

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1. Definition of Social Welfare.
2. Meaning and Scope of Social Welfare.
3. Concept of Welfare State in India.
4. The Heritage of Social Welfare in India.
5. Thirty Nine years of Social Welfare in India.
6. Social Welfare in Rural Area through Co-operative Sugar Factories in India.
7. Social Welfare through Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra.
8. Why I selected this topic?

1. DEFINITION OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Determining the nature and definition of the social welfare is by no means easy. There is considerable ambiguity in the meaning of the various terms used in the literature as social welfare.

A variety of terms such as, "Social Development Programmes, Social actions, Social Welfare etc. are used as social welfare services are - those which are required by the valulnerable sections of the society and include services for the handicapped and the traditionally under privileged groups"¹ Such as backward class etc.

The concept social welfare and social service are used inter-changeable. The distinction can be made by going in to minute details. The field of social welfare has not settled in to fixed or uniform patterns and is therefore resistant to clear out definition.

The term "Social Welfare" is used not only to describe certain specific activities but is often used with the form "Social Policy" to describe what,

in some countries is regarded as a central responsibility of the State. i.e. The provision and maintainance of an acceptable standard of social and economical well being for the entire population which cuts across the fields of health, education, labour etc. Prof. Friedlander says, "Social Welfare is the organized system of Social Welfare and institutions designed to aid individuals and groups to attain satisfying standards of life and health". He also defined as social welfare is a system of laws, programmes, benefits and services which strengthen to assure provisions for meeting, social needs recognized as basic for the welfare of the population and for the functioning of the social order.²

Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh says that, "The concept of social welfare is distinct from that of general social services like education and health etc. Social welfare is specialized work for the benefit of the weaker and more vulnerable section of the populations and would include social services for the benefit of woman, children, the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded and those specially handicapped in many ways.³

M. Phil.

Prof. Richardson defines welfare as any arrangement of working conditions, organization of social and sports club and establishment of funds by a firm which contributes to the workers' health and safety, comfort, efficiency, economic security, education and recreation.²

Mr. Hopkins R.R. defines the welfare is fundamentally an attitude of mind on the part of Management, influencing the method by which⁴ management activities are undertaken.

Mr. M.V. Moorthy defines the term welfare as, "State of living of an individual or group undesirable relations to the total environment animate and inanimate."⁵

Dr. Pandikar defines social welfare as work for improving the health, safety and general well being and the industrial efficiency of the worker beyond the minimum standard laid down in labour legislation.

M. Phil.

Under the welfare activities we may also include Housing, Medical and Educational activities, Day nurseries and provisions for sanitary, holidays with pay social insurance and measures etc.

The term "Social Welfare signifies the total well being of the individual and the community. The objectives before social welfare is so secure for each individual the basic economic necessities high standard of health, living conditions, equal opportunities with his fellow citizens and self respect.

2. MEANING AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL WELFARE :

The concept welfare now-a-days has become a very vast subject. The concept welfare touches all the fields. It includes the individual, social, cultural, economical and all aspects of life. The social concept of welfare implies the welfare of man, his family and his community. There is inter connection among these three aspects. Welfare is called a relative concept, for it is related to time of space, changes in which have an impact on the system of welfare too.

The word welfare covers so many ideas e.g. happiness, health, prosperity and development of all sides. The concept welfare refers the so many angles. Welfare has been described as a total concept. It is desirable state of existance involving the physical, mental, emotional well being. All these four elements together constitute the structure of welfare on which its totality is based.

M. Phil.

The term welfare has its origin in the French phrase - "Welfare" which means to "Farewell". Similarly according to the Chambers Dictionary⁷ Welfare is a State characterised by happiness.

Welfare is the style of living, in any one individual or group of individuals in a desirable relationships with the total environment i.e. with geographical situation as well as economic and social. But the geographical, economic and social situations vary from place to place, region to region and also country to country. That means the definition of welfare concept is not static but it is dynamic one. In the same way desirable relationship also will not be same among the individuals and the groups. It is always changing, therefore it can be said that the definition of the concept welfare will not be static. It is always varying subject to ecological, economic and social factors and relationship of individuals and groups concerned. The welfare refers to the consciousness of the community, the scientific advancement and the development of a nation in all fields.

