

C H A P T E R - VII

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Sugar industry in India is an agro based industry occupying a predominant position in the economy of the country. After independence there has been a remarkable expansion of sugar industry in the cooperative sector. The factors responsible for this growth are, government policies, irrigation facilities, new varieties of sugarcane, concessional facilities and cooperative principles etc. In Maharashtra also these factors promoted the growth of sugar industry on cooperative principles. Similar factors caused emergence of sugar factories in various districts in state of Maharashtra, A case study of Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Sangli, district Sangli has been selected for the present study as it has affected various aspects of rural life in Sangli District.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

1. To study the development and growth of sugar factory, in the region under study.
2. To study the social and cultural change in the shareholders and non shareholders of the factory.
3. To find out the overall impact of infrastructural facilities (i.e. irrigation) on the land use pattern, cropping pattern and other agricultural activities in the Sangli District.
4. To analyse the contribution made by sugar factory under study to the development of the region.

5. To suggest proper remedies for various problems.

The study covers the period from 1958-59 to 1985-86.

Keeping into account, the objectives of the study, the chapter scheme has been analysed <sup>as</sup> given below .

CHAPTER I: Introduction

CHAPTER II : Profile of Sangli district.

CHAPTER III : Working of Sangli Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana

CHAPTER IV : Irrigation Facilities and change in area under sugarcane cultivation.

CHAPTER V : Role of Sangli Shetekari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana in the development of the area of operation.

CHAPTER VI : Socio Economic developmental scheme

#### SUMMARY AND FINDINGS :

Sugar industry is the second largest among the consumer goods industries in India, It is an agro based industries producing sugar and some other by products such as alcohol, plastics syntheti<sup>c</sup>, rubber, fibre board etc. Nearly 70% of sugar factories are in cooperative sector in Maharashtra in earlier period sugar industry was located in the quadrangular area of indo gangetic plain, but since 1951 there has been a shift in the location to Maharashtra and other Southern parts of India

The period wise growth rate in respect of number of factories in operation rose from 26.09 during 1950-51 to 159.42 in 1985-86 during the same period production of sugar cane rose to 145.5%<sub>0</sub>

total cane crushed to 527.97 and total production to 526.12.

Sugar co operatives have become nucleus for socio economic development of the area around them. The number of sugar co operatives rose from 30 in 1960-61 lakhs 197 in 1985-86 in India a rise by 656.67% In Maharashtra, sugar cooperatives in kolhapur <sup>have</sup> stood second in the list in the respect of over other districts in respect of cane crushing capacity, sugar production and topped the list recovery percentages.

It can be said that cooperative agro based industries are suitable for generation of employment opportunities for small producers income and promotion of other socio economic activities in rural areas.

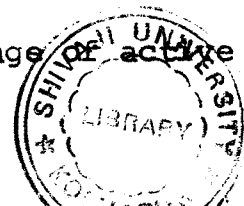
The present study has been undertaken to know to what extent generation of employment opportunities, income for small producers and promotion of socio economic activities have been achieved by the Sangli Shetekari Sahakari Sakhar karkhana ltd, Sangli district in the villages in the commanding area of the district, in chapter second the profile of Sangli district in respect of location, topography rivers, soils rain land use pattern population, crop pattern, irrigation projects infrastructural facilities etc. have been briefly reviewed. It can be said that the district provides conducive conditions for the sugar factory. The crop pattern has revealed that sugar cane yield per hect. rose to 53.67% in 1984-85 over 1960-61; and over 81 irrigation projects have been provided for perennial water supply to sugar cane. These

things highlight the preconditions needed for locating sugar factory, an agro based industry.

In chapter three an attempt has been made to analyse the "Working of Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana." This Cooperative Sugar Factory commenced the sugarcane crushing from 1958, its capacity rose from 1000 Mt. to 2600 Mt. and to 5000 Mt. in 1986. The factory intended to give assured market for the sugarcane from small farmers, to assist the farmers in adopting improved methods of sugar cultivation and supply them input to implement irrigation facilities, and other educational facilities also. These objectives point out the fact that the main aim behind the establishment of this factory in the achievement of socio-economic development of rural areas in the vicinity of the sugar factory.

