

C H A P T E R NO.II.

PROFILE OF SATARA DISTRICT & GENERAL BACKGROUND OF K.S.S.K.LTD., RETHARE BK.

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2:1:1. PROFILE OF SATARA DISTRICT.

Satara district is situated to the west of southern plateau. To the north of the district is Pune, to the south Sangli, to the east Solapur and to the west Ratnagiri district. The total geographical area of the district is 10484 sq.Kms. The major portion of the total area is covered by river Krishna valley. The temperature fluctuates from 12.8 to 36 celcius in the rainy, winter and summer seasons. An average rain fall is 1253.45 m.m.

In the district there are 11 Talukas, namely Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Karad, Patan, Javli and Mahabaleshwar which consist of 1417 villages and 10 towns. River Krishna is main and its main tributories are Koyna and Wenna which supplies abundant water to the agriculture in the district. The Krishna basine is the most fertile land in the district.

According to the census of 1981 the total population of district is 2039000 and Karad Taluka has the maximum 358 persons density of the population. The total working population of the district is 33 - 6%. The persentage of literacy is 48.2%. 87% of the total population is living in rural area. The ratio of male to female is 1000 : 1061. The percentage of scheduled cast and scheduled tribes population to the district population is 6.2 and 0.6 respectively.

2:1:2 A G R I C U L T U R E.

As per agricultural census of 1976 there were 320401 land holders holding 76479 hectors of land the details of the land holders are given in Table 2:1.

TABLE NO. 2:1.

Land-Holding. (hectors)	% of Land-Holding.	%of total cultivated land to total land holding.
00-02	63.2	20.2
02-05	24.7	32.7
05-10	8.9	25.3
10-20	2.7	15.1
20-50	0.5	4.7
More than 50.	---- (Less than 0.1)	2.0
T O T A L:	100	100

Sources:- Statistical department of Satara District.

According to the report of revenue department the total geographical area of the district is 1058300 hectors. In the year 1985 out of the total geographical area, 14.4% was under forest, 8.6% under pastures, 2.2% non agricultural 4.6% cultivable but not cultivated and other barren land was 6.4%.

During 1984-85 the total cultivable area was 697800 hectares, out of which 577300 hectares area was net cultivated.

1) MAIN CORPS:- In the district various types of the corps are grown viz. rice, wheat, jawar, bajara, maize, gram, pulses, spices, vigitable, fruits, cotton, oilseeds. The main kharip crops are jawar and bajara and wheat and gram are important rabbi crops, sugar cane, ground nuts, and cotton are the main cash crops. The total area under sugarcane production was 28000 hecters, In the years 1985. The details of the selected cropping pattern during 1980-81 and 1984-85 is given in table No. 2:2.

TABLE NO. 2:2.

The cropping pattern during 1981-82 and 1984-85.

Name of Crop.	Area covered (In Hectare)		Total Production :(In Tones)		Production per :Hectares(Kgs.)	
	1980-81.	1984-85.	1980-81.	1984-85.	1980-81.	1984-85
1.Jawar	227453	238094	2171	2562	872	1042
2.Wheat	21425	17394	308	364	1189	1314
3.Rice	39294	36733	629	725	1772	1933
4.Maize	2095	1649	10	16	1000	1000
5.Gramms	13025	10214	63	104	396	598
6.Udid	6780	6699	10	19	208	271
7.Mungh	2619	2522	4	12	200	308
8.Tur	5791	5326	46	54	672	692
9.Groundnut	53522	52500	558	1263	970	2087
10.Chilli	1102	1170	18	17	818	773
11.Sugarcane	22862	28000	2082	2711	10787	7746
12.Fruits & Vegetable.	11270	23215	-	-	-	-
13.Others.	163883	153783	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	587400	577300	-	-	-	-

Source:- Statistical Department of Satara district.

ii) IRRIGATION:

In the district there are number of major and medium irrigation projects viz. Dhom, Kanher, Veer, Deoghar, Ner Tank, Ranand Tank, Tarli Dam, Yewati Mahsoli Project and Krishna canal at (Khodshi) Taluka Karad.

