

CHAPTER - III

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

TABLE NO. 1

The table showing the distribution of members according to their age groups.

| <u>Age Groups in years</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Upto 30 | - |
| 31 to 35 | 3 |
| 36 to 40 | 38 |
| Above 40 | 59 |
| Total ... | ----- 100 ----- |

A) This table shows that -

- 1) 3% of the members belong to the age group of 31 to 35 years.
- 2) 38% of members belong to the age group of 36 to 40 years.
- 3) 59% of members belong to the age group of above 40 years.

B) From the above table, it can be interpreted that majority of the members i.e. 59% of the members belong to the last age group. i.e. above 40 years.

It is obvious that the farmers belonging to this category are the owners of the land. Secondly the frequency goes on decreasing as the age goes decreasing. Because the young persons generally do not have the titles of the land. Therefore, they are lesser in number in the membership.

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TABLE NO. 2

A table showing the distribution of the members according to their profession.

| <u>Professions</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Farmers | 91% |
| 2) Farmers-cum-Servicemen | 9% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) This table shows that -

- 1) 91% of members are the farmers as they cultivate their own land.
- 2) 9% of members are farmers-cum-servicemen, as they have also been employed somewhere.

B) It is the fact that the members of this factory are mainly farmers. Very few members are employed in various institutions and offices nearby the area.

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TABLE NO. 3

The table showing the distribution of members according to their education.

| <u>Education</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Literate | 67% |
| ii) Illiterate | 33% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) This table shows that 67% of members are literate and 33% of members are illiterate. It means that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members can read and write. They do know and read the official language. And remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members can not read and write it.

B) Taking into consideration the above analysis, it can be concluded that majority of the members are literate. It shows the high rate of literacy among the farmers of Gadhinglaj Sugar Factory.

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TABLE NO. 4

A table showing the distribution of the members according to the type of family.

| <u>Type of family</u> | <u>No. of members</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Joint | 81% |
| 2) <u>Unitory</u> | 19% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) This table indicates that -

- 1) 81% of members of this factory are living in the joint families.
- 2) 19% of members of this factory live in unitory families.

B) The above analysis leads to the conclusion that more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the members prefer to live in the joint families. The joint family system is advantageous as compared to the unitary family system. It offers security, safety and service to the young and old alike.

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In the rural area man power is important because the occupation of the village people is generally family. So the joint families can supply the required man power.

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TABLE NO. 5

The table showing the distribution of members according to their category.

| <u>Category</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Non B.C. | 83% |
| 2) B.C. | 17% |
| 3) O.B.C. | - |
| 4) Other | - |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) 83% of the members belong to the category of non B.C. people.
- 2) 17% of the members belong to the category of B.C. people.

B) The above facts shows that the majority (i.e. 83% of members) of the members are Non-B.C. The factory has offered the open membership to the people but the B.C. members are very less in their number.

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TABLE NO. 6

The table showing the distribution of the members according to their supply of sugarcane to various factories.

| <u>Sugarcane supply to Factories</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1) Gadhinglaj | 84% |
| 2) Sankeshwar & Gad. | 16% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) Majority of the sugarcane suppliers are the members of the Gadhinglaj Sugar Factory.
(i.e. 84%).
- 2) Only 16% of Sugarcane suppliers are the members of both the factories Sankeshwar and Gadhinglaj.

B) Here an attempt has been made by the researcher to know how many members of the Gadhinglaj Sugar Factory are the shareholders of the Sankeshwar Sugar Factory, and how many members are supplying

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the sugarcane to both the factories. It is revealed that nearabout 16% of the members have the membership of Sankeshwar Factory.

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TABLE NO. 7

The table shows the distribution of the members of their yearly income.

| <u>Yearly income in Rupees</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) 2000 to 3000 | 10% |
| 2) 3000 to 4000 | 6% |
| 3) 4000 to 5000 | 24% |
| 4) Above 5000 | 60% |
| Total ... | ----- 100% ----- |

A) This table indicates that -

- 1) The yearly income of 60% of the members is above Rs. 5,000/-
- 2) The yearly income of 24% of the members is between Rs. 4,000/- to 5,000/-.
- 3) The yearly income of 60% of the members is between Rs. 3,000/- to 4,000/-.
- 4) The yearly income of 10% of the members is Rs. 2,000/- to 3,000/-.