In the initial years, the factory had to depend on terms loans from various financial institutions, but in subsequent years this dependence has declined. On the contrary members deposit and own resources show increase.

There is a gradual increase in the number of villages belonging to different talukas in Sangli that supply sugarcane to the factory. This shows that growing requirement of sugarcane is coming from larger number of villages. There is a larger proportion of producer members having holdings upto 5 acres. It can be said that the sugar factory under study is contributing to the upliftment of small producer members. This has reflected in the growing number of active members. The percentage of active members is



more in Miraj (49.12%) and Tasgaon (43.55)

In spite of larger number of villages or growing number of members, one significant trend is seen from 1981-82 since when there is seen a declining trend in respect of total sugarcane fields production of sugarcane, sugar, crushing period etc. As a result of this a rise in total cost of production of sugar is seen year after year. The costs of transport and other operations per ton of sugar also show rising trend. Rates per ton of sugarcane have risen. All these factors show that supply of sugar is difficult and costly and it may cause sickness in sugar factory. Sugar cooperative under study has taken possible care of introducing irrigation schemes in its commanding area,

In chapter <sup>four</sup> ~~four~~, irrigation facilities and change in area under sugar cane cultivation is studied water plays important role in sugarcane cultivation. In those areas where canal water supply is not available well irrigation plays important role. But in drought areas the underground level of water is very low. So lift irrigation schemes on the bank's of rivers have to be introduced and implemented. In Sangli District, the rivers Krishna and Yerla are important. The sugar cooperative factory under study initiated and implemented nearly 81 water supply schemes. As a result of these nearly 69325 ac<sup>e</sup> of land was brought under irrigation and nearly 15000 members are benefited by the schemes. The area under adequate water is extended upto 2 to 5 Km. away from the rivers. The assured water supply resulted is increase in the total sugarcane producing area to the

extent of 25000 acres. As a result of irrigation facilities and higher rates being paid for sugar cane there was a continuous rise in sugarcane producing area of the factory to the extent of 30943 acres in 1985-86. To-day the daily crushing capacity is 5000 M.T. The source wise contribution of water reveals that area under sugarcane in river bank side is more than in distant areas which depend on well irrigation. So supply of sugarcane is more from lift irrigated areas from Miraj and Tasgaon.

It can be said that the sugar factories have to contribute to the supply of assured water facilities, if, such possibilities are not there due to low underground water level.

In Chapter five, Role of Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana in the development of the area of operation has been studied. It has been pointed out that agro based industries play important role in the economic development of large number of villages. The cooperative sugar factories disseminate newer technologies, give marketing and financial facilities, so that, incomes of the producer members rise and the factories also contribute to the social economic schemes for the benefit of producers and surrounding regions.

The Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana undertook number of measures by which there was transformation in respect of farming methods, improved seeds of sugarcane. The factory has

developed its seed farms from which seeds are supplied to the farmers. C.O. 7704, 7527, 7318, CO.M. 7125 and C.W.C. 671 are the new varieties of seeds brought into practice. However, the seed farms have to keep pace with the requirement of seeds demanded by the farmers.

The scheme announced by Government of Maharashtra in 1981-82 has been implemented by the factory from the said period. Under this scheme small farmers (having 2 1/2 acres irrigated land and 5 acres non irrigated land) from backward communities were to get the benefit in the form of sugarcane seeds, fertilisers and in the form of cash for sugarcane cultivation. The factory has provided seeds worths <sup>Rs.</sup> 800/fertilisers worth Rs.4600, cash Rs. 1250 to the small farmers. The total amount comes to Rs. 6650. The number of beneficiaries was 1497 during the period upto 1985-86. The sugar factory under study has contributes not only to the development of agriculture but it encouraged vineyards, banana plantation also.

Besides, these agricultural development schemes, a number of welfare measures have contributed to the development of physical mental and cultural aspects, of the producer members and the persons in surrounding regions. The factory has given financial assistance to the workers to get their own houses built, to purchase cycles, motor cycles, sewing machines for the workers, workers Cooperative societies have been started, primary, and higher schools, colleges

have been set up. Gymkhana, Library facilities and training centres have been introduced, womens consumer stores have been set up. All these concessional facilities are provided to the members.

