

CHAPTER - III

PROFILE OF THE KHANAPUR TALUKA AND YASHAWANT CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY LTD. KHANAPUR

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CHAPTER - III

**PROFILE OF THE KHANAPUR TALUKA AND
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KHANAPUR**

A) Profile of the Khanapur taluka:

A.3.1 Demographic Feature:

The Khanapur taluka lies between 17° and 16° north latitude and 74° and 31° east longitude. Khanapur taluka is in Sangli district. It has geographical area of 1322.64 sq. kms having population of 258 thousand out of which 50 per cent male and 50 per cent Female population. According to the census 2001, Khanapur taluka has an average literacy rate of 75.9 per cent which is higher than the national average of 64.8 per cent.

A.3.2 About Khanapur:

Khanapur, with 8,836 inhabitants according to the Census of 1961, is a village in Khanapur taluka lying about 16.09 km (ten miles) east of Vite, the taluka headquarters. It gives its name to the taluka and from its greater proximity to the fort of Bhupalgad was probably in early times the administrative headquarters of the surrounding territory. The village had stone and mud walls now completely ruined and gates at the northwest and the east flanked by bastions. There is a large market street and several smaller branch streets and more than one large mansion. The Khanapur plateau, in the western half, produces a considerable amount of good unirrigated wheat. The land is on a higher plain than the rest of the taluka, the whole of which is on an average 76.20 meters (250 ft.) above the Krishna valley- About 3.21 km (two miles) east of Vite the ground again raises to more than 30.48 meters (100 ft.). This second plateau extends from Palasi in the south-east to Balavadi and Revangaon in the north-west. There is a drop of about 152.40 meters (500 ft.) in the Man valley in the eastern side and the rest is a straggling outline of hills in the south-west forming shallow valleys and ravines. This plateau is better off for rains than almost any other part of the taluka and to this are due the

regular and good wheat crops. Towards the southeast, however, the land is wretchedly barren and rocky and the country very wild while the subsistence becomes as difficult as in the valley of Man. To the south of the village is a small stream which joins the Agarni, a feeder of the Krisna about 1.60 km (a mile) to the east. The supply of water is limited and precarious. However, the Miraj sanitary sub-division has been entrusted with the task of providing tap water to the village as well as drainage facilities. Khanapur has an ayurvedic dispensary, a leprosy centre and a sub-centre of the veterinary dispensary. It is one of the centers of supplying breeding bulls to the villages coming within the fold of such centers.

A.3.3 Population:

According to 1991 census the population of Khanapur taluka was 218 thousand out of it 107 thousand was male population whereas 111 thousand was female population if we categories the population as Urban and Rural, the rural population was 194 thousand where as urban population was only 24 thousand. From these figures it is clear that Khanapur taluka covers rural area.

As census 2001, the population of Khanapur taluka is increased up to 258 thousand. Out of it the mal population is 129 thousand and female population is also 129 thousand. Here, we see that the sex ratio is equal and the most significant thing is that in the previous censuses, the female was more than male and here in 2001, both are equal. Thus, we can conclude that male population is increased rapidly than female population was 42 thousand.

A.3.4 Population Density:

According to census 2001, the population density of Khanapur taluka is 222 per sq. km. It was 756 in urban area where as in rural area it is 195.

A.3.5 Rural and Urban Population:

As per censuses 2001, the urban population is to be given 42 thousand while rural population is to be given 216 thousand. Vita is the only city in Khanapur taluka. It so rural population is greater than urban population in Khanapur taluka.

A.3.6 Sex Ratio:

As per censuses 2001, Khanapur taluka has sex ratio of 1000 as against national average of 933. As compared to national average it is the perfect sex ratio which rarely occurs in any part of India.

A.3.7 Ratio of SC/ST Population:

In total population the percentage of Scheduled caste is 11.8 per cent, while the Scheduled tribe is 0.2 per cent.

