

CHAPTER NO. VII

"MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS"

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The topic of the study is "A Study of Kirloskar Karkhana Kamgar Sahkari Patpedhi, Limited Kirloskarwadi". This topic comes under the factory workers salary earners' co-operative society. The main objective of the study is to get detailed information about the study. This society is known as K.K.S.P. in short. This is one of the successful co-operative institution in the area of Kirloskarwadi and Ramanandnagar. The whole study done by the researcher about the society is divided into seven (7) topics. The topic number one gives us brief history of salary earners' co-operative society from national level scene to taluka level scene in respect of various indicators, i.e. number of societies, membership, paid-up capital, owned funds, deposits, advances, outstandings and societies in profit etc. Topic number two tell us the methodology of the study of this particular subject. Topic number three gives us detail information about the society regarding bye-laws of the society, objectives of the society, staffing pattern of the society and nature of Board of Directors of the society.

In the fourth chapter of this dissertation, we have mentioned the information regarding nature of advances and recovery of the society. Chapter number five tells us explanation (information) regarding diversification of the activities of the society.

In this chapter, we have given information of various sections run by the society i.e. store-section, cloth-section, medical section etc. Chapter number six, is the study of the society based on sample survey of field work of the members of the society. The last chapter number seven deals with major findings, conclusions and recommendations. In this way, the study of the society is covered into above mentioned seven chapters.

7.2 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The topic of the study of the topic "A study of Kirloskar Karkhana Kamgar Sahakari Patpedhi Limited Kirloskarwadi" is written into seven chapters. The summary of each chapter is as follows -

7.2.1 - Chapter number one deals with brief history of salary earners' co-operative societies in India, Nature of salary earners' co-operative societies and the progress of salary earners' co-operative societies at the National, state, District and Taluka level

Salary earners' co-operative societies were established in India in the 20th century. These societies were helpful for the development of salary or wage earners'. The data given in the various types of tables show the progress of salary earners' co-operative societies in India during the period of 1989-90 to 1993-94. If we go through the data, it gives us the progress of employees' credit societies of 10 big states of India.

Here we also find that, states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and west Bengal are the most developed states whereas Arunachal Pradesh, Div and Daman, Pondichery, Tripura and Dadra-Nagar-Haveli are very poor in respect of employees credit societies. State-wise progress of salary earners' co-operative societies express the regional imbalance also. In Maharashtra state, we find that regions like Bombay, Nashik and Pune are much developed and others (Aurangabad, Nagpur and Amarawati) are not developed regions. We find the district level imbalance regarding this. Thus the data shows us the progress of employees' credit societies as well as regional imbalance of it from national level to taluka level.

7.2.2 Chapter number two tells us the methodology of the study. The methodology of the study includes profile of the village Kirloskarwadi and Ramanandnagar, objectives of the study, scope and reference period of the study and review of literature. The profile of the village Kirloskarwadi and Ramanandnagar is given because it is the base of the study as there are direct employment of 3000/- people as well as indirect employment of 2000 people in this area. The profile also covers jurisdiction of the patpedhi. We have given here population and the educational activities in this area. We have also given numbers of other patpedhies of factory worker's of Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Co-operative banks and Nationalised banks in this area.

The important objectives of the patpedhi are also given. We have highlighted the scope, the reference period and the methodology of the study. We have also prepared questionnaire and conducted sample survey of the members of the society according to their cadre and villages. We took the review of literature of the different studies by different researchers on the subjects and on the similar line. We have tried our level best to highlight the characteristics of the patpedhi in the subsequent chapters, In these chapters we have tried to find out the statistical data regarding number of membership, diversification of activities, advances given by the society, recovery and general performance of the patpedhi in a very critical sense as per our knowledge and ability to face the problem.

7.2.3 Chapter number three deals with the study of the society. This chapter gives us information in respect of the bye-laws of the society . This chapter gives us information in respect of the bye-laws of the society nature of deposits, the general progress of the society, staffing pattern of the society, Board of Promoters, present Board of Directors etc. It can be summed in the following manner.

