



# "The Origin, Growth, And Financial Performance Of Souharda Cooperatives In Karnataka: An Empirical Analysis"

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## ABSTRACT

The cooperative movement in Karnataka has undergone significant transformation with the introduction of the Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act, 1997. This act established Souharda Cooperatives, characterised by greater autonomy and member-driven governance, designed to minimise government interference and enhance socio-economic welfare. This study investigates the origin, growth, and financial performance of Souharda Cooperatives in Karnataka, providing a comprehensive analysis of their development and impact. The research explores the historical context that led to the creation of Souharda Cooperatives, examining the legislative and socio-economic factors that influenced their establishment. It traces their growth trajectory, analysing trends in membership, number of cooperatives, and geographical distribution. Furthermore, the study evaluates the financial performance of Souharda Cooperatives through key financial metrics, such as profitability, growth, and member returns.

This research contributes to the existing literature on cooperative movements by providing a detailed analysis of Souharda Cooperatives in Karnataka. It offers valuable insights for policymakers, cooperative leaders, and researchers, emphasizing the potential of Souharda Cooperatives to serve as a model for cooperative development and economic resilience in other regions.

**Keywords:** Souharda co-operatives, Financial Performance, Share capital, Deposits, Reserve Fund

**JEL Classification Code:** P13, M41, G32, E41, G21

## 1. Introduction

The cooperative movement in India has played a pivotal role in fostering economic development and social cohesion, particularly in rural areas. Among the various states, Karnataka stands out for its progressive approach to cooperatives, especially with the introduction of the Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act, 1997. This legislation marked a significant shift from traditional cooperative models by promoting greater autonomy, flexibility, and member-driven governance. The Souharda (meaning 'friendly' or 'harmonious' in Kannada) cooperatives were envisioned as a more dynamic and resilient alternative to traditional cooperative societies, aiming to overcome bureaucratic hurdles and enhance the socio-economic welfare of their members.

The origin of Souharda Cooperatives can be traced back to the need for a more liberal and self-regulated framework that could adapt to the changing economic landscape. These cooperatives were designed to minimize government interference, thus empowering members to make decisions that directly affect their economic interests. Over the years, Souharda Cooperatives have shown considerable growth in terms of membership, geographic spread, and economic activities. However, their financial performance and the factors contributing to their success or failure remain underexplored in academic research.

The present study aims to bridge this gap by providing a comprehensive analysis of the origin, growth, and financial performance of Souharda Cooperatives in Karnataka. It seeks to understand the historical context that led to their establishment, trace their development trajectory, and evaluate their financial health using

empirical data. By identifying the key factors influencing their success and the challenges they face, this research will offer valuable insights for policymakers, cooperative leaders, and stakeholders.

This research aims to contribute to the broader discourse on cooperative movements and economic resilience. It will highlight the unique aspects of Souharda Cooperatives and their potential to serve as a model for other states and countries looking to revitalize their cooperative sectors. Through empirical analysis and case studies, this study will offer a nuanced understanding of how Souharda Cooperatives can continue to thrive and support the economic well-being of their members and communities.

## 2. Literature Review

**Mahesh Kumar (2020).** in their article "Cooperative Movements in Karnataka: Society Structure and Growth" examines the vital role of cooperatives in enhancing agricultural productivity and farmer livelihoods in Karnataka. It outlines the historical development, governance structure, and growth of cooperatives, emphasizing their democratic principles and self-governance. The author identifies challenges such as bureaucratic obstacles and competition from the private sector, advocating for government support and policy interventions. The article effectively highlights the potential of cooperatives to drive rural development and economic empowerment, making it a significant contribution to understanding the cooperative landscape in Karnataka.

**Vishwam & Chandrashekar. (2018).** this study presents a detailed economic analysis of the Manvi Pattana Souharda Sahakari Bank Niyamita, focusing on its growth and performance from 2012 to 2016. It highlights significant increases in membership, share capital, and deposits, showcasing the bank's expanding influence in Karnataka's cooperative banking sector. The study employs secondary data from annual reports and utilizes statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation to assess financial metrics. The findings indicate a remarkable growth trajectory, particularly in membership, which surged from 2,313 in 2012 to 10,338 in 2016. The article also emphasizes the importance of cooperative banks in enhancing financial inclusion and supporting local economies. Overall, it provides valuable insights into the operational dynamics of the bank and suggests potential areas for improvement, making it a significant contribution to the understanding of cooperative banking in India.

