

CHAPTER-5

C H A P T E R - V

ROLE OF SANGLI SHETAKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA OF OPERATION

The agro-based industries play important role in the economic development of a developing country like India on the whole and its large number of villages. The areas around sugar factories are no exception to this benefit. Besides this, if agro-industries are organised on Cooperative basis, they will be more useful. The Cooperative sugar factories are the cooperative organisations of sugar cane producers so a number of social economic schemes for the benefit of the producers and surrounding region becomes easier. Newer technologies, improvement in agricultural products become easier. The marketing and financial facilities can be developed. If the incomes of sugarcane producers rise then the savings of all members in different strata of the society will rise. According to the Late Dr. D.R.Gadgil,¹ Cooperation is basically an industrial organisation. This organisation is to be evaluated in many ways but the success of this organisation depends on two things. :

- 1) Sphere of activities of the organisation.
- 2) Financial power of the organisation.

The transformation of the region around sugar factory will take place, sooner the spheres of activities of cooperative sugar factories are extended. The members will receive more profits,

the stronger is the economic base of the factory. Attempt has been made in the present work to evaluate the working of Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana from this aspect.

1) TRANSFORMATION IN FARMING METHODS :

Any sugar factory, it may be private or cooperative depends on the regular supply of high quality sugarcane. Therefore, it is expected that the cooperative sugar factory has to adopt the new methods in sugarcane production and farming in its area. If the farmers come to know that the new technique in farming is profitable and only in cane production but also in all farming sector, then there will be transformation in farming business. It changes the out look of farmer in case of farming. In this way the attempts made by the sugar factory in this respect are studied as given below.² In earlier chapter discussion on some of the agricultural inputs like irrigation facilities has been undertaken.

A) IMPROVED SEEDS OF SUGARCANE :

Sugar factory has paid attention to the improved seeds of sugar cane in order to increase the production. The factory has come to know that if the traditional seeds are used, the production is reduced. So the factory tries to provide good seeds to the producers.

TABLE NO.5.1

IMPROVED SEEDS SUPPLY

Year	Seed pieces	Rate (Rs. in Thousand)	Exemption Rate (Per Thousand)
1981 to 1982	742700	75	60
1982 to 1983	-	-	-
1983 to 1984	-	-	-
1984 to 1985	-	-	-
1985 to 1986	2973500	75	60
TOTAL	3716200	-	-

SOURCE : Farming Section, Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar
Karkhana directly received information.

Sugar factory has tried to provide to the members the improved cane seeds taken from the research centre 'Padegaon'. It has been its developed seed farms. From the year 1981-82, factory has began to provide sugar cane pieces out of the research centre and its seed farm. Factory has setup a project at 'Mhaisal' to produce seeds, and the seeds are supplied according to the farmers demand. C.O. 7704, 7527, 7318, Co.M. 7125 and C.W.C. 671 are the new varieties of seeds, brought into practice. In the year 1985-86, 2973500 cane pieces were supplied. Generally, ten thousand cane pieces are required for one acre. Considering it

cane pieces supplied by the factory are sufficient only for 297 acre. If it is believed that the improved seeds increase the production, the supply of cane pieces by the factory is not sufficient. But factory has purchased these cane pieces from research centre for Rs. 75 per thousand and has supplied it at an exemption rate of Rs. 60 to the farmers.

B) THE USE OF SUBSIDIES GIVEN BY STATE GOVERNMENT :

Maharashtra Government had announced a scheme, from the year 1981-82 for small farmers belonging to backward area. This scheme was to benefit persons from backward communities, who had 2 1/2 acre irrigated land and 5 acre non irrigated land.

The concerned ' backward small farmers subsidy scheme' has been introduced from the 1981-82 season. The scheme has been implemented by agriculture and Cooperation department of Maharashtra Government, Besides sugar director Maharashtra Government implements the scheme. The scheme is part of Government special component programme and is meant for sugarcane ensuring economic stability and improving economic condition of backward classes; motivate them to undertake sugarcane cultivation.