In rural area this percentage of Scheduled cast is 11.5 per cent and Scheduled tribe is 0.2 per cent. On the other hand in urban area the percentage of Scheduled cast and Scheduled tribe population is 13.3 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.

A.3.8 Administrative Set-up:

There are 120 grampanchayats in Khanapur taluka. They rule all these villages. Vita city is the main center in taluka. In this city various administrative officers are located such as tahsildar office, B.D.O. office etc. in taluka, Vita is city and due to this, there is a Municipal Council.

A.3.9 Culture:

Though Khanapur village seems to be small, the taluka dwellers are Hindus as well as Muslims. Particularly, in Khanapur village there are many Muslim families live along with the Hindus happily. The most remarkable feature of Khanapur is that the Muslim festival 'Ramjaan Id' is celebrated by Hindus enthusiastically. 'Dola' and 'Dramatic Dance' are the two cultural programs were performed together in Khanapur. Marathi language is the main language of communication. But to some extent 'Muslim Hindi' is also spoken among Muslim brothers.

A.3.10 Climate:

The climate of Khanapur taluka is warm and hot. The river Krishna is flowing at the west side of taluka. At the east side there are Kavatemahankal and Atpadi taluka which are always drought areas. Even the eastern parts area of Khanapur taluka is drought. The average rainfall of the taluka is 543 mm.

A.3.11 Forest:

Out of total geographical area of the Khanapur taluka 13827.66 hectares has been occupied by the forest. In forest, there are thorny plant and shrubs in the total land. Out of total forest area 62.69 per cent is protected forest, and remaining 37.21 per cent area in reserved forest.

A.3.12 Tourist Attractions:

One can experience the magical combination of natural, historical, religions and spiritual facts by visiting Khanapur taluka. Khanapur taluka having so many tourists centers.

Following are main tourists' centers which are attractions for tourists.

3.12.1 Religious Place:

Khanapur is surrounded by many reputed and well-known religious places. To the East of the Khanapur, there is a temple of God 'Shukachari' in a deep valley. This place is a religious as well as tourist centre. The God Shukachari, it is said that was Guru of demons in the battle against Gods.

Another place which is situated at West of Khanapur, it is 10 km West from Khanapur. It is the most famous place in the area. It is known as 'Revansiddh Tirth'. There is celebration of festival every month. But once in the year on 'Mahashivarathri', there is a big celebration in the name of the god 'Revannath'.

At the north-east direction from Revannath, there is another religious place known as 'Vetalguru'. Devotees come there on every Thursday to offer 'Puja' to Him.

There is another small but sweet religious spot is 'Shambhukhadi', which is 4 km north from Balwadi village in Khanapur taluka. The main feature of the spot is that it is the temple of Lord Shiva and it is said that it is a conscious god.

3.12.2 Historical Places:

Bhupalgad is a historical place in Khanapur. Bhupalgad was built by Shivaji Maharaj. It is famous as a tourist fort. There is a beautiful monument

of Bahrji Naik, who was a senapati of Shivaji. It was used for keeping watch on neighboring regime. Presently it is famous in the name as Banurgad.

A.3.13 Transport and communication

The transport and communication played most important role in the development of Khanapur. Vita is central place in Khanapur tahsil which is connected with Guhagar – Vijapur, Sangli – Waduj state highway. At the same time every village is connected with rough and plane road. In Vita there is active depot of Maharashtra State Transport Corporation. Through this depot they provide the bus facilities for villager. From this depot S.T. buses are departed for Sangli, Satara, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Hyderabad, Belgom, Pune, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad etc.

In Khanapur tahsil there are 61 post offices, 8 telegram offices, 165 post boxes and 61 postmen are available for communication.

A.3.14 Industries:

In the case of industries Khanapur is not so developed, though in Vita few Textile Mills and in south area M.I.D.C. is in existence.

In Ghanwad there are found active mills and Textile Park. In Nagewadi Yashwant Cooperative Sugar Factory is located. In vita there are some poultry farms. In 2006 the Hanmatrao Patil Co-operative Milk Process Sang, Ltd is started.