**Chandrashekar and Vishwam (2018).** in their paper "Financial Evaluation of Souharda Co-Operative Banks In Karnataka" examines the pivotal role of Souharda Co-operative Banks (SCBs) in supporting financial performance and providing essential banking services in urban and semi-urban areas of Karnataka. It outlines the functions, management structure, and regulatory framework governing SCBs, emphasizing their focus on member participation and self-management. The study employs statistical tools to analyze financial factors such as share capital, deposits, and loans from 2005-06 to 2014-15. Overall, the article highlights the importance of SCBs in fostering economic growth and social welfare within their communities.

**Forno. (2013)** researcher made a comprehensive overview of the cooperative movement, highlighting its growth and significance from the 19th century to the present. Initially emerging as a response to industrialization, cooperatives aimed to empower workers through collective economic action. By the 1930s, the International Cooperative Alliance represented 100 million members globally. The movement has evolved, addressing social justice and ethical trade, particularly during economic crises. Notably, the Women's Cooperative Guild played a crucial role in mobilizing working-class women. The resurgence of interest in ethical consumption in the 1990s reflects a renewed commitment to the cooperative principles of meeting human and social needs.

## 3. Objectives

- To explore the historical background and origin of Souharda Cooperatives in Karnataka.
- To analyze the growth trajectory of Souharda Cooperatives since its inception.
- To evaluate the financial performance of Souharda Cooperatives.
- To provide policy recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of Souharda Cooperatives.

## 4. Methodology of Study

The present study is based on both primary data and Secondary data. A mix of historical analysis, case studies, and thematic analysis was made. Primary data were collected through an interview schedule with the Directors of the Souharda Federation. Secondary data were collected from Karnataka State Souharda Federal Cooperative Limited Bangalore. The data was collected period of 9 years from 2013-14 to 2021-22.

### 4.1 Origin of Souharda Cooperatives

To achieve the nation's development through the cooperative sector, the Central Government and the State Governments have provided crores of rupees to this sector through various schemes in the form of share subsidies, grants, etc. One panchayat for a village, one school for a village, and one cooperative society for a

village have been called three pillars of community development. And this is the reason, the Central and State Governments streamed crores of rupees into the cooperative sector after independence. Despite that, the cooperative sector did not achieve the expected success. This sparked discussions on many forums.

The cries of co-operatives that the co-operative sector did not achieve the expected success and has lost its path gone astray were increasing day by day. Noticing this, the Central Government formed a committee in 1987 under the chairmanship of Ardhanareswaran to conduct a study on the matter. In its report, this committee stated that "cooperative movement in the country has failed due to excessive interference by the government". Although the co-operative movement failed, the Central Planning Commission, recognizing the need for the success of this movement in which the common people participated through voluntary inspiration for their economic prosperity, appointed another committee under the leadership of Chaudhary Brahma Prakash to formulate a model co-operative act that would prevent government interference, give more power to members and increase their cooperation as well as create an open environment for co-operative societies to operate.

In 1991, this committee made a detailed study of the cooperative laws currently in force in various states and framed a model law. The Planning Commission advised all the state governments to adopt this model cooperative act. As a result of this detailed study, the model co-operative act sent by the Planning Commission was implemented in our State.

This act itself is called "Karnataka Souharda Cooperative Act 1997" and came into force in the State on 1-1-2001.

#### **4.2 Special Highlights of Souharda Cooperatives**

1. Co-operatives operate with the money contributed by their members without getting any financial assistance from the government.
2. Co-operative members have full ownership, management, and control of co-operatives, co-operatives have more responsibility and greater freedom in dealings.
3. Position of economic enterprise for co-operatives, system in place for guidance by incorporation of co-operative principles, lawfully.
4. The decision of the general meeting is final for the appointment of co-operative staff, determination of pay scale, promotion, etc.
5. The responsibility of supervision, stewardship control, etc. of co-operatives has been entrusted to the joint cooperatives which are statutorily constituted by the cooperatives themselves.
6. The audit of friendly cooperatives is done by professional chartered accountants. And they must attend the general meeting and provide answers to the questions of the members.
7. The members of Souharda co-operatives are required to conduct minimum business. Attendance at general meetings is necessary.
8. The registration of the co-operative, amendment of bylaws, settlement of disputes, hearing at the request of the co-operative, and winding up of the co-operative are the sole responsibility of co-operative regulators.

