
CHAPTER - IV

Factory Elections, Power games &
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FACTORY ELECTIONS, POWER GAMES AND
TACTICS OF LEADERSHIP

In this chapter there is a description of the elections of Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Rethare Bk. The working of co-operative factories follows democratic principles. Every member of the co-operative society democratically gets certain political rights, it include the right of elections. The opposition parties and every group has the aim to get win the power. In this chapter there is an illustration of struggle for power in Krishna Factory. Similarly there is also an illustration of the rise of the opposition groups and the efforts that were made by the ruling party to be always in power. The power in Krishna Factory has been in the same hands since the establishment of the factory. This chapter also shows the different tactics used by the ruling group to keep the power in hands.

Every member of co-operative sugar factory gets an equal opportunity to take part into the works of the factory. The groups are formed in order to make the institution work according to their own motives. These groups take part into the elections. They try to get the power by democratic way.

The director board has the power to look after the working of the co-operative sugar factory and to plan it and to implement it. The director board has the dealing of millions of rupees every year. The director board is power structure in co-operative sugar factory. The director board is elected after every five years. The member in a board of directors represents all share holders in his region. The directors are elected from all productive and non-productive member. The director who gets the majority is elected as a chairman. Similarly the vice-chairman is elected. The director board creates an opportunity to progress the social work. It also helps to develop leadership. So the director board in co-operative sugar factories is very important. The elections of factory held for the electing directors.

The co-operative institutions work on democratic principles. So there is an important place of election in such institutions. There are groupism in the co-operative sugar factories election. There are different panels. Each panel is named after its leader e.g. Jayavantrao Bhosale Panel and Abasaheb Mohite Panel.

The elections in Krishna Factory are more remarkable than the elections in other factories.

The Chief promotor of the Krishna Factory is Shri: Yashwantrao Mohite. He won 1952 Assembly election as a leader of SKP. He succeeded in the election then he thought to start a sugar factory. He collected the capital with great efforts. Then according to 1952 co-operative laws of the factory, was registered on 26th July 1955.

THE FIRST STAGE OF CONFLICT

The promotor board was appointed by Government. After registration of the factory it became a sort of power structure and there was the beginning of the struggle for power. There were some congress party members and SKP party member in the promotor board nominated by the Government. So there was a competition between the two party members. Both party members struggled to get the power in the factory.

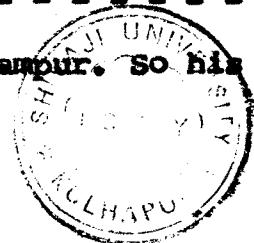
SKPCONGRESS PARTY

1) Mohite Y.J. Rethare Bk. Maratha	1) Jagtap D.S. Vadagaon Haveli Maratha
2) Mohite D.P. Rethare Bk. Maratha	2) Mohite Y.J. (Tatya) Rethare Bk. Maratha
3) Bhosale J.K. Rethare Bk. Maratha	3) Thorat S.M. Karve Maratha
4) Sawant N.L. Narshingpur Maratha	4) Patil R.B. Karve Maratha
5) Patil D.P. Tambave Maratha	5) Kalyani N.A. Karad Brahaman
6) Pawar R.N. Tadasar (uncertain) Maratha	

The registration of the factory was made in 1955 but actually it started in the year 1961. After the registration the struggle was started for the post of the chairman. There was a meeting held in The Inspection Bungalow at Karad to discuss over the problem. The factory is for the development and there should not be struggle in it. Hon. Y.J. Mohite (Tatya) (Congress) suggested that Shri. Yashwantrao Mohite should be the chairman and Dadasaheb Jagtap should be the vice-chairman. The suggestion was accepted and the struggle was settled by the promotor board.

