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CHAPTER - VII

CONCLUSION

The last and concluding chapter summarized the achievements of the Krishna Co-Operative Sugar Factory and dependent questions.

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PERFORMANCE OF KRISHNA SUGAR FACTORY

Co-operation has a lion's share in the social and economic development of India. Co-operative movement in Maharashtra plays an important part or role in the co-operative movement of India in general. It is chief means of rural economic systems in Maharashtra and Sugar Factories has to play main role in it. The Krishna Co-operative factory has brought about a glorious development of rural population of the area its operation.

The agriculture class is much profitted. Some decedes back the farmers were exploited by money lenders and merchants. Jaggery was the only product out of sugar cane and its had a natural colour, it fetched low rates. The farmers had to suffer a lot. They always remained in debts. But now the Krishna factory turns sugarcane into sugar and they began to get definate rates for this field crops. The exploitation from the money lender and merchants came to a stop and farmers grew.

The development of the factory area was due to the unity of Board Directors. Since 1961 to the present day the board of directors were undivided. There were directors of various factions but that had not came in the working and progress of the factory. They had hatched out their differences. An

addition to this, there is not a single member of the opposition group elected on the director body. Hence it was the only Krishna factory in the whole of Maharashtra that had achieved progress through its complete unity. Power politics did not so much affect on the working of the sugar factory. In 1973 it saw factions and each one of them was trying to capture power but their struggle did not end in establishing parties for power. On the contrary the factory had smooth and unopposed elections in the past. The opposition were for oppositions sake or political honour. They did not gave scope to party politics which was its speciality.

Shri. Y.J.Mohite was the originator of the factory and Shri. J.K.Bhosale is a skilled director, owing to them the factory saw better days. The creation of the factory has given rise to new leadership in politics the co-operative institutions have instilled courage among the rural people and have given opportunities to work in the social field. They have provided leadership to taluka and district levels. When the co-operative factory came, they were acceptance as one more spare for voluntary social work as noted earlier. Local leaders played a more important part in the early phase of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra. Krishna has produced local as well as national leadership.

Participation and mobilization of the factory members is very good on many important issues. The members of factory have been taking part in decision making process. The participation of the members is less in general body meeting. But whenever it is called in that year during the election period, most of the members take part in general body meeting. ~~The~~ rural people were disorganised till the establishment of the Krishna Factory, which has not improved their economic condition. They began to Co-operate & act in unions. The factory has taught them the benefits of Co-operative movement. The members & the people of that factory area mobilized on important problems related their interest & achieved their interest. The best examples of mobilizations is "Get cane Band Morcha & Krishna Canal water Problems, Peasants conference at Karad etc. A sense of awakening has been created in them.

Worker's trade union was started after the factory was established but the working class has contributed to the development of the factory. Trade union demanded their demands keeping in view the democratic principles. The Management has also given adequate importance to their demands considering those place in the scheme of whole development. It is found that in the history of Krishna Co-operative sugar factory. That there is no hint of strike of workers. Krishna Co-operative

sugar factory is best example for co-operation between political and administrative power holders. So Krishna did this notable development. This has contributed to the general progress social, economic and political.

Shri.B.R.Patil has until leader of workers union. He has not joined the congress fold. He was in the SKP till 1980. He did not spread partismship among the working class and viciate the amicable atmosphere. He is now the president of workers union of the Maharashtra Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Keeping himself identified with the rural atmosphere he has produced his own leadership.

Krishna sugar factory could produce eminent political personality like Y.J.Mohite and Jayawantrao Bhosale. As credit goes to Y.J.Mohite to develop sugar factory. It has also proved that Krishna sugar factory became the base of political ideological activism. Mr. Y.J.Mohite is leader at state & national level. Mr. Y.J.Mohite could became minister in year 1960 to 1979 and M.P. in year 1979 mainly due to support structure of the cedar at available at factory and the own communication means at disposal of the Y.J.Mohite. The experient of Krishna sugar factory in the co-operative sector strengthen the original ideological standing of Mr. Y.J.Mohite. After establishment Krishna factory very confidently advocated

the theory of democratic socialism. He spread of co-operative movement for its success. He could also mobilized peasants at large on peasant conference was held at Karad in the year 1979 J.K.Bhosale worth maintaing leader. He has proved very eminent person in administring the factory and implimenting development plans and schemes. He is the chairman from 1960 to till present except some complusory break due to legal provision to the Act. He could become member of Maharashtra legislature council.

