

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

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Research study on Padamshree Dr. D. Y. Patil Co-Operative sugar factory is almost a new venture. This research is launched to explore the organization and progress of Co-Operative sugar factory and to study their impact on the factory's surroundings. It is mostly in the nature of case study of either a specific Co-Operative factory. The Co-Operative factories have played an important role in the rural area. The nature and contents of these researches are summarized briefly here below.

Dr. Martina R. Noronha & Prof. Dilipsinh Tharkor¹ in the article entitled "Financial Viability of Sugar factories in South Gujarat – A case study" maintained that find the financial viability of sugar factories located in south Gujarat in India. It uses ratio analysis and determinant analysis to give the actual predication equation to classify new cases. There is tremendous scope for India to emerge as a significant player in the world Sugar trade improvement.

An efficient and well managed future trading mechanism needs to be put in place to facilitate price discovering both for formers and millers both in the domestic and global markets.

Dr. B. D. Ingale² in the article entitled "sugar industry in Maharashtra : An overview" maintained that development of sugar industry in the state is progressive but after globalization support of state is progressive but after globalization support of state government is declining. So sugar industry in Maharashtra is facing to so many problems. Currently, sugarcane price is a burning problems in Maharashtra state of the season 2009-2010 the central government fixed fair and remunerative price of Rs. 129.84 per quintal and for 4 percent incremental recovery rate F.R. will be 9.5% means, recovery rate is a base of fair and remunerative price.

¹ Dr. Maratina, R. Noronha & Prof. Dilipsinh Tharker, "Financial variability of sugar factories in south Gujrat – A case study" (International Journal of multidisciplinary research, Feb., 2012).

² Dr. B. D. Ingale, "Sugar industry in Maharashtra : An overview", (Vision research review, June 2011):

Prof. Ganesh Patil³ in the article entitled "Half A century track of co-operative sugar industry" mentioned that from 1991 congress Govt. accepted the policy of free economy and at the same time it was clear that Sugar Industry will have to face the open market due to liberalization. Unfortunately Co-operative sector of the Sugar industry could not change with the changing times and hence today it is very difficult to them to complete in open market for the current situation of sugar Co-operative not only the management itself but state level sugar federation and state government's policy are also equally responsible.

Now it is common tendency of co-operative leaders to start sugar factory by taking loan from Government and then spending this loan for unproductive purpose. They recruit more employees and they make complaints that sugar co-operative are not profitable business so they can again demand for loan from government or want special schemes for their sick units. Want special schemes for their sick units. This attitude destroyed the prestigious face of changing time and environment that sugar co-operative leader must work on proper agenda, then the golden days of sugar co-operative can come back.

Shri. Arjun A. Deshmukh⁴ in this thesis entitled "A study of problems and prospects of Ajinkyatara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Shahunagar – Shendre, Tal. & Dist. Satara." Mentioned that overall position of Ajinkyatara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana showed that it has mainly started for the benefit of sugarcane growers in Satara taluka. Some of the welfare schemes are also implemented by the Karkhana – A primary school is setup in the premises for the children of working people there. A school bus is provided for the children of the staff studying in Satara city. "A workers credit co-operative society is started to provide financial help to the employees.

There are about 16 departments in the Karkhana and all the heads of the departments directly report to the managing director. In spite of few problems the Karkhana has made a remarkable progress and it has under taken several projects on the premises of the Karkhana. Thus the Karkhana has better prospects in the future.

³ Prof. Ganesh Patil, "Half A century Track of Co-operative Sugar Industry", (Co-operative sugar April, 2006).

⁴ Shri. Arjun A. Deshmukh, "A study of problems and prospects of Ajinkyatara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shahunagar – Shendre, Tal. & Dist. Satara, (Dec. 1995).

Dr. B. T. Nikam & Dr. B. R. Phule in the article entitled⁵ study of profile and distribution of co-operative sugar factories in Solapur district of Maharashtra mentioned that Maharashtra state is emerging as sugar production state in India. This state is known for co-operative development visionary in this state i.e. Shri. Vikuntlal Mehata, Shri. Kakasaheb Gadgil, Shri. Vittalrav Vikhe-Patil were having foresight to run sugar factories through co-operatives.

