
CHAPTER - I

Research Problem.

- * General history of co-operative movement.
 - * Introduction to Krishna co-operative Sugar Factory.
 - * Location of Krishna Sugar Factory.
 - * Maps.
 - * References & Notes.
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: RESEARCH PROBLEM:

GENERAL HISTORY OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The Co-operative movement spread all over world. The Co-operative movement originated in England with establishment of the Rochdale Co-operative consumer store₁. Then spread all over world. In the human evolutionary development, the Co-operative movement has more share than the competitive & bitter war Co-operative is world spread instrument₂.

H. Calevert' As form of organisations where in persons voluntarily associate together as human beings on a basic of equality for promotion of economic interest of themselves'₃

Prof. Paul Lambert 'A Co-operative Society is an enterprise formed & directed by association of users, applying within itself the rules of democracy serve both its members & the community as whole'₄

The Indian Co-operative Societies act of 1912 define'
A Society which has its object the promotion of economic interest of its members in accordance with co-operative principles''₅

The concept Co-operation thus envisage a group of persons having one or more common economic needs who voluntarily agree to pool their resources both human &

material- and use them for mutual benefit, through an organisation managed by them on democratic lines.

In short Co-operative Movement

- I. is an association of persons.
- II. is an undertaking.
- III. is voluntary organisation.
- IV. is a democratic organisation.
- V. The key note is service not profit.
- VI. The basic is equality.
- VII. It is based proportionality or equality.
- VIII. It is a Soci-Economic movement.

It seems that Co-operative movement is the only path to the prosperity. In 1934, International Co-operative Alliance (IAC) was set up to form the principles of Cooperative movement. The Samiti finalized the principles of Cooperative movement. They are as follows:-

- 1) Free membership.
- 2) Democratic control.
- 3) Capital control interest.
- 4) Bonus on the basis of marginal profits.
- 5) Religious and Political status quo.
- 6) Spread of education. 5,6 are the minor Principles agreed upon.

It is believed that through Co-operation Social and economic uplift is done. At first Fedrick Nicolson recommended the Cooperative Credit Societies in India in the year 1895. The agriculturists need sufficient and timely loan supply. While stating this he said that the history of the agriculturists in India show this-that the timely loan help to them is a must for the development of the agriculturists. Whatever he has invested it in his land- property and in the cattles, there is nothing wrong to raise loan to solve his agricultural problems. As per Nicolus recommendations the Co-operative movement stood on its on legs in India. The credit must be given to the Madras State as she introduced this movement in her state on priority basis. In up Mr. Dupemex introduced the experiment of Banks. After, the regerious efforts made by₂ Nicolson the act was introduced on the lines of the friendly society's act England. In this act the following points were incorporated :-

- 1) In a village, who are the dewellers of the same village and who are economic and independent can setup a cooperative institute or society.
- 2) To collect deposits and to distribute the loans will be their main duty.

3) The responsibility of village Societies, or institutions will be unbounded out of them 4/5 members must be the agriculturists

4) Whatever the profits earned by way of this are to be credited to the bank and after ascertaining it the said amount may be turned into bonus.

This Act was the foundation of the Co-operative movement. And so this Act is described as- 'A turning point of Economic and social Wistery"⁸. Hamry W Wolff. Mr. Danial Hamilton puts "A way to prosperity and a way to come out of Poverty." In 1912 some changes were made in cooperative Act. Accordingly it was possible to set up cooperative Societies for the Economic uplift of the agricultural masses. Unlimited responsibility was framed into limited one some of the part of the capital could be set aside for charity purpose became possible.

In 1919, as per Manteguchemsfard's suggestions changes were made in cooperative Act, the "Cooperation" has come within The jurisdiction of the State. Then the Bombay Government passed the Cooperative Act in 1925.

In 1930, Reserve Bank took the lead to go into the inquiry with regard to the Economic status of the agriculturist. The Bank recommended to appoint commissions. Agricultural

Finance Committee, Cooperative planning Committee were also incorporated in them. In 1944 under the chairmanship of Prof. D.R.Gadgil"- an agricultural Economic Samiti," was appointed. Committee observed," we are general agreement with the view that the spread to Cooperation would provide the best and the most testing solution to the problems of agricultural Credit in Particular and those of rural Economy in general."