A.3.15 Education:

In case of education in Khanapur taluka there are 8 junior colleges and 7 senior colleges. Each village has occupied the primary school conducted by Zilla Parishad, Sangli. In most of privet institution are running secondary schools. Apart from this four arts science and commerce collages, one engineering college, two B.Ed. colleges, eight junior collages and one I.T.I. is existence in Khanapur taluka.

A.3.16 Literacy:

According to 2001 census in Khanapur the literacy rate is 75.9 per cent. As compared to national average it is 10 per cent greater.

A.3.17 Agriculture:

The main occupation of the people who are resides in Khanapur taluka is agriculture. However, many people in Khanapur taluka have been spread all over the India in connection with the jobs in gold and silver refineries.

The irrigation area in the taluka is very low. The main crop is cultivated in taluka is wheat. The sugarcane production of the area is considerably less.

But in the west part of the taluka irrigation facilities are available and due to this the production of grapes is possible.

3.17.1 Land Utilization:

Khanapur taluka occupy 132602 hector land. In 1998-99 out of this total land 84 percent accounts for gross cropped area. While net sown area was 65 present.

The details regarding the land utilization is shown in table No.33

Table No. 3.1

Land utilization in Khanapur taluka (Area in hector)

Years	Geographical Area	Cropping Area		Gross Cropped Area
		Net sown area	Area sown more than once	
1985-86	132602	86344	7399	93743
1991-92	132602	85354	4128	89482
1996-97	132602	89116	20327	109443
1998-99	132602	86580	25223	111803

Source- Socio- economic report of Sangli district

Above table shows stagnation in the net area sown, where as area sown more than once shows rapid growth due to the increased irrigation facilities during last few decades thereby increase in the total gross cropped area.

3.17.2 Irrigation:

In Khanapur taluka there is lack of irrigation scheme. Wells and tube wells are the chief sources of irrigation. In 1999-2000 there were more than 8640 wells. Due to lack of irrigation facilities sugarcane production in Khanapur taluka is very low. With the help of small dam there seasonal irrigation is provided.

3.17 .3 Cropping pattern:

In 1998-99 out of the total land only 5.3percent land was under sugarcane cultivation.

Change in the cropping pattern in Khanapur taluka, is shown in table No.3.

Table No- 3.2

Cropping pattern in Khanapur taluka (In hector)

Crop / Year	1990-91	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4
Rice	{264} 6.00%	{689} 2.83%	{134} 1.41%
Wheat	{1644} 37.45%	{4591} 18.83%	{2860} 30.20%
Jawar	{403} 9.17%	{475} 1.94%	{738} 7.79%
Maize	{5} 0.11%	{9349} 38.36%	{-} 0%
Sugarcane	{2077} 47.27%	{4150} 17.02%	{5736} 60.58%
Soya been	{-} 0%	{5115} 20.98%	{-} 0%
total	{4393} 100%	{24369} 100%	{9468} 100%

Source: Socio- economic report of Sangli district.

Note: figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total land under cultivation.

Above table no. 3.4 shows land under cultivation for various crops. It is observed from the table-

1. Cultivable area under the rice is decreasing continuously.
2. As compared to year 1990-91 the area under wheat has decreased in year 1996-97 and it is again increased in the year 1997-98.
3. As compared to year 1990-91 the area under sugarcane has decreased in year 1996-97 and it is again increased in the year 1997-98.
4. Wheat, Sugarcane, Jawar, Bajara are the main crops in the Khanapur Taluka.

A.3.18 Cooperative movement in Khanapur taluka:

There are so many cooperative institutions in Khanapur taluka. In 2005, there were 51 primary agriculture cooperative societies and 22 milk cooperative institutions. There are four cooperative spinning mills and one cooperative sugar factory in taluka.

However, as compared to other taluka Sangli district cooperatives in Khanapur taluka have not developed up to the mark.

