

**C H A P T E R - I I I**

**PROFILE OF KHANAPUR (VITA) TAHSIL**

**CHAPTER - I I I****PROFILE OF KHANAPUR [VITA] TAHSIL****3.0 INTRODUCTION:**

Sangli district is one among the developed and important districts in the Western Maharashtra. It has 8601.5 Square K.Ms. of area and stands 21<sup>st</sup> in the state on the basis of area. For convenience of administration it has been divided into two administrative zones that is Walwa and Miraj. The two administrative zones consist of 727 villages and 8 towns. The district also has 6 [six] Municipalities and 8 [eight] Taluka Panchayat Sameeties. According to the 1991 census the total population of the district Sangli is 21,97,977 and the density of population is 256 per sq.K.M.

In the Sangli District Khanapur [Vita] is located  $74^{\circ} 16'$  to  $74^{\circ} 55'$  West to East and  $17^{\circ} 12'$  to  $17^{\circ} 27'$  South to North. According to the latest figure from the Block Development Office, Khanapur. Taluka consist of 122 villages. In the Khanapur Taluka the data on rain fall over the past ten years shows that the rainy season starts from June itself and continuous till the month September and some times even extends up to the month of November. The average monthly rain fall in this taluka is 110 m.m.

The agriculture of the taluka is mostly dependent upon the scanty rain fall and well irrigation for the crops like sugarcane, plantation and annual fodder crops for the animal. Due to the lack of provision of irrigation facilities, 26 Co-operative lift irrigation societies. The lack of proper irrigational facilities and inadequate rain fall forces the farmers to select only seasonal crops such as pulses, foodgrains, oilseeds and fodder crops etc. The table given below gives the details of cropping pattern and area under cultivation.

**CROPPING PATTERN IN KHANAPUR TAHSIL**

**Table No.3.1**

**CROPPING PATTERN (In Hectares)**

YEAR	RICE	WHEAT	JAWAR	BAJARA	MAIZE	ALA RICE	NACHANI	OTHER GRAINS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1984-85	609	4317	35393	18407	131	16	-	218
1988-89	286	1772	50988	13227	353	-	-	-

TOT. FOOD GRAINS	COTTON	GROUND NUT	PULSES	KARDAI	OTHER OILSEEDS	TOTAL OILSEEDS	TOBACCO
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
66860	32	6513	2	-	971	7486	4
38492	20	5682	57	373	327	6439	2

NARCOTICS AND MEDICINE CROPS	TOTAL NARCOTICS AND MEDICINE	CHANNA	TUR	MUNG	TOTAL FOOD GRAINS	SUGAR CANE	SPICES	TOTAL FOOD CROPS
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9	13	4530	3865	310	77169	1442	901	79850
2	4	1957	3468	531	817050	1193	693	84163

It shows that among the various crops, cultivated Groundnut has been allocated the highest area. The other two main crops as indicated by the area under each crop is Tur and Channa. As for sugarcane it ranks seventh. The reason for this may be that the sugarcane requires heavy rain fall and annual irrigation facility that are not present in this taluka (Khanapur [Vita] ).

#### LAND UTILISATION PATTERN OF KHANAPUR TALSIL

TABLE NO.3.2

YEAR	TOTAL GEO GRAPHICAL	AREA UNDER FOREST	UNCULTIVABLE LAND			OTHER LAND			
			AREA UNDER NON AGRI	BAREN LAND	TOTAL	UNCULTI VATED FURTI LE LAND	GRAZING LAND	LAND USE OTHER PLATA TION	TOTAL 7+8+9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1984-85	132602	11126	3687	5332	9091	19998	1895	1164	23059
1988-89	132602	11145	1742	5482	7224	21153	1805	-	22960

SOURCE : SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY SANGLI DISTRICT 1991.

Table No. 3.2 gives the details of land utilisation pattern in Khanapur Tahsil. It shows that out of the total geographical area of 1,32,602 hectares 22,960 hectares of land is not cultivated nearly, 17% land is uncultivated. The table also reveals that among the total uncultivated land under forest account for more than 50% of this total. As much as 5482 hectares is lost because of barren land. Also nearly 21,000 hector of land is fertile but not cultivated and 1800 hector is left as grazing land.

