



A STUDY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND POLITICAL ROLE IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT:

Maharashtra's contribution to the country in the field of co-operation is significant. The sector has worked to free the farmers from the system of exploitation of moneylenders. Cooperation is a good way to move towards prosperity. So it is still alive today. The co-operative movement in India has been lauded all over the world. Maharashtra has worked to give strength and momentum to this movement.

KEY WORDS: Maharashtra's contribution, Co-operative Movement in India.



INTRODUCTION

The movement started in the pre-independence period and got the patronage of Pandit Nehru and Yashwantrao Chavan. This system, which was initially limited to agricultural credit as an alternative to the exploitative system of capitalism, continued to expand as a movement. Later, it spread rapidly in areas like agro-processing, marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, etc. Non-agricultural primary credit societies also increased. This made possible social and economic transformation in Maharashtra. The co-operative movement in Maharashtra is a symbol of people's initiative. Attempts have been made to bring economic and social work together by uniting them and raising capital. This has helped in increasing production and creating employment. The movement has led to significant progress in agriculture, milk, fisheries, agro-processing, storage, sales, marketing, credit, banking and housing. The share capital and working capital of all the co-operative societies in the state together is around Rs 2.57 lakh crore. At present, maintaining the level of 1.28 lakh deposits, the confidence of the people of Maharashtra in these co-operative societies is being shown. In what areas are there no good experiences today? Against this backdrop, however, the confidence of the common man in this movement is remarkable.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICS:

The decline of the bank since the 1980s and 1990s has continued to this day. Although the bank seems to be making up for the loss due to conscious efforts in the last few years, the bank's profit is still not in sight for many years. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. It is no secret that not only the district co-operative banks but also the sugar mills, which are well-known as co-operative societies, have a monopoly on certain spinning mills. Jalgaon District Bank is no exception. That is why every ambitious political leader strives to maintain his dominance over the bank. From

then on, this 'stone' bank has witnessed incidents of even a trip to Singapore for a single vote, a tractor visit. The last time in May 2015, the then Revenue Minister and District Guardian Minister Eknath Khadse joined the all-party panel and managed to take over the bank for the first time in history. Kanya Rohini Khadse was entrusted with the leadership of the bank. Now, due to Kovid, the election, which had been delayed for a year and a half, has come to an end and a district bank has come under discussion again. The last time in May 2015, the then Revenue Minister and District Guardian Minister Eknath Khadse joined the all-party panel and managed to take over the bank for the first time in history. Kanya Rohini Khadse was entrusted with the leadership of the bank. Now, due to Kovid, the election, which had been delayed for a year and a half, has come to an end and a district bank has come under discussion again. The BJP has attacked the NCP, accusing it of neglecting the formation of a panel in the entire election process, using state government machinery to disqualify candidates, and the NCP has retaliated. Therefore, this election is currently raging amid allegations of political infighting. Therefore, it is a shame for 'co-operation' to come up with such a picture while saying 'there is no politics in co-operation. Of course, no matter who dominates, this 'stone' bank is expected to work solely and exclusively for the benefit of the farmers and for the progress of the bank. Politics is a never ending process, whatever it may be.

REVIEW OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT:

Researchers have used various tools like reference books, serial books, newspapers, internet, government documents, etc.

Anand Raut (Expert in the field of Co-operation), The intrusion of politics into co-operation led to a variety of abuses. Banks came to Dabghais. To strengthen and enrich the co-operative sector, the government decided to appoint expert councils. Only members of Seva Sahakari Society have the right to vote in District Bank elections.

Arvind Poreddiwar (Former Director, DCC Bank, Gadchiroli), Many industries can be strengthened through co-operatives. However, this area has come under scrutiny. Financial assistance should be provided in case of closure of co-operative banks. Former Chief Minister Vilasrao Deshmukh has provided Rs 100 crore to the bankrupt banks through the corporation.

Ravindra Durugkar, President, Gandhibagh Society, Many industries can be strengthened through co-operatives. However, this area has come under scrutiny. Financial assistance should be provided in case of closure of co-operative banks. Former Chief Minister Vilasrao Deshmukh has provided Rs 100 crore to the bankrupt banks through the corporation. However, nothing happened after that.

Deepak Kulkarni (Textile Expert), The spirit of cooperation is 'Let's help each other, let's support each other'. The policy of the government should be like this breath sentence. Co-operative societies, spinning mills and other co-operative societies should get easy financial and technical assistance. They need to be driven by grants.