India became a free democratic country in the year 1947. Development plans were arranged according to the wishes of the people. Co-operative movement became an instrument to bring about the object of Socialistic democracy in India. So cooperative movement got the Key position in Indian Economic planning. In 1951-1956 the first five year plan was carried out. Cooperative democracy is the Key to planning. It also includes individual leadership, mutual cooperation, Social benefits. The Cooperative societies should try to cater the needs of the rural people. To get the proper price to the finishing agriculture products, cooperative sale and purchase unions should be set up. This recommendation was done.

In 1951 for the uplift of the masses of the rural area, rural credit development Samiti was appointed to study

the rural Cooperative Credit. Mr. Gerwala was the Chairman of the Samiti. He recommended and suggested to the Govt. that for the development of rural areas and that of the rural Credit Societies and also to achieve the Social and economic objectives the Govt. should help them. He suggested many but out of many the following are the important suggestions:-

- 1) State Partnership in Co-operative Movement.
- 2) Implementation of the crop loan scheme.

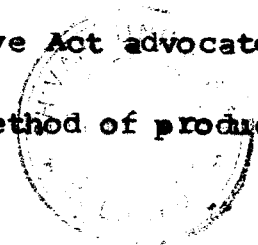
The Government of India appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of A.T. Raje to bring about the coordination in cooperative movement all over India. And efforts were made to bring about the Coordination. Then in the Report submitted by Vaikunthalal Mehta, there was a suggestion that the Cooperative Credit Societies should be financially helped to increase the speed of the agricultural products. In the 3rd five year plan, it was decided that to increase the potentiality of the Cooperative credit Societies, the Govt. should share the Share Capital at all levels. And The Govt. did it. Then the Samiti gave the explanation of how to have the healthy administration. Again a committee was appointed at all India level, to study the financial position of All India Cooperative Credit Societies. The

The Chairman of this committee was a retired Deputy Governor Shri "Vyankatappa". This samiti recommended the Reserve Bank to set up an Agricultural Cooperative Credit Mandal". This Samiti also strongly recommended to invest and to insist on capitalistic cash.crop.products. It should also implement these very seriously. In the fourth five year plan i.e. 1969-74- "Development on firm footing" was the slogan and planning was done accordingly. In this planning emphasis was given on Agriculture and consumer cooperation.

In 1979, The sugar factories all over India produced 5841295 M.tones of Sugar; and 656054 M.tons of Sugar was exported- amounting to Rs. 1393 millions₁₀. In 1981-82, 154 cooperative Sugar factories, were busy in crushing.₁₁

Maharashtra plays a vital role in giving the direction to The Cooperative movement. The birth of Cooperative movement took place in the year 1875 through *Deccan riots of peasants. In 1904 Co-operative Act came in vogue. In 1919 Cooperative Sector came in the jurisdiction of the State. The Bombay Govt. was the first Govt. to bring into force or vogue the Act of Cooperation .

The Act of 1925 i.e. Bombay Cooperative Act advocated better standard of living, Industries and method of production



This three key formula became rather popular because of this act. One member one vote. this principle was advocated by this act. This resulted into raising the ethical level of this cooperative movement.

After Independence, in rural areas to shape the democratic economic policy Cooperative institutions became the proper instrument. In 1952 some improvements took place in 'Cooperative act'. It was suggested by this act that the share of capital of the Govt. should be there in rural Cooperative credit Societies. The agriculturists should be given the loan against the Crops. This decision was taken. The result of this was, Cooperative banks' addition took place. The formation of 'Maharashtra Rajya' took place in the year 1960. New Cooperative Act came in force. More emphasis was given on agriculture Capital development expansion. Protected tenants were given more facilities in loans on low interest against crops. With the effect of this the Cooperative Movement became more dynamic.

The Govt. made laws with the information Philosopher's The Govt. Strengthened the Cooperative movement. Cooperative movement, with the result of this, became the way of life itself. In India, in 1981-82, about 3.5 lakhs. Co-operative institutions were working in various fields. Its present number was 12 crores. In 1950, the Pravara Cooperative

Sugar Factory was started. It was the first of its kind. Many more of its kind started, on the lines of Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory. because it was a successful experiment. The TABLE drawn on next page shows the number of Sugar factories in India (Detail in the next chart)

TABLE-1

Statewise distribution of installed Sugar Factories in India

S.NO.	Name of the State	1977-78			Total
		Cooperative	Pvt. Sector	Public	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	10	3	25
2.	Assam	1	-	1	2
3.	Bihar	-	27	3	30
4.	Goa	1	-	-	1
5.	Gujarath	11	-	-	11
6.	Hariyana	4	1	-	5
7.	Karnataka	11	8	2	21
8.	Kerala	2	1	0	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	5	-	6
10.	Maharashtra	57	10	-	67
11.	Negaland	-	-	1	1
12.	Orissa	2	1	-	3
13.	Pondechary	4	1	-	1
14.	Panjab	4	2	-	6
15.	Tamilnadu	9	10	1	20
16.	Uttar Pradesh	14	62	9	85
17.	West Bengal	-	1	1	2

Source : National Fderation of Co-operative Sugar factories Annual Report. 1977-78.