- 1) Bye-laws of the society.
- 2) Deposits - over the period of 1985-86 to 1994-95.
- 3) General progress - (1985-86 to 1994-95).
- 4) Staffing pattern.
- 5) Scales of the staff of the society.
- 6) Board of Directors

7.2.4 Chapter number four tells us the nature of advances, recovery and over-dues of the society during the period of 1985-86 to 1994-95. The society's work regarding advances and recovery has become very progressive and beneficial to the members. The statistical data shows us the progress of the society regarding the advances issued by the society and efforts done by the society for good recovery. This society has provided maximum facilities of loans to its members and the staff of the society. On the other hand, the society has not neglect the work regarding recovery. With the help of the factory 'Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Kirloskarwadi', the society has become successful in recovery of loans is of the of the members. The percentage of recovery of loan is satisfactory. So that society has made its rapid progress in all respects during last ten years. Thus, advances and recovery of the society plays on important role in the development of it.

7.2.5 Chapter number five explains in respect of the diversification of activities of the society. Mainly diversification of the activities of the society includes consumer store-section, cloth section, ready-made section, medical section, building section etc. The society has started all these sections for the convenience of the members. This area is particularly rural area and there are not the facilities and provision which are available in the towns and cities. The society provides all these facilities to the members for their betterment.

In this way, "Kirloskar Karkhana Kamgar Sahkari Patpedhi Limited Kirloskarwadi " is regulating its various activities.

All the sections run by this society are in profit except building section. The store-divisions of this society has provided essential goods to the members and non-members in a fair prices as compared to the private consumer stores. Now-a-days the diversification of the work of the society is main feature and the indicator of the rapid progress of the society. The data shown in the various tables regarding this, clears the progressive path. This society runs medical store in profit last ten years, is also one of the rare example of co-operative institution.

The various sections run by the society play an important role in the development of members and citizens. There are nine salary earners' co-operative societies of Kirloskar Brothers Limited Factory-workers in the area of Kirloskarwadi and Ramanandnagar. But K.K.S.P. is the only one society who has entered in the various fields of necessary goods for the progress of members and non-members. It means this society does not working only in the credit section but also various sections which mentioned in this chapter. This work of society made her power economically strong and viable. So that society gets audit class "A" every year. Above all sections run by the society are responsible for the rapid progress of the society.

7.2.6 Chapter Number Six deals With the Sample Survey Conducted by the researcher. Out of 1291 members of the society, only 67 members were selected for the field-work. They have been selected according to their cadre and villages. In the initial stage, the general information regarding the members was collected by the researcher.

Then the classification was taken into consideration according to the cadres of the members. The classification of the membership was also considered. Information in respect of advances by the members is also considered. With the help of the questionnaire, data is collected in terms of various aspects. This questionnaire is prepared as to observe opinions and the transactions of the patpedhi as well as general performance of the society.

7.2.7 Chapter number seven explains the summary of all the precious chapters, conclusions and recommendations. This chapter also tells us major findings of our study. This chapter is important as it explains present working of the society. Major findings of the society gives us important information about the society which would be useful for other co-operative as well as salary earners' co-operative societies also. Thus the study of the society is completed in above mentioned seven chapters.

7.3 MAJOR FINDINGS -

The topic of the study is "A study of Kirloskar Karkhana Kamgar Sahakari Patpedhi Limited Kirloskarwadi." This is a factory-workers salary earners' co-operative society. The major findings of our study are as follows -

1) The state-wise progress of salary earners' cooperative societies in India shows us the regional imbalance of it. State such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and West-Bengal are most developed regarding salary earners' co-operative societies. On the other hand, we find that the states and union territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar, Assam, Div and Daman, Pondichery, Dadra-Nagar-Hevali are very poor.

2) In Maharashtra state, we find that regions like Bombay, Nashik and Pune are much developed and others (Aurangabad, Nagpur and Amarawati) are not developed as compared to the above mentioned developed regions in Maharashtra. In Pune region also we find this type of imbalance.

3) The society has done considerable progress in membership, Paid-up capital, deposits, advances and scales of the staff during the period of 1985-86 to 1994-95.

4) The society is working in a good manner and especially the society has made progress rapidly after 1977.