M. Phil.

The term social welfare has become a very important part of the society. Now-a-days social change is taking place rapidly. So adjustment is important. Due to social welfare we can come to know the real meaning of life. Social Welfare activities refer the society. In social welfare there is emotional touch, social welfare activities have got much importance in the developing countries.

3. CONCEPT OF WELFARE

- STATE AND INDIA -

Introduction

The welfare is everywhere in the news. The idea has captured the imagination of many people to the point that it become a political desire of great force. In the modern era of planning for prosperity every nation it appears, and has been concentrating all its might to evolve an efficient society. The old philosophy of the - 'Greatest good of the greatest number seems to be lost in obscurity - gradually substituted by a new thinking, 'the good of all'. The establishment of an ideal or welfare state has, therefore now become a well accepted ideology or objective of every nation.

CONCEPT OF WELFARE STATE :

The social revolution of the past have proved that economic welfare can exhaust all the aspirations of human freedom and progress. The state is

regarded as an institution of human welfare which is supposed to endeavour for a free and full development of human prosperity. It is then the duty of the state that it should follow the principles of welfare economics in the light of ultimate human value to secure a proper development of human personality. The concept of welfare state thus now comes under the pervue of welfare economics. Political economy has enunciated the welfare concept with a view to grant justice, equality and real liberty to the people on the one hand and on the other hand to build and establish a community (a social order or welfare state) where state power is deliberately used to modify the normal play of economic forces so as to obtain a more equal distribution of income for every citizen. (A basic minimum real income irrespective of the market value of his work and of his property.) According to T.W. Kent Welfare state is a 'State that provides⁸ for its citizens a wide range of social services',

M. Phil.

These take many forms. They deal with education, unemployment, pension in old age and so on. Their primary purpose is to give the citizen security. The state undertakes to help him if he loses his ordinary sources of income.

The concept of welfare state has, however, been changing with a gradual change in man's outlook and his ideas. There was time when the duties at Government were continued to protecting the land from internal attack and maintaining law and order inside the country and in order to achieve these and armed forces were kept, Administrative Officers were employed, Policemen recruited, law courts and prison houses were maintained. Then Government also come to build and repairs roads, bridges and harbours. But now people expect the Government to provide Education, Health, Amenities, Cultural facilities so on and so fourth. In effect the modern man expect the Government to provide him with everything that would contribute to his well being

M. Phil.

and happiness and which he can not himself provide for through his individual effort. Thus Government which endeavour to provide such comprehensive amenities and services are known as welfare state.

The modern concept of welfare state thus covers a wide sphere. It brings rennovation and modernization in social and economical set up. It casts and moulds the past rigid traditional values in accordance with the dynamic social order. According to one observer, "It is for the welfare state to build the bridge which would enable the citizens to cross over from a state of degrading existance to a state of life, which is enabling and pruposeful. The real funntion of welfare state, is to make possible the enjoyment by citizens of real freedom".

Social Objectives of Welfare State :

The modern concept of Welfare State thus is based upon the achievement of certain social objectives which can be enumerated as under :-

The Welfare state is regarded by Thoenes as "a form of society characterised by a system of democratic, government sponsored welfare placed on a new footing and offering a guarantee of collective social care to its citizens concurrently with the maintenance of a capitalist system of production."¹⁰ He then compares the welfare state with feudal, liberal and socialist societies and contends that the expression is justified by the fact that it is the state which determines the form of the economic and social structure of society. The use of word 'state' is an acknowledgement of the active part played by the state in the social sphere.

Full Employment :

Full employment of men and materials ought to be the first and foremost objective of a welfare state. It is apperant that a man in want can not be happy.