#### **AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN KHANAPUR TAHSIL:**

It had been already observed that the Khanapur Tahsil has no government Irrigation network facility and rain fall is also not adequate, and for irrigation agriculture is mainly depends upon the ground water that means well irrigation. According to the table 3.3 given below in 1988 - 89, 5380 hectares of total Area was under irrigation. In that total irrigated area ground water (well irrigatioin) plays predominant role that is 5174 hectares as against 176 hectares by the surface water. Therefore in cropping pattern also cash crops like sugarcane has no importance because of its high and continuous water requirements. From the above situation it will clear that there is not much difference between total irrigated area in 1984-85 and 1988-89 which shows only 314 hectares increase in the respective four years.

**AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN KHANAPUR TAHSIL**

**TABLE NO. 3.3**  
( IN HECTARES )

YEAR	AREA UNDER IRRIGATED		NET IRRIGATED	TOTAL IRRIGATED
	Surface Water	Ground Water		
1984-85	68	5112	5180	7217
1988-89	176	5174	5350	7531

Source : Socio - economic survey Sangli District 1990 - 91.

As far as the nala bunds and underground bunds are concerned, one can get a good situation or the progress in the water shade development programme. In the Khanapur taluka 107 nalabunds and 48 underground bund are completed. It has been already noticed that there is no availability of government canal so the lift irrigation schemes based on well irrigation is also playing predominate role in the irrigation where in taluka 23 schemes are completed and 21 more are in the process of completion. Same in case of Jawahar wells. There are 28 completed wells and 50 more are in the process of completion.

**MINOR IRRIGATION :**

As far as the Drought prone areas like Khanapur Tahsil are concerned, the minor irrigation schemes can play pridominent role in the agriculture of the respective areas. The requirement of the water for crops like

sugarcane, fodder crops, vegetables and other cash crops can be met through various minor irrigation facilities as given in the following table.

**MINOR IRRIGATION IN KHANAPUR (VITA) TANSIL**

TABLE NO. 3.4

Completed Schemes						Schemes in process				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Parcolation Tank	Village Tank	Nala Bunding	Under Ground	Lift Irrigation schemes	Jawahar Wells	Parcolation Tank	Village Tanks	K.F.Weares	Lift Irrigation schemes	Jawahar wells
145	25	107	48	23	28	34	3	12	21	50

**SOURCE -**

Rural development and Irrigation Dept.  
 MINOR IRRIGATION (LOCAL LEVEL) Mandal Pune.  
 Dist - Sangli. 1992-1993.

3.1 <sup>A</sup> **PROFILE OF YASHWANT SAHAKARI SAHAR**

**KARKHANA LTD., KHANAPUR**

In Maharashtra the Co - operative movement since its starting in 1959 (first Co - operative sugar factory) helped in the upliftment and had initiated developmental programmes in and around the villages. These included programmes such as educational institutions, lift irrigation schemes, watershade development, minor irrigation schemes, Kolhapur type weares, Co - operative credit societies, co - operative poultries etc. The co - operative movement had also brought out important leaders who were and are involved in the national politics .

The Yash<sup>a</sup>want Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana had also been contributing its share in this respect since its inception in 1983 - 84.

The Yash<sup>a</sup>want sahakari sakhar karkhana had its first general meeting of the share holders on 30th Sept. 1984. The factory started its first crushing season on 20th May, 1985 which lasted up to 26th May, 1985 and crushed 914.560 Metric tonnes of sugarcane and could get 80 bags (quintals) of sugar whose average input-output ratio was 3.45%.

The factory had completed its machinery installation in the month of May 1985 means at the end of the crushing season of 1984-85. So factory could not take the full benefit of the crushing season of 1984-85.

### **3.2 PROGRAMMES OF THE FACTORY**

The programmes taken up by the factory are briefly discussed below.

- 1) Irrigation schemes.
- 2) Other business activities.
- 3) Agricultural development programme.
- 4) Sugarcane development programme.
- 5) Transportation scheme.
- 6) Soil testing.
- 7) Workers training/Orientation schemes.



