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Research Papers



"Co-operative movement and Economic Development of Maharashtra"

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Pandharpur, Dist - Solapur.

Introduction

The human development is depends upon economic development, social development and cultural development. After independence in India overall development of Indian people because of human co-operative nature. Without co-operation the human development is impossible. After looking the historical background of co-operation the co-operation movement rise because of bad effects of capitalism. In mid of 19th century the co-operative movement started in England in 1844 in the village Rochdale; in 1844 the 28 vivers (workers) get together and established the first society in England this name was "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers. After that, in Germany in 1852 the credit co-operative movement started.

In 1986 Italy started co-operative movement in Agriculture sector while Japan started co-operative movement in rural credit sector in 1890. After that overall world in many countries the co-operative movement started in various sectors.

In India first co-op. act was passed in 1904 and really the co-operative movement started in India. The co-operative Act 1904 and 1912 passed and the government support for co-operative movement in India and the co-operative credit societies and its controlling explained in these two Act.

The role of co-operative movement in economic development of India is very crucial. The working area of co-operative societies very broadly in various sectors. Near about 140 types of co-operative societies working in India.

Objectives of the study:

1.Explain the role of co-operation in economic

development in Maharashtra.

2.Study the progress of the co-operative societies in Maharashtra.

3.To identify the problems of co-operative movement in Maharashtra.

Methodology:

This study is depend upon secondary data. The data collected from books, magazines, newspapers etc.

Co-operative movement in Maharashtra"

In Maharashtra co-operative movement developed really after the 1960. In 1960 the Maharashtra co-operative Act was passed and the co-operative movement rapidly growing. To identify the need of rural people and common people the co-operative movement planned working in Maharashtra. The movement plays a vital role in development of social and economic since. Firstly the movement was working in credit

sector after that the overall development take place in Maharashtra after 1960. In Maharashtra there are many types of co-operatives working for exam. Credit co-operative societies, marketing co-operative societies, processing co-operative, consumer co-operative, social service co-operatives, milk co-operatives etc.

The overall development of co-operatives to helps improvement of living of standers of the society of rural Maharashtra. The co-operative movement helps for green revolution, white revolution and Industrial revolution in rural areas in Maharashtra. Near about 58 types of co-operatives working in Maharashtra. The growth of co-operatives in Maharashtra shows in the table given below.

Table 1
Development of co-operative movement in Maharashtra.
(1961 - 2010)

(Membership in lacks, and progress in Rs. Corers)

Year	Total No of societies	Members (in laks)	Working capital
1961	31565	42	326
2001	158016	430	134441
2005	184390	458	179502
2010	212344	523	205122

- 1)Ref. Sahakari Maharashtra (Various issues)
- 2)Reports of regional officer of co-operation

In above table shows that, the total number of co-operative societies grown up 7 times compare to 1961 - 2010 in 50 years. The membership increases 42 lacks up to 523 lacks (12 times)

Working capital of co-operative societies grown up from 326 Cr to 205122 (629 times). There is tremendous growth of co-operative societies in fifty years. Span this growth helps to the meet need of employment and generates the employment for the people of Maharashtra.

Table 2
Class wise progress of co-operative societies in Maharashtra.

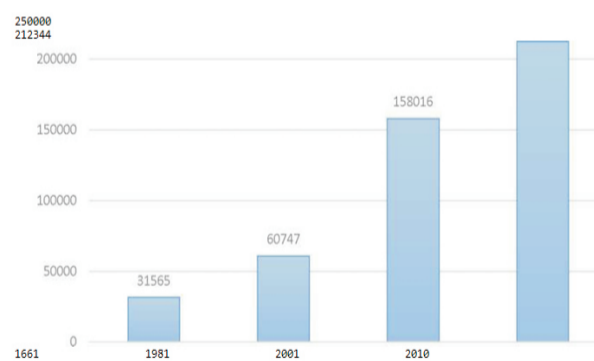
Sr. No.	Year	Agricultural Credit	Non Agri Credit	Marketing	Producers	Social services	Total
1	1961	21438	1631	344	4306	3846	31565
2	1981	18605	5477	423	14327	21915	60747
3	2001	20585	22014	1115	39070	75232	158016
4	2010	21285	24167	1712	46744	118401	212344

- 1)Sahakari Maharashtra (Various reports)
- 2)Maharashtra co-operative movement progress reports of registrars and R.O. of Maharashtra.

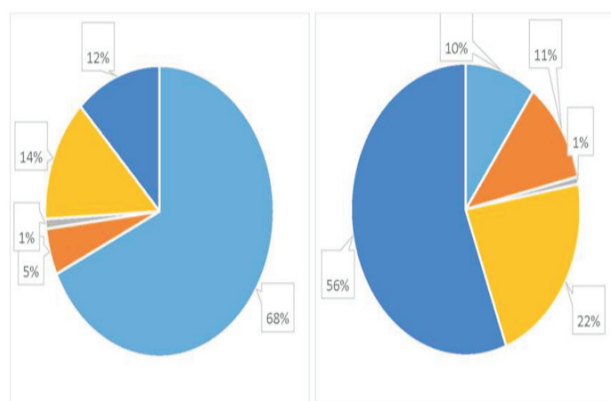
The above table No. 2 shows that the development of co-operative societies growing rapidly but the development of Agriculture credit societies is stable and other type of societies growing firstly in the 50 years span in 1961 the percentage of Agricultural credit societies was 68% to total societies but in 2010 it is decreased up to 10%, Non Agricultural credit societies increased from 5% to 12%, marketing co-operative decreased 1.09% to 0.70%, producers co-operative increased from 13% to 22%, social service societies increased 12% to 55% compare to 1961 to 2010 out of total societies. In respect of the growth of co-operative societies in the period of 1961 to 2010 it is observed that the social service co-operative societies increased 29 times, after that non-agri credit societies increased 15 times, producer's co-op. societies 11 times, marketing co-operative credit societies 4 times. But the agricultural co-operative credit societies decreased 0.99 times. Overall increased number of societies in Maharashtra is near about 7 times compare to 1961 to 2010. This growth shows that after 1961 the co-operative sector spared all the sectors in the Maharashtra economy instead of agriculture's credit societies. These growth

boost the economy of Maharashtra and overall development of Maharashtra economy. So that the co-operative movement plays a vital role in development of life, living of standards and human skills in Maharashtra.

Total No of societies increased (1961 - 2010)



Classification and share of Classification and share of co-op. societies in total co-op societies in total numbers (1961) numbers (2010)



Challenges before the co-operative movement in Maharashtra:

- 1) To facing a problem of political interference.
- 2) Privet sector v/s co-operative section.
- 3) Co-operative movement concentrated in hands of the limited people.
- 4) Depart from the objectives and principles of co-operation.
- 5) Lack of good leadership and management of co-operative societies.

In respect of above challenges the co-operative societies to improve their management to fight the private sector and global challenges. The leadership grown through the grassroots levels from members of the societies not outside political leaders. The training provide for the director and workers. The need of co-operation in the various sectors to provide the services for the common people in the sector of education, health, sports, cultural and social activities. The need of planning for the deprived for farmers the problem of suicide through the co-operative societies.

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3. Co-operation - Bedi R.D.

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