
CHAPTER - VI.

Eco-Sociological Development.

- * Effort made by Krishna Factory
for Development.
 - * Imbalanced Development.
 - * References.
-

ECO- SOCIOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Krishna Sahakari Karkhana has so far tried its level best to bring about progress of the people in the field of Sugar industry. Proper rates to tonnage does not necessarily progress the members but proper conditions have to be created for making profit. To increase income per acre money should be made available for manur and fertilizers & proper guidance for growing sugarcane crop is required. Krishna Karkhana has created these favourable circumstances to bring about economic development of the people. A proper study of the impact of a Sugar Co-operative would involve a comprehensive survey of serials & economic conditions of the area up setting up of a factory and a comparison of the present conditions with those earlier period. Every national or local leader tries to improve the lot of the people. Co-operative Societies try to improve the economical condition of the interested people. Krishna Co-operative Sugar Factory also tries to improve the economic status of its producer members. It has brought about economic political and social progress of its members and people in the vicinity. Hence people consider the Krishna Factory as as a centre of programm activities.

This factory has much influenced the Social and economic life of the people around it. After a Survey made by the agriculture department of the factory, it has been found that, after its creation, many people have dug out wells, purchased Tractors, trucks, motor cycles etc. They have sent this children to cities for technical education. This is ofcourse, due to the factory. But what is progress after all? There are differences of opinion regarding it and it has got to be proved by facts. All kinds of them associate some kind of improvement in the life of the people with the process of development.¹

Many times ~~dev~~ is measured by GNP (Gross National Product) or per capial income. But seers warn us against confusing development means creating conditions for the realization of the potential of human ~~xxx~~ personality. Its evaluation must therefore, take into current three linked economic criteria whether there has been a reduction in (A) poverty (B)unemployment (C)inequality GNP can grow without any improvement in these criteria. So development must be measured more directly². If we concern with His opinion development has no definate measure, and if we want to prove it by exact measure there are many limitations. Hence Bawikar Says that the Sugar factory

is not only the Chief cause of the economic development of its members and the farmers but also of the people in general. After standing what the factory has done we can analyse it into shareholders (producer members). The whole society, The cooperative institutions in that field, minority and landless workers and the facilities it has created. This will give a clear ideal of what the factory has done to reduce property and striven for Social and economic development.

In the pre-factory days, the farmers in this part used to prepare jaggery out of this sugar cane crop and didnot get as much rates to their products owing to ups and down, auction sales in the market. The natural colour to jaggery did not give them any advantage. So the money lenders and merchants so much exploited them that they were uncertain of any planning. Farmers' produce was auctioned. The creation of the factory ended the intermediary agents and they began to get definite rates to their goods. As the merchants and money lenders no longer came in the picture. The farmers improved this economic condition. This led us to study the development the factory has brought about.

Let us begin our study the policy regarding agricultural development of its members.

SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The factory first planned schemes for their members to grow sugarcane scientifically and get more yield. A many Among there were distribution of loans for crops, to recover them, to stand security to to Banks, to provide compost manure to them at a low rate, to supply improved seeds, to provide guidance, to hold seminars, to levelize ground, to produce machinery at a low rate and stop economic harassment. Farmers were given bulldozers on hire and were given new seedling at a low rate.

The following table will show what recoveries of loans the factory had made between 1979 to 1982 (There loans were meant for development of crops, improvement of agriculture, digging wells and agriculture simple

T A B L E NO. 25

Year	No.of members	Cooperative short term loan	Cooperative Banks long term loan	Nationalized Banker
1979-80	140	14156785	1465009	9781772
1980-81	140	14110819	1669579	11698713
1981-82	140	27575516	1671739	11024121

(Resorce Annual Report 1981-82)

In order to avoid economic difficulties and exploitation the factory supplied engines, pumpsets, electric motors, cement pipes, trucks, tractors in 1979-80, 1091 members got guarantee letter from factory and guarantee letters worth Rs.6054150 and in 1981-82 to 1122 members and guarantee letters worth Rs. 9256550.