Under this scheme, the beneficiaries receive assistance in the form of sugarcane seeds, fertilizers, and in the form of cash for cultivation of sugarcane. This scheme is being implemented

by the factory from the beginning i.e. 1981-82, to benefit the farmers. Maximum number of farmers have benefited from Governmental policies. It can be noted from the table No. 5.2. The details of this are as follows. :

TABLE NO.5.2

AGRI INPUTS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE FACTORY

Year	Seeds	ASSISTANCE		Total
		Fertilizer	Rs.	
1981-1982	800	1200	250	2250
1982-1983	-	1200	250	1450
1983-1984	-	1200	250	1450
1984-1985	-	500	250	750
1985-1986	-	500	250	750
TOTAL	800	4600	1250	6650

SOURCE : Farming Section, Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli.

In this way once a farmer joins the above scheme, he gets the advantage of this scheme for five years. And every year the concerned farmer must provide cane to factory. If the cane is not supplied the amount sanctioned has to be refunded to the Government.

TABLE NO.5.3

THE GRANT PROVIDED THROUGH THE FACTORY

<u>Economical</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Sanctioned</u> <u>Amount(Rs.)</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>benefici-</u> <u>ary</u>	<u>Utilised</u> <u>amount</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>benefi-</u> <u>ciary</u>	<u>Not used</u> <u>amount returned</u> <u>to Govt.</u>
1981-1982	217293.75	163	192825.00	145	24468.75
1982-1983	519308.75	467	505253.75	452	15505.00
1983-1984	403528.75	477	276653.75	318	126875.00
1984-1985	228603.75	318	169458.75	227	69145.00
1985-1986	225306.25	499	163008.75	355	62297.50
1986-87	146193.75	347	-	-	Now distributor is as thistime
TOTAL	1740235.00	2279	1307200.00	1497	298291.25

SOURCE : Farming section, Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar
Karkhana. Directly received information.

Rs. 13.0 lakh has been given to 1497 backward class people under this scheme till 1985-86. Maharashtra government scheme was for five years period or duration.

Sugar factories have taken the benefit of this scheme to develop cane production. It is a well known fact that the backward people of the society have got the financial benefit through this government scheme. The sugar factory has taken initiative in implementing the schemes.

C) MISCELLANEOUS :

Producer members (farmers) of the sugar factory have been given pressmud at the rate of rupees 3 per tonne. It was very useful for the farmers for growing sugarcane.

Change in agriculture took place, and expected price for the sugarcane was received by the sugarcane producers only because of the implementation of different schemes as well as the setting up of sugar factory. From the available data it was found that Madhavnagar, the total area under sugarcane production rose to 30943 acres in 1985-86 over 1950 acres in 1958-59.³

D) OTHER RESEARCHES IN AGRICULTURE :

In the operational area of the sugar factory, the farmers have cultivated vineyards (grape yards) as well as banannas on commercial basis. The sugar factory has been conducting conferences and guiding the farmers to tackle their problems in connection with their plantation.

2) WELFARE SCHEMES :

In any industry, worker or labour is an important factor. He plays the major role in the smooth running of the factory. Sound mind in sound body is the proven fact. In the same way 'sound worker in a sound factory' can be another proverb. The worker should be made to work in good environment. He should be given proper shelter on minimum rent. Medical assistance should also be

provided to the workers. So that the workers take more and more interest in their work. And they think 'duty is duty'. So this principle has been adopted, by sangli Shetakari Sahakari ^{Sakhar} Karkhana.

This factory has given most of the facilities to the workers of the factory. Loan has been made available to the workers in the factory for starting poultry and dairy business. The factory has given a helping hand to the poor workers. The factory has given financial assistance to the workers to get their own houses built. Financial help has been given through the banks to purchase cycles, Motar Cycles, sewing machines for the workers. Rooms have been given to the workers at nominal rent at the factory site itself. The workers have been helped to set up 'workers cooperative societies', through which the worker could become the owner of a particular plot. Kindergarten, primary school, high school and colleges have been set up in the factory area itself as means of education for the children of the workers. Gymkhana yagason schools also have been started for the benefit of the workers children special leave and financial assistance has been given to the workers who go on study tours. Library for reading purpose, for women knitting, Training centres have also been set up. Women's consumer store have been set up. In this way the factory has created a number of facilities as given below.