It resulted in temporary integrity about the construction of the factory. However the congress leaders always tried to keep the factory in their own hands. So there were two groups formed among promotor board. The Congress leaders started to oppose Yashwantrao Mohite on the issues of fixing the location of the factory and purchasing the land for it. The two groups came to struggle many times on these issues. Shri:Yashwantrao Chavan also had his hand in opposition.² The opposition was done by delaying financial aid and by creating other such difficulties. Meanwhile the congress party conference was held at Avadhi in 1955. The raw product of the farms should be converted into refined product and to celebrate the Farmer's Day (Shetakari Din) were the two subjects about which the decision was taken in the party conference. Automatically the aims of SKP were to be achieved. So Shri.Mohite suggested that SKP should be merged into the congress party.³ But it was not accepted. Anandrao Chavan and Yashwantrao Mohite left the SKP and founded Kisan (SataKari) Kangar Party. Later in 1957 legislative Assembly election Shri.Yashwantrao Mohite were elected by his individual influence.⁴ Later Yashwantrao Chavan tried to bring Yashwantrao Mohite into congress. Kalyani served as a mediator.⁵ Mohite entered the congress party on 4th April 1960. After it, within a year the 1st crushing season of the factory started. Shri Yashwantrao Mohite became the deputy home minister of Maharashtra State and his brother Jayavantrao Bhosale, became the chairman of the factory. Thus the heritage of the chairmanship came to Jayawantra

 * Jayawantrao was adopted by Bhosale family in Islampur. So his name Jayavantrao Bhosale.



Bhosale and there was the end of party struggle.

ELECTION OF JUNE 1961

The director board of Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana was elected by democratic way by the share holders in 1961. The elections were organised by election committee. All directors were not elected at once. One half of the total directors were to retire after every one or two year. So there was no election tempo. The election committee followed this method for the first time in June 1961.

In this election opposition was not of party every one thought that he was a land lord and evenso why he had not the place in director board. The people who were in the group of Dadasaheb Jagtap thought so. This group mainly aimed at demoralize Yashawantrao Mohite. and Jayawantrao Bhosale. The people of the group opposed Yashawantrao Mohite and Jayawantrao Bhosale only to get political power and dignity. The brother of late Dadasaheb, Shri. Dinkarrao Jagtap also was one of the people that belonged to this opposition group. The opposite party leaders opposed Yashawantrao Mohite only for political prestige and for taking the power into hands. There was no political party struggle in it.

ELECTION OF SEPTEMBER 1965

The election of director board has great importance in the history of the Krishna Factory. In the year 1965 election there was panel to panel contest. The group from Karad Taluka and Walva Taluka joined hands for many reasons and stood in opposition with the ruling party. The group from Karad Taluka under the leadership of Appasaheb Jagtap and Bhagawanrrao Jadhav was conventionally opposing the ruling party. Both the leaders

always tried to win the power and to oppose continuously. The Mohite family in politics.⁸ They were supported by Advocate Balasaheb Sherekar (Shere), Balasaheb Patil (Rethare Harnaksh) & Bagawanrao Patil (Kapil). They had taken the stand to oppose the dictatorship and lineage.⁹ Walwa Taluka was in opposition with the ruling party. Dnyanu Pandurang Patil (Islampur) was its leader. Rajaram Babu Patil the pioneer of Walwa Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana and Ex.M.P. Shri.S.D.Patil were supported to same Islampur group.¹⁰ Their aim was to oppose the ruling power in factory politics. This group wanted to established a sugar factory in Walwa Taluka. But its jurisdiction fell in the area of Krishna Factory. The Krishna factory had to give some area of its own jurisdiction to Walwa factory. But the director board of Krishna Factory was against of it. So the group in Walwa Taluka was against power of Mohite and Bhosale. Babasaheb Patil (Kameri), V.M.Patil (Tambawe), Patil (Kasegaon), were in this group.¹¹ This opposition of course, was only to get the permission for the Walwa factory in jurisdiction of Krishna factory Walwa Sugar factory established in 1969. Thus the two groups having different aims came together and opposed the ruling power of Mohite in the election of 1965.

ELECTION OF 1973

The election of 1973 was much famous in the history of Krishna factory. In this election the chief contest was between two promoters. Mr. Abasaheb Mohite was one of the pioneer of Krishna factory. He had a lion's share in the construction of the factory. He was a great land owner at Rethare Bk. He was an uncle of Yashawantrao Mohite and J.K.Bhosale. He was in the promotor board from 1935 to 1960. He was vice-chairman from 1961 to 1969 and a director from 1969 to 1973. When he was a vice-chairman he did not like the ways of J.K.Bhosale. So