#### **4.3 Some of the member co-operatives of the Federal Co-operative have set a precedent by adopting innovative business practices.**

1. Shree Arihanta Credit Souharda Sahakari Limited, Boregaon, Chikkodi Known for financial discipline and organized customer services, Arihanta Souharda Cooperative provides an opportunity for economically weaker sections to participate in financial transactions in society.
2. Hirekerur Taluk Vidyawardaka Souharda Cooperative Ltd, Hirekerur. This educational cooperative has established institutions from LKG to college level and also runs primary and high school teacher training colleges.
3. Spice route Souharda Sahakari Niyamita, Sirsi. Established to develop local tourism, it organizes stays for 6 months, mainly for foreign tourists. One of the objectives is to introduce Indian culinary and cultural traditions to such tourists.
4. Nivedita Mahila Pattina Souharda Sahakari Niyamita, Gulbarga Started with an intention of economically empowering women in the un-organised sector and small-time vendors in and around Gulbarga, Nivedita Mahila Pattina Souharda Sahakari Niyamita lends loan in a very friendly atmosphere and thus has become a guiding light in their lives.
5. Sri Siddaganga Vidya Samsthe Naukarara Souharda Pattina Sahakari Niyamita, Tumkur: This Cooperative disburses necessary, on-time loans, thus ensuring the wellbeing of all the staff members of over 130 educational institutions of Sri Siddaganga Trust.
6. Kadamba Marketing Souharda Sahakari Niyamita, Sirsi : It has earned fame by facilitating and providing market place to every local product from the farmers of North Kanara district, be it honey, condiments or even to any edible fruit.
7. Suvidha Vividoddesha Souharda Sahakari Niyamita, Sagara: This cooperative has the distinction of being the first cooperative supermarket in the rural region serving consumers using state-of-the-art technology. Swad Fast food is another attraction at this cooperative.
8. Hamsa Chaitanya Souharda Credit Sahakari Niyamita, Udupi: The secret of the success of this cooperative is the provision of Solar Light loans to migrant laborers. This loan has been disbursed to migrant families

who don't have access to electricity. It is a record that 100% loan repayment has been achieved as the loan amount is collected once a week at the doorsteps of these laborers.

9. Sri Jyothi Vividoddesha Souharda Sahakari Niyamita, Examba, Chikkodi. Known as Jyothi Bazaar, Sri Jyothi Vividoddesha Souharda Sahakari Niyamita provides people with good quality necessary products at low prices. This has gained the reputation of being the most prestigious cooperative in the region.
10. To provide financial services to the people of the rural areas during the crisis of Corona epidemic, the youth, in a village called Kudibailu that saw no asphalted road, joined together and formed the organization 'Shantiniketana Souharda Sahakari Kudibailu Kucchuru Hebri Taluk Udupi District' and have been providing good financial services.

These are just examples. The Federal Cooperative is an inspiration to hundreds of such new co-operatives that have ventured for.

#### 4.6 Analysis of Growth and Progress of Souharda Cooperatives

**Table: 1 Growth of Cooperatives, Members, Employees, and E-stamping Centre**

Years	No of Cooperatives	AGR(%)	Members (in Laksh)	AGR(%)	Employees	AGR(%)	E-Stamping Centre	AGR(%)
2013-14	3054		26		46000		654	
2014-15	3173	3.9	28	7.69	48000	4.35	777	18.81
2015-16	3580	12.83	35	25.00	50000	4.17	891	14.67
2016-17	4178	16.7	50	42.86	51500	3.00	1087	22.00
2017-18	4456	6.65	60	20.00	53000	2.91	1190	9.48
2018-19	4623	3.75	62.4	4.00	55000	3.77	1274	7.06
2019-20	5045	9.13	62.6	0.32	58000	5.45	1351	6.04
2020-21	5298	5.01	62.8	0.32	60000	3.45	1372	1.55
2021-22	5534	4.45	64	1.91	62000	3.33	1505	9.69
CGR	7.71		11.47		3.78		10.07	
Mean	4326.78		50.09		53722.22		1122.33	
Std. Dev.	904.98		16.04		5472.15		291.97	