Krishna efforts towards the welfare of its members are wellknown. It has organized peasant's conference to discuss ways & means to enhanc production of sugar cane per acre, give garuntee letters to bank for loans on crops, provided new species of crops and left no stone unturned to enhance the pecuniary gain of every member.

In the lift irrigation schemes the Krishna is on the van guard. It has made an outstanding advancement in this field. Maximum acres of land have been brought under the irrigation. Under five old schemes 3488 hextores of land and other under new schemes 11426 hectores of land are under water. Alongwith sugarcane crop also grew the other crops and milk trade.

The factory has tried to remove economic disparity existing between the rich and the poor. It has constructed houses for the houseless and given monetary help to small land holders. These effects of establishing party and raising the standard

of living of the people are undoubtedly praise worthy.

The factory has all along striven to achieve economic development through social progress. It has established Krishna charitable hospital to give competent medical aid to the poor in cheap cost. Krishna factory has established auxiliary support to the agriculture by establishing following institutions e.g. Agro-industrial federation (Krishi Audyogic Sangh). Poultry, feed mill, Modern agricultural equipment and spare parts have been provided by the Krishna Audyogic Sangh and Feed mill provided feed to the people at low rates.

Krishna Factory has given opportunity for jobs to the youth, leaving aside 200 to 250 workers, all others came from the vicinity of the factory. The factory spend Rs.1802886.78 on salaries and Rs. 939813-00 for salaries workers in poultry, Krishi Audyogic Sangh, Feed mill etc. This has improved the economical condition of the people who got jobs directly or indirectly.

The Krishna factory had undertaken national programmes many times. Houses to the houseless, contribution to QM fund etc. were some of them. Road contribution and road repairs are helped for the communication and transport. Earth quake, floods, national emergency and other calamities were properly attained to by adequate help. Considering national need action plant was created. It plays an important part in production of sugar



in the national scheme.

The percentage of small land holders in 55%, Krishna attempts number of developmental schemes like irrigation, education, hospital found to be mainly these small land holders. It has maximum benefited to the rural population. Ministry of Agriculture Government of India stated "while Co-operative have brought about prosperity in the rural areas. The joint stock factories which have existed much longer have done little for farmers"1. This statement could be appropriately proved by social economic development projects launched Krishna sugar factory.

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE KRISHNA SUGAR FACTORY

Co-operative institutions are born to help those who cannot satisfy their needs by using their resources. It has been proved beyond doubt with ample evidence that Krishna sugar factory has achieved tremendous success in all walks of life of the share holders in particular and people of that area in general. However it remains incomplete while looking into a number of problems, that have remained unsolved and the objectives of the co-operative movement too have not been achieved. In certain respects it has taken very wrong shape and has gone against the co-operative development and democratic spirit. I have summarised in brief some such problems and defects that stand in the way of proper functioning of the co-operative factory.

The management of the co-operative sugar factory is run on democratic principles. The poor sugarcane growers not participate in Management of factory. The management of the sugar factories is not congenial to poor producer. In 1967 55% of the share holder in the Krishna sugar factory were holding half an acre or one acre of land each. But they had no representation in the board of directors. The leadership of the co-operative sugar factory was in the hands of big magnets.

The managing board is still feudal in nature. It has been proved that sugar factory controlled by Mohite family

which is traditionally a family of feudal lords and now they are turned into capitalist farmers.

The management of factory displays monopoly right from the beginning to this day. The same members are enjoying power which has kept educated and young members away from the internal politics of the factory. The main leader did not allow educated youth to enter into the area of power structure of factory. The chief of sugar factory Shri. J.K. Bhosale has failed to do this.

There are many instances which show that the directors are elected or rather selected on the basis of heritage of late this practice in politics is coming into vogue. How can be judge that the son of a good activist in the co-operative field will have the same merits and capacity? Every member wishes it to stop them.

The factory focuses a serious objection that it is managed by the Kith and Kin of president who has collected around him his relatives, childhood friends or classmates and has given them posts in various institutions dependent upon the factory. This has been found in the Board of Krishna Factory. This has no doubt given homogeneity to factory but at the same time it has given directors having no self respect. They are parasites of central management.

The power in the Krishna factory at present is

concentrated in the head of single person: Krishna factory has created many institutions but these are managed by the members of Board of directors of Krishna factory. These institutions work under the contract of the central power. The presidents of these institutions were the members of directors Board. Mr. J.K.Bhosale is the president of Board of Directors. The Co-operative members aims of the or decertralization of power but Krishna factory does exactly the opposite. It has centralized power ~~very~~ enomoustly.