By the end of 1982-83 out of 157 Sugar factories, 128 were in Private Sectors, 42 Govt. owned (State Govt) The total number of Co.Op. Sugar factories comes to 327.

The output of the Sugar from the Cooperative sugar factories is 82.35 lakhs of tons, 12

TABLE - 2
Statewise Crushing 1982-83

S.No.	State	Statewise crushing
1.	Maharashtra	30.25
2.	Uttar Pradesh	20.25
3.	Tamilnadu	6.51
4.	Karnataka	6.23
5.	Andhra	5.13
6.	Gujarath	4.73
7.	Bihar	3.70
8.	Haryana	1.82
9.	Punjab	1.51
10.	Other States	2.15
	Total	82.32

Source : National Federation of Sugar Co-operative factories
New Delhi. Annual Report. 1982-83.

By about 3,6,1982. In Maharashtra there were about 6,4201 various kinds of Cooperative Societies. Collected capital of all these Cooperative Societies was Rs.625 crores. The fund of all the cooperative Societies in Maharashtra was 1250 crores of above. There are about 2100 Rs.crores of deposits with all these Cooperative Societies.

From the data given above it will be seen the limits and the scope of Cooperative movement. 13.

TABLE - 3

Districtwise distribution of Cooperative Sugar factories
in Maharashtra 1977-78.

S.No.	Districts	Cooperative	Mah. Coop.	Total
1	A'nagar	12	5	17
2.	Kolhapur	10	1	11
3.	Nasik	5	1	6
4.	Pune	5	1	6
5.	Satara	5	1	6
6.	Aurangabad	5	-	5
7.	Sangli	3	-	3
8.	Bhir	3	-	3
9.	Jalgaon	3	-	3
10.	Parbhani	3	-	3
11.	Dhulia	2	-	2
12.	Nanded	2	-	2
13.	Osmanabad	2	-	2
14.	Buldhana	1	-	1
15.	Ratnagiri	1	-	1
16.	Yeotmal	1	-	1
17.	Sholapur	7	1	8

Source : Maharashtra State Federation of Cooperative

Sugar factories, Annual Report 1977-78.

If we open the chapter of Sugar Industries in
Maharashtra it will be seen that during the crushing season

of 1982-83, These Sugar factories have produced 30.25 Metric tons of Sugar. Out of this the Cooperative Sugar factories have done upto 26.99 M.tons of Sugar. out of the world Sugar production only Maharashtra Produces 36% or above. 14

T A B L E - 4

Sugar factories in Maharashtra

Name of the Sugar Factory &	Crushing in M.Tons
1. Co-operative Sugar factories in Maharashtra	24,56,7224
2. Private	3,05,7442
Total Crushing	27,62,4716

T A B L E - 5

Sugar Production in M.S.

1. Cooperative Sugar factories	26,95,9598
2. Private	3,29,5703
Total Sugar Production	30,25,5501

Source: National Cooperative Sugar Factories 1982-83, Journal.

Mr. Yeshwantrao Mohite Started a Sugar factory in Satara District on the lines of Pravara Cooperative Sugar factory. He is the founder member of this factory. This factory is named as "Krishna Cooperative Sugar factory Ltd., Rethre Budruk, (Shivnagar). This Sugar factory is leading Sugar factory not only in Maharashtra but also in India. The total crushing of the said factory during the year 1981-82 was 10,47584 M.tones. And in the same year the total production of the Sugar bags was 12,47,120. Taking all these points into consideration it will be seen that the factory was marching towards the progress₁₅

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The present study aimed at focusing on the historical development of their Sugar Factory i.e. Krishna Co-operative Sugar Factory. On number of political dimensions such as power structure of factory; political participation & mobilization of people in functioning of the Factory, Factory Elections, power games & tactics of leadership; Ideology of leadership Eco.Sociological development etc.