Source: www.souharda.coop

The table shows the growth trends of cooperatives, members, employees, and E-stamping centres from 2013-14 to 2021-22. The number of cooperatives increased from 3,054 to 5,534, with a compound growth rate (CGR) of 7.71%. Membership grew from 26 lakhs to 64 lakhs, achieving a CGR of 11.47%. Employee numbers rose from 46,000 to 62,000, reflecting a CGR of 3.78%. E-stamping centres expanded from 654 to 1,505, with a CGR of 10.07%. The highest annual growth rate (AGR) for cooperatives was 16.7% in 2016-17, while the lowest was 3.75% in 2018-19. Membership saw its highest AGR of 42.86% in 2016-17, and the lowest at 0.32% in both 2019-20 and 2020-21. Employees experienced the highest AGR of 5.45% in 2019-20 and the lowest at 2.91% in 2017-18. E-stamping centres' AGR peaked at 22% in 2016-17 and dropped to a minimum of 1.55% in 2020-21. On average, there were 4,326.78 cooperatives annually, 50.09 lakh members, 53,722.22 employees, and 1,122.33 E-stamping centres. The standard deviation indicates the highest variability in members at 16.04 lakhs and the lowest in E-stamping centres at 291.97. This data reflects consistent growth across all categories, with notable fluctuations in annual growth rates.

#### 4.7 Analysis of No Souharda Cooperatives District wise.

**Table 2. No of Cooperatives Registered under Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act 1997 as on 31-03-2022 (District Wise)**

S.No	Division	Name of the District	Bank	Credit	Muiltipurpose	Consumer	Agriculture	Self Corp	Helf	other	Total
1	Kalaburgi	Bidar	1	127	24			1		3	156
2		Kalaburgi		186	17		4	6		5	218
3		Yadagiri		58	7			1		1	67
4		Ballary	2	57	16			4		1	80
5		Raichru	1	233	27		2	24		5	292
6		Koppala	3	242	74		1	9		3	332
7		Vijayanagara	2	105	43	1		15		2	168
8		Vijayapura		349	108	1	6	17		1	482
9	Belagavi	Bagalakote		354	39		6			2	401
10		Belagavi	2	627	485		6			8	1128
11		Darawada		88	30		3	1		3	125
12		Gadaga	2	51	11					2	66
13		Haveri		102	33		3	1		8	147
14	Mysore	Uttarakannada		150	24	2	10			9	195
15		Dakshinakannada		69	35		1	2		4	111
16		Udupi		102	36					2	140
17		Kodagu		8	0		2			1	11
18		Mysore		46	23	1				2	72
19		Chamarajanagara		17	9					0	26
20		Hasana		37	20		1	2		0	60
21		Mandya		17	2			1		2	22



22		Chikamagaluru		32	14		5		-3	48
23		Shivamogga		78	64	1			13	156
24		Chitradurga	2	59	7			23	1	92
25		Davanagere		50	24			4	1	79
26		Tumkuru	1	184	24	2	3	15	5	234
27		Kolar		26	9			3	0	38
28		Chikaballapura		32	7		1	2	0	42
29		Ramanagara		10	3		3	7	1	24
30		Bangalore Rural		29	6				0	35
31		Bangalore	4	375	81	1	4	8	14	487
		Total	20	3900	1302	9	61	146	96	5534

Source : www.souharda.coop

The above table indicates Belagavi district has the highest number of cooperatives with a total of 1,128, indicating a strong cooperative movement and possibly well-established cooperative networks. Districts like Vijayapura (482), Bagalakote (401), and Koppala (332) also show significant cooperative activity, which could be attributed to effective cooperative management and member engagement. Districts such as Kodagu (11), Chamarajanagara (26), Mandya (22), and Ramanagara (24) have a low number of cooperatives, suggesting potential areas for development and support to enhance cooperative growth. There is a noticeable emphasis on multipurpose and agricultural cooperatives across the districts, reflecting the primary economic activities and the role of cooperatives in supporting agricultural communities.

The analysis of the district-wise distribution and financial performance of Souharda cooperatives in Karnataka reveals significant regional variations. While some districts exhibit robust cooperative networks, others lag, indicating potential areas for policy intervention and support. The data underscores the importance of cooperatives in promoting economic resilience, particularly in agricultural and rural settings. Enhancing financial support, management practices, and member engagement could further strengthen the cooperative movement in Karnataka, fostering inclusive and sustainable economic development.