B) Profile of the Yashawant Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd. Khanapur:

The Yashawant Co-operative Sugar Factory is founded by Late. Shri. Sampatrao Mane at Nagewadi (Khanapur). The intension behind the establishment of sugar factory in Khanapur taluka was to create employment for rural youths and to crush available sugarcane in the taluka. Foundation of the factory was started on 10-02-1983 and in the year of 1984-85, the first test crushing season has taken place. Actually in practice test crushing season was started on 20th May 1985 and it was continued till 25th May 1985. In this period, 914.560 Metric tones sugarcane was crushed and 80 quintal sugar was produced.

The factory had completed its machinery installation in the month of May 1985 means in the end of the crushing season of 1984-85. So factory could not take the full benefit of the crushing season of 1984-85.

B.3.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE FACTORY:-

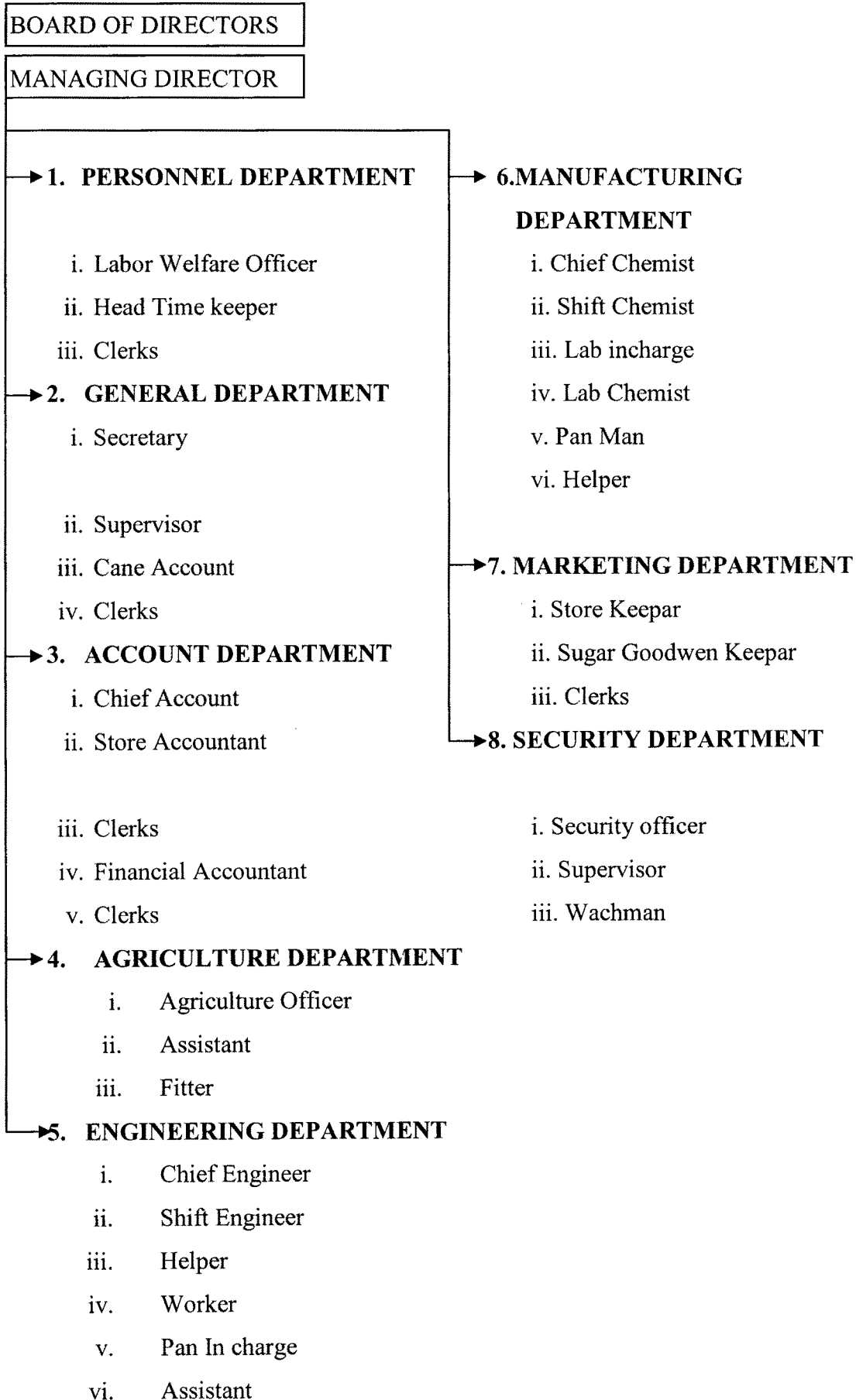
The main objectives of the Yashawant Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd. Khanapur are as follows –