It has covered the period from inspection of factory to 1984. Following are objectives of this study.

1. Who controlled the power structure of the Sugar factory? What was the legal frame of the power structure
2. What was the extent of political participation of share holders & workers? What were the issues around which people were mobilized?
3. How the elections were fought? What were the tactics of leadership to win over the elections? defeat of the apponents? What was the general history of the power game at factory level?
4. What was the ideology of leader ship ?
5. What was the extent of Ecosociological development carried out by the factory?

INTRODUCTION-KRISHNA SUGAR FACTORY

It would be proper if we take into account the background and the advent of Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana (Krishna Cooperative Sugar factory) Shivnagar, Rethre budruk, Tal: Karad Dist: Satara. Today this Sugar factory is a leading Sugar factory Centre, not only to all the sugar factories in Maharashtra but also to all the Sugar factories in India Looking to the massive progress and its tradition from its inception it would not feel that this feeling has a tremendous tradition. Many efforts were made for the successful creation of the Sugar factory, but they were all futile. However the efforts made for the creation of this sugar factory were than successful.

The Govt. of India appointed a commission in the year 1904 to go into the inquiry with regard to agricultural problems in India. This commission recommended that lacks of hectors dry soil on the both sides of the rivers is lying idle. And this should be brought under cultivation by irrigatied water. For this, irrigation programme should be accelevated. The Govt. acted on this, as per recommendation of the commission. The cannals were dug on the river Nira and Godavari. Lacks of acres of land came under the irrigation scheme, initiated by The Govt. The land got the

irrigated with water but no one dared to cultivate Sugarcane because of the lack of Sugar factories in Maharashtra.

The jaggery made from the sugarcane was not getting proper market price in the market. Jaggery was not getting proper market price because of the auction method.

The Govt. of India declared a new policy of lift-irrigation. With the result of this a remarkable change was found in the cultivation of sugarcane in the Krishna river valley. Taking all these factors into consideration. The world known sugar technologist late Mr. G.P.Uplab, declared that The Sugarcane in no other area in India except the area of Krishna Cooperative Sugar Factory could give the highest sugarcane recovery. So a sugar factory may be formed and erected in this area. Hence the various steps were taken for the formation of the sugar factory¹⁶

The efforts were made for the rection of Krishna Cooperative Sugar factory Ltd., Rethre-budruk. Tal.Karad. Dist:Sangli, under the able guidance of Late Mr. G.P.Uplab and Diwan Bahaddur Jagtap. By this time, a sugar factory was functioning in a private sector at Kolhapur. It was a grand success.

Another effort was made to run a Sugar factory on a Company basis. As it was beyond the scope of the farmers to collect the share capital, inspite of this, but no stone was left untuned by the experienced.

By about 1935 "Bagayatdar Setakari Sangh" (Land Irrigated Farmers.) was formed to accelerate¹⁷ The formation of of Sugar factory. Mr Nanasaheb Sawant, Narsinhpur, was the President of this Sangh. Mr. Nanasaheb Sawant's the Lion's share was there in this. The Preliminary discussion took place at Back in the midst of Dhondiram Kaka Patil, Bahe Late Ramchandra Tatyapa Patil, Tadsar, Late Madhavrao Mohite, Rethre Budruk, Ramu Daji Patil, Kadoli Dist:Kolhapur; Shri Bhimrao Nikam, Share, alongwith Late Vaikunthalal Mehta. A Board of promoters was appointed in this meeting. A meeting was called at Tambve, of the farmers by the board of promoters¹⁸ Efforts were made to collect share capital. Barister Appasaheb Pant, Prime Minister, Aundh state , then agreed to give a site at Julewadi on some conditions. But this was neglected then.

After a long interval again a massive effort was made to persuade the minds of the agriculturists of the area for the creation of Sugar Factory under the able, foresighted and experienced leadership of Late G.P. Upbal, Late Diwan Bahaddur Jagtap, Nanasaheb Sawant at Shenoli. Tal:Karad. Dist: Satara. Late Mr. Nanasaheb Takalkar was a one more feather in their camp. This meeting made constructive efforts¹⁹ for the formations of the Sugar Factory. By this time 95 %

of the machinery was made in the foreign countries. But the world war of 1939, which suddenly started, put an end to these efforts.