5) The Patpedhi has provided various facilities to its members and the society is working not only for its members, but also for citizens of Kirloskarwadi and the area covered by the society. So we can definitely say that all the members and citizens who are living in the area of Ramanandnagar and other villages, can take benefits of this society.

6) The society has started various sections such as store-section, cloth section, medical section, ready-made section etc. for the convenience of the members and non-members and is explain with the help of data. The medical section of the society is run in profit during the last ten years, i.e. 1985-86 to 1994-95. This is one of the rare example of co-operative institution.

7) All sections run by the society are in profit during the period of 1985-86 to 1994-95 except the building section.

8) There are nine salary earners' co-operative societies of Kirloskar Brothers Limited factory working in the area of Kirloskarwadi and Ramanandnagar, but this society is the only one society who has entered in the various fields i.e. store-division, cloth-section, medical section etc. So the diversification work of the society has made the society strong and economically viable.

9) The field work observations explains that 99% of the members are taking advantage of loan-scheme of the society. We also find that 26% of the members out of selected sample (67), expressed that their annual income has increased upto Rs. 15000/- to Rs. 75000/- per year by the use loan.

Field work observations also tell us that 24% of the sample selected, states that the loan taken by them from society helped for employment generation in their family.

10) Majority of the members are dealing with credit, store and cloth section of the society. There are very few members who have taken benefits of building section. Here we also find that there is no member expressing unfavourable opinions towards society. This is the symbol of good working of the society. 60% of the members selected for sample survey expressed the best opinion over the working of the patpedhi.

7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS -

We have studied this topic with the help of primary and secondary data. We have also broadly given information about the salary earners' co-operative societies at the national, state, district and taluka level in chapter number one. We have broadly given major findings and summary of our study. Now it is necessary to say something or to suggest something regarding the working of the society.

The following are the major recommendations of our study.

- 1) The rates of the commodities supplied by the various sections of the society should be reasonable to the members.
- 2) The society should introduce the scheme of supplying essential commodities with subsidy rates for the welfare of the members.

- 3) The rate of interest to the loans lavied by the society should be lowered at a moderate rate.
- 4) The society should supply the commodities considering repaying capacity of the concerning member.
- 5) The society should open some new departmental stores such as bakery, hardware, steel equipments etc.
- 6) The society should start the scheme of emergency loan with low rate of interest for the members.
- 7) The society should open new branches of store-division at Kundal and Palus to increase its turnover.
- 8) Considering the residence of lot of members and convenience of non-members who are out of Kirloskarwadi, society should open medical store at Ramanandnagar.
- 9) Major members of the society are from agricultural families, society should try to open agricultural input store at Kamgarbhavan.
- 10) The society should manage to provide two wheeler vehicle repairing service centre for the convenience for the members.
- 11) For the convenience for the members and non-members consumers, separate division of store-section should be started at Ramanandnagar by the society whenever necessary.
- 12) Considering the economic position of the members in all categories, society should provide the cloths of various qualities and standards.

13) The society should made ammendments in bye-laws for life long memberships as per their demand. So that the members will take benefit of the society after their retirement.

14) The society should implement the special scheme of house loan for the members.

15) The working of the store section should be made as a bazar.

16) The society should implement the scheme of vehicle loan.

17) The society should stress on productive loan for fulfilling loan facilities to all the members.

7.5 SUMMING UP -

To conclude the whole things in a nutshell we can say that this is a unique example of rural development. Resource mobilisation and maximisation of welfare in such a rural area is a very difficult task. But this society has provided it in a very very satisfactory manner. The founders of this society deserve the foresight and sympathy towards the members. This is very important in such rural area where there is dearth of everything. Taking into consideration all these aspects, the present Board of Directors has provided all such facilities which are provided in super markets and Bazar in big cities. The diversification of activities, itself explains the rationale

and therefore we can say definitely that this society has tried its level best to provide everything demanded by the people. The upliftment of rural people by providing advances as well as other commodities is also the unique example in such rural areas.

If we examine the work of this society taking into consideration the indicators of development of rural people this society accepts this challenge & fulfil it. To be precise and perfect this society is the unique example in the co-operative enterprise in respect of rural development and also upliftment of weaker sections of the society.