It is found going through the study of this factory that from the very beginning of the factory political power & Administrative power is in hands of Maratha. While Govt. made law the factory gave representation to the backward people. ~~The~~ Krishna Sugar Factory the power entirely in the hands of Maratha class people.

The daily routine of the Sugar factory lies in the hands of the Board of directors. Board of directors is the centre of the power. The member of the Board of directors are elected by the members of General body of the factory. Every member has equal opportunity to take part in election of the Co-operative factory. But in practice many defects lurk in. The elections of Co-operative institution are fought by the rich. The poor have no means or money canvass & hence they

keep themselves aloof from them. It has been found that poor share holder could never become member of director Board. Throughout its history. The factory is always is run by the rich few. This has happened mainly due to the size of electorate. The electorate is territorial it covers very large ~~area~~ sphere, of territory. One electorate consists of the periphery of radius of minimum ten miles. It is not possible for poor share holders to organize propaganda & election Machinery over such a big electorate. They cannot compete with rich Share holders in all respects. The question then is how to make a change in this system. A suggestion in this respect that this electorate divided into various 'Gats' One 'Gat' should form one electorate & the members of that 'Gat' should give their votes to the candidate from that 'Gat' Another suggestion is that big electorate should be divided on the basis of size of land holding e.g. say that fixed quota of representatives shall be given to those who have one half to two acres of land and two to five acres and above that. If this method are adopted the naturally the poor will get more share & the rich will get less. This will result in made participation by the poor.

The Board of directors looks to daily routine. Once a year all members come together in general meeting to discuss & know about the institution. But the General meeting is

attended only by a few members who have interest in Management. There are various Group in the members of General body. The group in power considers the opposition group as its enemy & give answers irresponsibly to their queries. Hence the members who are really in power. Power do not remain present at meeting. The management is , therefore in the hands of about 1/10 of the members & the co-operative movement doesnot remain truly democratic. Co-operative democracy appears to be a co-operative oligarchy.

One representative of workers has been given a place in the management. He is coopted member of directors Board on the Krishna Sugar factory. One shri B.R.Patil is the representative of workers.in the Board of Directors. Since the passing of the law. It is found that some close friend some of the important members of Directors Body was always nominated as representative of the workers. Trade union of movement was a sort of adjustment with management. And as such many demands of workers have not been fulfilled. This type of practice of cooptism is very undemocratic. In this respect a suggestion to be made is that representative of workers should be elected by workers themselves & not by management.

The factory had many elections & there were many

groups in them. These elections were not fought on party basis. It has no other importance. The opposite group never impressively fought elections. Walwa group gave a fight because there was imbalance development. The opposite group has not fought with political support. So there was no strong opposition in factory elections.

The Co-operative movement aims at removing economic inequality in the society. But the traditional inequality is getting sharper now- a-days. The poor sections were titled "Balutedars" & Balutedar people become factory workers, but their poverty has been as before. On the one hand rich peasants have become richer & poorer have become still poorer. The Sugarcane workers have to work for 18 hours a day but gets low rates of wages then stipulated by Govt. The factory has no generous view towards the workers. The difference between the rich & the poor is on the increase. The rich have established a sway over the factories. The Co-operative capitalism has been established.2.

The Krishna factory has opened many educational institutions such as Primary & Secondary Schools, Colleges of all types. But they are all situated in Taluka Karad. Taluka Walva is a part of the factory operation area & that was kept away from any improvement. The factory has started

many Co-operative institutions but these are located in Karad only. Many irrigation schemes are in operation in Karad Taluka only. This factory's progress is unequal & partial.

No doubt the factory has provided many social facilities. All the developmental schemes are financed by raising funds from share holders of the factory. But it is revealed that the real fruits of all this went to the upper section of the farmers & to the kith & kin of the members of the Director Board e.g. The Chairman Bhosale's wife is the president of the Shetakari Shikshan Mandal. The institutions established for their purposes are directly controlled by the members of the Mohite family.

The Krishna Sahakari Karkhana professes to belong to Congress (I) party & directors have tried to brighten the image of the party. The factory directs all efforts to propagate for the Congress leader Shri. Y.J. Mohite and to raise his importance & image. He took support many times in the election of State assembly & that of the parliament.

Despite all these defects Krishna Sugar factory has advanced towards fulfilment of a number of goals of the Co-operative movement. If these defects are removed this factory has very bright future.



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