

CHAPTER - IV

CONCLUSION, OBSERVATION AND SUGGESTIONS.

CONCLUSIONS, OBSERVATION AND SUGGESTIONS:

The main object of writing this dissertation is to study in an objective manner the welfare activities which are rendered by the Gadhinglaj Sugar Factory to the Share-holders after a detailed study of the Gadhinglaj Sugar Factory. The researcher came to know that the Share-holder of the factory is given much importance by the factory.

In this Chapter we shall see the observations, conclusions and suggestions which are based on the analysis and interpretation after statistical tables given in previous Chapters.

PERSONAL DATA :

(1) Age Group :

From the present data it is found that the majority of the share-holders is above 40 years in age and 38% of the respondents are in 36 to 40 age group. Only 3% of the respondents are in the age-group of 31 to 35. There is not a single share-holder under the age-group of 30.

It is seen, here, that the younger generation is not much involved in Sugar Factory affairs.

So it can be recommended that the factory should provide shares to younger generation and try to encourage them.

(2) Farmers-and-Servicemen :

As regards the professions, it is found that 91% of the share-holders of the factory are farmers. Only 9% of them are farmers-cum-servicemen.

From the above information, it may be concluded that most of the share-holders are farmers, and only a few respondents are farmers-cum-servicemen.

(3) Education :

As regards to the educational standard, it is seen that 67% of the respondents have received education while 33% of the respondents are illiterate.

So it can be concluded that most of the share-holders are literate and a few of them are yet illiterate.

(4) Family :

As far as the family system of the respondents is concerned, it is seen that 81% of the respondents like to live in the joint family. While only 19% of them prefer to live in a unitary type of family.

So, with respect to the above information collected from the factory area, it is clear that there is a tremendous influence of the older generation over the younger one. So the younger generation does not get much scope in the co-operative fields and in the developmental activities in the factory area. But to some extent in some particular families some social changes have been taking place in the present days. It will lead the society towards standard level.

(5) The Classification of Members :

With regards to the classification according to the different social strata, it is seen that 83% of the share-holders belong to the non-B.C. category while only 17% of them belong to the B.C. Category.

From the available data, it can be concluded that the people belonging to B.C. Category have not taken much advantages of the factory; even though it has provided several social, economical and cultural facilities.

(6) Sugarcane Supply :

It has been observed that 84% of the share-holders of the factory supply their sugar-cane to their factory while 16% of them supply their sugar-cane to both the Gadhinglaj and Hira Sugar Factory, Sankeswar.

From the above data, it can be concluded that most of the share-holders believe in their own factory and hence they supply their whole sugarcane to it. In return of their supply of sugar-cane, the Gadhinglaj Factory provides them some means for social developments. Only ~~few~~ members supply their sugarcane to the Sankeswar Factory because they are the share-holders of the Hira Sugar Factory, Sankeshwar.

(7) The Income Groups :

With regards to the income groups of the share-holders, it is seen that 60% of the respondents are having their annual income above Rs. 5,000; and 24% of them lie between the income-group of Rs. 4,000/- to 5,000/-. 6% of them belong to the income group of Rs. 3,000/- to 4,000/- and only 10% of them belong to Rs. 2,000/- to 3,000/- income group.

From the above information, it is clear that most of the share-holders of this factory belong to annual income group of above 5,000/-. It shows that the majority of them are economically well-settled.

(8) Gas-Plants :

With regards to gas plant data collected from the respondents, it appears that 25% of the respondents have got the gas plant facility where as 75% of the respondents have not yet got the above said facility.

So it can be concluded that only a few respondent have taken the advantages of the gas plant facility where as a large portion of share-holders have not yet taken the advantages of the said facility.

(9) Subsidy for Gas-Plants :

It is observed that 18% of the share-holders got the subsidy for gas-plant facility ranging from Rs. 1,000/- to 2,000/- and 7% of them have got the subsidy of above Rs. 2,000/-.

So far as the above information is concerned it can be said that the factory has encouraged them to get the gas-plant³ and to save the fuel consumption. But most of them have not yet gone through the changeable pattern. ||

Expenditure and Gas-Plant :

- (10) With regards to benefits of Gas-Plants, it is clear that the members who have taken the advantage of gas-plant facility, they save the fuel. The use of gas-plant lessens the problem of air pollution.