he opposed but at the wrong place. J.K.Bhosale the chairman however, did not like any one who opposed him. So he removed Abasaheb Mohite from the post of vice-chairman and he was made only a director. There was also a reason for the struggle that when the chairman was from Karad Taluka the vice-chairman was to be from Walwa Taluka.¹² It is said that many people persuaded Abasaheb Mohite to oppose the chairman otherwise he was very good natured and straight forward man. It is also said that Abasaheb was very obedient to his brother Capt. Mohite and so he opposed the chairman.¹³ Captain Mohite forced Abasaheb to oppose the chairman of Krishna Factory and hence there was a struggle.¹⁴ Of course at that time Vilasrao Undalkar and Late Rajaram Bapu Patil had promised Abasaheb to support him but in the risk of time they did not support him.¹⁵ Abasaheb Mohite was shown such reasons which he never liked. Abasaheb Mohite put forth his own panel in the election but his own application was proved to be illegal. But his nephew Suresh Ghorpade from Rethare Bk. had his dummy application. So he contested the election as a candidate. The whole panel was canvassing as a Abasaheb Mohite Panel. The opposition of Abasaheb Mohite was very powerful and unprecedented. The main reasons for this opposition were as follows:-

1) Importance to the Sugar-cane of non-share holders -

By this method the factory can not achieve the interests of its share holders. The share holders must send their sugar cane within time and get it juiced. But when the director board gives more importance to the cane of non-share holders it achieves the benefits of the directors and not of its share holders.

2) Khodavi Tod -

The Khodavi type of cane of the people in power is

being cut earlier than the Lagawadi type of cane of the farmers who are not in power. This is the complain of majority of the share holders from Walwa Taluka.

3) Delaying the Todani -

The canes of people in power is being cut earlier. But the cutting of canes of opposite leaders are purposely delayed.

4) Benni Plot -

Refined seeds are supplied only to those who are at the southern part of the river.

5) Misage of the sugar canescs -

The work of road repairing is done only about the concerning villages. The villages in Karad Taluka get the benefit of it. In this respect the personal interest enters into .

6) Planning of Irrigation -

Irrigation planning is given first preference in Karad Taluka but there are only 3 to 4 small schemes of irrigation in Walwa Taluka. It is improper.

7) Deceit -

Many times the directors promise many times but do not fulfil their promises. They thus deceive the people e.g. the irrigation scheme for village Kameri was promised but was not practised.

8) Bank loan -

Bank loans are given only to those who are in power but those who are not in power are not given enough loans and they do not get the loans in time.

9) Misuse of the share holder's money -

The share holders' money is misused by the Chairman in order to achieve domestic prestige e.g. Bhosale gave his wife's

name to J.J.English School. The president of Shikshan Prasarak Mandal. He also gave the name of his mother to one High-school. He donated the money of share holders to Krishna Charitable Hospital which is his own property.

10) The other societies in loss -

The other societies conducted by the factory such as Mayur Poltry farm, feed mill, Varah Palan etc. were in loss at that time.

11) Inconvenience of the share holders -

The sugar is supplied to the share holder with more rate than the rate of the other factories. The sugar is supplied at the factory only the shareholders sometimes have to stay at the factory. A 'Dharmashala' is built at the factory for the shareholders, and they can stay in it.

12) Laziness in the staff -

The workers are not interested in their own job. They are interested in other activities.¹⁶

It was because of the above reasons that Abasaheb Mohite panel was in opposition to the chairman Bhosale. Abasaheb personally was a good man but other people persuaded him to oppose and he stood in opposition.¹⁷ It was because of moral character of Abasaheb that the chairman himself was doubtful about his success in the election. Abasaheb's stand was right. However there were two groups of different opinions in his panel. There were some opponants who thought that the candidate inspite of from Walwa Taluka did not care for the development of his Taluka. They also thought that certain facilities like school, colleges, Krishna charitable and irrigation were mainly in Karad Taluka.