This urge, which was subsided, due to Second world war of 1939, again came up when India got freedom in 1947. It was, no doubt, an ambitious one. Again this ambitious plan got the momentum under the noble, creative, idealistic leadership of Yeshwantrao Mohite, M.P. this plan got genuine acceleration. This small plant turned into a big industry (Sugar). His small imagination proved to be a great thing. This was a successful effort after independence. Mr. Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite, M.P. became the originator and the founder of this great Sugar Factory. In the formation and erection of this factory he has his lion's share. The Govt. declared the policy to give incentive to agricultural products and the industries based on them. He came to know that such effort was made to form and found the Sugar factory here. He was also told by Late. Madhavrao Mohite that the relevant papers are available with Shri. Nanasahab Sawant²⁰ Again the efforts were made to persuade the minds of the agriculturists of the area massive campaign was also taken to hold meetings and discussions, at the important places of the area. In the meantime Govt. of India declared the

districtwise areas which resulted into formation of Sangli District and Satara District. because of the natural boundry of the River Krishna- However the land the acreage required was following short. So some part of Walwa from Sangli District and some part of Karad was attached and the formation and foundation of Sugar factory got finalized. Mr. Yeshwantrao Mohite, M.P. made his creative and genuine efforts to get the permission for the said factory from the central Govt. Prior to this, a meeting was held at Karad, in the Inspection Bungalow and then a meeting was called by Late Ramanand Swami²¹ on behalf of Sangli Development Board. In this meeting Mr. Vasanttrao Dada Patil, (Chief Minister, Maharashtra) Yeshwantrao Mohite, M.P., Late Ramchandra Pawar (Tadsarkar) Shri. Nanasahab Sawant participated in the meeting. A Sugar factory is to be established & erected on the boundries of the two Districts & was decided. This idea was upheld and encouragement was given by Late Tukaram Babu Patil (Kameri) and Dhondi Pandu Patil, Tambre, Dist. Sangli. Their heartly cooperation was a great momentum in the erection of this factor²³ Efforts were made to persuade the minds of Dadasahab Jagtap, Vadgaon, Havelu, Abasaheb Mohite, Rethre Budruk. Jayantrao Bhosale, Rethre Budruk, S.Y.Thorat, Karve, Rangrao B.Patil, Kole, Nilkanthrao Appaji Kalyani, Karad. In this meeting, the idea of forming a cooperative Sugar factory at Rethre

Budruk was explained to the agriculturists in the area. Why is it necessary to have a factory in this area? Was also explained. The flow of money which is now from the village to the city must be chanelized and it must be brought from the cities to the villages. For this a Sugar factory is a must. They were also explained that it would be beneficial to the agriculturist of the area to have other Subsidiary industries. We will also be saved from the up and down trend of the market. Taking all these facts into consideration the people, in the vicinity, agreed to establish found and erect a cooperative Sugar Factory at Rethre Budk. This resulted into the collection of share capital. After the completion of the relevant documents, sufficient number of the members, as per 1925 Society's act, Mr. Y.S.Mohite prepared the docketts and the Sugar factory was registered.

24

The factory got the reg.no. 268.25.

The first crushing season of the factory started in the year 1961. from the date of registration and that of the crushing season a period of 5 yrs and 8 months passed away. (lapsed). It is really worthwhile to study the history of this factory from the inception to the 1st crushing season though "it is very bitter" as it is said by Hon. Jayantrao Bhosale. People had to face many financial difficulties to pay the share capital. They had to borrow money against

26

the Golden ornaments such as Marriage String
of their housewives. To pay a sum of Rs.1000/- in lumpsum
a great amount to them. It was beyond their capacity. Till
this day they were robbed by the local merchants, Sahukars.
Here a mention must be made of Late Shri. R.G.Kulkarni,
Manager, Cooperative Bank, Islampur, who helped a lot them.
He managed to give a loan of Rs.700/- against Taran
to purchase the shares. Satara Cooperative Bank managed
27
to give a loan of Rs. 250 to those who become the member
by paying Rs.5/- to give the first instalment of share. 28
If these banks had not helped it would have been quite
impossible to buy the shares of the Karkhana to the
agriculturists. Even many people deposited an advance amount
with the Karkhana. The valuable help rendered by captain
S.P.Mohite and Ranchandra Raoji Pawar, Tadsar is unforgettable 29
Even Kisan Bapu, Sitaram Patil, Raghunath Patil also
helped the Karkhana. Govt. of Bombay took a share capital
30
of 10,00,000.