The first co-operative sugar factory was started in the year 1948 up to 1990 the growth in the co-operative sugar factories is going steadily. After 2000 the growth in the co-operative sugar factories in this state is very impressive. The demand of sugar in a international market is increasing day by day. Though sugar get good market price and sugarcane crope growers received good money from this crop in this district Malshiras, Pandharpur, South Solapur are leading growth of sugarcane and the number of sugar factories opposite to this Barshi, Sangolo, Akkalkot Tahasils are not optimistic for sugar production.

Dr. Prakash M. Herekar & Prof. Udaykumar⁶ in the article entitled "Challenges before sugar co-operative in maharashtra". Mentioned that Maharashtra sugar Industry is one of the most notable and large scale sugar manufacturing sectors in the country. The pace of growth of sugar manufacturing has been massive over the past few years. The industry has been spectacular growth owing to the conducive environment in the state. This industry have become a movement and led to industrial development of the state. The hallmark of the industry is the inclusion of poor and marginal farmers regardless of their size of land holding.

But the situation has changed over the past decade. Corruption, unprofessional management, lack of modernization, price crash, short margin and natural vagaries are ailing sugar co-operative in the state. As a result more and more sugar co-operatives are becoming financially weak and sick. Liquidation and leasing out of sugar co-operative is becoming common. To exploit the situation capitalists are assuming a posture to devour this only farmers enterprise. Therefore, timely measures are needed

⁵ Dr. B.T. Nikam & Dr. B.R. Phule, "Study of profile and distribution of co-op. sugar factories in Solapur district of Maharashtra. (Golden research thoughts, Jan, 2012)

⁶ Dr. Prakash M. Herekar & Prof. Udaykumar, "Challenges before sugar co-operative in Maharashtra", (Indian streams research Journal, Aug. 2011).

For the revival and resurgence of the one time champion industry. Government, co-operative management, farmers, employees and all stake holders should join hands to accept these challenges and give it a new lease of life.

Shri. Balasaheb V. Bedare ⁷ in thesis entitle "A study of Shri. Sant Damaji co-operative sugar factory Ltd., Mangalwedha." Mentioned that co-operative sugar factories in contributes to the overall economic development of the rural areas and more particularly economic upliftment of the backward communities. Consequently this sugar co-operative factory has maintained good reputation among the rural people in operational area.

Sugar factory has been implementing various socio-economic oriented schemes for their members and non members. The co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra are considered as the growth centers for rural development and social change.

Shri. Mahendra B. Jadhav ⁸ in thesis entitle. "A study of Gadhinglaj, Taluka co-operative sugar factory Ltd., Harli, Tal. Gadhinglaj" mentioned that co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra have played very important role in the rural development co-operative sugar factories have made tremendous progress after independence. Factor such as government policies irrigation facilities new varieties of sugarcane, application of co-operative principles are responsible for the growth of factories.

In Kolhapur district the Gadhinglaj taluka co-operative sugar factory Ltd., Harli has been playing vital role in development of its area of operation. The factory provided employment opportunity. It generatates saving in the area of operation. The sugar co-operative under study has not as yet distorted crop pattern in the sense of negligence of food crops.

⁷ Shri. Balasaheb V. Bedare, "A study of Shri Sant Damaji Co-operative sugar factory Ltd Mangalwedha", (July, 2009)

⁸ Shri. Mahendra B. Jadhav, "A study of Gadhinglaj Taluka Co-operative sugar factory Ltd., Harli Tal. Gadhinglaj", (June, 2005).

T. Mangala & S. Srinivasa⁹ in the article entitled "sugar industry in India" mentioned that India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world. Which employs nearly 50 million growers. The total sugar industry in India in the 2001-02, was 434, but during 2008-09 this has increased from 434 to 489 sugar factories operating in India. It can be observed that there is growth trend in the sugar factories in India. But sugar production had erratically declined from 2001-02 to 2008-09. The non remunerative and unfair statutory minimum prices of sugarcane from recent year. To boost the sugar industry in India. The central and state government have to relax the controls on sugar industry and they have to fix a remunerative cane price to encourage the sugarcane cultivation.

Gajanan Madiwal¹⁰ in his article entitled "21st century co-operative sugar sector. New avenues for revenues" (co-operative sugar may 2006) maintained that economic growth is possible only through new generation co-operative that accepts and experiments the internal change management. The model reveals all the possible avenues to generate revenue not only from main operation but also from non-operational areas which we have been neglecting since they were insignificant to contribute.