The factory has contributed to the development of infrastructure facilities also. It has spent Rs. 20500.22 thousands during 1974-75 to 1987-88 for repairs of roads in the operating area. It has introduced number of schemes such as, i) Schemes of truck and tractor, bio gas project savings schemes, area development funds. It has played important role in promoting national productivity and export of sugar. e.g. value of exported sugar rose from Rs. 92.12( per tonnes) in 1966-67 to Rs. 373.29(per tonnes) in 1985-86. The production value of the produced sugar rose from Rs. 123.84( per tonnes) in 1966-67 to 440.52 (Per tonnes) in 1985-86.

It has its distillery plant which utilizes the molasses from sugar factory.

The sugar factory has created employment opportunities to 2229 persons in different sections of the S.S.S.Sakhar Karkhana. It has opened number of earning sources through sugarcane cutting and transportation. The factory gives higher rate of prices to the sugarcane growers, e.g. in 1985-86 the rate fixed by central government was Rs. 223.20 and that given by the factory was Rs. 351. Thus it can be concluded that the sugar factory under study has not only contributed to better the economic position of producer members but has opened number of job opportunities to non member and non producers of sugarcane. Thus members and



non members land holders and landless have benefited from sugar factories.

It can be said that the factory under study has contributed to the agricultural development, by implementing irrigation schemes, opening seed research centre. It has supported government's programme of assisting economically weaker sections and small farmers. It has introduced number of schemes in the field of education health and culture technical training for the socio economic wellbeing of the region. It has become the growth centre in Sangli District.

In Chapter Six, a review of social and economic development schemes has been undertaken. The factory incurred expenditure on development works. The expenditure rose from Rs. 3.52 lakh ( in 1971-72) to Rs. 129.58 lakh in 1981-82. It has provided all educational institutions from kindergarten to colleges. Under social forestry schemes it has supplied 147063 trees of various types between 1971 to 1987. It has given generous financial assistance to many educational institutions in different talukas in Sangli district, financial assistance to nearly 56 temples in number other areas also the factory has given assistance.

SUGGESTIONS :

1. Larger number of producer members could make use of all the facilities made available by the factory.
2. The factory should give guidance to the producer members about use of fertilizers, seeds, water insecticides, etc. In

view of the growing salinity, loss in per hectare yield seen in other operational areas of sugar factories in the state. The factory under study should take preventive measures from now on words to avoid future danger.

3. Favourable geographical and irrigational conditions are available here. In this situation, it will pay more to the factory. It gives more attention to guide the farmers in respect of use of fertilizer, improved seeds of sugarcane such as C.O. 7704, 7527, 7219, 7318, C.O.C. 671. They should be made available for plantation purpose. It is said these varieties contain 10 to 12 % recovery.
4. There should be coordination between the sugarcane planning adopted by the sugar factory and crop planning adopted by the farmers.
5. The producer members who are in the directors of the sugar factory should maintain continuous relation with the producer members in their areas. So that they will be able solve the difficulties of the members.
6. The factory should give necessary financial assistance to enable producer members to short subsidiary economic activities, whatever, financial assistance, by way of loan is given to the producer members may be deducted from the sugarcane bills to be received by the producer members.
7. The number of producer members has increased from 1445 (1956-57) to 31447 (1985-86). This shows that the producers are

getting enumerable advantages. It can be suggested that they should keep continuous contact with the factory officers in charge of agricultural development.

8. Producer members should not forget that the factory has brought plenty and prosperity to the dry region which suffered from famine in the past.

The general impression seems to be that the working of Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana has left an everlasting impact on the social economical and cultural life of the population in general and economic status of producer members in particular in the area of its operation. The sugar cooperative under study has not as yet distorted crop pattern in the sense of negligence of food crops. The researcher thinks that :

1. The newly employed persons in the area must get foodgrains at reasonable rates, and
2. The real contributors to the economic development of the operating area of the sugar factory under study are to be located, whether it is sugar cooperative? or governmental agencies? or the producer members ? These questions will have to be probed into,