The details of irrigated land is given in table 2:3.

TABLE NO.2:3

Year.	<u>NET IRRIGATED AREA</u>		Total Net Irrigated area. (Hectares)
	Surface Irrigated (Hectors)	Well Irrigated (Hectare)	
1980-81	48067	507665	98832
1981-82	52714	8386	111100
1982-83	53409	49621	103030
1983-84	50517	58441	108958
1984-85	47774	56483	104257

iii) FOREST AND FISHERIES:

In 1984-85, 14.4% of the total area of the district was under forest Mahabaleshwar, Jawali, Patan and Wai have comparatively more area under forst. The Government and other voluntary agencies are taking keen interest in increasing area of forest by using barren area. The total production by forest was amounted Rs.13.94 lakhs in above mentioned year.

In 1984-85 fish production amounted to Rs.11.56 lakhs the total fish production was 231.11 tones in this years.

2:1:3. INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT.

In the district there were 51450 establishments were in operation as per economic survey of 1980. Out of this total establishments 73.3% were in rural area. Out of the total establishments there were 2.1% in co-operative sector, 12.7% in public sectors and remaining 85.2% in private sector.

In the district 141026 workers were working in above mentioned establishments. In 1985 the total number of employed employees in the State Government was 34897. At the district place there is main employment exchange office. The concerning sub officers are visiting at Taluka Places, Karad, Phaltan, twice in month and at other taluka places once in month.

2:1:4. SERVICE SECTOR:

i) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, VETERINARY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

According to the cattle census the total cattle production was 1257 thousands in 1978. The cattle population consisted of 30.4% cows and bullocks, 21% buffaloes, 26% sheeps, 21% goats, and 0.6% horses and donkeys. The density of cattle population in Maharashtra and in Satara District was 96 and 120 per Sq.Km. respectively.

In the year 1985 there were 31 dispensaries, 44 aid centres, 30 veterinary doctors and 44 supervisors in the district. The number of cattle population treated in these centres is 151211 and 36649 cattle were artificially incriminated.

In order to increase milk production farmers are using cross breed cows and buffaloes. At the end of the

June 1985 there were 746 co-op. dairy societies in district.

ii) HEALTH FACILITIES:- In 1985 the public health facilities available in the district are as 15 hospitals, 25 dispensaries, 7 maternity homes and 65 health centres. The ratio of doctor to people is 1:10895 in the district.

In 1984-85, 17956 family planning operations were carried in 67 centres.

iii) E D U C A T I O N:- At the end of Sept. 1985 there were 2581 educational institutions in the district out of these 12 were primary, 2234 were primary and 265 were secondary schools. There were 52 higher secondary schools and 18 colleges in the district in all above institutions 16072 teachers, were teaching out of which 4025 female teachers. The total numbers of students learning in these institutions was 530871 in the year 1985.

iv) ELECTRIFICATION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

At the end of March 1985 all towns and 95% villages in the district were facilitated with the electricity. The M.S.E.B. supplies electricity to 29759 pumpset in the district. The consumption of electricity was 1240 K.W.S. in 1984-85. Out of this total consumption 48.1% consumption was consumed by industries, 30.8% was consumed for domestic purposes were as 8.6% for commercial, 7.1% for agriculture, 4.4.% for public lighting and 1% for other purposes.

The total length of the non municipal roads in the district is 7966 kms. The length of municipal road is 427.kms.

The district have 125 kms. long broadgauge railways. There are 14 stations. In the Karad Taluka there are 4 railway stations namely as Shenoli, Karad, Shiravade and Masur.

In the district there were 27457 vehicles registered at the end of 31st. March 1985. Out of this total vehicles 15713 are two wheelers. The number of tractors and trailers is also included in the four wheelers. The No. of vehicles increased because of the number of co-operative sugar factories. Because of the national highway No.4 (Pune-Benglore) the transportation of goods increased.

