

C H A P T E R N O . I V .

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS:

- 4:1. Findings.
- 4:2. Suggestions.

- FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS -

4.1. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

Following are the findings of the study:

1. Because of the membership of the factory, producer members obtained facilities such as irrigation, compost manures, improved seeds, guarantee of loans and agricultural guidance.

2. The income of producer members increased after the membership and due to the increase in income level, the size of land holding increased.

3. The irrigated land increased after the membership of the factory of producer members, because factory has sponsored lift irrigation schemes in the area of operation.

4. The producer members are facing the problem of soil salinity due to present watering methods.

5. The marginal farmers' land holding is fragmented and farm planning of neighbour farmers is different from than that of marginal farmers. Therefore, marginal farmers are facing a number of difficulties in their farm activities.

6. The land under well irrigation is increased due to the water percolation of lift irrigations.

7. It is observed that producer members are not making proper use of the lift irrigation water.

8. After membership the cropping pattern of the producer members has changed. It has increased the imbalance between quantity of cash crops and food crops. The percentage of jower and gram crops has decreased.

9. The major portion of the income earned by all most all producer members is from sugarcane cultivation.

10. The factory has provided the facilities for dairy and poultry farming. It has positive effect on the earning of producer members.

11. Due to the lack of credit wortheeness, the marginal and small farmers could not make use of these facilities given by the factory.

12. The factory encourages the self employment. Therefore, the employment opportunities have increased but the conditions of marginal farmers remained the same with this concern.

13. The income from salary is also important source of producer members' income.

14. The producer members' investment in farm equipments has increased. Their attitude towards the agriculture has changed.

15. The investment in live stock has increased after the membership, because of dairy farming and poultry farming. The numbers of milch animals and poultry birds have increased.

16. Due to the increase in income, producer members' saving capacity also increased. The banking habits improved after the membership.

17. The producer members prefer bank deposits to saving certificates. This is because, all most all members' banking transactions are through Krishna Co-operative Bank.

18. Due to the increase in land under irrigation, the employment opportunity in agricultural sector is increased.

19. The factory and it's sister concerns have became the source of employment to the producer members. Due to the guarantee of loans, the trade and commerce activities among the producer members increased, after the membership.

20. It is observed that the raise in income, increased the general purchasing power of the producer members. The consumption expenditure on food and comfortables has increased among large and medium farmer members.

21. The housing pattern has changed and new built houses are seen in the area of operation.

22. The marginal farmers' consumption expenditure has increased in case of food and clothing, but their expenditure on comforts and luxuries has not increased, with proportion to increase in expenditure on food and clothing after the membership.

23. The producer members' expenditure on education, travelling and social ceremonies has increased, after the membership of the factory.

24. The standard of living of member families has improved after the membership of the factory.

25. It is observed that there is good response by producer members to the meetings, programmes and demonstrations arranged by the factory.

.000000000000000000.

4:2. SUGGESTIONS.

Following are the suggestions, put forth to overcome the problems:

1. The factory should arrange special programmes and implement schemes for the betterment of small and marginal farmers viz. special treatment in gut(zone) offices, timely supply of inputs etc.

2. For solving the soil salinity problems, the measures should be adopted by the factory like training to the producer members in case of proper use of water, fertilizers, methods of cultivation etc.

3. The lift irrigation department of the factory should take care of water and see whether it is properly used or not. This will avoid the wastage of water.

4. The factory should motivate the small and marginal farmers, to form the Labour Co-operative Society. The work of harvesting of sugarcane should be done through such labour co-operative society. Thus the problem of small and marginal farmers can be solved.

5. In order to maintain the balance between cash crops and food crops, it is suggested that producer members should follow mixed cropping pattern in sugarcane farms.

6. At the village level there should be common cropping plan, so that the marginal and small farmers may not face the difficulties in their agricultural activities.

7. The credit worthiness of the marginal farmers can be increased by forming their co-operative societies and rendering the facilities through these societies.

\*\*\*\*\*