

# **CHAPTER 5**

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### Summary of the Finding & Policy Guidelines

#### **Introduction:-**

The co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra are considered as the growth centers for rural development and social change. These factories have provided employment opportunities in rural areas. They have generated income, mobilized saving and increased the level of investment in rural areas. The co-operative sugar factories have basic objectives they are to increase sugar production through increasing sugarcane production, and to improve socio-economic condition of sugarcane producers through implementing the various socio-economic oriented schemes.

The first chapter deals with introduction and research design of the study, where the researcher has covered all the aspects relating to the growth and development of Shri Sant Damaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Mangalwedh, Maharashtra. This chapter also covers the objectives of the study, research design, tools of analysis and scope of the study, and discussed co-operative movements in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, traditional forms of co-operation. The march of the co-operative movements in India during the pre independence period in different stages and during post independence period were also critically evaluated under various five year plans. And also examined the profile of Solapur district and Mangalwedha taluka.

It also examined review of literature in which various studies conducted by different authors on the growth and development of sugar industry in India, Maharashtra state are critically examined.

Chapter second deals with the profile of Shri Sant Damaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Mangalwedh, also discussed the historical background of Mangalwedha taluka. The establishment of the

factory and the various events occurred over a period of time and the recent picture is also included in this chapter.

Chapter three analyses the financial position of Shri Sant Damaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Mangalwedh. In this chapter the progress of factory Share capital, Deposits, Reserve funds, Borrowings, investment of factory, profit and loss of the factory etc are discussed.

Chapter four examined the socio-economic development schemes being implemented by factory, in this chapter five the summarized the findings from study and suggested remedial measures to improve the efficiency of sugar factory.

### **Major Findings of the Study:-**

1) Shri Sant Damaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Mangalwedh, showed upward trend in the membership during 1993-94 to 2006-07. The total numbers of members of the factory in the year 1993-94 were 9095 and it was increased up to 13724 in the year 2006-07. Out of total members, nearly 99% members come under sugarcane growers.

2) Before the establishment of the factory in this area sugarcane production was quite limited. But it was found that after the establishment of the factory the area of sugarcane production increased tremendously. In the year 1993-94 the area of sugarcane in the jurisdiction was 941.40 hectares which increased to 4690 hectares during 2006-07. In short establishment of the sugar factory improved the economic importance of the sugarcane crop.

3) Production of sugar has made significant progress due to the adequate availability of sugarcane, better recovery and better management of cutting of sugarcane and transport facility etc. In the year 1993-94, the total production of sugar was 86765 quintals which

increased to 6,58,500 quintals during 2006-07. Sugar recovery rates increased from 9.67% to 10.90% during the same period. Thus this showed good progress in respect of sugar production and sugar recovery.

4) The financial progress of Shri Sant Damaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Mangalwedh, showed that the share capital has improved. It was Rs. 1068.25 lakhs during 1993-94 which increased to Rs. 1325.25 lakhs in the year 2006-07. This reflects better financial condition of sugar factory.

5) The sugarcane price to be paid by sugar factory to sugarcane growers is important because the economic condition of farmers as well as sugarcane production much more depends upon the rate of sugarcane to be paid by sugar factory. It shows continually fluctuations in the sugarcane price paid by the sugar factory.

6) Shri Sant Damaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Mangalwedh has been implementing various socio-economic oriented schemes for the stimulating the overall socio-economic development of the sugarcane growers and the region. Such schemes are Supply of good quality and Modern cane seeds, Labour welfare scheme, Press mud distribution, Primary school etc.

7) Before setting up of the sugar factory farmers were growing a single crop in a year. After the commencement of the factory the acreage under irrigation has increased. The factory has supported the farmers with loans for the purchased of electric motors, pump sets etc. this farmers therefore started taking 2 or 3 crops a year. Thus lots of changes have taken place in the methods of agriculture after the commencement of the factory. More and more farmers are interested in modern scientific methods of farming. As a result agricultural production has increased considerably.

8) Shri Sant Damaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Mangalwedha, has paid adequate attention in creating the infrastructural facilities such as road construction. The transport of harvested cane to factory from the fields has been made smooth and convenient.

9) The Deposits of the factory are continuously increased and reached to 626.64 lakhs in 2006-07. Also the amount of reserve funds is regularly increased and reached to 1904.75 lakhs in the year 2006-07.

10) The working capital of this factory also increased from Rs. 3641.58 lakhs in 1993-94 to Rs. 10044.58 lakhs in the year 2006-07. And financial investment also increased year by year and reached to 161.50 lakhs in 2006-07.

11) The factory has opened primary school in factory campus to provide basic educational facility to the children's of the factory workers as well as peoples.

12) The economic condition of this factory during 1993-94 to 1999-2000 was better, but after the year 2000 the factory was suffering loss. Total loss of the factory in 2006-07 was Rs. 3438.18 lakhs. In 2004-05 the factory was closed and 2003-04 the factory was run for less days because of famine condition. Another reason for economic loss of the factory is that there was no combination in between output and expenditure and also not using full capacity.

## **SUGGESTIONS:-**

- 1) The factory should start irrigation department to reduce irrigation problems and increase efficiency of irrigation scheme.
- 2) Research work is necessary in the factory area, for the evaluation of cropping pattern lands etc. soil testing scheme should be implemented more effectively.
- 3) A co-operative Agricultural Labour Society should be setup which could take over inefficient lands for cultivation, if the land owners agree. After deducting the cost of production the balance should be divided between the owner and the society.
- 4) The factory should arrange competitions among producer members, prizes should be very attractive so that many farmers would be encouraged to participate in the competitions.
- 5) The factory should arrange trips for producer members, workers and management visit to developed factories. It will help to introduce new programmes in the factory.
- 6) The factory should arrange various medical camps. General medical camps are necessary for members and the workers too.
- 7) Better transport facility is necessary for farmers and members. So the factory should give support for improvement in transport facilities from the villages to the factory.
- 8) The factory should employ an agricultural graduate as an expert in each zone, the educate the member shareholders about the cultivation from tilling to harvesting.
- 9) The factory should provide better financial facilities to the members for the purchase of machinery, electric motors, tractors, bullock carts etc.

10) The factory should provide compulsory change in the crop pattern system this will help increase production.

11) The factory should encourage secondary occupations for increasing the incomes of the members.

12) By making use of public media farmers should be educated with regard to the facilities available for testing soil, using fertilizers, economizing on water etc.

13) Special attention should be given to improve recovery rate.