The factory has purchased two bull dozers, two graders, tractors, boring machines in order that the member farmers should improve their land at a very cheap cost. The factory carried Rs. 6507720/- in 1981-82 by levelling the lands and the Road grader prepared a road of 200 km. which was available for transport.₅

The agricultural department of the Factory has introduced a guidance bureau in order to give advice to the farmers as to how the sugar cane is to be grown and cultivated. Now this scheme is made applicable to 35 villages, 480 members and 590 acres of land. The "Shetkari" magazine is distributed free to all members.₆

For economic development Sugar cane crop must grow well and yield maximum ~~tonnage~~ tonnage per acre.

Therefore factory supplied chemicals to the members.

Clear from the following table.



TABLE NO. 26

Year	Compost manurs furrows	fertilizers Rs.	
74-75	12000	3077879-73	-
75-76	20808	361933-95	-
76-77	23937	1435318-45	922-682
77-78	24606	19760-00	-
78-79	80866	39676-00	-

(Resource : Agriculture Department Record)

Sugar cane seedings were made available to farmers which grew tonage per acre and made more profit. The following table will show that -

TABLE NO. 27

Year	No. of seedings (KANDI)	Kind of sugarcane
1978-79	125000	Patgaon, Akluj,
1979-80	4100060	Radhenagari, Padegaon
1980-81	26500	Co 740
1981-82	367000	CO74 Co 7219

(Annual Report 78, 79, 81-82)

New seeds were provided of 59 villages and soil was examined by RCI Ltd. Bombay. People were guided how the water could be drained and to reduce the p.c. of salts from

the land. In 1980-81 70 m tonns of jipsum were provided
 In 1981-82 practicals of gamaxizine and femeczin how to
 sprilling were shown to the farmers. Who have to spend
 a lot of money to grow grass. Dr. Zende was invited to
 provide information to this. In 1981 profitable plants
 of mango, coconut were distributed at a concession rates.

The result was per acre income increased

This can be known from the following table

Table No. 28

Year	Adsal	Suru	Khodava	Total
74.75	1944.4	4266.24	6252.18	12462.6
75.76	2520.16	5131.07	5764.68	13757.00
76.77	1712.5	2615.8	5251.00	11993.2
77.78	1558.64	4730.19	3234.4	7099.19
78.79	5368.3	6203.5	7502.15	16731.17
79.80	4000.3 Hectors	2701.94	8919.16	12783.19
80.81	1451.03	2701.94	3037.61	11382.1
81-82	2397.12	2306.18	3921.61	8713.87
82-83	2832.93	1286.69	4498.23	8191.52

Source: Agriculture Department of Krishna Co.Op.Sugar
 factory.)

TABLE NO. 29

YEARWISE CRUSHING OF KRISHNA CO.OP.SUGAR FACTORY

Year	Days of Crushing	Crushing in mt.tonne.	Bags of Sugar
77-78	227	896271	1083905
78-79	227	891603	1 102680
89-80	171	712162	850710
80-81	178	820611	1014010
81-82	230	1047584	1247126

(Source: Agriculture Department of Krishna Co.Operative
Sugar factory).

Note:

Adsali :- This is planted between June and August, and reaches maturity betwen October & December and the following an interval of sixteen to eighteen months from planting to harvesting.

Suru : This is planted during September , October and takes twelve to thirteen months to mature.

Khodva : After the harves of adsali or suru, the stalk which is six to twelve inches high, is allowed to grow again. In about twelve months the stalks grow to yield another crop.

It will not be possible give proper rates to Sugarcane tonage in the future & There will be a depression in the business. To provide more rates. The factory has introduced auxiliary schemes.

