to take a new avenues such as financing of artisans, small businessman, small traders for productive purposes in the context of the hesitancy of commercial banks at that time to meet the credit needs of these classes due to high cost of servicing of loans.<sup>3</sup>

The usefulness of urban banks in financing artisans, small traders, factory workers and urban middle classes

were recognised by various committees and working groups, such as Central Banking Enquiry Committee ( 1931 ), the Study Group on Credit Co-operative in NA sector ( 1963 ) and the Working Group on Industrial Financing through Co-operative Banks ( 1968 ) was set up by the Reserve Bank. Reserve Bank was of the view that urban banks were eminently suitable Industrial agencies in the co-operative sector to cater for the credit needs of Small Scale Industries run by Individuals, firms and joint stock companies.

POSITION OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN INDIA  
AS ON 31st MARCH, 1987

1)	Number of Banks	1363
2)	Deposits	4472 Crore Rs.
3)	Loans ( Advances outstanding )	3678 Crore Rs.
4)	Number of Branches	3064
5)	No. of Banks doing foreign exchange transactions	2
6)	No. of Banks permitted to accept deposits of foreign residence	28
7)	Number of banks licenced	894
8)	Number of Banks permitted	361
9)	Number of Branches permitted to be opened	321
10)	Number of banks having deposits over Rs.5 crores	100

Source : Co-operative Movement in India, 1987

A STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS ANALYSIS:  
( A SWOT ANALYSIS )

No doubt, the Union Co-operative Banks have shown an excellent performance. However the pressure on banks for providing a new and better services are mounting. Internally, the resources of banks are being squeezed. Externally, the pressure of the environment are affecting the banks

Hence time has come when these institutions must step a while and broad over their achievements a failure to play their role more effectively.

The nature of urban co-operative banks in India i.e. a SWOT analysis of urban co-operative banks would reflect the following.

- |          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| Strength | : | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Self reliance</li> <li>2) Democratic character</li> <li>3) Intimate knowledge of customers.</li> <li>4) Educational members.</li> <li>5) Service motivated.</li> </ol>  |
| Weakness | : | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Closed Clubs - Communal bias</li> <li>2) Secuurity oriented lending.</li> <li>3) Absence of professional management</li> <li>4) Lack of effective organisation and personnel policies</li> <li>5) Lack of Planning</li> </ol> |

- Opportunities : 1) Judicious use of resources.
- 2) Application of modern management concepts and techniques.
- 3) Strict financial discipline.
- 4) Simplifying procedure.
- 5) Focus on better productivity and efficiency.
- 6) Better customer services, Quality and price.

- Threats : 1) Resistency to change.
- 2) More and More Controls
- 3) Increasing overdues
- 4) Non-viable units.
- 5) Increasing trend of competition.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF URBAN BANKS IN INDIA

Name of the state/union territory	No. of Banks as on 1/3/66	No. of Banks 1971	No. of Banks 1976	No. of Banks 1977	Total No. of Banks	No. of licenced Banks	No. of un-licenced Banks	No. of Banks under liquidation
1. Andhra Pr.	50	43	43	46	63	32	28	3
2. Assam	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	-
3. Bihar	24	1	1	1	3	-	2	1
4. Gujarat	154	139	251	266	296	199	89	8
5. Hariyana	-	3	4	4	8	6	2	-
6. Himachal Pr.	1	-	3	3	4	1	3	-
7. Karnataka	98	148	189	184	216	109	97	10
8. Kerala	22	30	47	48	59	35	22	2
9. Madhya Pr.	15	12	19	21	37	25	11	1
10. Maharashtra	382	265	317	330	383	268	105	10
11. Manipur	-	2	2	3	5	4	1	-
12. Meghalaya	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-
13. Orisa	7	9	9	9	10	4	6	-
14. Punjab	6	4	5	5	5	1	4	-
15. Rajasthan	9	10	14	15	20	7	10	3
16. Tamil Nadu	146	111	123	127	138	104	30	4
17. Uttar Pradesh	25	24	26	26	26	11	15	-
18. West Bengal	123	105	44	38	48	13	35	-
19. Delhi	25	8	27	27	17	6	9	2
20. Goa, Daman, Div	-	2	4	4	6	2	4	-
21. Pondichery	2	2	2	2	2	-	1	1
Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Jammu & Ka.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	1091	920	1133	1162	1355	831	497	45