Hemant Sonare, Secretary, Textile Association of India, The co-operative sector is in turmoil. Spinning mills, sugar factories are closing down. There is also dynasticism in the co-operative sector and it needs to be curbed. Only a handful of people benefited. The last beneficiary did not get the benefit.

Kishor Bawne, Director, Dharampeth Mahila Sahakari Bank, Co-operative societies, credit societies should tighten the policy for debt recovery. Fast track courts should be set up to expedite debt recovery cases. Debt recovery will help increase the financial turnover of these institutions. Co-operatives should be relieved of the burden of the Reserve Bank.

Pramod Manmode, Chairman, Nirmal Ujjwal Sahakari Bank, Government intervention in the co-operative sector should be reduced. Co-operative societies, credit unions should formulate a favorable policy by abolishing the oppressive conditions imposed by the government. Co-operative banks should be given autonomy.

Sharyu Taywade, Former Director, District Central Co-operative Bank, Self help groups are important for the empowerment of women in rural areas. The members of this group need proper training. Loans are provided to groups. However, there is a need for guidance on how to use it.

Ahmedbhai Karimbhai, Chairman, Nagpur Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Agricultural Produce Market Committees are the main centers for ensuring fair prices for agricultural commodities. Therefore, there should be facilities so that the farmers who come here are not deceived.

Suresh Deshmukh says that milk teams are closed in Vidarbha, Marathwada. For their revival, reputed milk companies should be allowed to do business here. If it is given, farmers and dairy farmers will get a good financial source. Also all the dairy teams need to come together and create a good brand.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of the research is the development and political role of cooperation in Maharashtra and some specific objectives are given below.

1. To Study the political roles of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra.
2. To Study the effect of politics on the co-operative movement in Maharashtra and the progress of co-operatives.
3. To Study the political views of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra.
4. To Guide for the development of cooperation.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

In Maharashtra, the co-operative movement has a very important place from a political point of view. Because cooperation has created many leaders. The co-operative movement is important not only socially but also politically and economically. Cooperation has taken an important shape in the rural life of the country. Therefore, the role of co-operation is very important in the politics of the country, in sociology and in economic matters. Many activities have been implemented in rural areas through co-operation. Co-operation has provided employment to many people in rural areas. The co-operative sector has made a significant contribution to increase productivity. Many people working in the political arena are benefiting from the direct and indirect benefits of co-operation and it is happening now. The researcher feels that there is no politics in Maharashtra without cooperation. Many people from many areas have been able to build their leadership on the basis of cooperation. We see that all regions of Maharashtra have developed in all ways due to your cooperation. Social development is achieved through co-operation and individual development. In a real sense, cooperation in Maharashtra has made a significant contribution to the political role.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

In the present situation, the scope of co-operative movement and political role is increasing in Maharashtra on a very large scale. Co-operation has also played an important role in the planning system in Maharashtra. Co-operation has also created the background for the co-operative structure expected of Mahatma Gandhi. By implementing the principles of co-operation in various fields, human beings have completed their life path in one hundred years of co-operation. The scope of co-operation has increased in many areas such as agriculture, co-operation, education, sociology and politics. The co-operative is characterized by the organization of many individuals and the co-operative is governed in a democratic manner and hence co-operation is a tool for transformation in the political sphere.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

For this research, the researcher has studied the co-operative movement and political roles in Maharashtra.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The researcher has used secondary tools for this research including published literature and published literature, books, magazines, newspapers, internet as well as articles of research institutes

etc. The researcher has formulated the dissertation based on the collected information. For this research, the researcher has studied the analytical method and reviewed the co-operative movement and political role in Maharashtra.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Politicians began to look after their own interests rather than the interests of all and gradually the co-operation began to decline. Today, co-operation has been swallowed up by the attitude of 'co-operation from politics and co-operation from politics. Due to politicization of co-operative sector, co-operation has declined and the pace of development has slowed down, said Union Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh on the anniversary of Vaikuntha Mehta National Co-operative Training Institute. Co-operation was introduced in the country even before independence. But the real boom of co-operation took place in the two-three decades after independence.