- 8) Cultural programmes.
- 9) Small saving schemes.
- 10) Co-operative poultry farm.
- 11) Workers Co-operative Bank.
- 12) Labour welfare schemes.
- 13) Pre - primary schools (Balwadi).
- 14) Drought control programmes (Measures).
- 15) Technical, Machinery development of factory.
- 16) Drip Irrigation schemes.
- 17) Kolhapur Type wears.
- 18) Nurseries (Plant).
- 19) Farmers rally and orientation.
- 20) Ganesh festival.

#### 1. Irrigation Schemes :

In order to fulfill the requirement of raw material it is necessary to improve the production of sugercane, factory had decided and started some irrigation schemes on its own. Factory had also completed a jackwell project that supplied water to the factory site.

#### 2. Other Business Activity :

For the economic upliftment of the shareholders the factory felt it is necessary to start some other business activities like poultry farm, preparation of bugas bundles and fuel pump (diesel pump) etc.

### 3. Agricultural Development programme :

The factory has its separate Agricultural development programme which is involved in the command Area agricultural development. It has its own divisional officers and deputs its own agricultural officers to guide the farmers.

### 4. Sugarcane development scheme :

Seeds, fertilizers and other guidelines are provided by the factory. Factory is also giving crop development loan that is recovered from their cane payments, to farmers.

### 5. Transportation scheme :

Factory has its own Yashwant<sup>a</sup> co - operative transport scheme which provides trucks, tractors and bullockcarts to the farmers.

### 6. Soil Testing :

In order to encourage the utilisation of the chemicals, fertilizers adequately and economically the factory gives advice free off cost to the farmers. Factory also collects the samples of soil and sends it to the " Chemical and fertilizer Ltd., Mumbai" for the testing. In the first year itself the factory had tested around 2000 samples from the above mentioned institute.

**7. Workers training / Orientation schemes :**

In order to get trained and skilled workers, the factory provides training to the workers. In the year 1984-85 factory had send 150 graduate and undergraduate workers to the "Shetkari and Sahyadri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana" for the training under Maharashtra Government I.P.P. Programme.

**8. Cultural programmes :**

The factory also encourages the cultural activities among the workers. The workers are constituted into a group named "Shri Ganesh Mandal" for organising not only cultural programmes but also rehabilitation work during natural Calamities, like drought, floods etc. The workers organisation (mandal) organize same tournaments and the festival cellibration programmes like Ganpati festival.

**9. Small Saving Scheme :**

The factory also runs its saving scheme to encourage thrift among the workers. More than Rs.15,000 are collected per month from the workers.

**10. Co - operative poultry :**

The agriculture of Khanapur Tahsil totally depends upon the nature. In order to get some income to the farmers in some critical situation like drought, the factory had installed one co - operative poultry project having a worth of 58 Lakhs in 1989-90. The project provides near about 24,000 hens yearly to the farmers and giving training or orientation regarding the scientific management of the poultry business. Through this scheme, more than 150 employed farmers have been shown alternative source of income.

**11. Workers Co - operative Bank :**

In order to get easy loan to the employees, factory had encouraged to install Workers Co - operative credit society. From the society, workers get loan to purchase motorcycles, house hold articles and to construct own houses.

**12. Labour Welfare Schemes :**

The factory also provides facilities for recreation of the workers and their families in the evening hours. These facilities includes Library, play - ground, organisation of some tournament etc.

**13. Pre - primary Schools (Balwadi) :**

The factory within the factory premises provides facilities for development the talents, physical health, educational activity and economic development. The factory also had constructed one building for above mentioned purposes and Balwadi.

**14. Drought Control Programmes :**

As mentioned earlier, the factory command area is a rain fed area and agriculture depends upon the nature. Therefore the drought is one of the causal and repeating worst phenomenon in the area and to control or to help the farmers in the situation like drought. Factory had started lift irrigation schemes and undertook the programmes like watersheds development programmes and tree plantation.

**15. Drip Irrigation Scheme :**

The Khanapur taluka being droughtprone area, requires provision of water facilities through out the year. For this purpose, the factory provides loans and technical assistance for drip irrigation to overcome the problem of water scarcity .

**16. Kolhapur Type Weirs :**

It is the most essential in Khanapur tahsil to undertake watershed development programme. As a part of watershed development programme the factory had constructed percolation tanks to overcome the problem of water scarcity.