There were 599 post offices, 79 telegraph offices, 5199 telephones in 1985.

v) BANKING:

v) At the end of 1982 in the district there were 235 branches of banks out of which 124 branches were from the co-operative sector. Satara Taluka having maximum branches of 27 and Karad has 24 branches. The ratio village to branch is 1.20 only for the scheduled banks. The amount of total deposits in these banks was of Rs. 76.20 crores and loans advanced by these banks were of Rs. 48.15 crores in 1985. The ratio of advances to deposits was 1:1:58.

The district is always ahead in achieving the target of small savings. In 1985 the target was Rs. 3.5 crores and the actual achievement was of Rs. 7.49 crores.

vi) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

In the district the co-operative movement became a headway for the rural development. The main contributors of this movement were Late Mr.Y.B.Chavan, Late Mr.Balasaheb Desai and Shri.Yashwantrao Mohite.

On 30th.June 1985 there were 2866 co-operative societies having 652 thousand members there are 951 co-operative credit societies., 1915 non credit societies. The district has 746 dairy co-operative societies. Out of the total members 62% of the total members are members of the co-operative credit societies and remaining are members of non-credit societies the details of informations about selected co-operative producing and service co-op. societies are given in the table No. 2:4.

TABLE NO. 2:4

THE SELECTED CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCING AND SERVICE SOCIETIES DURING 1983 TO 1985 IN SATARA DISTRICT.

(Rs. in 000)

S.NO.	TYPE OF THE SOCIETY.	YEAR	NO.OF : SOCIE- TIES.	NO.OF MEMBERS.	SHARE : CAPITAL : RS.	RESERVE : & OTHER FUNDS. : RS.	WORKING : CAPITAL : RS.
1.	Sugar Factories.	1983	6	48410	59129	188858	476273
		1984	6	53037	62509	209099	327062
2		1985	6	55945	67854	220193	318188
2.	Weavers' Societies.	1983	15	1122	1721	41	7861
		1984	14	1150	1779	30	8830
		1985	15	1199	1819	34	8092
3.	Spinning Mills.	1983	2	2951	4175	324	5031
		1984	2	2925	3557	446	2032
		1985	2	2846	3558	486	5122
4.	Lift Irrigation.	1983	263	24865	8079	5286	67672
		1984	285	25460	8176	8962	71846
		1985	302	28216	8372	8092	79909
5.	Consumer Societies.	1983	35	17488	1905	1596	10140
		1984	40	19964	2091	16226	12280
		1985	50	22731	2301	1810	13246
6.	Housing Societies.	1983	296	10503	1919	1162	32358
		1984	317	11921	2269	1620	40616
		1985	331	11666	2597	2125	45860

SOURCE:- 1) District Deputy Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Satara.
 2) Co-Op. Sugar factories in Satara District.
 3) Co-Op. Spinning Mills in Satara District.

The table No. 2:4 indicates the position of selected co-operative societies in the Satara district during the period of 1983 to 1985.

There were 6 co-operative Sugar Factories and total membership of these factories is increased from 48,410 to 55,945 the share capital is increased from Rs. 59,129 thousand to Rs. 67,854 thousand, where as share capital is increased by Rs.8,725 thousand. The working capital is also increased from Rs.1,88,858 thousand to Rs. 3,18,188 thousand. The net increase in the working capital is Rs. 1,29,330 thousand.

There were 15 weavers co-operative societies. The total membership is increased from 1,122 to 1,199, the share capital is increased from Rs. 1,721 thousand to Rs. 1,819 thousand and the working capital is increased from Rs. 7,861 thousand to Rs. 8,092 thousand.

The number of spinning mills was 2. The total membership is decreased from 2,951 to 2,846 i.e. the net decrease in the membership is of 105 members. The share capital is also decreased from 4,175 thousand to 3,558 thousand rupees but the working capital is increased from Rs. 5,031 to Rs. 5,122 thousand.