Co-operation is rooted in the culture of the country. Farmers of the country came together 100 years ago and fought for co-operative principle. The British had to enact the Co-operation Act in 1904. The country got great personalities in the form of Vaikunthabhai Mehta and Yashwantrao Chavan to strengthen cooperation. The co-operation achieved through the sacrifices of such individuals has played a major role in the development of rural areas of the country. However, co-operation has been on the rise for the last two-three decades. I wonder if this banyan tree is falling from this. Cooperatives have not changed themselves in the face of modernization and globalization. Good management, professionalism and financial discipline are the factors that contribute to the progress of the organization. In addition, political interference in co-operative societies has increased over the last few years. Politicians began to look after their own interests rather than the interests of all and gradually the co-operation began to decline. Today, co-operation has been swallowed up by the attitude of co-operation from politics and co-operation from politics. Since the politicians who came forward through co-operation remained in power for most of the time, such rulers deliberately ignored the backwardness of co-operation. As the present central and state governments do not own most of the co-operatives, they are pursuing a policy of dismantling them. The economy of rural India is dependent on co-operation. Cooperation is a means of employment for millions. Co-operation in the country is a must for eradicating poverty in rural areas and for development from a social point of view. Many thinkers have consistently argued that the co-operative sector should be freed from government interference and politicians. But no one says who will do it and how. From now on, everyone should take care that the leadership of co-operative societies will remain in the hands of heroic, selfless people. The co-operative movement will not be used for politics, so the Central and State Governments should make necessary changes in the policies. The government should provide financial assistance for modernization of co-operative societies and manpower development. The government should undertake a comprehensive movement for manpower training of co-operative societies. Co-operatives should also maintain professionalism and financial discipline in them. Looking at the co-operative movement around the world, the countries that gave impetus to co-operation prospered economically and socially, while the economies of those who destroyed co-operatives collapsed. Are we going to learn anything from this?

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN:

In today's world of consumerism and bigotry, it is rare to find a ruler who has a deep human face, a human face and a mind in the market for power. These qualities were in the multi-faceted personality of Yashwantrao Chavan, the sculptor of modern Maharashtra. Maharashtra has always been the leading state in this country. The contribution made by the great men of the state to the occasion is due. The tradition of dominating our territory has always survived in this state. But at the same time, Yashwantrao Chavan is the only person who has made his mark in sociology, politics, literature, arts, co-operation, agro-industrial development, reading culture, social awareness, and administration. Mahatma Gandhi used to say, 'Maharashtra is a mine of workers'. If this opinion is true, then Chavan Sahab has to be called the Kohinoor diamond in this mine. He became the sculptor of Maharashtra in the

true sense. The state of Maharashtra was established and the difficult responsibility of guiding and shaping this state fell on Chavan Saheb. They carried it out successfully. Had the directional policies in any of these areas been neglected or erroneous, it would have had far-reaching repercussions for many generations to come.

Roy's ideological meeting was confirmed by the different cultures of humanism, Tilak's nationalism, Nehru's Gandhianism and socialism, Maharshi Shinde's pluralism. He had a lot of rural wisdom. It was on this moral foundation that he engaged in politics all his life. But in doing so, they have never gone to the extremes of any ideology. Despite the extreme criticism, he never lost this ideological flexibility. When he became the Chief Minister, he took up the task of uniting all the communities in Maharashtra with priority. The non-Brahmin movement before that and the Ambedkarite movement after that included all the elements that were separated from each other in social contribution. On the one hand, he gave active relief to the Brahmin community, which had been alienated from the post-Gandhi era, and on the other hand, he tried to bring Ambedkar's followers out of the deprived life. He actively encouraged the establishment of numerous schools and colleges in rural Maharashtra. Lokmanya Tilak, Agarkar, Maharshi Karve, Mahatma Phule, Dr. This highway of literacy education adopted by Babasaheb Ambedkar, Shahu Maharaj, Maharshi Shinde, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil reached the masses due to the vision of Chavan Saheb. Saheb always used to say, 'I can afford an army of educated unemployed rather than an army of uneducated unemployed. Because they will understand the problems of the country and help to solve them. 'He had dreamed of a civilized, prosperous Maharashtra without caste discrimination. His thoughts and actions were how we can survive the passage of time.

CONCLUSION:

The 97th Amendment was amended to give a new direction to the co-operative movement. The main objective of the amendment was to give autonomy to the co-operatives, democratic control and inclusion of business ethics. Corrected the incident by including those issues. However, the then rulers did not take this incident seriously. Politics was involved at every stage in the implementation of the rules of the constitution. This lost the core of the repair. To analyze this law in a systematic way, every page has to be amended. The 97th Amendment made training compulsory for all members.

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