B) The above figures make clear that majority of the members belong to the yearly income group above Rs. 5,000/-. This is good sign that the majority of the members are earning well.

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TABLE NO. 8

The table showing the distribution of members according to the Gas Plant facilities provided by the factory.

| <u>Gas Plants provided</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Yes | 25% |
| 2) No | 75% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The table shows that -

- 1) 25% of the members have taken the facilities of the Gas Plants.
- 2) 75% of the members have not taken these facilities yet.

B) The above table shows that this factory has provided the facilities of Gas Plants. At present 73% of the members have not been provided with these facilities. There may be various reasons. Some of them might not have asked the same or even the factory could not have been able to cope up with the demand. However, within a few days the number of demands will increase; and the factory also will have to provide Gas-Plants to all. It is good way to solve the fuel problem.

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TABLE NO. 9

The table showing the distribution of the members getting the subsidy for the Gas-Plants from the Factory.

| <u>Subsidy in Rs.</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) 1000 to 2000 | 18% |
| 2) Above 2000 | 7% |
| 3) Nil | 75% |
| Total ... | ----- 100% ----- |

A) The above table indicates that -

- 1) 18% of the members have been given the subsidy between Rs. 1,000/- to 2,000/-.
- 2) 7% of the members have been given the subsidy more than 2,000/-.
- 3) 75% of the members have not taken the benefit of the facility.

B) The above table shows that the factory has given the sumptuous subsidy to its members. The factory has thus encouraged the members to build the Gas-Plants and tried to save fuel.

TABLE NO. 10

The table showing the distribution of members saving the yearly amount by using the Gas-Plants.

| <u>Amount of Saving of Fuel (yearly) in Rupees</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|--|------------------------|
| 1) 500 to 1,000 | 5% |
| 2) 1001 to 1500 | 5% |
| 3) 1501 to 2000 | 10% |
| 4) Above 2000 | 5% |
| 5) Nil | 75% |
| Total ... | ----- 100% ----- |

A) The above table indicates that -

- 1) 5% of the members saved the amount about 500 to 1000 rupees every year.
- 2) 5% of the members saved the amount about Rs. 1001 to 1500/- every year.
- 3) 10% of the members saved the amount about Rs.1501 to 2000/- every year.
- 4) And 5% of the members saved the amount above Rs. 2,000/- every year.
- 5) 75% of the members did not take Gas-Plants.

B) The above table shows that the members have saved the fuel by using the Gas-Plants. So to build the Gas-Plant is useful to all the members. The Gas-Plants are also useful to lessen the problem of air pollution.

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TABLE NO. 11

The table showing the distribution of the members showing their annual expenditure on fuel.

| <u>Annual Expenditure</u> in Rs. | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) 1000 to 1500 | 4% |
| 2) 1501 to 2000 | 8% |
| 3) 2001 to 2500 | 8% |
| 4) Above 2500/- | 5% |
| 5) Nil | 75% |
| Total ... | ----- 100% ----- |

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) The annual expenditure of the 4% of the members is between Rs. 1000 to 1500/-.
- 2) The annual expenditure of the 8% of the members is between Rs. 1501 to 2000/-.
- 3) The annual expenditure of the 8% of the members is between Rs. 2001/- to 2500/-.
- 4) The annual expenditure of the 5% of the members is above 2500/-.
- 5) The annual expenditure of the 75% of the members is nil.

- B) In the previous table, it is showed that -
25% of the member had been provided with the
Gas facilities by the factory. The researcher
again tried to know the expenditure of fuel
of these members. As it is indicated from
the above table that majority of the members
spend money more than Rs. 1500/-.

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TABLE NO. 12

The table showing the distribution of the members getting the facilities of fertilizers from the factory.

| Facility of Fertilizers | | No. of Members |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------|
| ----- | | ----- |
| (1) | Yes | 90% |
| (2) | No | 10% |
| | | ----- |
| Total ... | | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) The table indicates that -

- 1) 90% of the members have been provided the facilities of fertilizers.
- 2) 10% of the members have not been provided the facilities of fertilizers.

B) From the above information it can be stated that 90% of the members get the facilities of fertilizers from the factory. It throws light on the role played by the factory in the fertilization of the land. Because of this the members of this factory could grow more sugarcane.

