

CHAPTER NO.V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

5.3 SUGGESTIONS

CHAPTER-VSUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS5.1 SUMMARY :

a) In Chapter 'I', A brief history of the development of Sugar Industry in India. The first sugar factory in India was started in 1784 which was privately owned. Sugar industry was located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and in other developing parts of the country. The protection policy of 1932 provided a great impetus for the development of sugar industry.

After the independence, India has been making remarkable progress through the successive five year plan in agriculture industry and other economic fields. Sugar industry is one of the largest agro based industries in India. The sugar industry has played an important and positive role in the development of the countries economy. India occupies the 11th position amongst 80 cane sugar producing countries of the world in regard to yield of sugar cane per hectare. Sugar is a major industry in the organised sector with some Rs.1,500 crores investment and over 367 (1986-87) sugar mills spanning actually the entire country. It provides employment to nearly 3.6 lakhs workers. The importance of this industry in the rural and industrial economy of the country is self-evident.

The sugar co-operative have been the most dominating processing co-operatives in Maharashtra. The co-operative

sugar industry in Maharashtra had ranked first in India. First co-operative sugar factory was established in Maharashtra in Ahmednagar district known as Pravara co-operative sugar factory. In recent years there are 92 (1986-87) sugar factories taking production, and co-operative sugar factories amounted to 87 and private seven sugar factory.

In Satara district study period there have been six joint stock sugar factories in working and one private factory not in working.

b) In Chapter-III, History and Development of Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Daulatnagar. This factory is situated at about 3 Km. towards south side of Karad-Chiplun major district road and 2 Km. towards South side of Koyana River. Karad Railway Station is 42 Kms. away from this factory. Whole Patan taluka is area of operation which is completely hilly.

Patan taluka is a backward area consisting of hills. It was a difficult job to establish a sugar factory in such area and still more difficult to get government's approval to start a factory. However, the Late Balasaheb Desai, the honourable leader of the Patan taluka and the Maharashtra put is all his strength and energy to establish the factory. The dream of sugar factory for Patan taluka was realized only because of his ardent efforts and valuable guidance and

co-operation. This sugar factory was registered on 14.10.1969, under the co-operative society act. The factory went into production in the year 1973-74 its first trial season. The annual crushing capacity of the mill per day 1250 M.T.

The factory has provided various welfare facilities to the worker : The factory has sponsored a number of lift irrigation schemes based on co-operative principles. In an effort of extend the area under sugar cane cultivation, the factory is keen on extending the irrigation facilities to as a large number of farmers as possible within its area of operation. In order to achieve an higher level of efficiency in terms of productivity improvement in the cultivation of sugarcane. The factory has been supplying the standard seed of sugarcane on its own cost of cane producers. Factory has implemented 20 point programme of the Government of Maharashtra.

c) In Chapter IV, Impact of Balasaheb Desai Co-operative Sugar Factory on its area of operation is given.

The whole Patan taluka is the area of operation of Balasaheb Desai Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Daulatnagar. Factory has played a vital role in development of Patan Taluka in many respects. Before establishment of factory this taluka was backward having not much irrigation, education and other facilities. But during the year 1986-87 when researcher made survey of this taluka, it was found that after establishment

of factory the economic, education and other conditions of the share-holders were improved to a great extent. This impact of the factory on condition of share-holders is explained in this Chapter, with reference to the selected 100 shareholders.

5.2 CONCLUSION :

Before establishment of factory this Taluka was most backward having not much irrigation, educational and other facilities. But during the year 1986-87 when researcher made survey of this Taluka, it was found that after establishment of factory, sugarcane a cash crop being the main input for a sugar factory. The establishment of sugar factory increases the economic importance of the sugarcane crop. It induces increased irrigation facilities, leads to better cropping pattern and hence increases in the income and standard of living of the farmers in the surrounding region of a sugar factory. The increased agricultural income results in the purchase of modern implements of agriculture. This should lead to the adoption of modern method of farming. The transportation of sugar cane provides seasonal employment during the crushing season to immigrant harvesting labourers. There is a consequent increase in demand for the consumer goods and essential services. This stimulates the local trade and other occupations. There is generally an increase in employment opportunities for local labour. The changing farm

technology and cropping pattern generates additional jobs for agricultural labour.

A) Educational status :

Out of selected 100 shareholders 65% were illiterate and only 35% literate. It means up-till-now in Patan taluka there is illiteracy to a great extent, very few of them i.e. only 5% have taken higher education. (Page No.

B) Agewise Distribution :

Out of selected 100 shareholders 50% shareholders were above the age of 35 to 50 years.

C) Increase irrigation facilities :

During 1973-74 at the time of starting of the factory only 26% land was under irrigation and 74% land was unirrigated. But the picture was totally changed during the year 1986-87. Sugar factory made facilities of lift irrigation, advanced loans to the farmers for construction new wells repairs of old wells and there was abundant water supply. During 1986-87 67% of the total land came under well or lift irrigation.

Increased irrigation facilities lead to better cropping pattern and hence increase in the income.