DISTILLERY:

The molasis in the Sugar factory is used in the distillery to prepare wine & sprit which forms an additional business for profit. From the distellery 7,35,387,71 Litres organary Denatured spirit.18,57,500 & 331587059 extra neutral spirit was produced in year 1980-81, Besides these country & Foreign Liqvar produced.

In 1981-82, 3665,71 Litre country &25996 litre foreign liqvar was made. It brought a profit of Rs. 1,15,01094.75.8

FEEDMILL

The f actory also introduced business of Milk, Poultry etc. additional income. But this business requires raw goods to be obtained in lower rates to make sufficient profit. The factory made feed Mill for Milk & Poultry Trade Table shows progress of Feed Mill.

TABLE NO. 30

Kind of fodder	Year 1981-82	
	Production tones	Sale in tones
Animal fodder	3570-685	3537-430
Poultry feed	7243	7232-765

(Source: annual report of K.S.S.K. 81-82)

This project made a Profit of Rs.1885251.53.

KRISHNA CO.OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

Krishna Co-operative Bank was established on 29.5.1971 with a view to developing saving habits among the people & enabling people to get loans for development. Other banks have different methods of giving loans & these conditions are most troublesome. Hence it is difficult to bring about planned progress. Krishna Bank has adopted some villages from three Taluka for development. Four branches of this Bank working in different villages & help social & moral development in different village and their part. Krishna Bank have provided loans for small business, transport vehicles, education, housing, marriages & home difficultiess, purchasing factory shares, buying animals, electric motors Pump sets, for purchases land, bullock carts, tractors, trucks, Motor cycles etc. In 1981-82 it has provided loans of Rs. 312.55 (figures in lacks. to 5000 members. The bank has made a profits of Rs. 3200000/- at the close of 30th Jan 1983. Krishna Bank donated a sum of Rs. 60000/- to shool in 1979-80. One lack of rupees to the Krishna Charitable Trust₁₀ which given Medical aid to the poor. Krishna Bank had given loans for economic development on a large Scale.

POULTRY

Poultry is another enterprize development for the betterment of weaker sections of the society. It makes profit indirectly. This industry is auxiliary to farming. Yet it is supplementary to cottage industries. This is inspiration to weaker people given by the Krishna factory with establishing poultry. The following table will clarify the statement progress of the poultry (Mayur Kukut Palan).

TABLE NO. 31POULTRY SALES

Years	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Sales of Pakshi	62090	1001100	14235000	1676600	180180

(Source: Annual Report Mayur Kukut Palan- 1981-82.)

This Mayur Kukut Palan institution earned a profit of Rs. 1796700 during the year 1981-82. 11

KRISHNA AUDYOGIK SANGH

This sangh was established in the year 1969 with the following objects: (1) to secure spare parts needed for repairs of trucks & tractors, other vehicles lift irrigation projects at minimum rates, (2) To get machinery repaired at proper charges and intime, (3) People should be deceived economically, (4) The agents should not fallen at the cost of farmers,

(5) To earn more profit for the members.

This Sangh has secured agencies of Excort Tractor, cement pipes, PVC Pipes, cement etc. The Sangh supply bullock carts with tyre wheels & tractor trolles to its members & farmers. It got a profit of 11.26 lacs in the year 1981-82.¹²

LIFT IRRIGATION

Irrigation schemes have been undertaken by the factory, to bring as much land under irrigated area. This enables the farmers to get many crops. There are six old Schemes & twelve new schemes. The following are the old Schemes.

TABLE NO. 32

Taluka	Name of schemes	Total expenditure in Rs.
Walwa	Yeolewadi	4056472
	Bahe-Tambve	819833
Karad	Rethre Ek.	4022930
	Rethre Kh.	3545819
	Malewadi	581717

5 (Source Annual Report KSSK. 1981-82)

New Twelve Irrigation Schemes

TABLE NO. 33

Taluka	No. of Schemes	Estimated expenditure
Walwa	3	16273483
Karad	9	55792359

Source: Annual Report K.S.S.K. 1981-82

DETAILS OF NEW TWELVE SCHEMES

TABLE NO. 34

Name of River	No. of Schemes	Acres under irr. Scheme	Acres of land actually under water.
Koyna	3	5828	4580
Krishna	9	237900	19000

13

Source: Irrigation Department of K.S.S.K.