Industrial Finance Corporation paid a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs
Mr. Malojirao Nimbalkar, Ministry for construction gave a
valuable help. DhananjayaRao Gadgil, President, Sangli
31
District Sugar factory, Sangh then made a tremendous efforts
in the erection of this factory. Where the words are not there

to express the gratitude & obliging help given to the factory.
(please look in the chart No.1).

Now the important immediate steps were to fix the location and to place the order for machinery & to purchase it. Secondly to erect it. While fixing the location for the factory many hot discussions took place. Today the factory, that is erected, is seen on the location, this location was fixed by Shri. Y.J. Mohite, Abasaheb Mohite and Yeshwant (Tatya) Mohite.

Shri. Ramu Jagtap of Kodali , Dadasaheb Jagtap, Atmaram Jadhav suggested the Shenoli station area and Nanasaheb Sawant suggested the place to the East of the suggestions for the exact location of the factory but the Present one, where the factory naturally, the meeting was held on the proposed site. In the said meeting it was challenged, if the Karkhana takes place at Shenoli then we will be the members of not our amount of share be refunded. The sweet will of the people inclined to the site suggested by Shri.Y.J.Mohite and others i.e. to the west of machindra gad. It is said that this problem was solved by the experts in erection of this factory and also technicians. These experts in erection of this factory and also technicians strongly recommended the said place & the problem was solved for the good.

Second problem that stood in the way of the rection of the factory was the problem of "Machinery". The order was placed with M/s B.M.A. west Germany. But the difficulty of foreign exchange of the country came in the way. World market was tight, shortage of foreign exchange in our country would be a hinderance in getting the machinery intime. To come out of this epsode Y.B. Chavan M.P., Jeevraj Mehta, Barister Ramrao Deshmukh, Major Jagganath Bhosale and Bombay State Cooperative Sangh rendered a valuable help. But their efforts were also futile. Then it was suggested to purchase the second hand machinery for the factory. But that was a after thought & left. At last the machinery was purchased in cash from Walchandnagar Industries, Walchandnagar, Dist: Pune 34 Shri. Yeshwant J. Mohite who was the Chief Promotor and who successfully get elected the elections of Vidhansabha of 1952 and 1955. Setkari request of Yeshwantrao Chavan and came under the banner congress in 4 April 1960 ofcourse the mediator was Mr. Kalyani from Karad. As Mr. Y.J. Mohite 35 was out of congress Mr. Y.B. Chavan hesitated to help him in the exrection of the proposed Sugar factory. Facing all these difficulties, The first crushing season started on 36 21st March, 1961. And to get the impetus to his calibre and leadership qualities and constructive attitude . Mr. Y.J. Mohite was offered the Assistant home Ministership in the

Cabinet of Maharashtra .

Capital Formation:

Many difficulties were faced by the founder members of the factory to raise the capital. Their field of work had the limits of Taluka, Districts. So the help of individuals, institutions was of great importance. The factory was registered under B.P.T. Act in the year 1955.

T A B L E NO. 6

Shares	Share amount	Total shares	Capital in Rs.
1)Utpadak Members	1,000/-	4400	4400,000
2)Bombay Government	1,000/-	1000	1000000

Loan

1)Industrial Finance Corporation

Delhi 45 lakhs.

1957 T A B L E No. 7

1)Utpadak members	Rs. 10,17,130
2)Ordinary member individual	Rs. 14,495
3)Cooperative Industries	Rs. 41,000
4)Bombay Rajya Govt.	Rs. 1,22,432 1000000
5) Deposit	Rs. 1,22,432
6)Admission fee	Rs. 6,757
TOTAL	Rs. 22,01,814

1961

T A B L E No. 8

Type of member	No.	Share	Amount in Rs
1)Utpadak members	2435	3567	22,59,943
2)Govt.of Maharashtra	1	2000	20,00,000
3)Unutpadak members	40	87	83,250
4)Unutpadak Industries	10	27	27,000
5)Ordinary members	40	-	-

Loans:

- 1) Industrial Finance Corporation. Rs. 75/- lakhs
- 2) Maharashtra State Corporation Rs. 45/- lakhs.