The use of gas-plant also minimizes the annual expenditure on fuel by the share-holders.

(11) Facility for Fertilization :

It is observed that 90% of the respondents have got the fertilizer facility and only 10% of them have not got the fertilizer facility.

So it can be concluded that the factory provides fertilizers on large scale to the share-holders to improve their agricultural production. Only a few of them did not receive the above facility.

(12) Improved Plants :

As far as the improved plants information is concerned, most of the respondents have received the improved plants of several types of trees, and sugar-cane.

So it can be concluded that the factory also participates in the national programme of planting new trees and different types of sugar-cane.

(13) Agricultural Equipments:

From the available data 30% of the respondents have got the tractors from the Factory Transportation Scheme. 72% of the respondents have got the new types of ploughs while 7% of them have got the Malani-machines and 12% of them have got the facility of spray pumps.

It can be said that the factory has helped its members in availing new types of agricultural equipments.

(14) Results of the Use of Agricultural Equipments:

From the data collected from the users of the agricultural equipment it is clear that 54% of them use the said equipments to improve their economical condition, while 53% of them use the equipments to increase the standard of living. But 72% of the users use the agricultural equipments to save the man power.

So it can be concluded that in using these equipments, their main purpose is to save the man power on a large scale.

(15) Poultry :

From the present data it is found that 7% of the respondents have got the facility of poultry by the factory and 93% of them have not got the above facility.

So it can be concluded that only a few respondents have started the poultry farms as their subsidiary occupation. It shows that they do not look upon poultry as a very profitable subsidiary occupation.

(16) Assistance for the Poultry Farms :

As regards the data collected from the poultry farm owners it is clear that only 1% of the respondents have taken the assistance for the poultry farm Rs. 10,000 to 20,000/- and 6% of them have taken the financial assistance for the said purpose upto Rs. above 20,000/-.

So it can be concluded that the percentage of the respondents who have taken the financial help for the purpose of Poultry Farm is a very negligible.

(17) Educational Facilities :

With regards to the data collected from the aspect of educational facilities it is seen that the factory has already started some primary schools. It is agreed by 17% of the share-holders.

It can be concluded that the factory has provided only primary education to some extent.

(18) Housing Facilities :

As far as the housing facilities are concerned 17% of the respondents here received the above facilities, and 83% of them have not received the said facilities.

So it can be concluded that the factory has provided the housing facilities to some limited extent to a certain category of the members only.

(19) Assistance for the Housing Facilities :

As far as the assistance for the housing facilities is concerned only 17% of the respondents have received the assistance of Rs. from 10,000 to 15,000 and 83% of them have not received any said assistance.

So it can be concluded that only a small portion of the respondents especially, the respondents belonging to B.C. category, are assisted for housing. So they can improve their standard of living.

(20) New Approach Roads :

As regards with the information collected about the new approach roads constructed by factory it is seen that 80% of the respondents have got this facility through the factory and only 20% of them are deprived from this facility.

So it can be concluded that the factory had made a lot of achievement in this connection. Smooth transportation and communication help the process of social change.

(21) The length of New Approach Roads :

With regards to data collected from the respondents, it is seen that 69% of them informed that the factory has constructed the linking new approach roads of the distance from 0.5 k.m. to 1.00 k.m. and 11% of them informed that their villages are linked with the new approach roads 2 k.m. to 2.5 k.m. in length. And remaining 20% of them informed that their villages are linked with the new approach roads above 2.5 k.m. in length.

So it can be concluded that the factory has constructed the shorter roads so as to make it easy for the sugarcane transportation.

(22) Drinking Water Facility :

In connection with the drinking water facility, it appears that 40% of the respondents enjoyed the above facility while 60% of them are still deprived of this facility.

It can be concluded that the factory has made the above facility available to many of the members within a short period from its establishment. The factory has to go a long way to provide the drinking water facility to the rest of the respondents.