1. To encourage sugarcane production.
2. To encourage member for proper development of agriculture industry on co-operative basis by introducing modern methods of agriculture through principles of cooperation and joint farming so as to secure best advantage of modern large scale agricultural production.
3. To adopt scientific method of agricultural production.
4. To provide the facilities of transportation and sugarcane harvesting to member.
5. To establish supplementary units based on by product like bagasse, molasses and pressmud.
6. To introduce different type of schemes for over all development of member workers and society as a whole within the area of operation.
7. To make provision of irrigation schemes and execute these schemes.

B.3.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE –

The board of directors for the term of five years is elected by the shareholders. There are 20 directors elected by the shareholder from different categories. The board of director nominates one of the directors as the chairman by election. Managing director is administrative head of the factory. Apart from this there are eight departments on which separate managers were appointed. These departments are Personnel department, General Department, Account Department, Agriculture Department, Engineering Department, Manufacturing Department, Marketing Department and Security Department. The departmental heads report to the concerned managers who in the turns report to the Managing Director. There are sub-ordinate officers, supervisors and clerks. The organizational structure of the factory under study is shown in following chart.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART –



B.3.3. PROGRAMS OF SUGAR FACTORY –

The programme of the factory briefly discussed below.

I) Irrigation Schemes –

There is no single perennial river in the operational area of the sugar factory. Non existence of river adversely affected on the availability of sugarcane. Therefore factory management is trying to take help of state government in order to improve conditions with the help of state government. The management team has made efforts to construct percolation tanks, minor water channels in the operational area of factory. The factory has also helped government in its Krishna-Koyana (Takari) and, Tembhu Scheme from Time to time.

II) Drip Irrigation Schemes –

Due to lack of irrigation scheme in the area, the production of sugarcane is severally affected. But in such situation factory has tried to provide drop irrigation equipment to the shareholder farmers in reasonable rates. To understand the importance, activation and method of drip irrigation, Board of Directors and shareholder farmers have been used to arrange a study tours to various places like Jain Drip Irrigation at Jalgaon.

III) Sugarcane Development Programme –

In order to attain maximum sugarcane and to increase the average production the factory provides various types of sugarcane seeds. Such as KO-740, KO-8011, KO-7714, KO-7527, KO-86032, KO-C-671 to its shareholders in the operational area. There are also various types of fertilizers have been provided by purchase-sells association.

IV) Wet-Saited Roads Repairing –

Wet saited roads are one of the obstacles in transportation of sugarcane. The factory has been undertaken the work of repairing and construction of these roads. In the due course of time the roads at Chikhalhol, Sulewadi, Vejegaon, Kadepur, Godachiwadi, Newari have been completed.

V) School Construction Grants –

In order to construct school buildings of Z. P. schools I operational area Yashawant cooperative Sugar Factory has been given 15% share in total sanctioned estimate by Z.P. Sangli. There are 10 Grampanchayats in operational area which are benefited by this scheme.