This all schemes is working efficiently. It has turned the soil golden in true sense.

The Krishna sugar factory has not brought about progress of its members but has done a lot for other peoples also. It has become a social & economic centre in the part of Maharashtra. This will be amply testified by the following information.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

This department construct houses for this who are houseless. It will also constructs new roads for transport & bores tube well either free or at resonable rate Table shows detail.

TABLE NO. 35

Year	KHADI Road	Expenditure
77-78	9.50 K.M.	605640
78-79	10.00 K.M.	713000
79-80	4.25 K.M.	161000

TABLE NO. 36

Year	rough Road	Expenditure
77-78	14-25 K.M.	506030
78-79	20.25 K.M.	481927
79-80	25.00 K.M.	510382
80-81	40.00 K.M.	669618
81-82	33.00 K.M.	798388
82	85	1525038

Source: Civil or Construction Deptt. K.S.S.K.

These road have enabled to the member quite easily and also served as common means of communication. By the record of construction department.

In 1982-83, 168 tube wells some bored for homeless colonies, back word class people & educational institutions free of cost.¹⁵

In 1976-77, 106 houses in Karad taluka & 166 in Walwa Taluka were constructed for homeless people cost of Rs. 544000 in total. Each house is worth Rs. 2000/- The factory has done this the uplift of the poor.¹⁶

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk trade is supplementary farming. Yashwantrao Mohite says " There will be no Economic progress if the green revolutions is not completed with white revolution.

A hybrid cow centre was established in Feb. 1973 with the help of 'Eharatiya Krishi Udyog Pratishthan Urulikanchan' with the object of breeding Jersey & Huzar cow's & growing. This centre guide to farmers for milk trade. Directly & indirectly profitable for farmers.

EDUCATION

The factory has established Shetkari Shikshan Mandal for poor students to receive standard & Scientific education in various institutions. There are primary school, English School Science college, Medical college. All Schools & colleges in Karad Taluka. Mr. Bhosale is President of this Shetkari Mandal. 17

KRISHNA CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

Cut of the contribution of members of factory a well-equipped Hospital has been set up under the Krishna Charitable Trust. It has on the modernmost facilities of a hospital. It is just on the highway near Karad town. It is equipped with 300 beds. It has all sorts of departments and is none the less inferior to any of modern hospitals in the vicinity.¹⁶ It is comparatively Cheap & suits the pockets of the poor villages. It has now start at medical collece.

AID TO NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

At the time of National emergencies the factory has helped Govt. as much as it Table Show details.

TABLE NO. 37

Emergency	Name	Rs. or Gold
War -	National Defence Fund	5 5555 Rs. 53.31 gm.gold.
Earthquake	Koyana(Satara)	292203.72
Famine	1974-75 Maharashtra	9550.00

17.

The factory donates to QM Fund, Homeless fund, Development fund. The following table will show what the factory has done in this respect.



TABLE NO. 38

Year	C.M.fund	Homeless fund	Development fund
1978-79	1337476.12	-	100528.31
1979-80	1158518.53	1102358.59	1589672.60
1980-81	426631.74	17554437.00	5983672.00
1981-82	523672.00	12307108.27	5676311.52
1982-83	523674.00	2309170.27	3621342.66

Source: Account Deptt of K.S.S.K.

Thus the factory is contributing to the national cause & development schemes.