Some individuals and some other deposited their amounts and helped in raising the capital. Some officers also came forward with their monetary help. They are

- 1) Late Shri. R.G.Kulkarni, Manager Land Development Bank, ISLAMPUR.
- 2) Ramchandra Pawar deposits.
- 3) Raghunath Patil -Do-
- 4) S.D.Patil -Do-

(Source: Annual report 1955,57-61)



LOCATION OF KRISHNA CO.OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY

Krishna Cooperative Sugar factory located in Karad Taluka in Satara district in Maharashtra. Krishna Co.operative Sugar Factory near the village of Rethre BK. in Karad Taluka. Factory located on the boundry of Karad taluka & Walwa Taluka of Sangli district. Its actually latitudinal Extension is about $17^{\circ} 10'$ north latitudes to $74^{\circ} 14'$ East longitudes Krishna is very wel surrounding in regard to its all other factory₃₇. The present site of the Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana happens to be the ideal location for sugar factory.

The factory actually located at Rethre Bk. village at the left bank of Krishna river. The factory is also connected by verious factors ascetic hill Machindragad is to the east side, Village Karve is west side. The factory also connected to the important business centres like Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur etc. National highway No.4 is at present 10 mile away to the west of the side of factory & with completed the construction of bridge at Rethre Budruk it will be only 5 mile the West of the factory. The Shenoli railway station nearest to factory 5 KM. away from factory. River Krishna flow placidly in cercular

faction with its ancient glory a few K.M. away to the West & South of the factory. There are natural water storage called 'Tambve Dhoh'. It ensures sure & abundant supply of water not only to the factory but also to cultivations who have installed. Themselves of electrical pumps on the both the bank of the river & irrigation schemes.

Rethre Bk. village as located at the height of 51 meter from M.S.L. (datum) Plan) the slop of soil is from South & north to the river basis. The depth of soil
38
various from plan to place. There are three Sub-type of soil in surrounding area which are know as heavy deep black soil, Medium deep soil & Light Soil most fratiale Soil being in the Southern side as wel as river back which is in Walwa Taluka. The K.S.S.K. covers an area of 127489.00 acres of Karad & 50290.00 acres of Khanapur, Taluka & 58,000.00 acres of, Walwa Taluka . Total an acres
39
of Jurisdiction is 235775.00 Under the jurisdiction of Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Rethre Bk is 65 villages in Karad Taluka 35 villages in Walwa Taluka, 25 villages in Khanapur Taluka. 40

Now the total Sugar factory area of three taluka have production of Sugar cane. The climate conditions are fevaurable for the production of Sugar cane. The rainfall

is greater in the hill region of Karad Taluka, Karad average rainfall is about 71.3 CMS (30" to 40")₄₁ Partial area service famins were a common feature of the area before the introduction of canal irrigation. Under the rule of British Canal constructed north side of Krishna river. After construction of the canal few area of land irrigated. This is also helpful surrounding to sugar factory.

T A B L E 9

The following graphs shows in irrigated area in acres
1961-1962 And 1980-1981

Year	Wel	Canal	River irri.	Total
1961-62	2201.25	1475.00	660.00	4336.25
1980-81	8141.36	1770.05	9016.00	18928.01

Source: Agriculture Department of Krishna S.S.K. Rethre Bk.

Before establishing the factory economic conditions of the people was not satisfactory due to effects of cropping pattern. According to climate conditions, there were two seasons of cropping Kharip & Rabbi. In Kharip season people of this area produce the crops which are clear to depends upon rainfall amount People used to produced the Jawar,

Bajri, groundnut, tobhacco, chill & milletes. 42

Total jurisdiction cooperation area of the factory in three taluka & two district Satara and Sangli. Operation enrolling share holders covered 125 village total populations of 125 villages are given in follows.

T A B L E 10

POPULATION

Year	Karad	Walwa	Khanapur	Total
1971	149814	135356	48040	333210
1981	181696	150554	67177	399427

Source: Census book of India 1971-81
43.

Actually as so far back as 1933 effort to start Sugar Factory were made local leaders. However, to realise the dream cherished by the Agriculturist in area.

However it was only the penetrating & uncommon vision of Hon'ble Shri.Yeshwantrao Mahate the founder of the Krishna which could see the hidden treasure in the vicinity of Machindra North hill. It was he who saw the potential of region for cultivation with the abudent supply of Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Rethre BK. in the year 1955,



at the instance of his father Late Shri. Madhavrao Mohite.