There were 263 co-operative lift irrigation societies. The total membership of these societies is increased from 24,865 to 28,216, the share capital is increased from Rs. 8,079 thousand to Rs. 8,372 thousand and working capital is increased from Rs. 67,672 to 79,909.

The number of consumers co-operative societies is increased from 35 to 50. The total membership of these societies is increased from 17,488 to 22,731. The share capital is increased from Rs. 1,905 thousand to 2,301 thousand and working capital is increased from Rs. 10,140 thousand to Rs.13,246 thousand.

There were 296 housing co-operative societies in the year 1983. In 1985 there were 331 housing co-operative societies.

The number of labour contract societies is increased from 165 to 228 during the period 1983 to 1985.

In this way the number of co-operative societies and the total membership is increasing in the district which indicates it's progress in the co-operative sector.

Most of these co-operative societies are established in rural area. These societies became the integral part of the rural economic development in the district. They provides employment apportunities, generates rural income, saving and investment. These co-operative societies are changing the rural picture of the district. These are the weapones to remove poverty in rural area.

2:2:1. THE HISTORICAL AND GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE
 KRISHNA SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD.,
RETHARE BUDRUK.

Each co-operative sugar factory has certain background which relates with its feasible aspects such as need of people, co-operative leadership, geophysical aspects of the region and its economic viability etc. The Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana has emerged due to combination of the aspects.

In 1936 efforts to start a co-operative factory in this area, were made by some local leaders. The prominent amongst them was late Shri. Madhavrao Mohite.

Under the inspiring leadership of his two sons Mr. Yashwantro Mohite (The Founder) and Mr. Jaywantrao Bhosale (The present Chairman) the sugar factory was established in 1955 which has become the nucleus of rural development in the operational area.

The location of the factory is ideal because it has most fertile track of land on both the banks of Krishna river. The average rainfall in the operational area is 30" to 35", which is suitable for sugar cane cultivation. The factory draws majority of its sugar cane from the most compact area. 90% of the sugar cane gets from the radius of 20 miles.

To the east of the factory there is mountain Machhindragarh, to the north Shenoli Railway station and to the west and south the river Krishna flows placidly in its natural fashion. The N.H.4 is only 10 Kms. away to the west of factory.

2:2:2. NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY:

Before the establishment of the factory economic conditions of the people were not satisfactory. The farmers were producing only food grains because of seasonal nature of the agriculture in the concerning area. There was abundant water in Krishna river but farmers couldn't use it for agricultural purpose, because the agricultural methods were quite out dated and ultimately the income of these rural villagers remained very low. In order to increase the agricultural income and to achieve allround development of the people the necessity of the factory was felt.

After the establishment of the factory, within few years, a lot of change took place in the area e.g. good homes, good educational facilities, good health of the people, improved agricultural technique etc.

2:2:3. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FACTORY:

The main objectives of the factory are as follows:

- i. To encourage proper development of agricultural industry amongst members on co-operative lines by introducing modern methods of agriculture and by promotion of principles of co-operatives and joint farming methods so as to secure best advantages of modern large scale agricultural production.
- ii. To increase sugar cane and agricultural production.
- iii. To adopt scientific methods of agricultural production.
- iv. To provide the facilities of transporting and harvesting of sugar cane to members.

- v. To establish supplementary units based on by-products like bagasse, molasses and press mud.
- vi. To make provision of irrigation schemes and execute these schemes.
- vii. To introduce different types of schemes for all round development of members, workers and society as a whole within the area of operation.

In this way (the) we understand that the factory is not just to be a manufacturing and profit seeking industry but a nucleus of all round development of the area of operation.

2:2:4. THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE FACTORY:

A) CAPITAL: The authorised share capital of the factory as on 30th September 1986 was Rs.4 crores out of which 39,100 shares of Rs. 1,000/- each is for the producer members of the factory and 900 shares of Rs.1,000/- each is for co-operative society. The factory has subscribed 30,000 shares for the capital of Rs. 3 crores out of which 29,100 shares for producer members and 900 shares for co-operative societies. The called up capital is Rs. 2.49 crores. The paid up capital from the producer members, co-operative societies members and individual 'B' grade members is Rs.2.37 crores.