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TABLE NO. 13

The table showing the members getting the facilities of improved plants through the factory.

| | <u>Improved Plants</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | Mango . | 90% |
| (2) | Coconut | 90% |
| (3) | Lemon | 79% |
| (4) | Cashew | 65% |
| (5) | Eucalyptus | 75% |
| (6) | Chikku | 50% |

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) 90% of the members have taken the improved mango plants.
- 2) 90% of the members have taken the improved coconut plants.
- 3) 79% of the members have taken the improved . lemon plants.
- 4) 65% of the members have taken the improved cashew plants.
- 5) 75% of the members have taken the improved Eucalyptus plants.
- 6) 50% of the members have taken the improved chikku plants.

- B) The above table shows that the factory has provided the improved plants to the members. The members have planted these plants in their fields. So the factory has tried, by providing the improved plants to improve the over-all economical condition of the members.

TABLE NO. 14

The table showing the members getting the facilities of agricultural equipments through the factory.

| <u>Agricultural equipments</u> | | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | Tractor | 30% |
| (2) | Plougt | 72% |
| (3) | 'Malani' Machine | 7% |
| (4) | Spray Pump | 12% |
| Total ... | | 8 |

A) The above table indicates that -

- 1) 30% of the members have taken the tractor from the factory.
- 2) 72% of the members have taken the plougts from the factory.
- 3) 7% of the members have taken the 'Malani' Machine from the factory.
- 4) 12% of the members have taken the spray-pumps from the factory.

B) This sugar factory has provided the agricultural equipments. But the chart shows that majority of the members have accepted only the plougts and

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tractors provided by the factory.

Perhaps, total machanization of agriculture is
not acceptable to farmers.

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TABLE NO. 15

The table showing the distribution of the members using the agricultural facilities, daily and their profit.

| <u>Use of Facilities</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) to improve economic condition | 54% |
| (2) To increase the standard of living | 53% |
| (3) to save the man power | 72% |
| | ----- |
| Total .. | |

A) The above table indicates that -

- 1) 54% of the members said that the agricultural facilities helped that to improve their economic condition.
- 2) 53% of the members said that these facilities helped them to increase their standard of living.
- 3) 72% of the members said that these facilities helped them to save the man-power.

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- B) The above table clearly shows that by using the agricultural facilities the members have improved their economic condition improved their standard of living and it has also helped them to save the man-power.

However, to save the man-power is their main intention. In this area we find very large pieces of land, cultivated by very few persons, through hard work. Hence, they have the importance of saving man-power.

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TABLE NO. 16

The table showing the members getting the facilities of Poultry Farm through the factory.

| <u>Poultry Farm</u> | | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|---------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| (1) | Yes | 7% |
| (2) | No | 93% |
| | | ----- |
| Total ... | | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) 7% of the members have got the facilities of the Poultry Farm.
- 2) 93% of the members have not got the facilities of the Poultry Farm.

B) The factory has provided the facilities of the Poultry Farm to the members. But only 7% of the members have started the poultry farm as their subsidiary occupation. It shows that the farmers do not look upon poultry, as a very profitable subsidiary occupation.

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TABLE NO. 17

The table showing the members getting the assistance for the Poultry Farm through the factory.

| <u>Assistance for the Poultry in Rs.</u> | | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | 1000 to 10000 | -- |
| (2) | 10,000 to 20,000 | 1 |
| (3) | Above 20,000 | 6 |
| (4) | Nil | 93 |
| | | ----- |
| Total .. | | 100 |
| | | ----- |

A) The above table indicates that -

1) Only 1% of the members have taken assistance for the Poultry between Rs. 10,000 to 20,000/-.

2) 6% of the members have taken the assistance for the Poultry above Rs. 20,000/-.

3) 93% of the members have not taken the assistance from the factory as they have not started Poultry Farms at all.

B) The table shows that the factory has offered the facilities of assistance to all members for the Poultry Farms. But very few members have started the poultries. This is subsidiary work to the members so the factory has given assistance to such subsidiary business.

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TABLE NO. 18

The table showing the education facilities provided by the factory.

| <u>Educational Institution</u> | <u>Member</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) Primary Schcol | 17% |
| (2) Secondary School | -- |
| (3) College | -- |
| (4) Technical School | -- |
| (5) Co-operatives | -- |
| (6) Nil | 83% |
| ----- | |
| Total ... | 100% |
| ----- | |

A) The above table shows that -

1) 17% of the members said that the factory has provided the education facilities i.e. only primary schools.

