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## A REVIEW OF HISTORICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF CO- OPERATIVES SECTOR IN GLOBAL

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### **Abstract**

Cooperation has been an important part of human culture since ancient times. If we think back to today's advanced stage, it is found that thinking and working together is human. It is instinctive and natural. It gives him the motivation to live a happy life. That is why his financial and further revolutionary changes took place in social life. Co-operation is an advanced stage of the concept of human symbiosis. It creates a strong desire for people to come together for economic and social development and to overcome injustice. It was the history of human life systems is a history of cooperation. So cooperation is special in modern economy has gained importance. Cooperation means helping each other, living and working together in family and social life. Cooperation and Human symbiosis is closely related. In cooperatives individuals come together to help each other. It also includes the collective efforts made. All working together, with each other's help, for the benefit of all. It has special importance in cooperation.

**Key words:** co-operative movement, historical background, achievements, development, global co-operative movement etc.

### **Introduction:**

The co-operative movement in Maharashtra started in 1910 with the establishment of Primary Agricultural Credit Institutions. The first co-operative sugar factory in Maharashtra was set up in 1950 at Pravaranagar. It was the first co-operative factory not only in India but also in Asia. Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act was enacted in 1960 after the formation of Maharashtra State. Maharashtra's contribution to the country in the cooperative sector is significant. This sector has done the work of releasing the farmer from the exploitative system of moneylenders. Co-operation is a good option for prosperity. So it survives even today. Co-operative movement in India has been admired all over the world. Maharashtra has done the work of giving strength and momentum to this movement. This movement which started in the pre-independence era got royal shelter due to Pandit Nehru and Yashwantrao

Chavan. Initially limited to agricultural credit as an alternative to the exploitative system of moneylending, this system later expanded as a movement. Later it spread rapidly in areas like agricultural processing, marketing, rural industries, consumer warehousing etc. Non-agricultural primary credit institutions also increased. This made social and economic transformation possible in Maharashtra.

#### **Problems of the Study:**

The Co-operative movement in India got its legal start under the Co-operative Acts of 1904 and 1912, following the economic policy of the British government. Since the beginning of the 20th century, while implementing the concept of the welfare state, the co-operative movement has been used to speed up economic development. 2012 was celebrated by the United Nations as the International Year of Co-operation, as the co-operative paradigm has been as effective and efficient as the capitalist and socialist economic development paradigm in the global economic development paradigm. The co-operative movement started in Britain during the Industrial Revolution and soon spread throughout the world.

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

The main objective of the research is to study the historical background of the cooperative sector and some specific objectives have been given by the researchers as follows. Cooperation is the basis of various social, cultural, religious, economic and other activities in the Indian rural social system and economy. Politics, society, economy in the rural system revolves around cooperation.

1. To Study the Co-operative movement and development.
2. To Study the historical background of co-operative movement.
3. To Study the global co-operative movement and review.

#### **Significance of the Study:**

The idea of cooperation is as old as human history. From the hunter-gatherer period to modern times, individuals naturally come together and help each other in times of trouble. The practice of intervening in each other's fields, i.e. working without getting paid, has been known in India and everywhere since ancient times. Cooperation is the process of groups of organisms working together for a common, mutual, or some inherent benefit, or as opposed to working in competition for selfish gain. Many animal and plant species cooperate both with other members of their own species and with members of other species. Co-operation is a conscious state in which organized and collective efforts are made because of a common goal. Everyone participates, exchanging actions and ideas. Communication is positive and tends to help. Individuals involved in collaboration carry responsibility.

**Scope of the Study:**

Studying the history and background of co-operative movement in Maharashtra is very important in the present scenario. The scope of cooperation is in many fields, including social field, psychological cultural field, financial field, religious field, educational field, etc. The scope of this research shows that the research has studied the performance and historical background of the co-operative sector in Maharashtra in each sector.

**Period of the Study:**

The researcher has assumed the year 2020 while reviewing the global Indian and Maharashtra movements in the cooperative sector. Economic, social, political, religious and cultural development of Maharashtra is impossible without co-operation, in the same way co-operation plays an important role in the economic development of the country.

**Limitation of the Study:**

While reviewing the historical background of the movement in the cooperative sector, the researcher has included many factors while studying the global historical policy of India and the background of cooperatives in Maharashtra. In true sense Maharashtra is considered to have developed in all sectors due to co-operative sector but co-operative sector has progressed through other factors as well. A limitation of this research is that knowledge, skills, qualifications, and experiences of human beings have been widely included in the development of cooperative sector, but only the global cooperative movement has been studied.