- 1) The factory has provided all the concessions and facilities announced by the state and Central Government from time to time.
- 2) 20% bonus has been given to the workers for the year 1981-82 to 1985-86 according to the provision of the Central Government.
- 3) Medical assistance has been made available to the workers by opening a hospital in the campus of the factory.
- 4) About 1403 houses were built and were later given to the workers in 1985-86 near and around the factory itself.
- 5) Guards have been fixed to the rotating and speedy running machines, to prevent accident safety goggles, hand gloves were made available to the workers as a means of safety. 'Accident conferences' have been arranged from time to time and valuable discussions were made as regards the possible accident and the ways to keep away from them. Were discussed. In this way the workers were made aware of their work.⁴

3) INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES :

A) ROADS :

Roads are the pulses of financial pattern. Especially villages are connected with the nearby market by the roads. If Agricultural products get good prices, farmers can get extended markets. The roads have much importance in the area of sugar factory. If the

roads are in condition, factory gets sugarcane in time and regularly. Considering the expenditure, factory has set forth the aim at the time of its establishment to create approach roads and to repair those which are old ones. To fulfil this aim factory made efforts as follows. :

In the area of this factory there are Miraj to Pandharpur and Sangli to Vita State highways. There are many other roads which join this state highway. Zillaparishad Sangli has constructed these roads. Eastern part of the Sangli district is mainly known as 'drought prone area' so to reconstruct the roads in this area factory has given a grant to the grampanchayat to improve the conditions of the roads.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND ROADS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE FACTORY