B) The above table indicates that the factory has provided only the facilities of primary education.. So factory is active in offering the educational facilities, at the base level. 8

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TABLE NO. 19

The table showing the distribution of getting the facilities of the housings, through the factory.

| <u>Housing Facilities</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Yes | 17% |
| (2) No | 83% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The above table indicates that -

- 1) 17% of the members have get the facilities of the houses.
- 2) 87% of the members have not got the facilities of the houses.

B) The researcher has collected the information about the housing facilities provided by the factory to the members only 17% of the members have been given the housing facilities. But majority of the members have not been provided the housing facilities. Most of the members are farmers and they have their own houses. But as for those who did not have their own houses, the factory has provided the housing facilities.

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TABLE NO. 20

The table showing the members getting the facilities of assistance for the housing.

| <u>Assistance for Housing in Rs.</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) 10,000 to 15,000 | 17% |
| (2) 15,000 to 20,000 | -- |
| (3) Above 20,000 | -- |
| (4) Nil | 83% |
| | ----- |
| Total .. | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The above table indicates that -

- 1) The factory has given the assistance of Rupees between 10,000 to 15,000 to only 17% of its members.
- 2) 83% of the members have not been provided with the housing facilities.

B) The above table shows that the factory has provided the assistance for housing and even housing to some of them. But the researcher came to know that only the B.C. Members have been provided with assistance for the housing. So, they can improve their living.

TABLE NO. 21

The table showing the members getting the facilities of new approach roads in their villages, through factory.

| <u>New Approach Roads</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Yes | 80% |
| (2) No | 20% |
| | ----- |
| Total .. | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The table indicates that -

- 1) 80% of the members got the facilities of new approach roads in their villages.
- 2) 20% of the members have yet not got the facilities of new approach roads in their village.

B) From the above facts and figures it is informed that 80% of the members have built the new approach roads, to their village. Thus the factory had played very important role in the development of rural area.

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TABLE NO. 22

The table showing the length in Kilometers of the new approach roads.

| <u>Kilometers</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 0.5 Kms. to 1 Kms. | 69% |
| (2) 2 Kms. to 2.5 Kms. | 11% |
| (3) Above 2.5 Kms. | 20% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) 69% of the members said that their village have been linked with the new approach roads, 0.5 Kms. to 1 Kms. in length.
- 2) 11% of the members said that their village have been linked with the new approach roads, 2 to 2.5 Kms. in length.
- 3) 20% of the members said that their villages have been linked with the new approach roads, above 2.5 Kms. in length.

B) The above table shows that the factory has built the short new approach roads. The building up the new road made the sugarcane and sugar transformation easy. So the villages of the members are changing their old ways of living. || 9

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TABLE NO. 23

The table showing the members getting the facilities of drinking water through the factory.

| <u>Drinking Water Facilities</u> | | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| (1) | Yes | 40% |
| (2) | No | 60% |
| | | ----- |
| Total | | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) The table shows that -

- 1) 40% of the members have got the facilities of the drinking water.
- 2) 60% of the members have not got the facilities of the drinking water.

B) From the above table it is inferred that near about 40% of the members have been provided with the drinking water facilities. In the very short period, this factory has initiated this scheme. This item comes under the rural development programme.

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TABLE NO: 24

The table showing the members getting the facilities for operation in family planning camps organized by the factory.

| <u>Family Planning Camp</u> | | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| (1) | Yes | 44% |
| (2) | No | 56% |
| | | ----- |
| Total | | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) The table indicates that -

- 1) 44% of the members have participated in the family planning camps, organised by the factory.
- 2) 56% of the members have not participated in the same camps.

B) The table shows that the factory is participated in the national scheme, like family planning movement actively. The factory has arranged the given various prizes, gifts and incouraged them to participate in the same camps.

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TABLE NO. 25

The table showing the remarks of the members regarding the family planning.

| <u>Remarks</u> | <u>No. of people</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <u>Useful and beneficial</u> | 81% |
| (2) Not useful and beneficial | 19% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The table shows that -

- 1) 81% of the members said that the family planning is useful and beneficial to that life.
- 2) 19% of the members said that the family planning is not useful and beneficial their life.

B) Taking into consideration the above data, majority of the people said that the family planning is necessary and it is beneficial. They are new becoming aware of the population problem. So many people willingly offer themselves for the family planning operation.