There are flow doors viz, internal and external. Internal doors are unlocked and within the premises of the factory. The board has to decide whether to open or not. The success of the co-operative sugar factories purely depends the introduction of the following steps effectively and efficiently.

External doors are locked. Key are either with the respective state government or with the central government. The board does not have any control over it. Any government policy in this regards will affect the financial structure of the sugar sector. It is advisable to concentrate more on unlocked doors.

W.A. Green¹¹ in the article entitled "The planters class and British West Indian Sugar production before and after Emancipation" maintained that until recent

⁹ J. Mangla and S. Srinivasa, "Sugar industry in India", (Southern Economist January, 2012).

¹⁰ Gajanan Madiwal, "21st Century co-operative sugar sector. New avenues for revenues, (Co-operative sugar, May 2006)

¹¹ W.A. Green, "The planter class and British West Indian sugar production, before and after Emancipation", (The Economic History review, Feb., 2008)

times the old planter class in the British West India's suffered censorious and contemptuous treatment from historians. The traditional view of the planters in the age of slavery was derived from the polemical works of nineteenth century abolitionists who denounced them as coarse, stubborn conservatives quality of brutalizing their slaves by an unconscionable attachment to crude and anachronistic techniques. Recent research into the affairs of West India Sugar estates beginning with Richard Pares's. *A West India fortune* (1950), has provided a different portrait of the planters.

This article re-examines the system of production in the British Caribbean in an attempt to afford additional new prospective to the old criticism and to provide further testimony to the energy and determination with many West Indian planters responded to the challenge of emancipation.

Stephan Nolte, Jeroen Buysee & Guido V. Huylenbroek ¹² in the article entitled "Abolition of the EU sugar quotas – what's at stake?" mentioned that the European commission has recently suggested abolishing sugar quotas in 2015. In that case completion in side. The EU will intensify, but protection against import from the world market will continue to exist. In first instance, current out-of-quota production will be redirected to the food market. In second instance, efficient producers might increase their production. Both with put internal prices under pressure and drive less competitive EU producers as well as preferential imports out of the market. Despite an increase of internal production the total revenue of the EU sugar industry will most likely fall.

The size of these effects is not clear a prairie. Depending on the world market price the EU could stay an importer or become an exporter again. EU consumers, the food industry and the retail sector will be beneficiaries of the process. Beet growers, sugar factories, preferential importers, refiners and users of out-of-quota sugar will lose out.

¹² Stephan Nolte, Jeroen Buysee and Guido V. Huylenbroek, "Abolition of the EU sugar quotas – what's at stake?" (Co-operative sugar, April, 2012)

Dr. Barade Shivaji N.¹³ in this article “Technical efficiency of co-operative sugar factories in Pune and Ahmednagar region of Maharashtra” (co-operative sugar September 2006) mentioned that in Maharashtra presently there are 168 sugar factories having daily chushing capacity of 4.464 Lakh tones. 102 sugar factories have completed their crushing season and the remaining 84 sugar factories were unable to start there crushing season due to cane shortage and financial conditions for successive two the three years since 2001-02 season. This had adverse impact on sugarcane supply to sugar factories in the state. Some sugar factories could not take crushing of inadequate availability of cane in there respective operational area. However, with timely rains in the last rainy seasons, improvement in irrigation facilities and implementation of cane development programme by various factories the situation has been improved.

Dr. J. R. Meshram & Sanjay Prakash¹⁴ in the article entitled “Co-generation in Indian sugar industry prospects; potential & progress” mentioned that the ministry has been fairly instrumental in promoting the use of optimal cogeneration plants in the private and co-operative sugar mills by adopting progressively higher stem parameters of upto 110 ata and 540⁰C. The resultant impact is in terms of additional power generation. As such the bagasse based route of cogeneration is quite a challenging one replete with enough entrepreneurial opportunities.

Shri. Bhimashankar M. Bhanje¹⁵ in this thesis entitle “Sugar co-operatives and rural transformation : A geographical perspective of the commnd area of Warna sugar factory”. Mentioned that the foregoing analysis presents the picture of agricultural transformation at village level in the command area of Warna sugar co-operative. Such studies provide the bases for rational agricultural land use planning.

Thus the agricultural and socio-cultural transformation of the region can be attributed to the role played by Warna sugar co-operative during last thirty five years.

