
CHAPTER SEVEN

: CONCLUSION :

CHAPTER VIICONCLUSION

Kisan Veer born in a poor family at Wai, was brought-up at Kavathe, a place surrounded by hilly areas, where agriculture was not a highly productive occupation. Kisan Veer was a typical product of circumstances. He was always surrounded by the people suffering under poverty, ignorance and superstition. Kisan Veer was quite intellectual even ^{as} a boy. Right since his student days, he took keen interest in various activities of Wai taluka. Wai in those days, as referred elsewhere was very close to Poona culture, and hence it was a centre of Vedic culture and education. Besides he himself belonging to Shimpi (Tailor) caste was quite close to the backwardness in the villages. It was such mental processes in the formative period gives birth to revolutionary minds. The various experiences which he experienced in early years give a clue to the various ideological leanings of Kisan Veer in later years.

When Kisan Veer was young at school, he could find himself close with the inequalities between classes and masses. It was during this period, the rigidity in the Hindu caste system reached a stage when it led to acute jealousies

between Brahmin and other castes. The advent of British Rule changed the entire social picture. The Satya Shodhak movement founded by Jyotiba Phule had spread over in entire Maharashtra and especially in rural areas. Kisan Veer was also influenced by this because of which he participated in the ' parallel government ' of Nana Patil. Thus, young Kisan Veer was acquainted with the ideological developments and also learnt its logical subtleties from a very close angle. He possessed a unique ability to analyse pro's and con's, its merits and demerits and could come to his own conclusions.

Kisan Veer in his early days of political career had been influenced by various forces and ideological orientations. Kisan Veer was a nationalist by mind and he actively participated in the Indian National Congress under the able leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Kisan Veer felt the need of freedom for the country, for the sake of social and economic justice to the down trodden masses of India. Kisan Veer was very active in underground movement; organising resistance to Government and training the new recruits in the method of sabotage. This movement is referred as ' Prati Sarkar '; or a ' parallel government ' working underground and its method were like those of the Chinese communist, in their guerilla warfare. Kisan Veer always believed in violent methods.

Kisan Veer because of all these experiences could come in contact with the masses. He was a rare combination of things, humanity, violent, nationalists and above all a leader of the masses. Kisan Veer contested elections, but the defeats at election rather made him a serious co-operative leader. He could realise that elections paid very less for growth of rural leadership. With this in his mind, he rather took-up to co-operative movement in which he involved the masses; and would influence the political development of rural Maharashtra.

In the study of political leadership, the study on Kisan Veer can be considered as a case by in itself. Political linkages is a very virgin field for research in political science. Kisan Veer as a rural leader was served a great purpose, in maintaining political links with both the State and National leadership. Study in political leadership would be incomplete without understanding political linkages.

Kisan Veer as a co-operative leader was holding many other offices i.e. District Central Bank; Co-operative Bank etc., The District Central Co-operative Bank plays a crucial role in the co-operative credit structure. It functions as an agency linking the primary credit societies with the State Co-operative Bank. The Central Co-operative Bank mobilises resources by accepting various kinds of deposits and by borrowing from the Apex Bank, by dominating important

offices in the Co-operative Bank and Credit societies, rural leaders control and maintain political power. The 'Satara District Central Co-operative Bank' flourished under the able leadership of Kisan Veer. Kisan Veer mobilised the farmers and registered the bank in 1949, Shri Y.B.Chavan, who was a strong District Leader saw that Kisan Veer was well placed in the Co-operative movement.

With this, Kisan Veer could establish himself as a very powerful leader supporting Shri Y.B.Chavan's leadership both at the State and National level politics. By 1967-68, there were twenty-three branches of the bank functioning throughout the district covering all the talukas of the district. Since Kisan Veer became the President; of the ' District Central Co-operative Bank ' in 1967, he decided to establish a sugar factory known as " Satara Sakari Sakhar Karkhana", and " Balasaheb Desai Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana ". Kisan Veer was also nominated on State Co-operative Bank as a Director. Kisan Veer exploited these opportunities for the development of Wai taluka in specific and Satara district in general.

The impact of politics upon co-operative movement seems heavier and more direct in Satara District, in which the leadership of Co-operative is heavily sprinkled with

active politicians. To a very large extent Kisan Veer had been the centre of linkages. The political importance of the Co-operative has attained such an importance that its impact is actually felt in State politics. During elections either to State Assembly or Lok Sabha, the sugar co-operative show profound influence while allowing the party tickets to their stalwarts. Political parties consider a leader's control over the co-operative in his respective area as an important merit for his candidature in the Assembly election. Today a number of political leaders in Maharashtra are having hold directly or indirectly on co-operative like sugar factories, co-operative Bank and marketing societies. This hold is an important aspect of political leadership in rural Maharashtra. The Co-operative sector has brought prosperity to the rural people. The Co-operative movement has encouraged them to enter into other economic and agro-industrial activities like Dairies, Poultryes and processing on their agricultural produce. Prof.V.M.Sirsikar, has aptly concluded that the major benefits of the co-operative movement and other resources of economic and agricultural development have contributed to improve the position of ' Rural Elites '. Kisan Veer thus was an important co-operative leader in Satara District. He though formed an important political link, he was also much promng to the need of rural leadership.

He did contribute to the rise of rural leadership. Perhaps the defeat which he faced at the elections which he contested made him also to realise the weak hold of Congress in Satara District. With this in his mind, he could find the immense influence of the Co-operative sector. He did not contest elections, but saw that Satara District became a stronghold of the Congress because of which Shri Y.B.Chavan and his group constantly got elected. Even to this day the hold established by Kisan Veer continues.

The study of Kisan Veer, in this district points that various co-operative institutions from Satara District, remained under his control. The socio-economic characteristics of the Satara District show that leaders at the higher level mostly belonged to the dominant Maratha caste with higher economic status, and were the stalwarts of the Congress party. Kisan Veer was not a land lord nor having a caste status and educational qualifications, and though he enjoyed the power in higher co-operative organisation in the district. It shows that he was the leader of the masses. He was not only a co-operative leader, but he made the ground through which the various leaders of district level emerged. Shri Prataprao Bhosale, Shri Laxmanrao Patil and Shri Vilasrao Patil are the leaders today in district and State politics.

Kisan Veer thus earned a reputation not only as an astute politician but also as an able and efficient administrator. In his own way he had tried to contribute also for educational development. He established schools mostly in rural areas, and a college at Wai. His achievement as a Co-operative leader, rural leader are really worthwhile. In difficult ventures, Kisan Veer was looked upon as a mentor. He was clear in his mind and action. It is because of this approach, he could do much service to rural masses. Kisan Veer it seems had been destined to take up responsibilities in the face of over whelming odds. He always stood erect and possessed the required qualities. It need not be said, but the effect was felt in Satara District elections recently held to the Lok Sabha elections on 3-1-1980. Such was the role played by Kisan Veer.