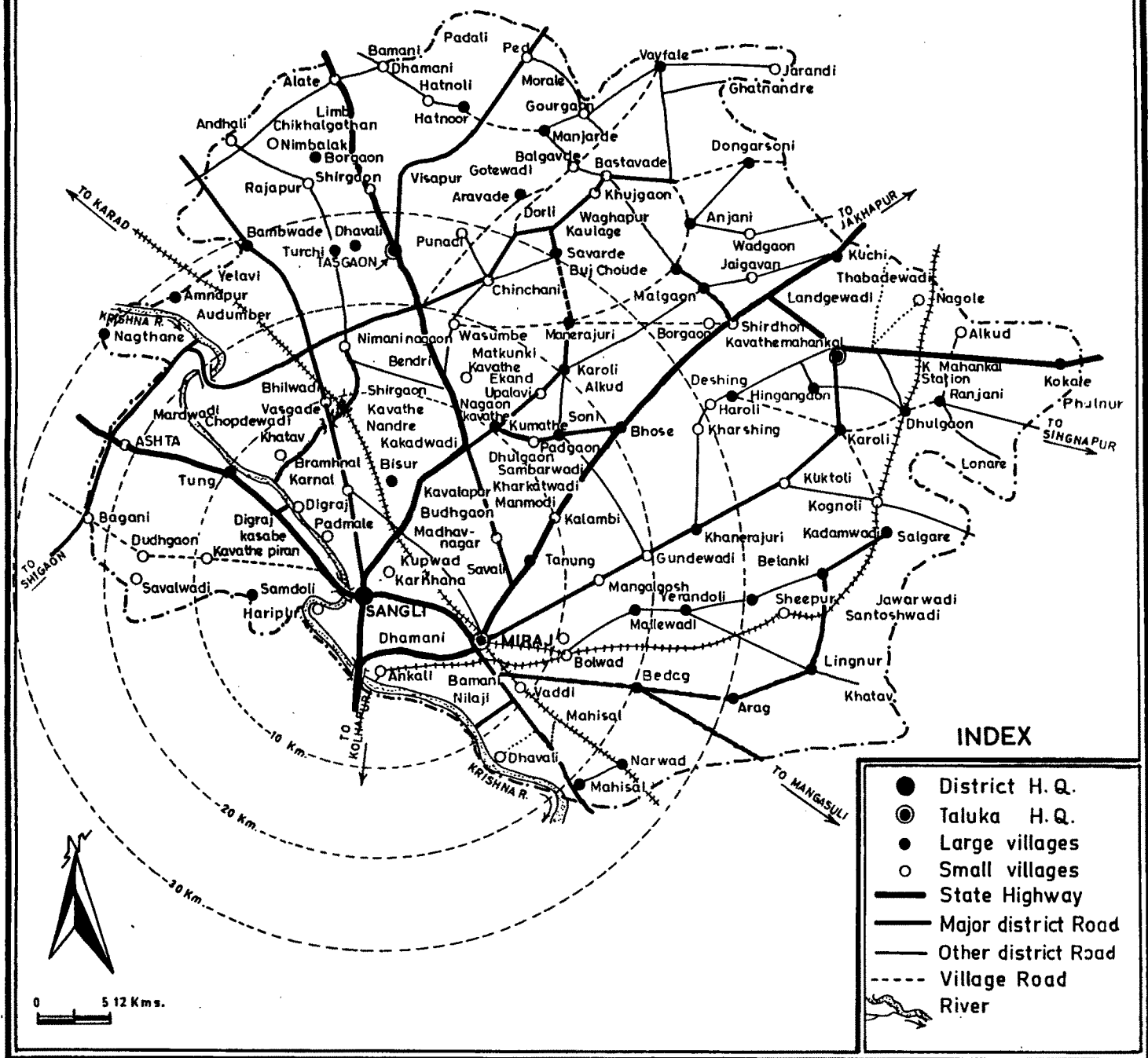


Fig. 5-1

TABLE NO.5.4

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON ROADS REPAIR

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure (000')</u>
1974 - 1975	312.34
1975 - 1976	1232.24
1976 - 1977	1981.30
1977 - 1978	2337.36
1978 - 1979	1558.59
1979 - 1980	1308.42
1980 - 1981	1698.05
1981 - 1982	3005.09
1982 - 1983	2073.04
1983 - 1984	777.28
1984 - 1985	859.83
1985 - 1986	2257.48
1986 - 1987	996.25
1987 - 1988	102.90
<u>Total</u>	<u>20500.22</u>

SOURCE : Information received directly from building section,
Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Ltd., Sangli.

Considering the importance of roads in the sugar area, it is found that larger and larger expenses have been incurred on repair and maintenance of the roads. It is a good sign.

In the crushing season there are many upsand douns in the roads that carry sugarcane. Hence to avoid the above obstacles in the way, expenditure was incurred. There are no good roads and it was troublesome, so factory has constructed new roads there. In the same way new roads have also been constructed. Where it was necessary. It has become helpful to reduce the obstacles in the way of cane supply.

B) THE SCHEMES OF TRUCK AND TRACTOR :

Truck tractor is a modern transport media. It carries goods very easily and in time than traditional methods. Besides, the tractor is helpful for the cultivation of the farm. Considering this double advantage, the factory has started this truck tractor scheme. It was determined that the ' National Banks' must give finance on the recommendation of factory. In the beginning factory has given advantage of this scheme to many of them.

Factory has provided the loan to the educated children of the farmers from the nationalised banks on its own credit. So by purchasing the truck tractor they can do this business. Out of the earnings of using these means the loan of the bank is to be recovered. The scheme of truck tractor helped to extend the

modern means of transportation. Apart from this it helped to solve the problem of unemployed persons.

4) BIOGAS PROJECT :

Man went on felling the trees and did not even thought of the future difficulties. So the forests have become rare, Bare hills are raising their heads here and there. There is short fall of rain. As a result we are facing innumerable problems. On the one side, famine is raising its head, on the other another problem of energy is raising its head. If we go on utilizing and exploiting the natural source of energy, like coal, gas, etc. how long it will last is a question, so government has given stress on constructing biogas plants in each and every village. So along with the agricultural development programmes, Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana has also started to render its helping hand in the national programme. This factory has given subsidy to the producer members at the rates fixed. Biogas has become a major substitute for other energy sources. Indirectly through this programme we can stop felling of trees, thus stop destruction of forests. Maharashtra Government has undertaken this scheme and is helping the farmers to build biogas plants besides, it also gives subsidy to the farmers, Loan has been made available through the nationalized banks.

Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana had decided to implement this scheme in 1984-85 and 691 biogas plants have been constructed

having given the grant of rupees 9,19,000. In 1985-86, 1065 Biogas plants have been built up and the grant of rupees 1048500 has been given to the farmers upto 1986-87. 2,140 Biogas plants have been set up at the grants of rupees 29,03,500. The benefit of this Biogas plant and grant (Subsidy) from the factory was taken by the sugarcane producer share holders.⁵

5) CAPITAL COLLECTION OR ACCUMULATION :

We have seen the various activities undertaken by the factory. The establishment of this factory is helpful for economic change as well as for the capital formation. In the rural area small saving and share capital are gathered because of this factory and these savings are used for the productive functions. It is useful to know the amount set up by factory in the form of share capital.

TABLE NO.5.5

CAPITAL COLLECTION (ACCUMULATION) IN THE FORM OF SHARE CAPITAL

<u>Year</u>	<u>Share Capital of members</u>	<u>State Government</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956 - 1957	1398926	1000000	2398926
1985 - 1986	32130000	-	32130000

SOURCE : Annual Report, Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli 1956-57 and 1985-1986.

This table shows that, at the time of the first season of the factory, out of total share capital, 59.30% was of members share capital. During the period of 30 years the share capital of the factory was generally increased upto Rs. 297.31 lakh. This growth was probably out of members share capital. In the year 1985-86 authorised share capital of the factory was recovered 64.28%. In this way, it is clear that how the factory is helpful for accumulation of the capital.

The original authorised share capital/^{of}the factory was Rs. 25 lakhs and it has increased upto about Rs. 500 lakhs. Out of car. rate given to the cane producers some amount is reduced and various funds are set up. This method is accepted by many of the factories in Maharashtra. In the case of such funds some part of the production is credited in savings naturally, And use of such savings is done for the development of social and economic condition of the region. The use and the details of the same fund of Sangli sugar factory is given below.

1) NON RETURNABLE FUND (DEPOSIT) OF THE SUGARCANE PRODUCING FARMER ^S

Rupees 10 per tonne, is deposited in the non returnable fund from Sugarcane supplied to the factory by the sugarcane producer share holders in the administrative area(region) of the factory. The deposit collected in this way is not refunded to the share holders. It is kept as share capital of the factory and used for

helping the sister concerns as loan. An interest of rupees 9% is given to the share holders on the deposit accumulated in their name.

2) RETURNABLE DEPOSIT OF THE NON SHARE HOLDERS OF THE FACTORY :

The people who supply sugarcane to the factory on gate cane basis and are not members of the factory, also have to deposit rupees 10 per tonne in the factory towards the sugarcane supplied by them. This deposit also carries an interest of rupees 9%. But this deposit is returned to the non members of the factory.

3) FIXED DEPOSIT :

Capital is also collected in the form of fixed deposits for the period of 5 years or 10 years. After the expiry of the period the deposit is returned to the members (share holders). Duration of the (Time limit) fixed deposit is declared by the governing body of the factory on holding meetings. This deposit also earns 9% interest per annum.

4) EXTENSION FUND (DEPOSIT) :

For the development and extension of the factory and the society, extension fund is also collected and used for purchasing modern machines, computerization and also for expansion of the industry.

5) AREA DEVELOPMENT FUND :

Fund is also collected from the bill of the sugarcane producers around the administrative area of the factory for using it for the repair of roads, building of schools, colleges, in the form of development fund.

6) OTHER DEVELOPMENT FUNDS :

Under this fund houses are built and given to the economically backward people of the society money is also saved in small savings scheme.