**Research Methodology:**

Researchers have used a number of secondary studies to study all aspects of the role of the cooperative sector in progress and the global development of the cooperative movement. This includes research papers articles journals newspapers in masik, magazines audio videos images annual reports government reports statistical reports many secondary researches.

**Research Method:**

While studying the historical background of the progress of the cooperative sector and the role of the cooperative globally, the researcher has extensively studied the beautiful view of human life in the cooperative sector using descriptive analysis method.

**Results and Discussion:**

Maharashtra is woven with a web of cooperation. There are as many as 2.18 lakh cooperative societies in the state and half of the population of the state belongs to them. Apart from this there is also a large level of indirect benefit of co-operation. Out of 2.18 lakh institutions, 10 percent are agricultural credit providers, while 11 percent are non-agricultural credit providers. The remaining 79 percent of the organizations are working in various sectors such as marketing, production, irrigation, water supply, transportation, social etc. It is

clear from this that cooperative sector is all inclusive. Naturally, there are co-operative societies in the villages of the state and they have become a part of the daily life there. Even if we try to weigh her on the basis of merit, social justice and commitment do not seem to weigh her down.

#### **Co-operative Movement:**

The co-operative movement in Maharashtra is a symbol of people's initiative. By organizing them and raising capital, efforts have been made to combine economic and social work. This has helped to increase production and generate employment. This movement has led to significant progress in the fields of agriculture, milk, fisheries, agro-processing, storage, sales, marketing, credit, banking and housing. The total share capital and working capital of all cooperative societies in the state is Rs 2.57 lakh crore. It shows the trust of the people of Maharashtra on these co-operative societies by maintaining the deposit level of 1.28 lakhs at present. In what areas are there no bad experiences today? However, against all these backgrounds, the faith built by the common people in this movement is definitely worth noting.

#### **History of Co-operative Movement:**

The economic system of rural Maharashtra is agricultural. In the last 50 years, the number of primary agricultural credit institutions providing loans to agriculture has increased to 21 thousand. This amount of credit supply in the state is 70 to 75 % every year through the three tier system of Central Cooperative Bank, 31 District Central Banks and Agricultural Credit Institutions of the state. Villagers feel it is theirs more than any other lending institutions. This is a great success of cooperative credit system in the background of indifference of private and nationalized commercial banks in the field of agriculture.

#### **Maharashtra and Sugar Factory:**

Out of 175 sugar mills in the state, 141 are co-operatives. Some of them are closed. It has the capacity to crush four and a half lakh tonnes of sugarcane daily during the falling season. Factories in the state can process nearly 800 lakh tonnes of sugarcane in a season. Farmers can get around 10 to 12 thousand crores per year through payment of sugarcane. 12 to 30 thousand farmers supply sugarcane to each factory depending on its capacity. About one and a half lakh employees and 8 to 10 lakh laborers get work in sugarcane transport. The state government gets 2500 crores and the central government gets 1500 crores revenue from this factory every year. In the last 50 years, nearly 70 thousand crores of revenue has been given to the state and central government.

#### **Global Cooperative Movement:**

The co-operative movement first originated in England in continental Europe. The revolution happened. The impact of the industrial revolution led to the growth of capitalist tendencies.. The capitalists' propensity to acquire led to the exploitation of consumers and workers. Moreover, their working hours were

extended, adding to the poverty of the workers. Companies started selling goods, underweight, adulterated goods at high prices. As a result, this class became poorer and poorer. As the profits of the capitalists increased, they became richer and richer. Poor and the gap between the rich widened and economic disparity widened. Efforts to find a solution began. The concept of co-operation' emerged due to the capitalist social system and the tendency of profiteering. Sir Robert Owen. He established workers' cooperatives. The foundation of cooperation was laid. Hence Sir Robert Owen is regarded as the 'Father of the Modern Co-operative Movement. In Rochdale, 28 weavers came together on a co-operative basis to form the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society in 1844. Limited' was established and the co-operative customer store was started and the foundation of the co-operative movement was laid. International Co-operative Alliance in London in 1895 established. This organization represents cooperatives globally that adhere to cooperative principles. The contribution of this organization is very important in the development of the global co-operative movement.