Candidate of the opposite group in 1973
election

<u>Karad Taluka</u>		<u>Walwa Taluka</u>	
1) B.N.Jadhav,	Karve Maratha	1) Bhimrao K.Patil,	Bahe Maratha
2) Kaka Mane,	Khubi Maratha	2) S. B. Patil,	Islampur Maratha
3) Suresh Ghorpade,	Rethare Bk.3 Maratha	3) B. L. Patil	Kameri Maratha
4) Salunkhe,	Rethare Dn. Maratha	4) Maruti Patil,	Nerle Maratha
5) Atmaram Jadhav,	Atke Maratha	5) G. D. Ghabak,	Ghabakwadi Maratha
6) Sambhaji Jagtap,	Kadoli Maratha	6) A. T. Shinde	Narsingpur Maratha
7) Yashwantrao	Parlekar, Parle Maratha		

(From the available data only)

There was a contest as nine against six between Karad Taluka and Walwa Taluka. At the time of counting the whole panel lagged behind by 150-200 votes lower.¹⁸ The opposition was more severe than before. In this opposition also there was no enough rationalism. Kaka Mane from Khubi opposed only because Abasaheb Mohite was opposing. Some opposed only to take the revenge on the senior leaders who had not helped them. Among these except B.K.Patil nobody was the head of the village, member of Taluka Panchayat & the member of Z.P. Many opposed from the sake of friendship and as relatives. So not a single candidate of this panel was elected in this election. As a result this opposition was increased. The chairman Shri.J.K.Bhosale decided that Abasaheb Mohite should not oppose or persuade any one to oppose.¹⁹ By his policy the opposite group turned to compromise. Before the 1978 election chairman Bhosale tried to compromise with Abasaheb Mohite group.

Worker's representative Shri:B.R.Patil had tried to compromise also M.D.Pawar and S.D.Patil (Kaka) Islampur had also tried to compromise. But they were not successful.²⁰ There was no compromise as there was no adjustment in the division of the directors. However, Abasaheb Mohite decided not to oppose the ruling group.

ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 1978

There was one opposite group. It formed a separate panel but did not try to oppose the ruling party Bhimrao Dhondi patil(Kale) was the Ex-director of Krishna factory (1973-78). It was the critical position for the chairman and his party in 1973 election, because the powerful opposition of Abasaheb Mohite had shattered all the hopes to win. The power for chairman Bhosale. After the election chairman Bhosale tried to establish friendly relations with Abasaheb Mohite. There are no progress through struggle. So he tried to compromise with Abasaheb Mohite in pre-election period of 1978. Meanwhile Shri:Bhimrao Dhondi Patil from Kale became the Sabhapati of Karad Panchayat Samiti and later he became the Sheti Sabhapati in Satara Z.P. He was selfishless and enthusiastic local leader. He also helped in the work of Chairman Bhosale. But in course of time there was difference of opinion between Bhosale and B.D.Patil. There were many reasons for this, ghosale was trying to become more and more a dictator. He thought his colleagues as his servants. He had wrong method of execution. He tried to uplift his own family through the medium of factory. He was very hateful by nature. He thought that all co-operative institutions should work according to his opinion. By these reasons when B.D.Patil was a director

there was a difference of opinion between B.D.Patil and the chairman Bhosale.²¹ As a result of this J.K.Bhosale the chairman supported the non-confidence proposal against B.D.Patil.²² From this started the struggle between B.D.Patil and chairman K.K.Thorat supported to B.D.Patil. K.K.Thorat was the chairman of Kharedi Vikri Sangh, Karad and the leader of the Congress Party. Vilasrao Undalkar (leader of Congress Party) supported K.K.Thorat. Before this election P.D.Patil (President of Karad Municipality) has indirectly opposed to chairman Bhosale. They did not compromise with the powerful group of Abasaheb Bhosale. They blamed Abasaheb and avoided him.²³ So Abasaheb did not co-operate with them. J.K.Bhosale persuaded Abasaheb with family concern. He tried to tempt him by an offer of a post. Thus Abasaheb's opposition came to an end. So in 1978 election Abasaheb did not oppose the chairman. The newly formed group was not able to form a complete panel. So they contested only in Gat 2 and 3 by three candidates in each group. There was no unity in the opposite party and Abasaheb Mohite was driven away from the opposite party quite skilfully by the chairman. The opposite party leaders opposed only for the sake of opposition. As a result of it the opposite leaders were defeated Jayavantrao's panel had elected all 12 seats from 1,4,5, & 6 groups. Unopposed and in groups 2 and 3 another six candidates of his panel were successful. Some of the opposite party leaders lost their deposits.²⁴ After this election the group of Abasaheb Mohite completely disappeared as an opposite group. After the election B.R.Patil was appointed as a representative of the workers and Maruti Dada Gaikwad (Patil) Shenoli was appointed as a S.C.representative, J.K.Bhosale became the Chairman.

