

act, 1942 with an object to cover societies whose operations are extended to more than one state. The impulses of the Indian freedom movement gave birth to many initiative an institutions in the past independence era in India and armed with an experience of 42 years in the working of multi unit co-operative societies Act 1942,the central government enacted a comprehensive act known as multi state co-operative societies act 1984 repealing the Act of 1942.

In 1959, the first sugar factory in Maharashtra, "Belapur Sugar" was established at Haregaon in Shirirampur taluka and some farmers came together to remove the Joint Stock Company in Malinagar and started a farmers' factory in 1929. The credit goes to the cooperative from the private sugar mill to the cooperative. Dhananjayrao Gadgil and Padma Shri Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil have to give. In 1949, the Dhuris opened the first co-operative sugar factory in Prabharanagar. After that. Yashwantrao Chavan, Shri. Vasantnao Naik, Shri.Vasant Dada Patil, Shri. Shankarrao Chavan, Shri. Yashwantrao Mohite Krantivir Nagnath Anna, Naikawadi worked to take the sugar industry and co-operative policies into the corners of Maharashtra. At. In his political and social career, Shri. Sharad Chandra Pawar has always supported the sugar industry and the industry-based people with a complementary role.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- 1) **Dr.Kishor Moharir:** Role of co-operative societies in Agriculture product marketing in Maharashtra. According to the author, The co-operative marketing; has conferred multifarious advantages on the farmers due to ignorance and illiteracy often farmers have to face well-organized mass of clever intermediaries, but since farmers join hands and form co-operative societies they are less prone to exploitation and malpractices . A strong marketing co-operative have achieved better prices for agricultural produce.
- 2) **Daniel Thorner** (The economic weekly): He wrote in his "context for co-operative in Rural India" According to author he selected particular co-operative societies for study on local authorities based not randomly sense, he concluded that societies did not constitute a properly drawn sample, whether of all co-operatives or of good co-operatives the government's unprecedented stress on co-operation as an instrument of development made the subject a live one wherever he went.
- 3) **Miss Banishree Das, Dr. Nirodkumar Palai,Dr. Kumar-Das** (XIV international economic history congress, Helsinki 2006,session 72): Writers wrote in their paper :"Problems and prospects of the co-operative movement in India under the globalization Regime" they concluded that the new economic policy of globalization after eighties has reduced the dominant role of the state. The pendulum of economic growth in India is swinging from over commitment of public sector to over enthusiasm of the private sector.
- 4) **B.D. Patil** (2013): The writer concluded that in his research paper named "Growth and Progress of Co-operative movement in Maharashtra" This study shows that people have a lot of faith in the services provided by UCBS and this faith must be maintained in the future. Co-operative movement in Maharashtra is based on the remarkable developments in co-operative societies and co-operative banks. Maharashtra state is one of the leading states in the co-operative movement in India.

RESEARCH PROBLEM:

The co-operative movement in Maharashtra in the beginning was confined mainly to the field of agricultural field. Later on it spread rapidly to other areas like non agricultural credit, housing, agro-processing and marketing industries, labour, transport etc; Co-operative societies works on the co-operation basis; If offers facilities to improve regular market, warehouses constructions, provision for grading and standardizations of product agricultural crops on All India Radio improvement of transport facilities provided by co-operative societies, or it is become positively development in the research state Maharashtra.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To study the Co-operative movements, in Maharashtra.

- 2) To study the performance of co-operative societies.
- 3) To study the performance of PACS, Cotton-ginning, spinning mills societies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The data collected from many sources like governments reports, newspapers, Magazines and websites, The data are secondary base, which focused on co-operative movement in Maharashtra.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN MAHARASHTRA:

The co-operative movements in Maharashtra have played a significant role in the social and economic development of the state particularly in the rural areas. Initially this movement was confined mainly to the fields of agricultural credits. The co-operative in Maharashtra have a political, Historical, Social and cultural heritage. It is particularly strong in western Maharashtra as the independent movement and leaders from Pune , Mumbai and Ahamadnagar initiated social reforms Maharashtra made good progress in sugarcane and sugar production cause of favorable climate conditions. Co-operative played crucial role to fulfilled needs of farmers, it's support for purchase of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides etc. They also provide several services such as Marketing, Processing, Storage credit, transport etc. Co-operative societies render various services to the agriculture and non agriculture sector in Maharashtra state, Co-operative societies create and encouraging environment, spirit of competition and support economic activities in the rural areas, about the structure of co-operative in the Maharashtra. India is a union of states ,Co-operation is a state subject, each state has its co-operative societies Act as Maharashtra state co-operative Act 1961, regulating the working of co-operative movements in Maharashtra. There are so many changes happens in co-operative movements societies related to Industrial Estate, Performance of Co-operative societies, PACS, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Societies, spinning mills, Handloom and Power loom societies sectors.. Which are shown in given data is as below;

- A) Co-operative Industrial Estates:** The State has undertaken industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on a co-operative basis. The state government is providing contribution to share capital and technical guidance for a establishing in the industries to meet out the cost of establishing co-operative industrial estates, the funding pattern is 20% of project cost from the state, 60% loans to be raised from financial institution and remaining 20% is the contribution of the members of the society as share capital, below table explained a status of industrial estate in Maharashtra since 2011 to 2015 over the period.

Table I
Status of Co-operative Industrial Estate

YEARS	SANCTIONED INDUSTRIES	FUNCTIONING INDUSTRIES	INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN OPERATIONS	SHARE CAPITAL	EMPLOYMENT
2011-12	142	101	7,222	15.49	1,37,082
2012-13	142	101	7.222	16.00	1.37,082
2013-14	142	101	7,222	16.00	1,37,082
2014-15	142	102	7,222	20.00	1,37,000

2015-16	142	102	7.745	15.83	1,64,324
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Source: Maharashtra Economic Survey 2011-15 .

Table I shows that since 2011-12 status of co-operative industrial estate remained similar in sanctioned industries , functioning industries, industrial units, share of capital as well as employment also, but a lot of fluctuations seen respectively in the year of 2015-16 which was about sanctioned industries ,functioning industries were same but in units were increased and share of capital were decreased by comparative last year 2014-15, in employment there were growth has been founded in survey.

B) Performance of Co-operative Societies: In the state performance of co-operative societies which are included with number of members, share capital by state government's data; gross loan, loans, outstanding. Below table in given performance of co-operative societies in the Maharashtra.

Table II
PERFORMANCE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In crore

YEAR	AS ON LAST YEAR	31 ST MARCH PRESENT YEAR	CHANGES OF PERCENTAGE
2011-12	2,18,320	2,24,306	2.7
2012-13	2,27,938	2,30,673	1.2
2013-14	2,30,673	2,30,295	-0.2
2014-15	2,30,295	2,25,721	-0.2

Source: Maharashtra Economic Survey 2011-15 .

Table II shows that percentage changed of numbers of societies which was considered from last year to 31st March present year; present study considered period since 2011-12 to 2014-15, for performance of societies, in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively increased % but in the year of 2013-14 and 2014-15 decreased % in the number of societies, which are shown in -0.2 in figure, in 2013-14 number of societies also decreased.

C) Performance of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) : PACS provide short term agricultural credit mainly for seasonal agricultural operations. PACS include farmer's service societies and Adivasi co-operative societies. Given table will show the performance of PACS in 2013-14 over the period.

Table III
Performance of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

PARTICULARS	(Rs.crore)		
	AS ON 31 ST MARCH	2014	PER CENT CHANGE
	2013	2014	
Societies(No.)	21238	21,185	(-) 0.2
Members(Lacs)	161	157	(-) 2.5
Working capital	16,617	16,887	1.6
Own funds	2,901	2,824	(-) 2.7
Share capital	1,973	1,939	(-) 1.7
Of which state gov.	6	6	0.0
Loanee members(Lakh)	36.41	35.01	(-) 3.8
Of which% of 1)Marginal farmers(Upto 1 ha)	28.3	28.3	NA
2)Small farmers(1 to 2 ha)	24.3	24.8	NA
Loans disbursed	8,547	8,567	0.2
Loans outstanding	10,710	10,753	0.4
Loans recovered	7,730	7,300	(-) 5.6
Loans overdue	4,094	4226	3.2
Societies in Loss	11,435	11,279	(-) 1.4

Source: Office of commissioner for the co-operation and registrar co-operative societies

Table III shows that, As on 31st March 2014, PACS were in loss about 53.2%, but compare to last year number of PACS had been decreased by 1.4% and no. of loanee members also decreased by 3.8% in change of percentage there are some fluctuations are seen like about number of societies, number of funds, share capital, loans recovery percentage are changed in negative manner, on the contrast about loans disbursed, loans overdue, and working capital there are percentage changed in positive manner.