D) Facilities provided by the factory :

It is on the basis of data collected information was available regarding various facilities provided by the factory.

like water supply, seeds, fertilisers, tractors, finance etc. It must be noted that factory had provided the finance, agricultural inputs, irrigation facilities. There is no doubt that farmers in Patan taluka are greatly benefitted, by their all the facilities provided by the factory. That facilities are helpful to increase the income of shareholders.

B) Impact on Capital formation :

After starting factory many members have purchased trucks, tractors, pumpsets etc.

Before commencement of factory there were very few tractors in Patan taluka. In number of village there were no tractors at all. But now 10% members make use of their own tractor.

At the time of commencement of the factory there was very little electrification of Patan taluka. But now a days due to wide electrification of Patan taluka, more and more members are using electric motors.

Due to wide spread electrification and more and more land coming under irrigation, members are now using modern agricultural equipments like seed drillers etc. for cultivation of land. It must be noted that before commencement factory none of the farmers know about these modern equipment of agricultural but now 8% members are using them and also assisting other members.

f) Impact on the cropping pattern :

After establishment of factory the cropping pattern in Patan taluka is completely changed. Before starting of factory only "Kharip crops like Jawar, Bajara etc. and "Rubi" crops like Wheat were taken. But this picture totally changed after commencement of factory; Because of reasonable water supply facilities were made available to the farmers by the factory. The acreage under irrigation has an increased. As a result many farmers have started taking sugar cane crop. It is because acreage under sugar cane crop increased. At present 95% members have taken sugar cane crop. Farmers started 2 or 3 crops in a year. So there is increase the production of wheat, groundnut, sugarcane. But Jawar production has decreased.

G) Impact on Agriculture :

Before the sugar factory farmers were growing a single crop in a year. After the commencement of factory the acreage under irrigation increased. Water facilities were available to the farmers. So farmers started taking 2 or 3 crops in a year. Thus revolutionary changes have taken place in methods of agriculture after commencement of the factory. More and more farmers are interested in modern scientific methods of farming. As a result agricultural production has considerably increased.

H) Impact on Agricultural Equipments :

Before the commencement of the factory the agricultural equipments used by the farmers were traditional like wooden ploughes and other equipments cultivation of land. But revolutionary changes have taken place in the use of modern agricultural equipments after commencement of factory. Number of farmers have purchased their own equipments.

I) Impact on Secondary occupations :

Factory had greater impact on secondary occupations like poultry farming, dairy and others. More and more farmers are interested in secondary occupations.

J) Impact on Income of the Shareholders :

The impacts on capital, farming, crop pattern methods of farming etc. have increased considerably the annual income of the shareholders. Because of after establishment of sugar factory sugar cane become the main crop of majority of the members, sugar cane is cash crop. As a result average income of all classes of shareholders considerably increased.

Not only agricultural income had increased but also income from secondary occupations, sale of well water, machinery on rental basis, and income from service etc. is also increased. Thus from the analysis of total average income of shareholders, it can be concluded that the Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Sakhar

Karkhana Ltd. had a quite noticeable impact on income of the farmers of Patan taluka. There is no doubt that income of majority of the shareholders from all sources had considerably increased.

K) Impact on Standard of living of people :

In the previous discussion we have studied that as a impact of sugar factory, the average annual income of all the members is considerably increased. The impact on annual income ultimately influences the standard of living of farmers. It is observed by the researcher that at present many families of the shareholders are living better life than what they had before establishment of factory.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS :

1. The cane development officer and staff gives technical guidance on the demand of the farmers. It is found that many farmers do not know about this facility. So the staff should take interest themselves in giving guidance to the cane growers about seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

2. Farmers have a great problem of soil testing. The factory does not have soil testing laboratory. It is very essential to understand the reasons for low yield per acre. So factory should maintain soil testing laboratory.



3. Factory should employ one agriculture graduate as an expert in each zone to the member shareholders about the cultivation from tilling to harvesting.

4. The factory should advise through land development department and irrigation department on proper use of chemical fertilizers. New irrigation methods like 'spinkling method' and 'Drip irrigation method' should be introduced to avoid the problem of salinity. Though these two methods are expensive in long-run they will more profitable as the protection from saline lands.

5. No research work of any kind is under taken by a factory. It is essential to assess the impact of its various activities e.g. evaluation of cropping pattern, land use etc.

6. Adequate and regular supply of electricity for irrigation is essential for working of irrigation schemes and development activities.

7. A co-operative Agricultural labour society should be set up which could take over inefficient lands for cultivation, If the land owners agree. Deducting the cost of production the total income should be divided between the owner and the society.

8. A factory should provide a special scheme for the people living below the poverty line to uplift the poorest of the poor families in the area as social responsibility.

8. Factory should develop repair workshops to repair the pump-sets and electric motors owned by members. Several other activities like dairy, poultry, piggeries, cattle feed plants, etc.

9. Farmers education through seminars visits, tours, should be arranged through which the knowledge of rilling, production, processing, marketing etc. would be acquired by the farmers. It is observed that almost all sample shareholders have agreed to arrange visit.