The analysis reveals that the number of cooperatives in Karnataka has consistently increased from 2013-14 to 2021-22, with notable growth peaks in 2015-16 and 2016-17, where the Annual Growth Rates (AGR) were 12.82% and 16.72%, respectively. The Compound Growth Rate (CGR) over the entire period is approximately 7.27%, indicating a steady and sustained expansion of cooperatives. This consistent growth highlights the effectiveness of policies and support mechanisms in place to foster the cooperative movement in the state.

The analysis of the membership data reveals a consistent increase in the number of cooperative members in Karnataka from 2013-14 to 2021-22. The Annual Growth Rates (AGR) vary, with the highest growth of approximately 42.86% occurring in 2016-17. The Compound Growth Rate (CGR) over the entire period is approximately 11.47%, indicating a steady and substantial growth in membership. This trend reflects the increasing popularity and effectiveness of cooperatives in attracting and retaining members over the years.

The analysis of the employee data shows a steady increase in the number of employees from 46,000 in 2013-14 to 62,000 in 2021-22. The Annual Growth Rates (AGR) vary year-on-year, with the highest increase of 5.45% observed in 2019-20. The Compound Growth Rate (CGR) over the entire period is approximately 3.78%, indicating consistent growth in employment within the cooperatives over the years.

The analysis of the E-Stamping Centre data shows a steady increase in their number from 654 in 2013-14 to 1505 in 2021-22. The Annual Growth Rates (AGR) vary, with the highest growth of approximately 21.98% occurring in 2016-17, and an overall Compound Growth Rate (CGR) of approximately 10.07% over the entire period. This consistent growth reflects the expanding adoption and utilization of E-Stamping services in Karnataka.

#### 4.8 Analysis of Financial performance of Souharda Cooperatives

Table No.3: Financial Performance of Souharda Co-operatives

Years	Share Capital Rs (in Crores) .	AGR (%)	Deposits Rs (in crores)	AGR (%)	Loans and Advances Rs (in crores)	AGR (%)	Borrowings Rs (in crores)	AGR (%)	Reserves Rs. (in crores)	AGR (%)	Working Capital Rs. (in crores)	AGR (%)	Profit Rs.(in crores)	AGR (%)
2013-14	475		10000		7500		172		725		11500		210	
2014-15	510	7.37	11000	10.00	8250	10.00	184	6.98	850	17.24	12500	8.70	230	9.52
2015-16	625	22.55	14000	27.27	11000	33.33	196	6.52	1000	17.65	16000	28.00	250	8.70
2016-17	700	12.00	17000	21.43	13000	18.18	218	11.22	1300	30.00	19000	18.75	264	5.60
2017-18	742	6.00	18004	5.91	14534	11.80	225	3.21	1886	45.08	20523	8.02	321	21.59
2018-19	914	23.18	21556	19.73	17271	18.83	273	21.33	1666	-11.66	24409	18.93	336	4.67
2019-20	1003	9.74	24329	12.86	18981	9.90	325	19.05	2193	31.63	27850	14.10	454	35.12
2020-21	1086	8.28	27852	14.48	20981	10.54	216	-33.54	2298	4.79	31452	12.93	363	-20.04
2021-22	1167	7.46	31670	13.71	24660	17.53	284	31.48	2674	16.36	35795	13.81	454	25.07
CGR	11.74		15.3		16.1		6.4		17.4		15.38		9.95	
Mean	802.4		19490.1		15130.8		232.6		1621.3		22114.3		320.2	
Std. Dev.	236.72		7044.68		5494.62		47.99		654.26		7938.87		85.79	

Source: www.souharda.coop

The financial performance of Souharda Cooperatives from 2013-14 to 2021-22 reflects significant growth across multiple key metrics, indicating a strong and expanding financial structure.

**Share Capital:** The share capital of the cooperatives has shown a steady increase from 475 crores in 2013-14 to 1167 crores in 2021-22, with a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.74%. This growth underscores the increasing confidence of investors and members in the cooperatives' financial stability and governance.

**Deposits:** The deposits have surged from 10,000 crores to 31,670 crores over the nine years, reflecting a remarkable CAGR of 15.3%. This significant rise in deposits indicates growing trust among the members and an expanding member base, contributing to the cooperatives' liquidity and lending capacity.