D) Performance of Co-operative cotton-ginning and pressing societies: Agro-processing co-operative plays an important role in the development of rural economy. Ensuring reasonable returns to the farmers and also in development of rural industry, thereby generating employment; The state provided financial assistance to societies for setting up agro-processing units, co-operative cotton-ginning and pressing, spinning mills, handloom and power loom which are the major constituents of agro-processing co-operatives.

Table IV
Performance of Co-operative cotton-ginning and pressing societies
Rs.(Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent Change
	2013	2014	
Societies(no)	142	142	0.0
Of which,in production	105	110	4.8
Members (00)	2020	2,020	0.0
Share capital	8	8	0.0
Of which,state gov.	2	2	0.0
Working capital	55	68	23.6

Raw cotton ginned(MT)	127	133	4.7
Societies in loss(no.)	85	85	0.0
Amount of loss	1	1	0.0

Source: Office of commissioner for the co-operation and registrar co-operative societies

Table IV shows that the performance of co-operative cotton-ginning and pressing societies in the Maharashtra as on 31st March, 2014; 142 societies were functioning in cotton ginning and pressing societies. About the changes in percentages about numbers of societies, numbers of members, and share capital has been seen as 0 % and in working capital and about raw cotton ginned, there are positive percentage has been changed.

Performance of Co-operative spinning Mills: In agro-processing Performance of co-operative spinning mills also plays an important role. This societies also generating employment, the state provides financial assistance to societies for setting up agro-processing unit.

Table: V
Performance of Co-operative spinning Mills

Particulars	Rs.(Crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent
	2013	2014	Change
No.of mills	148	149	0.7
Of which,in production	63	65	3.2
Members('00)	5,398	5,398	0.0
Share capital	1,839	1,940	5.4
Of which state gov.	1,515	1,616	6.7
No.of spindles(lakh)	14.18	14.60	3.0
Value of yarn produced	2,571	2,624	2.1
Mills in loss(no.)	58	56	(-) 3.4
Amount of loss	875	773	(-) 11.6

Source: Office of commissioner for the co-operation and registrar co-operative societies

Table V shows that the performance of Co-operative spinning mills in the Maharashtra as on 31st March, 2014. There we can see share of capital was 83.3% and 37.6% societies were in the loss. But fluctuations are seen in change of percent for performance of co-operative spinning mills.

FINIDING:

- 1)* India is union of states Co-operation is the state ;i.e. falling within the scope of state co-operative societies Act 1961, regulating the working of the Co-operative movement in Maharashtra Co-operative society's render various services to the agriculture and non-agriculture sector in Maharashtra state. Co-operative societies creates an encouraging environment, spirit of competition and support economic activities in rural areas; which promote participation of rural people in sustaining development in rural areas.
- 2)@ Co-operative in state of Maharashtra have made a tremendous development during the last four and half decade. Several types of Co-operative societies stated in Maharashtra with mission to provide overall services to their members and after all to serve for the nation.
- 3)# Co-operative have spread over all in each and every type of services which are necessary for a common man especially contributed a lot in the uplift of the rural people. Yet it is observed that there are some weakness and some obstacles in Co-operative movement.

CONCLUSION:

The Maharashtra state is the pioneer and rank first in the growth of Co-operative movement in India. The Co-operative credit societies and Co-operative banks in Maharashtra are playing key role in the growth of agriculture expansion of rural development and social and cultural activities. The basic nature of the Co-operative societies is to encourage the value of self help; democracy, equality and solidarity. Co-operative movement in Maharashtra is based on the remarkable developments in Co-operative societies and Co-operative banks, various Institutions in the above fields are playing vital role in the process of economical, political and social development of Maharashtra.

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- 2) Dr.Kishor Mohair: Role of Co-operative societies in Agriculture, product marketing in Maharashtra.
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