Source : Reports on Committee of Madhav Das



## 2.4 URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN MAHARASHTRA:

Maharashtra has been and continued to be a pioneer in the field of Urban co-operative banking movement in India. The first mutual aid society was organised as early as on 5th February, 1989 at Baroda by a few middle class Maharashtrian families settled slowly and gradually. It was then realised that urban credit societies were eminently suitable in mobilising the local saving and to provide financial relief to the needy people belonging to lower and middle class people. This gave a fillip to organisation of urban co-operative societies in the then Bombay province. From the time of second world war that followed great depression and notably after independence to India, there has been a persistent growth in Urban co-operative banking in the state of Maharashtra. <sup>4</sup>

Various committees are recommended their report about urban co-operative banks. The important committees are -

- 1) Maclegan Committee in 1915
- 2) Central Banking Enquiry Committee 1931
- 3) R.B.I. in their review of co-operative movement in India 1939-40.
- 4) Co-operative planning committee 1946
- 5) Verde committee 1963

- 6) Dawry Committee 1967
- 7) Joglekar Committee 1976
- 8) Madhavdas Committee 1979
- 9) Hate Committee 1981

STATEMENT SHOWING URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN  
MAHARASHTRA AS ON 31/6/87

( Rs.in Lakhs )

	1980-81	1985	1987
1. Number of Banks	335	356	376
2. Membership	1429	2366	3200
3. Share Capital	3084	5633	13800
4. Owned Funds	7007	15871	31500
5. Deposits	62336	146475	255000
6. Borrowings	1327	4501	9000
7. Working Capital	82639	182659	315000
8. Loans advanced gross	83602	124888	350000
9. Loans outstanding	44254	96837	185000
10. Loans overdue	3690	9425	17000
11. Banks in Profit	316	355	360
12. Banks in loss	7	15	16
Amount in Profit	1046	2183	4500
Amount in Loss	3	39	90

Source : Co-operative movement at a glance in Maharashtra, 1987  
Co-operation Department, Government of Maharashtra. 55

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS  
IN WESTERN MAHARASHTRA ON 30th JUNE 1982

( Rs.in Lakhs )

District	Members	No.of Banks	Owne d Funds	Deposit	Loans	Perce ntage
Pune	130518	38	461.46	9417.51	6745.18	112.98
Kolhapur	167653	39	602.81	6750.59	5367.04	124.37
Solapur	51223	18	216.93	2336.10	2125.30	80.47
Sangli	54209	18	219.09	3783.69	3218.72	52.36
Satara	42857	14	237.52	2512.30	2002.94	61.17
Nagar	68658	13	149.93	2304.26	2054.11	49.37

Source : Statistical information of Urban Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra, Maharashtra State co-operative Banks Ltd., Bombay 1982.

COMPARISON OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN  
MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA UPTO END OF JUNE 85

	India	Maharashtra
Number of U.C.B.	1228	362
Share Capital	15891.35	5470.93
Deposits	309459.80	14599.12
Loans and Advances	228693.61	95506.06
Working Capital	407630.48	178056.39

Source : Sahakari Jagat ( May 1986 )



## 2.5 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF U C B's IN KOLHAPUR:

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904 ( Act of 1904 India ) was passed into law and under the provision of this act, the societies were classified as rural and urban societies, with the assent of political agent of South Maharashtra and Shriman Maharaj Shri Shahu Chhatrapati, Government Karveer the Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904 was made applicable to Kolhapur Ciy is registered in the year 1913 with the active initiative of Shri Namdar Bhaskarrao Jadhav, with the experimental success of the working of the society propaganda of co-operative movement was spread rapidly in Kolhapur state and number of societies were organised in Kolhapur city and in rural area of the state. It was treated as a place of pride in the community to run an educationl institute and a co-operative credit society for educational upliftment and economic welfare of the community.

In 1930, a seperate department of co-operative credit societies was created and Shri S.S.Phatarfekar, Registrar Co-operative Societies Elakha - Karveer was appointed under Chhatrapati Maharaj, Kolhapur State and all work of co-operative department was conducted under his control. Some city dwellers in Budhwar Peth from Kolhapur city organised Maratha Co-operative Credit

Society and with the initiation of work of this society. There were 40 urban co-operative banks, established in Kolhapur district upto 1986. There were considerable increasing trend of growth of urban co-operative banks in Kolhapur city. Mahalaxmi temple in Kolhapur city is the famous temple of Maharashtra. So that location, atmosphere, industries, business and banking centre of Kolhapur city introduced and create an important place.<sup>6</sup>

## 2.6 URBAN CREDIT SOCIETIES AND URBAN BANKS:

### Types of Societies:

According to classification given by Agricultural Credit Department of Reserve Bank of India, the non agricultural credit society have been classified into three types.