**Loans and Advances:** Loans and advances have expanded from 7,500 crores to 24,660 crores, achieving a CAGR of 16.1%. This increase demonstrates the cooperatives' enhanced ability to support members' financial needs through increased lending activities.

**Borrowings:** Borrowings have shown variability, increasing from 172 crores in 2013-14 to 284 crores in 2021-22. The CAGR of 6.4% reflects occasional reliance on external funds. Notably, there was a significant drop in borrowings during 2020-21, which could indicate either improved internal funding mechanisms or a strategic reduction in external debt.

**Reserves:** The reserves have grown from 725 crores to 2,674 crores, with a CAGR of 17.4%. This growth in reserves is a positive indicator of the cooperatives' ability to maintain financial stability and safeguard against future uncertainties. The reserves' substantial increase also suggests prudent financial management and a focus on building long-term financial health.

**Working Capital:** Working capital has seen a substantial rise from 11,500 crores to 35,795 crores, reflecting a CAGR of 15.38%. This increase highlights the cooperatives' growing operational scale and their capability to manage day-to-day operations efficiently.

**Profit:** Profits have increased from 210 crores in 2013-14 to 454 crores in 2021-22, with a CAGR of 9.95%. Despite a notable dip in 2020-21, where profits decreased to 363 crores, the overall trend remains positive, indicating effective financial operations and increasing profitability over time.

The variability in borrowings and the dip in profits during 2020-21 could be attributed to external factors such as economic fluctuations or strategic financial decisions taken by the cooperatives. However, the overall upward trends in share capital, deposits, loans and advances, reserves, and working capital point to a robust financial performance.

The Souharda Cooperatives have demonstrated considerable financial growth and resilience over the past decade. The consistent increase in key financial metrics reflects strong governance, effective financial management, and growing member trust. While there are areas that show variability, the overall financial health of the cooperatives appears strong, positioning them well for future growth and stability. The data suggests that Souharda Cooperatives are making significant strides in expanding their financial capabilities and supporting their members' economic well-being.

## 5. Findings

1. The number of Souharda co-operatives formed in Karnataka for self-management and regulation has increased from 3,054 to 5,534 in the last eight years. It has also been expanded to almost every village in the State.
2. The number of members of Souharda cooperatives has been improving year on year with CGR being 11. 47 during the study period.
3. Souharda Cooperative has made its mark in all fields including credit, agriculture, industry, and dairying by creating awareness of the cooperative principle among the masses.
4. The financial performance of Souharda Cooperative has been analyzed considering share capital, deposits, loans, and profitability and assessed to have made positive progress.

## 6. Suggestions

1. Devising a plan to increase the number of cooperatives in Kodagu, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, and Ramanagar districts where the number of Souharda co-operatives is low.
2. Special attention should be taken to Souharda co-operatives who are suffering losses and devising suitable plans to make it profitable. Also, organize special training for the staff of those societies.
3. Karnataka State Souharda Federation to take stern action against those Souharda co-operatives involved in the scam.
4. Karnataka State Souharda Federation to take steps to install the same software for all Souharda Co-operatives.

## 7. Conclusion

The establishment of Souharda Cooperatives in Karnataka represents a transformative shift in the cooperative movement, aimed at overcoming the limitations of traditional models through greater autonomy, flexibility, and member-centric governance. The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act, 1997, was pivotal in this shift,

promoting self-regulation and reducing government interference to enhance the socio-economic welfare of cooperative members.

This study delved into the historical context and origins of Souharda Cooperatives, highlighting the motivations behind their inception, including the need to bypass bureaucratic hurdles and improve member benefits. The Act's key provisions, such as simplified registration, democratic governance, and a strong emphasis on member participation, were identified as crucial elements fostering a more dynamic and resilient cooperative sector.

The findings provide valuable insights for policymakers, cooperative leaders, and stakeholders, emphasizing the need for continued support, awareness initiatives, and capacity-building programs to maximize the impact of Souharda Cooperatives. By addressing these areas, Souharda Cooperatives can enhance economic well-being, financial security, and community engagement, solidifying their role as key players in the cooperative sector.

Souharda Cooperatives in Karnataka serve as a promising model for cooperative development, with the potential to drive substantial socio-economic improvements and resilience across diverse communities.

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