**17. Farmers Rally And Orientation :**

As mentioned earlier the factory has its own separate departments for administration like the department of agriculture. This department organises farmers rallies to orient them regarding the utilisation of fertilizer, resting and water etc. In these rallies they are also informed about the existing and future programmes of the factory so that the farmers can take the benefit of it.

**3.3 AVAILABILITY OF SUGARCANE IN THE COMMAND AREA OF THE FACTORY**

**Information about sugarcane available, sugarcane crushed, recovery etc. of YSSK.**

**TABLE NO.3.5**

Season (Year)	Total Crushing (M.Tonnes)	Tonnage of command area sugarcane	Percentage to command area sugarcane	Sugar Production (In no. of bags)	Sugar Recovery %	Per tonne Rate for sugarcane with (Khodki) (Rs.)
1985-86	84100	21879	26.00	89085	9.44	276.80
1986-87	148323	18416	12.45	160787	10.82	310.00
1987-88	217007	18257	8.41	240517	11.09	346.80
1988-89	216680	49866	23.01	251385	11.48	405.00
1989-90	307183	130999	42.64	340260	11.06	509.00
1990-91	304208	116791	38.39	322126	10.59	507.00
1991-92	285769	137371	48.07	336270	11.77	451.80
1992-93	242291	101272	41.79	273690	11.29	540.00

**Source : Annual Report of YSSK( 1985-86 to 1992-93)**

The above table reveals the situation regarding total crushing the tonnage of sugarcane available from the command area of the factory, the recovery and the payment made by the factory for the per tonne sugar-cane over the years from 1985 - 86 to 1992 - 93. In the year 1985 - 86 factory had crushed 84100 tonnes of sugarcane out of which 21879 tonnes of sugarcane factory could get from the command area itself. The percentage of which was 26% .

In the same year crushing season factory could produce 89085 quintals of sugar and the factory given the payments to the farmers Rs.276.80 per tonne. It can be observed from the above table that there is significant improvement or the increase in the total tonnage of sugarcane crushed in 1989 - 90 that is up 307183 tonnes and the sugarcane factory could get through its command area which is 1,30,999 tonnes the percentage of which was 42.64 %. In the same year the factory could produce 3,40,260 quintales of sugar which recovery was 11.06. The payments made by the factory to the farmers for the per tonne sugarcane was also comparatively higher than previous year that means 509.00 Rs. per tonne. But the situation regarding the same in the year 1992-93 is quite unsatisfactory because the factory crushed only 24,2291 tonnes of sugarcane and the share of command area sugar was quite worst than the previous year which was only 101272 tonnes and its percentage to the total crushed sugarcane was 41.79. Total production of the sugar is also quiet unsatisfactory than the previous years which was 2,73,690 quintals and the recovery of it was 11.29%. As far as the rate for per tonne sugarcane is concerned, it is quiet higher than the previous year which was 540.00 Rs. per tonne.

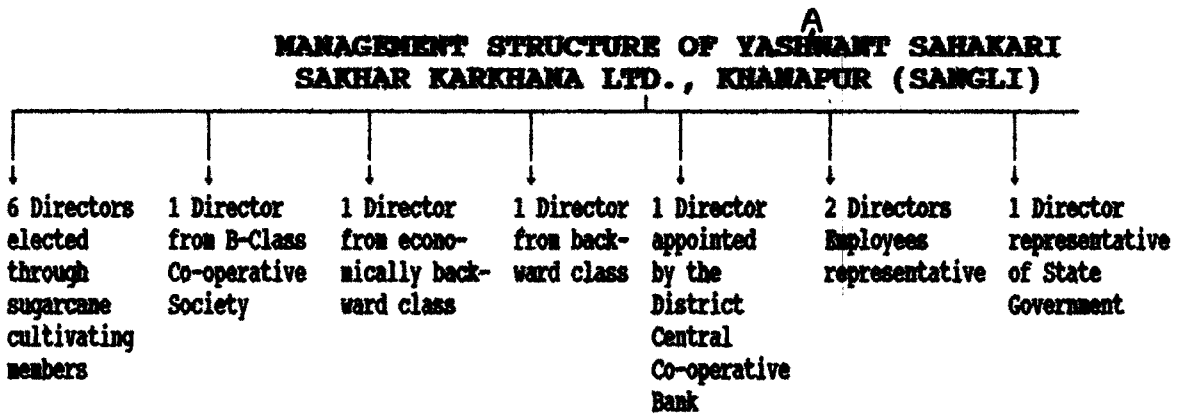
It shows that in the beginning the availability of sugarcane from the command area was quite good and it was progressing with good rate but in the year 1992 - 93 the availability of sugarcane from the command area was unsatisfactory and the total crushing was also not that