#### **Indian Co-operative Movement:**

The Industrial Revolution in England in the 18th century led to mass production of goods. The British used India's territory as a right market for hard goods and for raw materials. As a result of revolution and British diplomacy, small and cottage industries in India were closed. Artisans and workers unemployed done they turned to agriculture for employment. As a result, the number of people dependent on agriculture increased. Additional burden on agriculture, Due to the drought, the economic condition of the farmers became weak. Indebtedness of farmers increased. The burden increased and they got stuck in the moneylender's trap. Government provides credit to farmers to free them from moneylender trap. Legal measures were taken to do so. India's first co-operative credit society was established on February 5, 1889 at Baroda in Bombay province. Prof. Vitthal Laxman Kavathekar established the first credit institution named Anyonya Sahithari Mandali. The British Government passed the first Co-operative Act in 1904 which embodied the co-operative movement in India. It was a law that gave a new turn to the economic and social life of Indian farmers. This Act only establishes credit institutions. It was limited to Second Co-operation in 1912 to remedy the errors and omissions in the 1904 Act. Law passed. Due to this co-operative act, co-operative societies started to be established in all areas. In 1914, the British government commissioned Edward McLagan to study the progress and failures of the co-operative movement in India. A committee was appointed under the chairmanship of this committee made fundamental suggestions regarding the future course of the co-operative movement done After the First World War, in 1919, the British government passed the Montford Reform Act. The subject of co-operation came under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments from the central government. According to this, firstly in the year 1925. After independence, the Government of

India started the economic development of the country through Five Year Plans from the year 1951 Adopted a strategy to make things happen. Development of Co-operative Movement and in Co-operative Movement during Five Year Plan Emphasis was placed on increasing people's participation.

### **Co-operative Movement in Maharashtra:**

Maharashtra is a leading state in the field of cooperatives and a large network of cooperatives is spread across the state. Credit Unions, Non-Agricultural Credit Unions, Marketing Co-operative Societies, Consumer Co-operative Societies, Processing Co-operative Societies, Establishment of various types of cooperatives such as service cooperatives, labor cooperatives, housing cooperatives done. Common citizens of Maharashtra, farmers and co-operatives due to successful operation. The co-operative movement in Maharashtra has a history of more than a hundred years. Bombay District Central Co-operative Society was established in the year 1923. It is currently working as Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Bank Limited. A three tier structure has been adopted. Co-operative Banks, while State Co-operative Bank operates at the state level. After independence in the year 1951 Prof. Dhananjairao Gadgil and Padmashri Dr. Due to the guidance of Vitthalrao Vikhepatil Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., Maharashtra's first Cooperative Sugar Factory established at Pravaranagar Dist. Ahmednagar done. The co-operative sugar mills of Maharashtra started a new era of co-operative movement. On 1 May 1960, the state of Maharashtra was created. Co-operative societies are regulated and controlled. In 1961, there were 31,565 cooperative societies of various types in Maharashtra. They were at the end of March 2018, this number reached 1, and 98,252. There was an increase in the number of members, share capital, loans and deposits of cooperative societies. 97th Constitutional Amendment Act by the Central Government to streamline the working of cooperative societies in the country. Under 2011, some amendments have been made in the Cooperative Act. Accordingly, the Government of Maharashtra dated 14th February, 2013. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 has been amended by the Ordinance.

### **Co-operative Development:**

In the post-independence era, the cooperative sector has become a focal point of politics. Whether in power or opposition, the first step in politics is to define the cooperative sector; therefore, it has to be said that everyone's attention has turned to the cooperative sector. Such is the contribution of cooperative sector in development work. Like other systems, co-operatives also have some flaws. However, it is not right to discredit the co-operative by pointing fingers at those defects. It is beneficial to remove these defects and support cooperation. Introspection, code of conduct, change and improvement are now inevitable in every field. I believe that Maharashtra will not be left behind.

**Conclusion:**

The co-operative movement that took root in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other states really helped in the economic development of those states. People's trust and credibility were eroded as those who led the movement further tried to divert it from its goals. Due to financial scams, corruption, dominance of certain families, hegemonicism in the cooperatives, the movement has suffered and many problems and defects are seen. The overall cooperative movement is in a vicious cycle of management errors, lack of professional approach, neglect of efficiency, increasing amount of arrears, increasing amount of unprofitable assets, lack of knowledgeable and competent leadership, regional and sector imbalance and unbalanced development, corruption, corruption, black market, lack of education and training. If the cooperative movement is to be carried forward in a real sense, computerization, modern management, technology, science, research etc. should be used properly and efficiently.

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