VI) Labour Welfare Scheme –

Under the labour welfare scheme free treatment is provided to the labourers who are injured or accident takes place when they are on duty. Under Laborer Laws Compensation Act, every labourer has been given the life insurance policy independently. In addition to this a policy of Rs.1 lakh each has been given for the welfare of laborer under the name of public accident group insurance policy by New India Assurance Company Ltd. It consist risk coverage against accident, snake bite, poisoning, natural calamity, etc.

VII) Economic Help to Earthquake –

The great damage of both living and non living things has been happened by a powerful earthquake at Killari and Umarga of Latur and Usmanabad District in Maharashtra on 30th September, 1993. For the rehabilitation the factory under study has been collected Rs. 3per tonne of sugar cane and sent to the state government in 1992-93.

VIII) Cultural Programme –

There are various cultural programs are held in the factory area, like celebration of Anniversary of Shivaji Maharaj, Ram, Hanuman, Ganesh Festival, etc. In addition to this factory is used to organize sport activities with the help of registered Ganeshotsawa Mandal.

IX) Nurseries –

The factory has planted a nursery on E.T.P. 600 cubic meter water. It includes coconut trees, mango and other flowery plants. The small plants are donated to members besides its plantation in the factory area.

X) Pre-primary school (Balwadi):-

The factory is running pre primary school for the workers children near workers colony which has been established in 1992.

XI) Drought and Feed camps:-

In the operational area of the factory drought had come in 2001-02, therefore the problem of drinking water and cattle feed had raised. In that calamity, the factory faced boldly and started eight cattle feed camps in the operational area of the factory.

XII) Technical, Machinery development of the factory:-

The crushing capacity of the factory is 1250 thousand tones per day. In order to crushing on the same machinery the factory has modernized the machinery with following facilities by taking the advice of experts.

I) Vapour cell-

The factory has established vapour cell of 700 sq. m. heating surface and brass tube, so that vapor is saved which was used for the processing.

II) Economizer-

The economizer is connected to boiler to increase the efficiency of boiler. Increased baggas is also used for sell. It is more benefited to the factory.

III) Sugar Grader –

Due to sugar gradation the production of sugar has been increased and the factory has got more M-30 sugar. Due to increased sugar production the factory is getting more benefit.

B.3.4-OTHER INSTITUTION ON LOCATION OF THE FACTORY:-

1) Workers Co-Operative Credit Society –

On the factory site there is a co-operative credit society .By collecting small or large amount of saving of workers, problems like financial problem, unexpected expenditure, education of children, house building and other problem are solved by providing loan. Loan installment is collected monthly in the amount of salary.

2) Fuel Pump –

Considering the need of fuel the factory has started petrol pump for the vehicles of sugarcane transport. The petrol and diesel is supplied to the stakeholder's vehicles.

3) Cutting of sugarcane and Transportation institution

There is a special institution for sugarcane cutting and transportation. It is established for solving their financial and other problems. Due to the role of this institution it has become possible to the factory to do the work properly and in time.

4) Khanapur Taluka-Union of sugar workers

Khanapur Taluka Union of sugar workers is recognized institution affiliated to National Sugar Worker Union. The office bearers of the union always discuss with the management of the factory which resulted into healthy atmosphere between management and workers of the factory under study.

5) Consumer stores-

Sampat Baser (consumer stores) has been established in order to provide essential facilities to the factory workers, cane cutters, office staff and others. But unfortunately it is closed since 1998.

6) Co-operative Poultry Farm-

The factory had started a poultry farm as a side business but it resulted in to loss and the factory has been closed that form after some years.

7) Branch of the District Central Co-Operative Bank –

The branch of the District Central Cooperative Bank has been opened on the factory site in order to get the bill of sugarcane urgently and loan for the production of sugarcane to the factory members.

Yashawant Cooperative Sugar Factory working area is in Khanapur taluka, that's why the total profile of Khanapur taluka has been given.

Reference:

- 1) Annual Reports of Yashawant Cooperative Sugar Factory ltd Khanapur
- 2) Forest office record in Vite - 2007
- 3) Socio-Economic Survey Report of Sangli District (from 1990-91 to 2006-2007)