satisfactory but the sugar recovery and the payments made by the factory to the farmers for per tonne sugarcane was good.

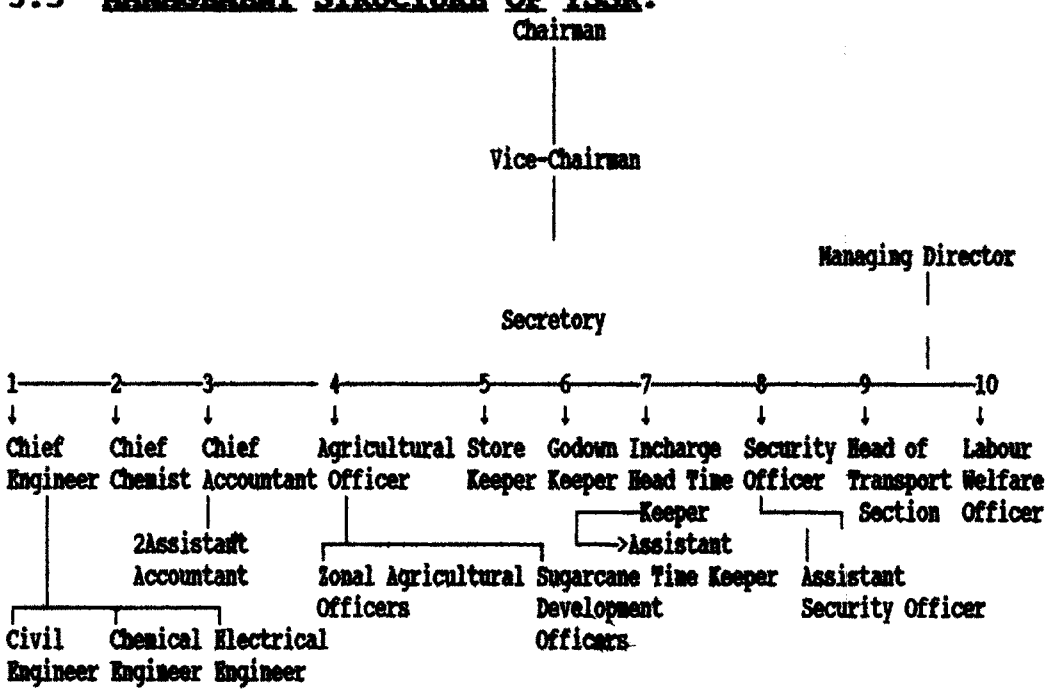
**3.4 THE COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF YSSK.**

The following charts reflects the composition of Board of Directors of YSSK LTD., Khanapur(Vita).



In the sugar factory management, the following classes are represented on the Board of Directors, viz share holders, other co - operatives, economic and other backward class, payment employees and the state government. But it is also interesting to know that the main factor on which factory depends for the supply of raw material i.e. cane cutting workers have no representation in the factory management.

**3.5 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF YSSK:**



From the above mentioned chart and the factories annual report it has been observed that the Managing Director is the head of the administration of the factory. Factory also has one post of secretary which helps for the Co - ordination between the functional executives and Managing Director. From the administrative convenience point of view each department have their respective heads like Technical, Chemical, Agriculture, Account, Security etc. The Managing Director implements the decision taken by the board of directors and get the work done from the various departmental heads. Factory also has one labour welfare officer but the respective department is related only with the permanant or factory employees but not at all related with the canecutters. From the above mentioned two charts and the explanation, one can conclude that the canecutters have no importanance in the management as well as in the administration or there are no welfare policies for them as such.