TABLE NO.5.6

FUNDS DEPOSIT ED IN FACTORY

INDEX	1958-59	1961-62	66-67	71-72	76-77	81-82	85-86
1. Productive members non refundable deposit	-	749606	1466200	2172398	4654892	4791073	3739430
2. Non members time deposit	-	-	-	-	1681804	824368	3490665
3. Productive members time deposit	-	-	-	-	-	4791073	14205825
4. Area development fund	-	-	-	-	770407	2080813	3573760
5. Chief Minister fund	-	-	-	-	-	521431	449623
6. Cane development fund	-	-	-	434342	-	-	3573760
7. Extension deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Small saving account	-	-	-	1760520	1540814	1045030	895110
9. Extra Exemption deposit	-	-	-	-	2948207	-	-
10. Chief Minister famine fund	-	-	-	754519	-	-	-
Total	-	749606	1466200	11596222	5121779	14053788	29928173

SOURCE : Annual Report, Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli, 1958-59 to 1985-86.

It is seen from the table, that rupees 7.49 lakh was collected in 1961-62 crushing year of the factory in the form of above deposits and funds. In 1985-86 the same deposit and funds rose to the sum of rupees 299.28 lakhs. In the same period 1985-86, deposits collected from the bills of the share holders^{and non share holders} was rupees, 176.96 lakhs out of which the deposit of the share holder was rupees 142.05 lakhs. This sum is used by the sugar industry as share capital of the factory, otherwise would have to extend their hands for loans from the government or from the banks. It is a note worthy point that the non share holders strength is going up day by day and the fund and deposits are collected from their bills too, so that it will not be wrong if their names are included in the list of share holder producers of the factory

With the help of these deposits, and funds it is possible for the factory to bring about every change in the area and also can transform the areas around the factory and the people be self employment. In the production of raw material, it is necessary to invest more and more money day after day sugarcane being the raw material, the factory should supply loans to the farmers for sugarcane plantation. They should also supply good manure and fertilizers to the farmers, Besides they should also give them loan for every possible work in the field. This requires a large some.

Besides all these, the factory has undertaken lift irrigation schemes, oil engine supply, supply of electric motors and pumps which requires a large amount which is collected in the form of deposits and funds. The area of sugarcane cultivation went on increasing from 1965-66 till today only because of the efforts of the factory.

6. ROLE OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN PROMOTING NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY AND EXPORT :

Economic development of the area acquired speed only because of Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana at Sangli. It also helped to increase the national productivity and factory has given speed to the export of sugar to foreign countries and enabled the country to get more and more foreign exchanges. Information showing the details of export is given in Table No.5.7

From the above table, it is clearly understood that the sugar industry had played prominent role in earning foreign exchanger.

TABLE NO.5.7

SHETAKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA HAVE PRODUCED SUGAR PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF EXPORTED SUGAR

Year	Value of exported sugar	Production value of the produced sugar
1958-59	-	-
1961-62	-	-
1966-67	97.12	123.84
1971-72	134.29	176.78
1976-77	260.76	222.98
1981-82	281.11	324.65
1985-86	373.29	440.52
TOTAL	1146.57	1288.77

SOURCE : Annual Report : Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Sangli 1958-59 to 1985-86

7. DISTILLERY PLANT :

In modern industries by products are produced along with the main products. Especially by products can be obtained if the industry has full fledged machineries and experienced staff molasses is the waste product in the manufacture of sugar. But this waste product is used for obtaining different kind of by products. Due to the production of various by products from the waste materials, the sugar factory can prosper and will no longer demand the help from the government. Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana has started utilizing every available waste product of the factory for the betterment of sugar factory. Minor sister industries are set up to make use of the waste products of the major industry of which distillery plant is one. Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana has started the distillery plant for the first time in India. In the beginning the distillery plant was established along with the shares of other sugar factories and the share capital of the plant was rupees 20,00000. Now this distillery plant produces Methyle Alcohol, Etheyle Alcohol, contry liquor, foreign liquor, Acids, Acetic acid, Aldihydes, Acetic anhydride, from the molasses.