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TABLE NO. 26

The table showing the members getting the facilities of assistance to purchase the shares through the factory.

| <u>Assistance for purchasing the shares</u> | | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|---|-----|-----------------------|
| (1) | Yes | 17% |
| (2) | No | 83% |
| | | ----- |
| Total | | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) This table shows that -

- 1) 17% of the members got the assistance for purchasing the shares.
- 2) 83% of the members did not get the assistance for purchasing the shares.

B) The above facts indicates that only 17% of the members have taken the assistance from the factory to purchase the shares of the same factory. And these people belong to backward classes.

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TABLE NO. 27

The table showing the members getting the assistance for purchasing the shares through the factory.

| | <u>Assistance given to Purchase the Shares in Rs.</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| (1) | 250 to 500 | 17% |
| (2) | 501 to 750 | -- |
| (3) | Above 750 | -- |
| (4) | Nil | 83% |
| | | ----- |
| | Total ... | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) The table indicates that -

- 1) Only the 17% of the members got the assistance for purchasing the shares of the factory, Rs. 250 to 500/-.

B) The above table shows that the factory has given cash assistance to purchase the shares. Those members are economically backward, so factory has helped them in great respect. The factory had tried at its level best to help the economically backward people in a suitable to them.

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TABLE NO. 28

The table showing the members getting the facilities of expenditure for free marriage through the factory.

| | <u>Free Marriage</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) | Yes | 43% |
| 2) | No | 57% |
| | | ----- |
| | Total .. | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) The above table shows that -

1) 43% of the members said that the factory has encouraged and given help to the people for the marriage.

2) 57% of the members said that the factory has not done anything in this context.

B) The table throw light on the work done by the factory. The factory has helped the people in their marriage. They married without spending a single p~~ie~~. All the expenditure is borne by the factory.

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TABLE NO. 29

The table showing the members getting the economic help for their Agriculture.

| <u>Economic help in Rs.</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 200 to 250 | -- |
| (2) 251 to 500 | 5% |
| (3) 501 to 750 | 9% |
| (4) 751 to 1000 | 3% |
| (5) Above 1000 | -- |
| (6) Nil | 83% |
| | ----- |
| Total... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The table indicates that -

- 1) 5% of the members have been given economic help between Rs. 251 to 500/-.
- 2) 9% of the members have been given economic help between 501 to 750/-.
- 3) 3% of the members have been given economic help between Rs. 751 to 1000/-.
- 4) 83% of the members told that they have not been given the economic help for agriculture.

- B) The above members who got assistance for the agriculture are backward people. So the factory has given economic help to this people and tried to encourage them to produce sugarcane in their fields.

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TABLE NO. 30

The table showing the members getting the assistance for their youth clubs and social institutions through the factory.

| | <u>Assistance for the Youth Clubs in Rs.</u> | <u>No. of the Members</u> |
|-----|--|---------------------------|
| (1) | 500 to 1000 | 41% |
| (2) | 1001 to 1500 | 4% |
| (3) | 1501 to 2000 | -- |
| (4) | Above 2000 | -- |
| (5) | Nil | 55% |
| | | ----- |
| | Total ... | 100% |
| | | ----- |

A) The above table indicates that -

- 1) 41% of the members got the assistance for their youth clubs between Rs. 500 to 1000/-.
- 2) 4% of the members got the assistance between Rs. 1001 to 1500/- for their youth clubs.

B) The above data shows that the factory has tried to help youth clubs. I tried to form inter-relationship between the clubs and people. So the factory is indulging in to social activities which are useful and necessary.

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TABLE NO. 31

The table showing the opinions about the Youth Clubs.

| <u>Opinions</u> | <u>No. of Members</u> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Helpful to improve social life | 60% |
| (2) For Socialization | 30% |
| (3) Of no use | 10% |
| | ----- |
| Total ... | 100% |
| | ----- |

A) The above table shows that -

- 1) 60% of the members said that the youth clubs are useful ~~to~~ improve social life.
- 2) 30% of the members said that the Youth Clubs are useful for the good's ecialization.
- 3) Only 10% of the members said that the youth clubs are not useful.

B) From the above table it is interpreted that the majority of the members that is 90% are on the side of the youth clubs are useful in working. They are becoming aware of the rural development, rural organization, rural leadership etc. Now-a-days such clubs are essential to reconstruct the rural life.