

CHAPTER No.II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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CHAPTER-II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Nature of the Project :

The sugar industry has played an important and positive role in the development of the country's economy. The sugar industry is the second largest agro-based industry next to cotton textile.

The Sugar Co-operative have been the most dominating processing co-operative in Maharashtra. The Co-operative sugar industry played an vital role in the development of the Maharashtra.

The Sugar Industry, being an agro-based industry, has presumably influenced the process of intensification of agricultural operation, in the area of the Balasaheb Desai Shahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Daulatnagar. This influence which is a part of economic impact is examined by the change in quantity and quality of agricultural inputs used in the area change in irrigation, income, education and other facilities between two points of time, viz. 1973-74 and 1986-87. Impact which is on the share holders. The project attempt to study the economic impact on both region as well as on share holders of Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Daulatnagar.

The taluka has 203 villages. The whole Patan taluka is the area of operation of Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Daulatnagar.

The factory was Registered in 1969. But the actual production of sugar started in 1974-75 season. It has completed in years of its operations.

A) I have selected "Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Daulatnagar, Tal.Patan, Dist. Satara for my study. The reasons are as follows :

1. This factory has promoted so many other organisations in its area of operation.
2. The topic is selected because co-operative sugar factory promotes economic life in Patan taluka in area of operation and helps the members to enhance their income, land and thus standard of living of the share-holders as well as non-members.

B) Title :

The study of Economic Impact of Balasaheb Desai Co-operative Sugar factory in its area operation.

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The dissertation focuses its attention on the economic

impact on the shareholders. It is assumed that due to the establishment of sugar factory in this area.

The main objectives of this study are as follows :

1. To study the organisational growth of the factory.
2. To study the capital formation at factory level and at member levels.
3. To study the changes in the income level of the members farmers.
4. To study the other economic benefits to the members of the factory.

2.3 COLLECTION OF DATA :

For the purpose of collecting data from the sample shareholders a five page questionnaire was prepared (See Appendix 'C').

The questionnaire was prepared in Marathi, because villagers do not understand any other language.

The interview was supplemented by long and detailed discussions with staff of sugar factory, staff of B.D.O., Tahsildar, Progressive farmers, Small farmers.

2.4 DIFFERENT METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION :

1. Direct Method : The researcher used the interview schedule method as it is the primary means of data collection.

ii) Indirect Method :

a) Observation Method : This method was also used by the researcher to get the additional information.

b) Discussion : Personal discussion with share-holders, Agricultural Officer of factory and other members of staff of sugar factory.

c) Group Discussion : The group discussion with the share-holders was also of more useful for getting the information regarding their common views.

d) Sampling Method : This type of sample is a stratified random sample. When a small group is taken as the representative of the whole, the study is called sampling study. The whole group from which the sample has been drawn is technically known as universe, and the group actually selected for study is known as sample. Stratified sampling is a combination of both random sampling and purposive selection under this system, the universe is first divided into number of groups. Then from each group certain number of items are taken on random basis. Thus in the selection of stratum random method is used. If a current stratification has been made even a small number of units will form a representative sample. Under stratified sampling no significant group is left unrepresented. It helps to save the

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cost of survey. Sample is selected from each zone.

e) Whatever published literature was available at Government offices and sugar factory office was also consulted and other literature having bearing upon the project was collected.

2.5 THE SAMPLES :

The whole Patan Taluka is the area of operation of Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Daulatnagar.

The researcher has selected 100 share-holders from ten zones of the factory, from each zones 10 share-holders selected according to his land holding. From each zones 5 villages were selected, and from each village two share-holders were selected for the study. Researcher personally visited these share-holders and interviewed them.

Table No.1 : Table showing selection of zones of share-holders for the study.

Sr. No.	Name of zones	No.of share holders selected
1.	Patan	10
2.	Malharpeth	10
3.	Chaphal	10
4.	Tarale	10
5.	Moragiri	10

*Villages which
are surveyed*

Table No.1 : (Contd...)

Sr. No.	Name of Zones	No. of share holders selected
6.	Salave	10
7.	Jinti	10
8.	Mandure	10
9.	Ker-Bondri	10
10.	Koyna parisar	10
	Total :	----- 100

2.6 The selected share-holders were also classified according to their land-holding.

Table No.2 : Table showing land-holding of selected share-holders and its percentage in 100 selected shareholders.

Sr.No.	Land holding	Percentage %
1)	Less than 5 acres	50%
2)	Above 5 but less than 10 acres	20%
3)	Above 10 but less than 15 acres	20%
4)	Above 15 acres	10%
	Total :	----- 100%