First testing (experimental) crushing started on

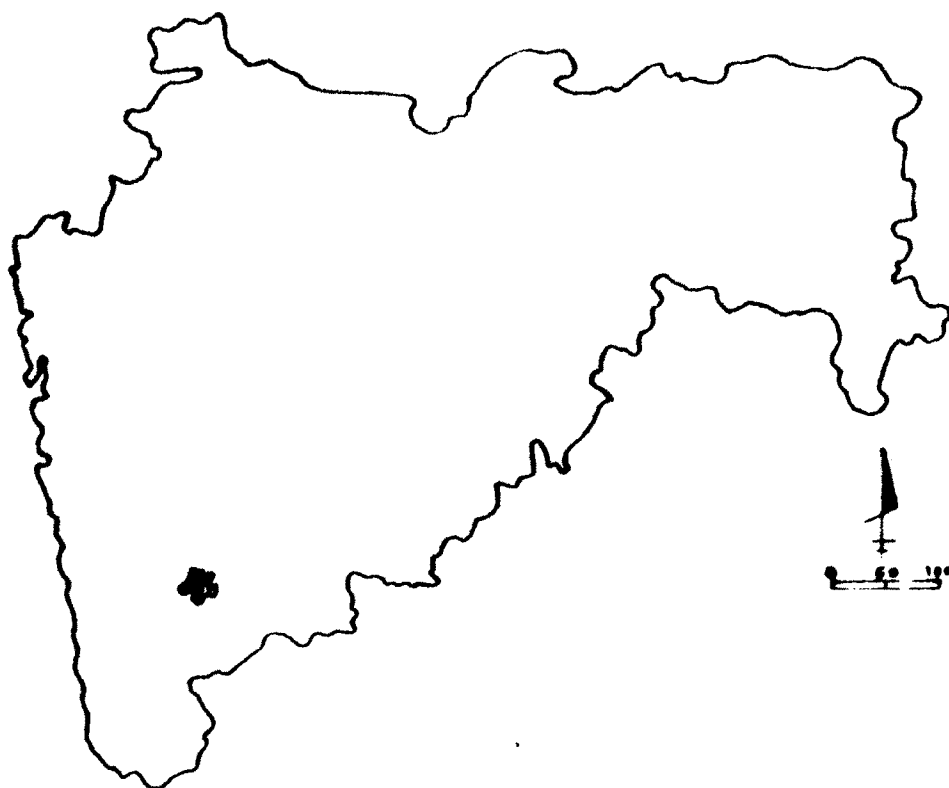
21st March 1961.44.

Map No. 1.



Map No. 2

MAHARASHTRA .



 AREA UNDER STUDY

 CENTRE OF STUDY

MAHARASHTRA

KRISHNA SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD LOCATION & AREA OF OPERATION ..



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Dist: Sangli, Chairman, Krishna Bagayat Sangh, Krishna
Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Govt. nominated and appointed
and appointed promoter; Board Member 1961 to 1972
Director 1972 to 1977 and Vice-Chairman Narsinhapur,
Pragat Shetkari.
17. Dinkar Pandurang Mohite, Rethre-Budruk, Karad,
founder member, Member of the Board of Promoters,
Vice-Chairman 1960 to 1969, Director 1969 to 1973.
Major opponent in the election of 1973 of Karkhana.
Head of the opposite Panel. of man of prestige and
landlord of Rethre Budruk, Annual Report. of K.S.S.K.
Rethre B.K. He known as ABASAHEB MOHITE.
18. Nana Sawant. Abasaheb Mohite.

19. Kaka Mane (Khubi), Dinkar Bapusaheb Mane, Khubi, (Tal: Karad). Landlord of Khubi, One of the active foundation member of Karkhana, Director- Krishna Co.Op. Sugar Factory 1961 to 20.9.1965. He was in the opposition in the elections of 1973 of Karkhana.
20. Nanasahab Sawant. Abasaheb Mohite.
21. Shri.Yeshwant J.Mohite, Chief Promotor of the Krishna Cooperative Sugar Factory, Rethre Budruk. His original name Madhavrao Mohite but by adoption he is known as H Y.J. Mohite. Chairman 1955 to,1960, from 1960 to 1979 in the ministry of Govt. of Maharashtra from 1979 M.P.
22. Yeshwant J.Mohite, Rethre Budruk, Landlord, Congress worker, helped in the erection of the Karkhana 1955 to 1960 promoter, Member of the Board, 1957-1958 Managing Director.
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Chairman J.K.Bhosale, Year 1963- P.No.2.

Note: 'Deccan riots : It was riot of peasants
in Maharashtra in which peasants
burned or touned the promisory
bounds which were the evidences
of there mortaged land to money
lenders.