#### 1. URBAN BANKS :

An urban co-operative bank has been defined as one which has been organised for accepting deposits from the public which are usually repayable by cheques and which carry on normal banking business.

#### 2. SALARY EARNERS SOCIETY. :

It is an organisation of salary earners working in a particular area / business house for mutual help and co-operation to meet their common economic requirements like depositing their surplus money etc.

## THRIFT AND CREDIT SOCIETY :

Thrift and credit societies organised among the artisans, small traders, factory workers and other salaried persons with limited income in urban and semi urban areas.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN URBAN CREDIT SOCIETIES AND URBAN BANKS

There is little difference between constitution and management of both urban credit society and banks. In fact, most of the urban banks have developed out of urban credit society. The main distinguishing feature between the two, was based on their working capital revised in 1938. When on the recommendation of the Bhansali Mehta Committee, only those urban credit societies which do banking business as defined by Sec.222(f) of the Indian Companies Act i.e. accepting deposits of money on current account or withdrawal by cheque, draft and have a paid up share capital of not less than Rs.20000/- have been allowed to use the word 'Bank' as a part of the name to carry on various kinds of banking business as may be provided in their bye laws, other functions and carry on business like any other co-operative credit societies.

## 2.7 STRUCTURE OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS:

Generally urban co-operative banks have got unitary structure and not a federal structure like the agricultural banks. It was assumed that urban banks will be affiliated to the district central co-operative banks and that there was no necessity of organising separate district apex bank for primary urban co-operative banks.

In actual practice, most of the urban banks were self sufficient and did not require any substantial borrowing from District Central Co-operative banks whenever they were weak and could not tap sufficient deposits, they looked for help to the central co-operative banks. The bank raises funds mainly through deposits and finances its affiliates as also the individual members. It is a mixed type federal structure, in the field of urban banking and the general structure remains linked with the District Central Banks and State co-operative banks.

## 2.8 WORKING OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

### 2.8.1 DEFINITION OF A BANK:

Before 1938, all the urban co-operative banks were included under the category of non-agricultural credit societies. After passing of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, all the urban co-operative banks which had

a paid up share capital and reserve of Rs.1 lakh were classified as 'primary co-operative banks'

So primary co-operative banks of the urban type constitute the following two categories.

1. A co-operative society registered with a Share Capital of Rs.1 lakh which commences banking business after obtaining a licence under section 22(1) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, from the Reserve Bank.
2. A co-operative society registered with a share capital of less than Rs. 1 lakh and carrying on banking business as a 'primary credit society' which on reaching a share capital and reserve of Rs.1 lakh applies for licence.<sup>7</sup>

#### 2.8.2 OBJECTS OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS:

The important objectives of urban co-operative banks are -

1. To borrow funds from members and others to be utilised for loans to members and useful purposes.
2. To act as an agent for the joint purchase of domestic and other requirements of members.
3. To undertake collection of bills drawn, accepted or endorsed by members and constituents.
4. To encourage thrift, self help and co-operation among the members.
5. To arrange for the self custody of valuables and documents of the members and constituents.



**FUNCTIONS OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS:**

The main functions of urban co-operative banks are -

1. One of the main function of urban co-operative banks is accepting various kinds of deposits from members and non-members.
2. To lend to members for various useful purpose.
3. To purchase and supply essential consumer goods to their members on agency basis.

**2.8.3 MEMBERSHIP:**

The membership of an urban co-operative banks consists of persons living in urban areas such as traders, merchants, salary earners, factory workers, labourers etc. The conditions relating to the membership are laid on their bye-laws. In many banks, there are two classes of members known as 'A' class share and 'B' class members. Usually the value of an 'A' class share is higher than 'B' class members called as nominal members.

The average membership of urban co-operative banks varies from state to state. According to the report on the survey of urban co-operative banks 1957-58, the average membership should be 1500 if it has to be a viable institution.

#### 2.8.4 CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT:

The management of urban co-operative banks is vested with the general body, the elected board of Directors and the paid employees working under the secretary I.G.M. for facilitating the election of the directors, the whole town is divided into constituencies. The General Body which is covered usually once in a year is the ultimate authority of management. The directors are elected by members of the general body. The elected directors are expected to possess qualities of leadership and ability to guide the bank on same lines. Board of Directors in urban banks are better informed and efficient than other co-operatives because they are represented by all sections of urban elite.