M. Phil.

Therefore wants from human society must be as far as possible furnished. The welfare state must in long run achieve this objective for it all out efforts provide material assistance to individual in case of certain important contingencies such as unemployment, sickness, disablement, old age, death of the bread, winner etc. Workmens' compensation, maternity benefits, employees' state Insurance and Provident Fund scheme etc. are some of the social security measures which various countries have tried to enforce and which are the vehicles supposed to bring the state nearer to the goal of welfare state as they make life possible and worth living.

Provision of Welfare Facilities :

The welfare state also aims at removing social inequality and social injustice through its welfare facilities e.g. provision of adequate housing accommodation compulsory and free education for children improvement of the level of nutrition,

M. Phil.

Public health and the standard of living etc. In thus takes care of its masses by providing them sufficient means to obtain the minimum necessities of life.

In an under-developed country like India which has just emerged as a free nation from an age old subjection and continued poverty; people expect much more from their own Government. They expect it to provide and fulfil all their needs.

India as a Welfare State :

There is no denying of the fact that till the end of British rule, in India the Government was virtually concerned only with its primary duties, like maintaining law and order. The British Administration was nothing more than a Policeman's Administration, which believed in ruling in force of law only. However, with the advent of our independence the idea of a police state has been replaced by that

M. Phil.

of welfare state and the building up of a welfare state in the true sense of the term is the accepted goal of India. The state is thus now entrusted with various activities which are conducive to the welfare of the community.

It is needless to say that making of welfare state a success is no doubt a gigantic task. In this crisis in civilization Ravindranath Tagore observed, "The wheels of state will some day compel review to give up their Indian Empire, but what kind of India they will leave behind? What stark misery?" Obviously the British poverty; ignorance and disease in the country. Despite these social maladies of an actual nature, free India is rapidly marching towards the goal of a Welfare State.

The ideal at a welfare state in India was given, added significance by the farmers as the fundamental law of the land which came into force on January 26th, 1950. Accordingly the state has

M. Phil.

assumed special responsibility for attainment of the progress of the country. So as to ensure the social well being of the people in all levels of life.

Concept of Welfare is Dynamic :

To-day this concept is understood to include a broad spectrum of services and institutions catering to the needs of all citizens in a state. Need satisfaction has become the core of the concept of welfare. A new guiding principles could be listed as basic to the concept of welfare.

(1) Universality :

All people who are in need will be looked after by the community or the state either through the market mechanism or through provision by public agencies.

(2) Comprehensiveness :

The welfare under these principles would not be fragmentary but comprise aspects of life that require services in order to satisfy the needs.

(3) Adequacy :

The satisfaction of the need will be adequately met so as not to leave the individual or group to defend for himself after sometimes.

From the above it will be seen that welfare could not be fragmented or compartmentalised.

....

4. The Heritage of Social Welfare in India :

For a long time, joint families, caste or community groups, village groups, temples and charitable institutes served both as expressions of concern for the suffering and the needy and as devices for providing help. The phrases most frequently heard were charity aims giving mutual help, philanthropy religious duty, needs to ensure spiritual salvation. The foundation of almost all these early welfare activities was mainly religious a motivation that still obtains in this field. But towards the close of the 19th Century and especially at the beginning of the 20th Century, a view trend became clear, A sort of secular, scientific, humanistic trend of rational approach to the solution of social problem was evolved. Increasingly services came to be based on scientific exploration of research.

M. Phil.

The field of social legislation was an exclusive province of the voluntary workers. || 9. Issues concerning social disparities, rehabilitation of handicapped and unnumerable groups, exploitation of woman and children called for bold, almost crusading, qualities, which only voluntary auspices could provide. The work among physically, socially and emotionally handicapped children; the programme for "fallen" woman; the service for the old are but a few examples of their pioneering activities.

The record of voluntary welfare in such social services as education and health is equally impressive, most of the educational institutions and hospital that exist^{ed} were the results of voluntary efforts.

5. Thirty Nine Years of Social Welfare in India :

Thirty Nine years is a short time in the life of a nation and yet it is long enough to permit identification of certain trends in any segment of national life. There have been many changes in the social and economic life of the country since independence. No field has remained unaffected by these changes and the field of social welfare is no exception.