B) SUGAR CANE CRUSHING AND SUGAR PRODUCTION:

During the year 1985-86 the total sugar cane crushing was of 8,88.934 Metric tonnes and total sugar production was 10,57,440 qtls. The details of the days of crushing, sugar cane crushing, sugar production, recovery and cane price are given in Table 2:5.

TABLE NO. 2:5.

THE STATEMENT SHOWING DAYS OF CRUSHING, SUGAR CANE
CRUSHING, SUGAR PRODUCTION, RECOVERY AND PRICE
PAID PER TON DURING 1971 TO 1986-87.

Year.	Days.	Sugar cane crushing in tones.	Sugar Production. (Bags)	Recovery. (%)	Price paid by factory per tonne (Including khodki Rate) Rs.
1971-72	174	400224	470270	11.75	146.00
1972-73	182	474732	568980	11.96	154.60
1973-74	175	436635	536682	12.26	171.50
1974-75	184	616345	774500	12.45	187.50
1975-76	190	730728	911575	12.30	174.50
1976-77	172	177873	861105	11.96	162.00
1977-78	227	896271	1083905	12.02	126.00
1978-79	227	891603	1102680	12.13	168.75
1979-80	171	712165	850710	11.84	237.00
1980-81	178	820611	1014010	12.25	303.20
1981-82	230	1047584	1247120	11.87	269.00
1982-83	219	1020951	1208605	11.82	257.00
1983-84	162	713644	859780	11.83	254.00
1984-85	185	751079	895120	11.70	339.00
1985-86	191	888934	1062290	11.90	357.00
1986-87	212	836580	1116805	11.85	

SOURCE:- Factory's Annual Reports.

C) SUGAR CANE DEVELOPMENT:- The factory has independent Agricultural Development Department which provides the improved seeds, fertilizers and guidance about sugar cane cultivation.

During 1985-86, the sugar cane research centre provided 14,30,000 seeds of Co-740 sugar cane. The seed plots are cultivated by the centre for providing pure seeds to the members. In the year 1985-86, 17557111 Kandies of pure seeds of sugar cane were provided to the producer members. The factory provided 13,226 Metric tonnes of compost manures to the member farmers. The loans for agricultural development granted by the factory were Rs. 772150 during the year 1985-86.

The following schemes are introduced by the factory for sugar cane development.

1. IRRIGATION SCHEMES:- The supply of water for cultivation of the sugar cane is very important factor. There are 17 lift irrigation schemes having 14735 members. These schemes supply water to 29664 Acres of land under their command area. The total cost of these schemes is Rs. 8,62,53,240.

The details of the lift irrigation schemes undertaken and executed by the Krishna Co-operative Sugar Factory are given in the Table 2:6.

All these schemes have already being commissioned and number of farmers are taking advantages of these lift irrigation schemes, in their command areas.

TABLE NO. 2:6

LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Leet?

Sr. No.	Name of Irrigation Scheme.	No. of Members.	Irrigated area during 1985-86 (Acres)		
			Ratton.	Planta- tion.	Others. Total.
1.	Yevalewadi Lift Irrigation Scheme.	1969	1147	727	761 2635
2.	Bahe-Tambave Lift Irrigation Scheme.	387	211	76	88 375
3.	Rethare Bk. Lift Irrigation Scheme.	1142	471	667	293 1431
4.	Malkhed Lift Irrigation Scheme.	247	174	110	112 396
5.	Rethare Kd. Lift Irrigation Scheme.	1951	967	572	572 2111
6.	Kirpe-Yenke Potal Lift Irrigation.	722	309	145	119 573
7.	Yerawale-Wing-Gharewadi Lift Irrigation.	1670	52	299	130 481
8.	Chachegaon Lift Irrigation Scheme.	1470	74	36	38 148
9.	Kale-Dhondewadi-Panchwad L.I. Scheme.	787	322	300	697 1319
10.	Kalewade-Belwade Lift Irrigation Scheme.	1063	--	453	166 619
11.	Kedarnath-Peth-Nerle L. Irrigation Scheme.	647	--	225	7 232
12.	Bichut-Bhavanignagar -Rethare Harnaksha L.I. Scheme.	558	335	207	99 641
13.	Yede-Nasingapur Lift Irrigation Scheme.	495	265	163	143 571
14.	Karve-Khanai Lift Irrigation Scheme.	464	306	203	68 577
15.	Tembhu-Sayapur-Koregaon L.I. Scheme.	689	129	540	105 774
T O T A L:		11931	4762	4723	3398 12883