#### 2.8.5 SHARE CAPITAL:

The great majority of urban societies adopted limited liability. At the same time, the reduced security security to the creditors which would limit their borrowing capacity is made good by issue of share capital. Every member is required to subscribe at least one share. Some societies insist on their borrowing members to hold shares proportion to their borrowing to build up the capital of the society and to maintain a proper ratio between owned and borrowed capital. Shares are of small

face value usually Rs.10. The liability of members is limited usually to the amount remaining unpaid on the shares subscribed. Urban banks increase their share capital to borrow from state Government. After the introduction of Banking Regulation Act 1949, all the urban banks are required to have Rs.1 lakh of paid up capital and reserve.

#### 2.8.6 DEPOSITS:

The main object of urban banks is to attract adequate deposits. The Madras Committee on Co-operation has pointed out that urban bank have done something to stimulate the habit of thrift and savings among members by the provision made for savings deposits, recurring deposits, provident fund deposits etc. Urban Banks can borrow fixed loans and have cash credit arrangement from the central financing agency of the district against gilt edged securities, pledge and Hypothecation of goods and fixed deposits. They can have overdraft facilities from that agency against current accounts.

#### 2.8.7 LOANS AND ADVANCES:

The resources of the urban banks are mostly invested in the form of loans and advances. The lending policy of an urban bank laid down by its bye-laws are directives of Reserve Bank of India. The reserves at the disposal

of an urban bank are not available for their loaning operation because they are required to maintain a part of their resources in the form of cash reserves and liquid assets. The SRF deposits of the staff are required to be invested outside the business of bank. A part of the reserve is locked up in fixed assets, only the balancing of resources is available for loaning operations.

PURPOSE OF LOANS:

Loans are granted for -

1. Working capital for trade
2. Constitution and repairs of dwelling houses
3. Purchase of domestic requirements
4. Educational expenses
5. Ceremonial expenses
6. Discharge of prior debts
7. Medical expenses
8. Consumption purposes
9. Agricultural purposes.

The loans are granted for a period not exceeding three years. The loans are given against Fixed Deposit receipts upto 90% of their face value, unencumbered immovable property, Government securities, Life Insurance Policies, Agricultural products etc. <sup>8</sup>

#### 2.8.8 BORROWINGS:

Urban Banks as primary units are members of the Central Co-operative Banks. They are expected to borrow from Central Co-operative banks. If they are not able to meet their demands out of their own reserves. But this borrowings are very negligible. The Reserve Bank of India recommended that the Reserve Bank of India should provide refinance facilities to urban banks.

#### 2.8.9 DIVISION OF NORMAL PROFITS:

Urban Co-operative Banks earn their incomes through interest on loans and advances. Interest on Government Securities, Dividend on Shares, Entrance Fees, Discount Commission on bills etc. Out of net profits, not less than 25% is carried to the statutory reserve, sums sufficient to pay a dividend not exceeding 6½% on the paid up share capital and prescribed contribution of the Education fund of the Institution are set aside, a sum not exceeding 2% of the paid up share capital is allotted to build up a Dividend equalisation fund. Some amount is set apart for giving bonus to the employees. The balance transferred to general reserve fund.

#### 2.8.10 SUPERVISION AND AUDIT:

The co-operative department exercises supervision

on the urban banks. In some states, these urban banks are affiliated to supervising unions. But these unions can hardly exercise the type of supervision required by urban co-operative banks. Audit is the responsibility of the registrar and is done through the audit staff of the co-operative department. Since the enactment of the new Banking Regulation Act the urban co-operative banks have been brought under the statutory control of the Reserve Bank of India.

#### 2.8.11 BRANCHES:

Some of the urban banks with a wide jurisdiction or large membership in bigger cities have opened branches with the permission of the registrar for the conveniences of their members.

#### 2.9 CONTRIBUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS:

The report on survey of urban co-operative banks made certain suggestions for the expansion and development of urban banking. Their 1st contribution was the mobilisation of savings and drawing of urban resources into apex and central banks. Their 2nd Contribution was that of providing certain essential banking facilities such as remittances of funds. Their 3rd contribution was that of providing intelligent, experi-

ences and active leadership to the co-operative movement.

The survey report made made following recommendations for positive promotion and development of urban banking.

1. An assessment must be made of the scope of starting banks at new centres and concrete steps should be taken for organise them.
2. Converted efforts should be made by the management of urban banks to expand their membership.
3. A broden and diversified loan policy to suit the needs of the times and of the different categories of members might be adopted by them.
4. Urban co-operative banks should adopt a progressive attitude towards the functions and should try to diversify their activities.
5. Member relations and public relations are very important for their success.