Social Welfare policy in India has been evolved as a back drop of India's ancient culture and ~~civilization~~. India has always had a tradition of social work and built in system for providing service and security to members through the joint family system. Kinship (of) other social Institution the religious philosophy of the people in the element of charity and service to fellow beings.

In the ancient and mediaval periods, some responsibility for social welfare was shouldered by the state under some enlightened rulers, for

examples during the time of emperor Ashok, Social Welfare work organized by groups of volunteers and during Gupta period the state established workshops for amelioration and training of handicapped persons. In the Mughal period was no exception. During the close of 19th Century and early part of 20th Century voluntary efforts gained some national movement for Independance, Missionary activities were acclerated and some social legislation was enacted.

Constitutional Goals :

Social Welfare as an integrated part of over all national development has found reason d'etre in the constitution which envisages the goal of a welfare state and provides guidelines and directions to welfare endeavours. Article 38 of the Constitution affirms that "the state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it provide a social order in which justice, social, economical, political, shall inform all the institutions of national life". There are other provisions in

M. Phil.

the constitution relevant to social welfare.

- (1) Provisions relating to General Social Welfare.
- (2) Provisions relating to Children Welfare.
- (3) Provisions relating to Women Welfare.
- (4) Provisions relating to Social Defence.
- (5) Provisions relating to Disabled.
- (6) Provisions relating to Prohibition.
- (7) Provisions relating to Aged.
- (8) Provisions relating to Distribution of legislative powers on matters regarding social welfare.

Items have been listed ⁱⁿ 3 lists -

Union List, State List, Concurrent List.

Policy Goals and Programme Formulation :

To give shape to the above provision in the constitution and to meet the national objectives a programme of economic and social development came to be included in five years plans. A number of planned social welfare activities have been initiated since then for the socially and

M. Phil.

physically handicapped people and for women and children from among the weaker sections of the community.

The investment made by the Government of India through the different five year plans in the social welfare sectors reflects the growing interest of the Government to provide welfare services to its citizens.

Through the plans outlays at Social Welfare Sectors have increased over the year. The percentage outlay on social welfare to total plan outlay has been of an extremely low order. There are quite a few urgent problems facing social welfare sectors which need immediate attention, such as elimination of destitution within a specified period, protection of children against exploitation raising the level of nutrition of children, better diats for expected and nursing ~~modellers~~, gradual introduction of publication, ? improving the status of women and the like. ^{In} order to achieve these objectives tremendous and sustained efforts are needed.

In modern times social welfare is a set of rights and is recognised as complementary to political rights. Many constitutions including the Indian Constitution have incorporated in them, the obligations of the state to promote the well being of the people by orienting its attention and resources towards provision of community services like public, health, medical, relief, education, employment social security and care of the handicapped, disabled etc.

Landmarks in Social Welfare :

January 26th 1950

The constitution of India come into force. The directive principles and state policy require the state among other things to more effective provisions for "Public assistance in the event at unemployment, old age sickness and disablement".

October 1952

The community development programme ^{WWS} launched with a view to achieving an integrated development at rural India covering social cultural and economic aspects.

M. Phil.

*August 1953

The C.S.W.B. comes into being the Boards functions include survey of the needs at welfare organization, evaluation of their programme, promoting voluntary efforts and grant-in-aid to deserving agencies.

*August 1961

The establishment of the Central Bureau of Correctional Services with the aim of developing and Co-ordinating a uniform policy to standardize the collection of statistics on a national basis and of promoting research training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and department of offenders.

*November 1967

Family and Child Welfare Programme, the largest scheme of national programme for the welfare of women and children in the rural areas was launched.

*Role of Government in Social Welfare :

Social Welfare concept and policies have undergone a sea changes in the past decades. The traditional concept of welfare was characterised by humanitarian attitude directed toward groups with social problems. Today there is a growing awareness to gear the social development approach to the removal of poverty and to reach out services to the rural population and more so to the socially and economically backward groups including women, children and handicapped. There is greater stress on integrated development.