SOURCE:- Factory's Annual Report- 1986-87.

2. PILOT SCHEME:

Under this scheme factory supplies improved seeds, fertilisers and insecticides to the producer members. The special guidance about sugar cane cultivation method is provided by the supervisors appointed by the factory. During 1985-86 under this scheme 853 producer members took advantage in 371 Hectres of their own land.

3. GRANT TO BACKWARD PRODUCER MEMBERS:

The Government of Maharashtra has started the scheme for Backward, small land holders, in order to provide them financial assistance for sugar cane cultivation.

The factory provided the financial assistance of Rs.1,43,610 to the 322 members in order to cultivate sugar cane in the 68 Hectres of their own land, in the year 1985-86.

D) EMPLOYMENT AND WORKER'S WELFARE:

Most of the workers of the factory are from the area of operation. The workers have been provided number of facilities according to the factory Act. All types of schemes concerning with medical, sports, canteen, bonus, uniform, training and housing to the employees are implemented by the factory. At present there are 2356 workers out of which 1441 are permanent, 427 are seasonal and 488 are temporary workers in the factory.

E) ROADS, WEIR-CUM-BRIDGE ETC:

The factory has constructed roads for transportation of sugar cane. Since 1970-71 to June 1986 the factory spent Rs.1,65,38,963 for road construction.

The weir-cum-bridge is constructed at Nandgaon. The length of this Bandhara is 75 metres and having water storage capacity of 15.34 MCFT. The total expenditure on this bridge is Rs.7,50,000.

F) DISTILLERY:- The factory has introduced this unit since 26th June 1972. It produces spirit, alcohol, country liquor etc. Production capacity of the distillery is 45000 litres per day. Further expansion of this unit is undertaken by the factory which will increase its capacity by 30,000 litres per day. Since 1973 the unit started manufacturing of country liquor. It also manufactures foreign liquor and sales in the market.

G) ACETONE PROJECT:- Since March 1984 the factory has introduced this new chemical project to manufacture acetone from alcohol. The capacity of this plant is 15 Tonnes of acetone per day. The supply of alcohol is made available by the factory's distillery. The total cost of this project is 4,47,36,954.

H) FEED MILL:- Under this unit of the factory, qualitative cattle and poultry feed is produced. The method of production is more scientific which improves quantity and quality of production. The feed is sold under the trade mark 'Krishna Ahar' in the market. Most of the milk producers and eggs producers are benefitted through this unit.

I) SISTER CONCERNS:- There are also certain other co-operative societies which are known as sister concerns of the Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Rethare Bk. The following are the main sister Concerns:-

i) CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY FARM: - The society's object is to popularise the poultry farming amongst the agriculturists. It provides pullets, feeds, medicines and vaccines at subsidised rates to the farmers. It also provides marketing facilities and free technical guidance and veterinary aid to poultry farmers.

ii) CO-OPERATIVE AGRO INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY:- The society is known as 'Krishna Sahakari Krishi Udyog Sangh Ltd'. The society manufactures tyre bullock carts and tractor trailers. It repairs tractors, agricultural implements and electric motors. The society has a dealership of PVC pipes, cement and tractors.