1. Manufacturing (production) capacity of the distillery plant is about 45000 litres perday.
2. Daily production of acetic unhydride is as follows. :

- a) Actaldenyde : 12 metric tonnes.
 - b) Acetic acid : 14 metric tonnes.
 - c) Acetic unhydride : 10 metric tonnes.
3. The capital needed for the distillery plant was made available by the sugar factory itself from the
- i) Share holders non refundable deposits.
 - ii) Development funds. About 7 crores of rupees have been invested for the distillery plants.
4. The distillery plant provides job opportunity for about 140 to 150 workers.

So this distillery plant is one of the sister concerns to make use of the by products of the major industry.⁶

8. EARNING SOURCE (ROZGAR NIRMITI) :

Day by day the economic condition of the people is worsening. Indian farmers do have only seasonal work. They do not get enough work throughout the year due to short fall of rain. So the people from the rural areas are rushing to the urban areas in search of jobs. Thus they add up to the unemployment in urban areas too. So in order to control the migration of the people from rural areas to the urban areas the sugar factory has started helping the rural people to start their own earning source by way of poultry, keeping, bee keeping, dairying, vegetable and fruit production etc.

A) DAILY WAGES AVAILABLE IN THE FACTORY :

The table below presents the data on the availability of the job opportunity and earning of wages in the factory under study.

TABLE NO.5.8

EMPLOYMENT SANGLI SHETAKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA

Sr. No.	Section	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporary	Apprenti-ceship	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	General Office	34	5	4	5	48
2.	Vehicle	69	30	5	3	107 (4.8)
3	Purchase Office	8	-	-	1	9
4.	Worker welfare	6	4	1	-	11
5	Hospital	3	-	1	-	4
6	Sanitation	13	12	-	-	25
7	Guest House	6	3	2	-	11
8	Civil	48	19	-	-	67
9	Irrigation	113	47	15		175 (7.85)
10	Account Office	107	35	1	3	146 (6.53)
11	Cane Account	-	-	-	-	-
12	Security	32	42	1	-	75
13	Farming	129	169	4	-	302 (13.55)
14	Time Office	11	2	-	-	13

Table No. 5.8 (Contd....)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Sugar godown	11	8	1	-	20
16	Cane Yard	10	99	28	-	137 (6.15)
17	Store	28	17	1	-	46
18	Engineering	324	182	6	38	550 (24.67)
19	Chemical	135	200	2	2	341 (15.30)
20	Liquor Section	132	-	10	-	142 (6.37)
Total		1219	874	84	52	2229
Total Percentage		54.68	39.20	3.76	2.36	100.0

SOURCE : Worker Welfare Office, Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli Directly received information.

From the table it is seen that the total number of workers in the factory is 2229, out of which large number of workers are employed in Engineering department. The percentage of the workers in the engineering department is about 24.67, percentage of workers in Chemical Department is 15.30, Agricultural Department 13.55 percent, Irrigation department 7.85 percent, Vehicle Department 4.8 percent.

Out of 2229 total workers in the factory, 1219 workers are on permanent basis and remaining are working temporarily. They are employed only at the time of production. Their percentage is 54.68 and temporary workers percentage is 39.20.

B) EARNING SOURCE THROUGH SUGARCANE CUTTING AND TRANSPORTATION :

Each and every industry prospers, and becomes sound only on the availability of raw material, means of transportation, efficiency of management and of workers. Sugar industry depends on the raw material available nearby, that is sugarcane and its supply to the factory. For the healthy running of the factory, both the factory workers as well as the field workers, labourers and transporters are mainly held responsible. Landless workers or labourers, from outside Sangli District get seven to eight month labour (work) in this factory. These workers cut the sugarcane and load them to the trucks, tractors and bullockcarts and transport to the factory for crushing.

In the crushing season of the factory about 10,000 to 11,000 workers get seasonal job. Opportunity and wages. This earning source has great importance because the workers get job for about 7 to 8 months and during the rainy season they could work in their own fields or work for others. In Sangli District the workers get work in agricultural fields only from June to November that is during Autumn. There is no work in agricultural fields from December to June most of the agricultural workers are unemployed from December to June. So they get themselves employed in sugarcane cutting at that time. In this way many people get themselves employed in field work and feed themselves and their family.