SOCIAL WELFARE IN RURAL AREA THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR
FACTORIES IN INDIA.

Introduction

India is a vast agricultural country with a total area of about 3.28 million sq. kilometers. There are as many as 0.6 million villages and about 80% of the total Indian population of 725 millions live in villages. India being a developing country; all these days the living conditions in the rural areas were far from being satisfactory as compared to the conditions in cities. Now-a-days the Government took various measures to develop the rural area.

Co-operative Movement in India :

Co-operative Movement in India had its birth in the year 1904 with the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act. The activities started with the establishment of primary credit co-operatives, whose main function was to help small farmers with loans, instead of their being exploited by the money lenders.

Immediately after India attained Independence in the year 1947 the Government of India in its Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, stressed the need for rapid industrialization of the country in building up a large

M. Phil.

Co-operative sector with the financial assistance of the Government. In the first Five Year Plan Government gave the preference to the Co-operative Sectors

Therefore other types of Co-operatives also like Housing Co-operatives, Co-operative Movement in India is great success. Today, perhaps there is no other country in the World with a Co-operative Movement as large and diversified involving so many people as in India. There are 288,000 Co-operative Societies with total membership of about 115 millions. The Cooperative Movement in India is largely rural based.

Set Up of the Sugar Industry in India :

By the year 1950 there were 140 Sugar factories in India out of which only one was a growers Co-operative Sugar Factory. Even in the sugar industry, the establishment of growers Co-operative Sugar Factories was given preference out of 333 total sugar factories existing in 1984 as many as 162 are growers Cooperative Sugar Factories. Thus India has the World's largest Co-operative Sugar Sector. The existing 162 Sugar

Factories have contributed 55% of the total production of Sugar in India with the help of the (Non Refundable Fund) N.R.D. Rupees Co-operative Factories trying to develop the area and its members.

Educational Activities :

In the field of education the growers Co-operative Sugar Factories in India have made a marvellous progress. They have established many nursery, primary and secondary schools for the benefit of not only the children of the growers and workers connected with sugar factories but for the children of all the people living in a area of the factory. They have introduced the scholarship, loan scholarship and merit scholarship to the deserving and poor children. An unique system of "Earn and Learn" has been introduced in some Co-operative Factories by which, the students earn by working in the fields and support themselves. This has imparted a sense of dignity of labour in the students. In order to encourage the girls to go for higher education many facilities are given by way of free hostel facilities scholarship etc. Recently in Maharashtra the Co-operative Factories

M. Phil.

obtained the approval of Government of Maharashtra to start a chain of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Medical Colleges.

Medical Activities :

In the rural areas where the growers' Cooperative Sugar Factories are usually located, there were no medical facilities worth maintaining and in the earlier days all the rural people had to go to different hospitals in the cities. Now all the Cooperative Sugar Factories have established, primary health centres, dispensaries, family planning units, maternity centres etc. A few sugar factories in Maharashtra have even established 200 to 300 bed hospitals with latest equipment like X-Ray, E.C.G. Pathological Laboratories, Blood Bank, Intensive Care Unit, Maternity Wards and Operation Theatres etc. This medical facilities are for all, so this is a term to the people living in the neighbourhood of the growers Cooperative Sugar Factories.

Dairy And Cattle Development Schemes :

A Few Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra have realised the importance of generating subsidiary income to the small and marginal farmers, factory workers etc. and introduced cattle development schemes under this Scheme. Cross breeding by arranging artificial insemination is undertaken to green "Holstine" and "Jersey" "Cow" which yield high quantity of milk. The Cooperative Sugar Factories helps the small farmers and workers. These activities have not only increased the income of the small farmers but resulted in increasing the supply of milk and milk products.

Poultry Farming :

In order to increase the income of the small farmers and also for creating work for the family members of the farmers and workers during their leisure hours many Cooperative Sugar Factories have introduced poultry farming. Some families of the workers and farmers keep a few birds in their house and sell eggs to the main society for marketing extra income. The Cooperative Sugar Factories also maintain 50,000 to 100,000 birds.