The elections of 1984 was unopposed.

POLITICAL TACTIES OF LEADERSHIP

Shri J.K.Bhosale has been the chairman of Krishna Factory since 1960. There have been many elections of director board. Many elections were unopposed. There was no powerful opposition except the election of 1973. A powerful leadership is responsible for not emerging the opposition. There is a constructive work behind this. The leadership has done many constructive works. So also has tried to lessen the opposition whenever it was emerging.

Shri Y.J.Mohite is a great leader of congress party. He has worked as a minister of many departments from 1960 to 1979 in Maharashtra Cabinet. He has been the M.P. since 1979. He has solved the election crisis many times by his party influence. The chairman J.K.Bhosale did not allow to emerge the struggle by his party influence. Shri.Y.J.Mohite is the pioneer of the factory. It is because of him that many schemes are sanctioned by the Government. So even the opponents give respect to him. J.K.Bhosale always takes Y.J.Mohite's advice in solving many problems.

The intensity of the opposition is made less by giving directorship to many leaders. Vilasrao Undalkar is a popular leader in Karad Taluka. He opposes Y.J.Mohite from political prestige and party prestige points of view.²⁵ In order to stop his opposition his cousin brother Shri Babasaheb Patil from Atake was given a directorship. Similarly L.Y.Patil (Shirate) was adjusted as a director and the opposition from Shirate was stopped.²⁶ In this way by this technique of giving directorship the opposition is cancelled.

The Krishna Factory is located in rural area. There are many reasons before the villagers to oppose the ruling party. One of the reasons can be not giving the shares to the rural people. But in Krishna factory the distribution of shares is done to the rural people. As the village people get the shares they do not oppose the ruling party. The shares are given to the people at the time of election and hence they are satisfied. Thus the opposition is stopped by distribution of shares. 27

When there are many educated people in a poor family and if the young educated people are unemployed they naturally wish to get a job in the factory. If the job is not given the whole family can go in opposition. But in Krishna factory many graduates are employed. Many times they are promised to be employed. Thus by this offer of service the opposition is stopped.

Any co-operative institution is always trying to develop its own region. Every one thinks that the factory should plan certain schemes to develop his own region. If there is no planning the leaders in that region (area) are not satisfied. They go in opposition but many times such leaders are promised that certain schemes will be planned for their areas. At the time of elections in 1965 and 1973 the leaders in Walwa Taluka opposed only because they thought that their Taluka is neglected. But J.K.Bhosale promised them that he should have certain planning for Walwa Taluka. Thus the opposition from Walwa Taluka was ended. Similarly in 1979 parliament election Y.J.Mohite promised many things to his people. Though he is not able to fulfill all his

promises, he has not completely neglected. Thus the struggle has stopped.

Many times there are many co-operative institutions in one locality. They have their effects on each other at the time of election. Shri.P.D.Patil President tried to oppose but J.K.Bhosale helped him in the election of Sahyadri factory. He is made the chairman of that factory. Thus his opposition is stopped. In the beginning Rajaram Bapu Patil opposed the chairman but in 1973 both J.K.Bhosale and Rajaram Bapu Patil decided not to interfere in each other's activity. Thus there was a compromise.³⁰ Any opposition party needs a stable and power leader behind it.

The posts of chairman and vice-chairman are the chief posts in the director board. The factory has its jurisdiction in Walwa and Karad Taluka. Later on it was intended to Khanapur Taluka. Many objected that both these posts should not be in Karad Taluka only.³¹ So now chairman is from Karad Taluka and the vice-chairman is from Walwa Taluka. As this distribution is balanced one of the future opposition from the Walwa Taluka is stopped.

J.K.Bhosale takes the best advantage of the groupism in villagers. If there is a powerful group in a village the chairman tries to give a directorship to that group.³² For example Shri M.D.Pawar is very powerful in Islampur. So his son is appointed as a director. At the same time Shri Khambe is not appointed.

There are many other complimentary institutions in Krishna Factory, for example Mayur Kukkut Palan, Krishi Audyogik Sangh, Feed Mill and Krishna Sahakari Bank. Those

who are not offered the posts of director are given the posts of director in such institutions, for example the son of Nageshrao Patil from Kasegaon is made the director of Audyogik Sangh. Shri.Sarjerao Tukaram Patil from Kameri and Bapusaheb Khambe from Islampur are made the directors of Mayur Kukkut Palan. Ex-vice chairman Shri.Nana Savant's brother is made vice president of Audyogik Sangh.