Trucks, Tractors, and bullock carts are the means of transportation of sugarcane. Bullocks and workers are also engaged in transporting work. If we consider that one labour is employed on every truck and tractor, the total number of employed may rise to about 300 to 400. About 1000 to 1500, bullocks are engaged in work during the crushing season. 20% of the total employed during crushing season are from the villages in Sangli district. But the remaining larger part comes from Bheer Osmanabad, Nanded and Latur districts.

C. OTHER EMPLOYMENT FACILITY : POLYTECHNIC AND COLLEGE EMPLOYMENT

The factory has started a polytechnic and a college in order to impart technical educational to the students who come under

the administrative area of the factory. Because of this 30 post graduates, 16 graduates and 7 class IV employees in total 53 persons are employed in the collage and polytechnic 12 other persons are employed in the Boarding house started for providing meals to the students.

In and around the factory, four restaurants, two boarding houses, four pan stalls, two saloons, two washing shops, two groceries, have been set up by others who get themselves employed in the above work. Variety stores groceries, have been set up through Sangli Workers Society and Vasantdada Vikas Prathistan.

Four motor garages, two diesel and petrol pumps and puncture stalls are set up. Spare part shops, Hardware, cement pipe factory, paper mills, also have been started near the factory. There is a famous industrial estate and I.T.I. near the factory which help the factory in providing different materials as well as skilled I.T.I. certificate holding workers. In this way about 2200 to 2500 people are employed in different minor industries nearby the sugar industry.

It is clear that atmosphere changes gradually. In the year 1956 at Sangli there was no specific industry in existence but now at the same place many industries have been set up. The credit is to be given to the Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana.

9. ECONOMIC CONDITION :

As a part of economic strength of the Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. We have to consider the position of the recovery of loan taken by the factory. Because dividend given to the share holders of the factory is limited by low. But it is essential that this limited dividend is available to the members.

The loan taken from Industrial Development Bank of India for the factory was recovered after the period of twelve years of factory. This incident indicates that factory has repaid its debts regularly, intime and before time. (The loan of Industrial Development Bank of India has to be returned by any factory from second year in twelve instalments). In the year 1966-67 as well as 1971-72 factory has taken loan of Industrial Development Bank of India for its growth. It has been repaid, regularly. At the end of the year 1985-86 factory was free from its long term loan. So it has become easy for the factory to invest nearly Rs. 5 crores, of members into share capital.

To assure the economic success of factory, the rate given to the cane producers is very important. If the factory gives higher rate than fixed by state Government, it is a kind of incentive for the production growth. In the same way it changes the members area under the cultivation. The rate given by Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana and fixed rate of state Government is given in Table No. 5.9.

TABLE NO.5.9

THE RATE GIVEN BY STATE GOVERNMENT AND FACTORY

Year	Rate fixed by Central Government	Rate given by the factory
1958 - 1959	-	47.00
1961 - 1962	54.00	55.00
1966 - 1967	58.80	68.00
1971 - 1972	88.20	146.51
1976 - 1977	117.00	160.25
1981 - 1982	178.90	301.50
1985 - 1986	223.20	351.00

SOURCE : The information received directly from account section of Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Ltd., Sangli.

Considering the Table Number 5.9 it is Clear that the factory has given higher rate than fixed rate of state government from the beginning. So the factory has created the atmosphere to inspire the cane producers for cane production.

Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana has repaid the long term loan taken for original project . So it was easy for factory to create essential capital for liquor School, out of members' not returnable deposit. So it can be said that factory is progressing in the direction of economic success.

Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana has come to meet its so many aims of its establishment. This attempt has given an inspiration for development in the area of the factory.

By starting an economical programme implemented by state government, factory began its economic development in its own area.

In the same way factory has introduced/attend various projects,. The factory has started a centre for artificial insemination for getting quality breed of cattle be rides this it is giving every possible assistance for development of 'Dairy Development and poultry development.' The factory has collected adequate funds through area development fund and other, development funds from the producer members. The factory has a brightfuture, for transforing Sangli district, if the funds are utilized in a planned manner.

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