iii) CROSS BREED COW CENTRES:- The centre is run in collaboration with Bhartiya Agro Industrial Foundation, Urli Kanchan (Pune). The veterinary officers and their assistants nominated by the Foundation are assisting the farmers in proper cattle rearing, upkeep, diet, prevention and care of cattle diseases and disorders and artificial insemination.

iv) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION:- The factory has established educational institution named as " The Shetkari Shikshan Prasarak Mandal " in 1962. There are 4063 students learning in pre-primary, primary, secondary and Higher Secondary schools and 930 students learning in the college, run by this institution.

v) KRISHNA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD:- The Bank was established with an object of assisting the green revolution in the area of the factory, and facilitating the weaker sections of the society. The Bank assists for purchasing cows and poultry.

birds, small scale industry, agricultural implements etc. It's another object is to develop standard of living of the farmers by solving their financial problems.

Thus as far as Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Rethare Bk. is concerned, the role is very clear in bringing about economic development of area.

The progress and general statistical information of the factory is given in the table No. 2:7.

TABLE NO. 2:7

THE PROGRESS OF THE FACTORY - AT A GLANCE

No.	Particulars	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
-	"A" Grade producer members	15943	18606	18987	20808	20848
	"B" Grade members	140	140	140	140	136
	TOTAL Members	16083	18746	19127	20948	20984
.	No. of villages in operational area	130	130	130	130	130
.	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
.	Sugar cane crushing days	220	214	154	166.3	188
.	Total sugarcane crushed (tonnes)	1747584	1020952	713644	751079	888934
	Sugar Production(ctl)	1243404	1206404	844012	878911	1057440
	Sugarcane area recorded by members(Hectres)	9428	9077	8478	8728	9345
	Sugarcane crushed through operational area(Hectres)	8017	7563	6915	7184	7964
	Sugar cane produced in area of operation(Tonnes)	950000	950000	780000	750000	750000
	Average sugarcane production per Hectre (members) Tonnes	85.15	84.27	77.27	88.29	82.44
	Final price per tonne(Rs.)	269	254	254	339	357
	<u>Deductions</u> -per tonne -Rs.	37	27	20	57	35
	Particulars of deductions -					
	a) Non refundable deposit	8	8	8	8	8
	b) Fixed deposit	23	7	-	33	17
	c) Chief Minister's Fund	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	d) Housing Scheme	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	e) Area Development Fund	2	3	3	4	4
	f) Sugarcane Development Fund	2	2	2	4	4
	g) Others	1	6	6	6	7
.	Cash paid per Tonne Rs	230	220	227	275	315

No.	Particulars	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
13.	Loans recovered through Member's payments (Rs. in)					
	A) Recovery of coop societies	292.48	339.64	336.02	383.63	409.61
	B) Recovery of nationalised banks	110.24	128.98	124.21	148.09	181.45
	Total	402.72	468.62	460.23	531.72	591.06
4.	Factory loans (Rs. in)	862.04	1253.50	412.05	119.22	67.66
5.	Deposits (in lakhs)	595.50	667.01	650.57	880.28	953.45
6.	Rate of interest on deposits	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
7.	Sale of sugar (quintal)					
	A) Internal controlled	548655	616154	547189	518756	584067
	B) Internal Free sale	326729	367231	480788	480721	459740
	C) Controlled export	13500	16432	157627	-	-
	D) Free Export	7700	-	-	-	-
8.	Average price per qtl. Rs.	339.84	312.56	333.35	385.41	425.63
9.	Average cost of production per qtl. (including price of sugar cane)	323.62	303.85	343.05	490.13	523.94
10.	Godown (Numbers)	14	14	14	14	14
	Capacity in quintals	935000	935000	935000	935000	935000
1.	Possible income from distillery (excluding taxes) Rs. (lakhs)	281.33	300.68	307.75	393.33	444.34
2.	Income from Acetone project (excluding taxes) (Rs. in lakhs)	-	-	28.88	77.36	132.11

SOURCE - 1) Annual reports of the factory.

2) Factory-office.