STATEMENT SHOWING URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS  
IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

( Rs.in Lakhs )

	1980	1985	1987
1. Number of banks	39	40	40
2. Number of members	138639	268912	331163
3. Paid up Share Capital	27371	633.68	89361
4. Reserves	165.25	441.23	586.47
5. Other reserves	407.46	1092.51	1501.95
6. Owned funds	681.17	1926.49	2395.26
7. Deposits	4078.94	12062.03	18704.09
8. Loans outstanding	2855.31	9504.97	1326951
9. Overdue	326.49	1096.13	-
10. Profit	63.93	186.72	277.12

Source : Compiled from Annual Reports of the UCB's in Kolhapur.



STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN BANKS IN  
KOLHAPUR DISTRICT AS ON 30/6/87

Name of the Bank	Date of Registration	Number of Branches
1. Ajra Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd. Ajra	19-10-60	8
2. Commercial Co-op.Bank Ltd., Kolhapur	18-12-86	2
3. Gadhinglaj Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd.	13-11-50	-
4. Ganesh Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kurundwad	28-02-66	-
5. Ichalkaranji Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd.	26-08-30	6
6. Ichalkaranji Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd.	5-11-62	3
7. Peoples Co-op.Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji	12-12-62	1
8. Ichalkaranji Mahila Sahakari Bank	21-10-81	-
9. Ichalkaranji Kamagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Ichalkaranji	6-09-69	-
10. Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ajra	5-04-63	4
11. Jaisingpur Udyog Co-op.Bank Ltd.	22-06-60	-
12. Kagal Co-op.Bank Ltd., Kagal	27-07-17	2
13. Kolhapur Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd.	17-11-60	5
14. Kolhapur Maratha Co-op.Bank Ltd.	20-10-33	8
15. Kolhapur Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd.	30-09-33	-
16. Kurundwad Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd.	12-04-56	4
17. Kolhapur Zilla Sarkari Nokaranchi Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kolhapur	3-07-17	3
18. Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kodoli	27-10-62	1
19. Nutan Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji.	31-03-71	-
20. Prathamik Shikshak Sahakari Bank Ltd. Kolhapur	12-10-39	8
21. Raviwar Peth Co-op.Bank Ltd., Kolhapur	23-01-51	2
22. Rendal Sahakari Bank Ltd., Rendal	17-08-64	-
23. Shri Warana Sahakari Bank Ltd.,	28-02-66	8

CONTD.....

...CONTD

Name of the Bank	Date of Registration	Number of Branches
24. Shri Balbhim Co-op.Bank Ltd, Kolhapur	15-10-55	4
25. Shri Mahalaxmi Sahakari Bank Ltd.,Kop.	10-10-33	4
26. Shri Mahaveer Co-op.Bank Ltd.,Kolhapur	11-05-37	9
27. Shri Shahu Co-op.Bank Ltd., Kolhapur	24-03-27	4
28. Shree Veershaiv Co-op.Bank Ltd. Kop.	7-08-50	9
29. Shri Bharat Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd., Jaysingpur.	18-01-71	4
30. Shri Shivaneri Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji	18-04-72	-
31. Shri Yashwant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kuditre	28-06-74	-
32. Shri Panchganga Co-op.Bank Ltd.,Kop.	22-02-72	-
33. Shri Shivaji Sahakari Bank, Gadhinglaj	8-10-71	-
34. Wadgaon Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd., Wadgaon	12-10-57	4
35. Chandgad Urban Co-op.Bank	6-05-82	-
36. Choundeshwari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji.	17-09-81	1
37. Youth Development Co-op.Bank, Kop.	10-06-75	-
38. Kumbhi Kasari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kuditre	23-07-76	-
39. Shri Dudh Sakhar Sahakari Bank Ltd. Bidri	24-02-79	-
40. Kolhapur Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd.	19-05-72	2
		106

Source ; Data Collected from District Deputy Registrar's Office, Kop.

## REFERENCES

1. Abdul Kareem Khan I.A.S, 'Role of U.C.B.'  
A Co-operative Journal, Urban Credit , New Delhi, Vol.3, No.2 June,81.  
The Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly April 87, Page 209.
2. Co-operative Movement in India, 1987
3. Statistics on R.R.B's; N A B A R D
4. A Third Meeting of the standing advisory committee, Page 97.
5. Co-operative Movement at a Glance, Maharashtra
6. Data collected in District Co-operative Deputy Registrars Office, Kolhapur
7. Tyagi R.B., Recent Trends in Co-operative Movement in India, 1968.
8. Hajela T.N. - Principles, Problems and Practice of Co-operation, 1978
9. Dr. Mathur B.S. Co-operation in India, Sahitya Dhavan.