(23) National Family Planning Programme :

From the data collected from the respondents regarding the national family planning programme it is clear that 44% of them have gone the said facility while 56% of them have not taken the advantages of the above facility.

Therefore, the researcher can conclude that the factory takes part in the national family planning programme and encourages the respondents to get advantages of such schemes.

(24) Remarks on Family Planning Programme :

While judging the usefulness and benefits of the family planning programme 81% of the respondents informed that the scheme is useful and beneficial while 19% of them expressed their contrary remark.

So it can be concluded that a major portion of the respondents informed that such a Family Planning Programmes are necessary and useful to them as well the nation. The researcher realised that they are now becoming aware of the crucial problem of population.

(25) Facility of Shares :

It is observed from the data that 17% of the respondents have received financial subsidy (in) acquiring the shares, but 83% of them did not receive any such facility.

So it can be concluded that the factory has made a provision of shares facility for some specified communities but a large number of respondents have not received the above mentioned facility.

(26) Financial Assistance for Purchasing the Shares :

As far as the financial assistance for purchasing the shares of the factory by the respondents belonging to the B.C. category, it is seen that 17% of them have got the said assistance from Rs. 250 to 500/-.

It can be concluded that the factory has provided the facility of financial help to the member from B.C. category for purchasing the shares of the factory. It is the great contribution of the factory in the upliftment of the down trodden people.

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(27) Free Marriage Facilities :

From the data collected from the respondents it appears that 43% of them have got the free marriage facilities while 57% of them have not got the above facilities.

So the researcher can conclude that the factory is trying its level best in removing the traditional marriage system which is more expensive. The factory is trying to encourage its members to participate in free and common or group marriages.

(28) Financial Assistance for Agriculture :

From the data available in matters of the financial assistance for agriculture, it is clear that 5% of the respondents received the financial help of Rs. 251 to 500/- and 9% of them received Rs. 501 to 750/- while 3% of them received Rs. 751 to 1000 as a financial assistance for agriculture. 83% of the respondents did receive nothing as a financial assistance for agriculture.

The researcher can conclude from above information that only the respondents belonging to B.C. category received the financial assistance for agriculture. Hence a major portion of the respondents remained unassisted by the factory in this matter.

(29) Financial Assistance for Youth Clubs :

With regards to the data collected from the respondents it is seen that 45% of them have got the assistance for the Youth Clubs while 55% of them did not get any such assistance.

So it can be concluded that the factory has made considerable progress in establishing Youth Clubs in its area.

(30) Different Opinions about the Youth Clubs :

While judging the usefulness and necessity of such Youth Clubs, 60% of the respondents informed that such Youth Clubs are helpful to improve social life and 30% of them informed that they are useful for socialization while 10% of them informed that such Youth Clubs are of no use.

Therefore, the researcher can conclude that 90% of the respondents are favourable to such Youth Clubs on the contrary only 10% of them are against such Youth Clubs.

SUGGESTIONS :

After the detailed and thorough study of all the aspects of this factory the researcher has observed several things closely and keenly. On the basis of his observations, he drew some important conclusions, so he wants to make following suggestions :-

(1) Membership :

The factory should provide its membership to the younger generation and it should also reserve a certain quota of membership for the B.C. category.

(2) Poultry :

The factory should enable the members to start Poultry Farms in such a way that, members will realise the benefit of this scheme.

(3) Education :

The factory should give more attention towards higher and technical education in the area.

(4) Housing :

The factory should encourage the respondents to form housing societies so that housing facilities will be easily available to them.

(5) Transportation :

The factory should construct new roads on a large scale which will minimize the distance and the maintainance expenses on the vehicles.

(6) Irrigation :

The factory should try to build Kolhapur type funds on Hirankeshi river that flows through the factory area. It should also assist the share-holders to dig wells and bore wells. Again the factory should supply the sprinklers which will save the wastage of water.

(7) Youth Clubs :

The factory should give more financial assistance to the Youth Clubs so that communities around can undergo some social changes voluntarily.

(8) Consumer Stores :

The factory should start consumer stores for the workers and respondents.

(9) Provident Fund :

The factory should start the Provident Fund System for the shareholders.