Bio-Gas Plants :

Cattle dung is normally utilized in India as manure. Sometimes it is made dung cakes, which are used in the rural areas as domestic fuel. But this results in lot of smoke which is injurious to health. An organization known as 'Khadi' and Village Industries Commission, meant for developing the small scale and cottage industries in India, has taken the lead to introduce bio-gas plants based on cattle dung.

By using the bio-gas plants the cattle dung is converted to bio-gas which is clean fuel. Realising the advantages of the bio-gas plants so far a few thousands of such plants have been installed by the farmers in the Co-operative Sugar Factories.

Cultural Activities :

In order to create recreational activities to the farmers, workers and the rural masses the Co-operative have introduced community T.V. Sets, Radio, Film Projectors, Indoor Games, Drama and Musical Games.

Women Welfare Organization :

In all Co-operative Sugar Factories creation of some sort of employment to women in order to enable them to earn something during their leisure hours has been paid due attention. Different types of women organizations have been started in the different Co-operatives mainly to engage the women in preparing children school dress, knitting wollen wear etc.

Other Activities :

Various types of other activities have been introduced by the growers Co-operative Sugar Factories for Welfare of the people connected with the Co-operative Institutions and for the development of the entire area. All these activities are on Co-operative basis, some of them are as follows :-

- 1) Consumers Co-operatives.
- 2) Lift Irrigation Schemes.
- 3) Construction of Roads in Rural Area.
- 4) Supply of Clean and treated Drinking Water through Pipes.

- 5) Construction of Houses with all facilities for the farmers and workers.
- 6) Construction of Worshipping Places for all rural people and Celebrating festivals.
- 7) Harvesting and transport of Sugarcane on Co-operative basis.

The growers Co-operative Sugar Factories in India have brought about a phenomenal change in the rural areas of the country. This kind of progress continues from generation to generation, making the Cooperative Movement a complete success.

SOCIAL WELFARE THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIESIN MAHARASHTRA :

Production of sugar through processing of sugarcane was first attempted in India 1933. There were four Co-operative Sugar Factories by 1933,¹¹ One in Uttar Pradesh and the remaining three at Thummapala. An effective break was provided by the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Pravaranagar which was registered in 1948. Its initial crushing capacity was 450 tonnes. Today it has increased ¹⁸⁵the crushing capacity.

Maharashtra could have its first Co-operative Sugar Factory nearly 35 years ago. The registering authority, however, then felt that Co-operation was exclusively confined to small men with small means. Eventually, the Saswad Mali Sugar Factory was registered as a Joint stock Company while retaining the essential feature of a Co-operative¹² Organization.

The sugarcane grower in Maharashtra was always faced with the danger of widely fluctuating prices of Jaggery (gur) and the resultant losses. Meanwhile the private sugar industry was deliberately moving slow in developing the industry in this part of the country. So it was against

this socio-economic background that the cultivators in Maharashtra (The Pravaranagar Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ahmednagar District providing the lead) revolted against the exploitatory move of the private enterprise. They staked everything to get their own factory and they were fortunate in getting active support and assistance of the Bombay State Co-operative Bank.

Now-a-days the process of Co-operative Development takes a peculiar turn in a developing country. We come across a close link between the Co-operative Units, the Government Departments and Government Policies. The modern concept of a welfare state has led the Governments of these developing countries to use Co-operative sector as an instrument of economic welfare and social justice. Now-a-days we see in Maharashtra every where is Co-operative Movement and Government helps this movement, so whatever the problems that are likely to arise as a consequence of such a policy. They must be faced fairly and squarely so as to avoid their untoward effect on the Co-operative character of the movement.

Maharashtra has also the largest number of Co-operative Sugar Factories accounting for more than 35% of the total sugar production in the country. In Maharashtra most of the factories built up on the Co-operative basis. "Co-operation is not just a movement it is away of life". Co-operative movement has got special position in Maharashtra.