¹³ Dr. Borade, Shivaji N., “Technical efficiency of Co-operative sugar factories in Pune and Ahmednagar Region of Maharashtra” (Co-operative sugar, Sept., 2006)

¹⁴ Dr. J. R. Meshram & Sanjay Prakash, “Co-generation in Indian sugar industry prospects potential & progress”, (Co-operative sugar, April, 2012).

¹⁵ Dr. B. M. Bhanje, “Sugar co-operatives and rural transformation : A Geographical perspective of the command area of Warana sugar factory”, (December, 1993).

The despite the entire villages disparities the agricultural has witnessed remarkable changes in the region. Moreover, credit goes to sugar co-operative for making farmers aware about the changing technology of agriculture and sugar co-operative is instrumental for rural transformation in the region under investigation. The study has presented some noteworthy features of changes in the various facts of agriculture.

Dr. I. V. Y. Rama Rao & Dr. N. Vasudev¹⁶ in the article entitled "Comparative economic analysis of consumable products produced from sugarcane in Vishakhapatnam district of Andra Pradesh" mentioned that in order to suggest the sugar cane growers the profitable and sustained way to deal sugarcane a comparative economic analysis was taken up for various consumable products of sugarcane viz. sugar, jaggery and sugarcane juice.

Multistage sampling technique was adopted in selecting the sampling units at various levels during 2008-09. Analytical tools like tabular analysis and benefit cost ratio (BCR) were employed to achieve the objectives. The study on technical and financial feasibility of keeping quality of sugarcane juice in tact is required in order to scale-up the production.

J. Marlin Cynthia & K. T. Rajeshkumar¹⁷ in the article entitled "A study on sustainable utility of sugar mill effluent to vermicompost" mentioned that Rapid increase in the human population beyond the limit of the urbanization, total agriculture land is decreasing day by day which are directly affecting the co-operation. Although due to usage of various chemical fertilizers and pesticides crop production has increased many fold, but there excessive and imbalance usages causing tremendous alteration in naturals so it environment.

From the present investigation it was made clear that the experimental groups Lampito Mauriti have high protein content than the control samples hence they are suitable as fish bait, poultry and fish feed.

¹⁶ Dr. I. V. Y. Rama Rao & Dr. N. Vasudev, "Comparative economic analysis of consumable products produced from sugarcane in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh", (Co-operative sugar, April, 2012).

¹⁷ J. Marlin Cynthin & K.T. Rajeshkumar, "A study on sustainable utility of sugar mill effluent to vermicompost", (Pelagia Researchh library, 2012).

Shri. S. M. Rajhans¹⁸ in the article entitled "Impact of irrigation scheme an agricultural development – A study of Krishna sugar factory irrigation scheme Rethare B.K. Satara district, Maharashtra state". Mentioned that Krishna sugar factory established a Krishna irrigation scheme in 1967.

The irrigation facilities improved the production of sugarcane, the recovery of sugarcane and also increased the area of cultivation. Last year the Krishna sugar factory got an international Award for modern technology and production. In the success of the factory irrigation scheme is the one of the most important factors. The Y.M. Krishna factory has made remarkable progress in the technical field like wormiculture fertilizer project quality species sugarcane and availability of fertilizers at lower rate. Ethanol project, Alcohol project, power plant, these projects have greatly benefited the farmers. This scheme is play an important role in the agriculture development in this area.

A.K. Shrivastava, S.K. Duttamajumder & S. Lolomen¹⁹ in the entitle "Lower recovery during early crushing period in western V.P. in 2011-12 as compared to the previous year: causes associated with." Relatively lower sugar recoveries of 0.23 to 0.96% points upto January 9, 2012, as compared to the last sugar season, observed at the Simbhaoli sugar mill, appears to be due to relatively higher RH, in November and December in 2011 as compared to corresponding months in 2010.

The variety cos 767 failed to recovery the lost ground of maturity within a time frame of two months. Supply of sugar canes as evident by the difference in reducing sugar in the juice of fresh canes and the primary juice mill as well as detopping of cane in many sugarcane fields. Poor ration management and planting of poplar trees around sugarcane fields.

¹⁸ Shri. S.M. Rajhans, "Impact of irrigation scheme an agricultural development – A scheme Rethare B.K. Satara District, Maharashtra State", (Review of research, July, 2012).

¹⁹ A.K. Shrivastava, S.K. Duttamajumdar & S. Soloman, "Lower recovery during early crushing period in western U.P. in 2011-12 As compared to the previous year : causes associated with", (Co-operative sugar, April, 2012).