The opposition of ex-vice chairman Shri.Abasaheb Mohite in 1973 election was the only powerful opposition since the beginning of the factory. But there was a compromise about family matters in to order to stop this opposition. The opposition ended because of the compromise but really it was not a compromise but a pretence.

Shri.J.K.Bhosale who has been the chairman since the beginning of the factory has great techniques of propoganda. He propogates very skilfully about the development and progress of different co-operative institutions. He uses the means of propoganda to inform the people what he did what he is doing and what he will do. He always assures the people not to form groups or to bring politics into the co-operative institution. Newspaper and picture are the two means which he has used for his propoganda. He started the weekly named 'Krishna Samachar' which existed only 4 years. He also showed to the people a film named 'Krishna Darshan'. He tries to show the people that they are progressing by such means of propoganda. The people think that they are progressing so they wish that Shri.J.K.Bhosale should be their leader.

In this way the opposition in Krishna Co-operative factory has been made less powerful. Really there has been

no powerful opponent group so far.

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5. Mohite Y.J. (Tatya)
6. Thorat Sampatrao Dhanaji, Bahe, Director of Krishna Factory
7. Jadhav Saradar Babruwahan, Kapil
8. Chairman Bhosale J.K.
9. Jadhav Bhagwan Chief opponent in 1965 election of Krishna Factory.
10. Savant N.L., Thorat Sampatrao, Mane Kakasaheb, Mohite Abasaheb, Patil Dnyanu Pandurang (a rich farmer from Islampur, an ex vice chairman of Walwa factory, a candidate of opposite party in 1965 election of Krishna factory.
11. Patil Dnyanu Pandurang (Islampur) and Patil Babasaheb Chandru (Kameri) (Ex-Sarpanch of Kameri Gram Panchayat, Walwa Taluka President of Congress (I)
12. Mohite Abasaheb and Mane Kakasaheb, Patil B.L.(Kameri), (a candidate of opposite party in 1973 election of Krishna factory).
13. Jadhav Babruwahan, Mane Kaka, Mohite Y.J.(Tatya)

14. Mohite Y.J. (Tatya)
15. Patil Bhimrao Manager, Karad Ajantha Transport,
Patil Bhimrao Keru Sarpanch Bahe Gram Panchayat
A candidate of opposite party in 1973 election and
organizer of the morcha of Dakshata Samiti to be
held in 1978.
Savant Nana, Thorat Sampatrao
16. Jagtap Ramchandrao Daji Kodoli, director from 1961
to 1965 and 1969(of Krishna Factory) to the present day.
Patil Shahaji Anna Tambve, director of Krishna factory
from 1961 to the present day.
Thorat L.B. Karve, director of Krishna factory 1965 to
the present day.
J.K.Bhosale chairman of Krishna factory from 1960 to
the present day.
17. Advocate Patil S.B. (Islampur) A candidate of the opposite
group in 1973 election.
18. Mohite Abasaheb, Patil S.B., Savant Nana.
N.B: The data of their secured votes in election of
1973 was not available even after hard efforts.
19. Bhosale J.K. Chairman
20. Patil B.R. Tambve, Leader of Trade Union of Krishna
factory.
Mane Kaka
21. Patil Bhimrao Dhondi(Kale) Ex President of Karad Panchayat
Samiti. And the leader of opponent group in 1978 election
of Krishna factory.
22. Patil Bhimrao Dhondi (Kale)

23. Advocate Patil S.B. (Islampur)
24. Krishna Samachar (Weekly) 18 Nov.1978
25. Patil L.B. (Karve) Director of Krishna Factory.
26. Patil Hanmant (Shirte)
Patil Ramchandra Abasaheb(Narsingpur) director of
Krishna factory from 1978 to the present day.
27. Patil B.D. (Kole)
28. Patil B.K. (Bahe)
29. All the opponents in 1973 election of Krishna factory
30. Patil Abasaheb Ramchandra (Narsingpur)
31. Savant Nana (Narasingpur)
32. Khambe Bapusaheb (Islampur) director of Krishna factory
from 1965 to 1973.

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