

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER - VIIIFINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The co-operative movement in Maharashtra has its strong hold in the field of processing units of sugar industry. Maharashtra is having the largest number of co-operative sugar factories and this agro-based industrial units have created their own social economic impact in rural area. These are playing as a growth centres for upliftment of agricultural community in general, and the small farmer, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artizens in particular.

The present research work is an attempt to study the socio-economic impact of one co-operative sugar factory as catalyst for socio-economic development of region and the rural masses with particular reference to Shri Panchganga Sugar Factory Ltd., Ganganagar, Ichhalkarangi.

The spirit of co-operation was inculcated among the masses by the veteran co-operative leader honourable Shri Ratnappa Kumbhar at the time of establishment of the factory in the year 1954.



The main objectives of the present research work are as follows -

1. To take a brief review of and growth of sugar industries in India and co-operative sugar factory in Maharashtra.
2. To study the organization pattern of co-operative sugar factory.
3. To analyse the financial position of this organization with view to assessing the economic viability of this co-operative agro-industry as growth centre for rural development.
4. To study the economic impact of the co-operative sugar industry with particular reference to development of agriculture, irrigation development, change in cropping pattern, modernization of agriculture etc. in the rural area.
5. To study the social impact of the factory with particular reference to development of education of the population of the command area of this factory.
6. To study the cultural and motivational welfare activities, health improvement programme adopted by the factory.
7. To investigate the problems and prospects of development of co-operative sugar factory in the Maharashtra with a view to suggesting the policy implecation if possible.

METHODOLOGY :

In order to study the economic impact of the factory, we have made use of the secondary data which was made available by the authority. It is our limitation here that we have studied the economic impact at the aggregate level. In order to study the social impact, it needs to be noted here that, we could not study the economic impact of the sugar factory at the level of individual farmers.

In order to study the overall socio-economic impact of the sugar factory in the region, we have selected one small village in the command area of this sugar factory.

Sajani village was purposively selected for this case study. Again it needs to be explained here that the socio-economic impact created by the factory in the Sajani village cannot be generalized.

In the second chapter, the growth of sugar industry was studied with particular reference to Maharashtra State and chapter III explained profiles of Shri Panchganga sugar factory. In the first part, the history of factory was collected from the data which was

available to us. Second and third part of this chapter deals with the organization and the working of the factory. In the last section of this chapter, we have tried to present a economic position of the factory at a glance.

The economic impact of the sugar factory at the aggregate level was studied in chapter IV in respect of the financial position of the factory. The development trends of the variables such as share capital, deposits, reserve fund, borrowings, working capital, investment (including fixed capital), assets, profit (Gross and net), capital expenditure defined as the financial position of the factory. Income of the factory were -

As a result of the endless efforts of the co-operative leaders, nearly 11 lakhs of rupees of the share capital were contributed by the cultivators themselves. The total amount of share capital of the factory reached Rs.2.15 crores at the end of 1981-82.

IV.5 : Regarding deposits, it is clear from the table that deposits were increasing at a faster rate particularly after 1977-78. The financial strength of the factory can be judged from the growth rate of reserve funds i.e. nearly by 29% during the period of 1956-57 to 1981-82.

The borrowings are the importance source of the working capital which showed the increase of 30-50% during the period of under study. The working capital which determines the ability of the factory to raise the financial sources also shows the tremendous increase during the period under study. It was remarkable to know, as it is seen the table No.IV.8, that in 1968-69 the percentage of to sales was nearly 117 which showed tremendous increase of 192% and 299% in the year 1977-and 1981-82 respectively. The investment constitutes the major part of the financial strength of the sugar factory. It is clear from the table IV.10 that, the total value of fixed assets of the factory was 1.56 crores in 1965-66 which reached to 14.15 crores near 1981-82. The current assets of the factory have been gradually increasing from 1.20 crores in 1959-60 to 14.14 crores in 1980-81. Thus, it is clear that, the sugar factory is having a satisfactory level of its financial position.

The economic impact of the sugar factory was studied in chapter V. The economic impact was defined as agricultural development, modernised agriculture, sugarcane development and other agro-based activities such as, Gobar-gas scheme, dairy development programme and irrigation development programme. From the analysis of this chapter, it can

be said that, the sugar factory has definitely started the process of modernization in the command area of sugar factory. The employment impact can be seen from the fact that, the factory has provided full and partial employment to 3000 persons in the command area of the villages. More importantly factory has created the network of growth and other infrastructural facilities in its command area.

The social impact is explained in chapter VI. The Social impact includes development of educational facilities, in the command area villages, family planning programme etc.

Chapter VII presents a case study of Sajani village at the micro level. The modernization of agriculture in Sajani village and irrigation development scheme that these are the important indicators of economic impact created by factory. The social impact in the small village can be explained with the help of table No.VII.3. The factory has spent nearly Rs.50,000 particularly for development of rural libraries construction of gymnasium, loan to students for higher education and housing for the homeless. The factory also contributed

Rs.2,000 for family planning programme. Thus this chapter concludes that, the Factory has created a good level of socio-economic impact in the Sajani village.

We have gathered sufficient proof to say that co-operative sugar factory are playing important role as growth centre for regional development in Maharashtra. The sugar Factories are effective instruments for mobilisation of financial and productive resources. The democratic management and the decentralised structure of the co-operative sugar industry in Maharashtra have reached the grass-roots of the rural area. The process of modernisation of agriculture, which was started by the co-operative sugar factory has made the small and marginal farmers as the rational decision makers and for managers. Professor Dantwala is right when he says " Small should become the major producer in our country ", and the co-operative sugar factory is main agency to make the small and marginal farmer as the main producer and the actor of our rural economy.