In ~~the~~ Maharashtra not only obtaining fresh supplies of cane but to develop the rural parts of the country. The Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra introduced the idea of savings by the rural people, thereby enabling them to purchase atleast one share, in the Co-operative Sugar Factory. Establishment of new sugar factories in Maharashtra have increased the employment opportunities in the rural areas. Millions of sugarcane growers are assured of reasonable cane price and other assistance for improving their own status. The Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra have improved the educational facilities in the Rural areas by setting up the primary, Higher Secondary Schools, Degree Colleges, Technical Training Centres and even Engineering and Medical Colleges.

They have improved the medical facilities in the rural areas and establishing health centres; Maternity Centres, Hospital with highly qualified Doctors and latest equipments. The educational as well as medical facilities introduced by the ¹⁴ Rethare Bru. Sugar Factory.

The Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra introduced communication and recreation facilities. The Warana ¹⁵ Sugar Factory established the Musical Society, some factories arranged womens welfare activities. Many factories have established Poultry Farms; Dairy Farms, Milk Processing Units ~~on~~ Co-operative Basis for the benefit ~~of~~ rural population. They have also introduced lift irrigation schemes for the benefit of growers Bio-gas are also installed in large number.

All these facilities have brought about tremendous development in the rural area where Co-operative ¹⁶ Sugar Factories are existing.

WHY I SELECTED THIS TOPIC?

Researcher chose this topic i.e. A Study of the Social Welfare Activities carried ^{out} by a Sugar Factory in Gadhinglaj because researcher is interested in Social Welfare activities. Researcher is also interested to advise to this factory regarding the social activities.

Now-a-days social welfare has got much importance in the industrial, institutional and social co-operative sector. The concept of welfare activities provides a happier life to the people. It embrasses all efforts which are oriented to the improvement of health, safety and general well being, and efficiency of the members.

Gadhinglaj Sugar Factory is playing a vital role regarding the social welfare facilities in its zone.

The main aims and objectives behind the study of social welfare facilities among the members and workers are as follows :-

- (1) To study the total welfare system of the factory.
- (2) To study the reason behind the social welfare activities.
- (3) To study the means of social activities.

- (4) To study the management's attitude towards the social welfare activities.
- (5) To study the rules and regulations of the factory regarding the social welfare activities.
- (6) To find out the obstacles in social welfare activities.
- (7) To find out the exact area of social welfare activities.
- (8) To know the utility of this system in the factory zone.
- (9) To study the workers' attitude towards this facilities.
- (10) To study the facilities provided by the factory to the workers and members.
- (11) To study the social, economic and cultural changes.
- (12) To study the view of members in respect of this facilities.
- (13) To study if this system creates trends helpful to social change.

M. Phil.

REFERENCES:

1. Chowdhary (Dr.) D. Paul
Social Welfare Administration, p. 4
2. Friedlander/Apte
Introduction to Social Welfare - p. 4,
3. Smt. Deshmuk, Durgabai
Social Welfare in India - p. 65
4. Sarma, A.M. -
Aspects of Labour Welfare and Social Security - p. 4
5. Moorthy, M.V. :
Principles of Labour Welfare - p. 6
6. Deodhar, Sankaran
Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations p. 34
7. Chamber's Dictionary.
8. Bhagoliwala (Dr.) T.N.
Economics of Labour and Industrial Relations - p. 591.
9. Bhagoliwala (Dr.) T.N.
Economics of Labour and Industrial Relations - p. 592.
10. William A. Robson
Welfare State and Welfare Society - p. 14
11. Kamat G.S.
(Co-operative Development in India (1956-62)
Report to the Fourth Indian Co-operative Congress
Nov. 1963, New Delhi - p. 82.
12. Land G.M. - Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra
Commerce Annual 1959 - p. 13
13. Management of Co-operative Sugar Factories in
Maharashtra - p. 16.
14. Krushna S. Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Rathare Bru.
Annual Report 1984.
15. Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,
Annual Report - 1985.
16. Co-operative Sugar - August 85 - Vol. 16. No. 12.
17. Gadhinglaj Taluka Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Gadhinglaj.

CSCIBER

Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

5240

A