The factory has contributed to the improvement of other co-operative institutions. The Bank have increased their capital. In 1981-82 it has realised (or refund) loans of the Nationalized Banks nearly of Rs. 1,10,24121 & of Rs. 282247355% in the small forms & long term loans. Bank give loans because the factory gave them guarantee letters.¹⁸

A road-cum-dam was constructed on the river Mand at Nandgaon which cost of Rs. 750000. Govt. contributed only one lack Rs. only, remaining amount of expended by the factory. But it has helped a lot for agriculture improvement & communication facilities.¹⁹

To remove unemployment problem the factory has done a lot. There are 2488 workers in the factory²⁰. About 90 to 95% of them are from operation area of factory.²¹ The total workers work in feedmill, Krishi Ayudyogik Sangh, Mayur Kukut Pahan. Now many people have started separate business such as shops, hotels, Milk trade etc. which have given them monetary uplift. In famine area men got temporary work.

Agro industries which have caused economic development of the people. Sugar Inquiry Commission 1965 observed "The setting up of a co-operative Sugar factory has..... helped to develop a new claims of rural enterprence".²²

The above facts will reveal how the factory has brought about socio-economic development of the people along with its members. It has brought about a total social, economic & political changes which the sugar Enquiry Commission of 1965 to State that "The Co-operative Sugar factories as a nucleus for Social & economic development of the area around it"²³.

If we look at the policy of the schemes being worked out, it will paid as much attention to the economic development of the people as possible. To improve economic condition the sugarcane produce per acre must increase. The farmers upto till now had to borrow money from a money lenders to buy fertilizers & had to pay a heavy rate of interest. This exploitation of farmers stopped when banks began to gave loans against security

given by the factory. Sugarcane growers were addition to resort to scientific means of agriculture. They were provided with better & new seeds & effective means. Through "Shetary" magazine the factory introduce modern methods of agriculture. Adsali, Suru, Khodava specimens of sugarcane were used farmers were provided with money earning plants of coconuts & Mangows at the low price. If we study all importance it must be admitted that the factory has benefitted the farmers & in near future it will do the same through distillery, Acitone & other supplementary industries.

The factory has no doubt brought about progress of its members. At the same time it has done more to the people at large. Education, poultry, Krishi Sangh, Feed mill etc. Irrigation is notable work of Krishna Sugar Enquiry Commission of 1965 stated "During the course of its visit to co-operative factories in Maharashtra the commission found that the setting up of a Sugar factory had helped significantly in the economic & social betterment of the area around. For instance, the establishment of one agro industry namely sugar has enabled the farmer members of the co-operative Sugar factories to set up other agro-industries such as oil processing, solvent extraction, Cotton spinning, powerloom, distillery, Poultry farms etc. Further the factory has also played a leading role

in providing better education, Medical facilities not only for its members but for entire area around it the setting up a co-operative sugar factory thus acted as a nucleus for social & Economic development of area around it & Economic development of area around its & it has helped to development.²⁴

The sugar industry Enquiry commission of 1974 has this to say on the same theme, "where the co-operative factories have been working successfully there have also rendered communit in their areas they opened schools college, hospitals etc."²⁵. Therefore Krishna factory made more efforts for the Soci-economic development of the people & its members.

IMBALANCE DEVELOPMENT

In its jurisdiction the Krishna factory has made many important efforts to solve the economic & social problems of the people. But many members & part of jurisdiction of factory still unsatisfied & undeveloped. The effect of that some opponants are created amongst members of factory the explained as below:

The development made by the factory was so far one point programme. Walva & Karad were two Talukas and its firstly jurisdiction the many of projects & schemes are worked out in Karad Taluka only.

The factory has done best work in social, industries & educational field, but the development is centralized e.g. Educational development, industrial development only in Karad Taluka. Members of factory directed to this policy of factory & power holders.

Opponents always spoke for irrigation. New & more irrigation schemes only for Karad Taluka. The Power holder should be keep in mind Walva Taluka also our jurisdiction.

Development confined only to Karad taluka e.g. Road construction, distribution of seeds etc.

Thus the Krishna factory has done more efforts for the development of the peoples & members of its. There are some points are explained by the members of Sugar factory.

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