
CHAPTER - VIII

BHOGAVATI FACTORY : IMPACT ON
NON-SHAREHOLDERS AT PARITE

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1. INTRODUCTION :

The researcher has collected the information from non-shareholders. The aim of collecting information of non shareholder was to analyse the effect of Bhogavati sugar factory on them. The researcher has interviewed 10 non shareholder who were Mahar, Manga, Chambhar, Kumbhar, Parit, Sutar, Sonar, Lohar Koli and Gurav.

The present chapter deals with analysing the impact of Bhogavati factory on these non-shareholders.

2. AGE GROUPS :

The non shareholders were in the age group of 40 to 70. Among these eight non shareholders were in between 40 to 50 years of age and two non shareholders were between 60 to 70 years of age.

3. ACTIVITIES BY FAMILY MEMBERS :

The researcher enquired whether there was any family member in service. It was found that none of the family had any member having service. There was not a single person found serving in other activities. There may be disliking for serving or there may be lack of communication to avail the opportunity of service. All these members of family of non shareholders were engaged in agriculture.

4. EDUCATION :

Among the non shareholders, there were only two literate persons and they had completed their education upto primary level. Therefore, it can be said that the proportion of illiterate non shareholders was more.

5. LAND AND CROPPING PATTERN :

Further the research found that among ten, seven respondents were landless persons. The remaining three were having land of one to two acres. Further it was found that only one electric motor was in possession of the one landholder. These non shareholders were cultivating rice, sugarcane etc.

6. INVESTMENT BY THE NON-SHAREHOLDERS :

The researcher found that there is change in pattern of investment. Normally the non-shareholders were inclined to invest their money in gold and other things. After establishment of the Bhogavati factory the attitude towards investment had changed. Now the non shareholders also prefer to invest their money in bank, gold and dwelling houses. Apart from this dwelling house and banks investments have become more trusted than the gold.

7. EXPENDITURE :

The information collected shows that old traditional mode of expenditure is gradually changing. Among the non shareholders there were only two vehicles and two radios in their possession. But after the establishment of Bhogavati factory, the non shareholder also started incurring expenditure on marriages, education, furniture and radios.

8. TYPE OF FAMILY :

The family setup of non shareholders was also affected. The joint family system gradually disappeared and nuclear family system is emerging. The father has the same right in joint family or in separate family. The migration for employment or any other purposes has not taken place. The Parite region is fertile to provide basic needs of human being. Hence the researcher has found no example of migration before or after establishment of the factory.

9. POLITICAL DIMENSION :

The party feelings is deep rooted in this region. The co-operative society plays an important role as political centre. The investigator found that the non shareholders were not members of co-operative society before establishment of the factory, they have become member of certain societies. The Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat are the agencies of the democratic decentralization. The non shareholders could not succeed in getting any position in these bodies.

10. GENERAL BENEFITS BY THE FACTORY :

The various kinds of facilities were availed by the non shareholders. Further, it was found that these facilities like were made available to the public in general. These were availed equally by both the shareholders and non shareholders. Thus the facilities are available to non shareholders. They are benefited by establishment of the factory even though they were non members of the factory.