
CHAPTER - IX

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER - 9

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1. INTRODUCTION :

The present chapter presents the conclusion of the study of "Impact of Shri Bhogavati Co-operative Sugar Factory on Village Parite". This has been done as per the chapter scheme followed earlier.

2. BHOGAVATI FACTORY : ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT :

The Bhogavati factory was established in 1955. This was a dream of Chhatrapati Shahu, to establish a sugar factory at this place. All the leaders and supporters of the sugar factory took keen interest in establishment of the factory. In this area, the farmers were very poor and always debt ridden. On this background the agency of rural development was needed. The managing body acquired 50 acres of land. In the initial stages the Government appointed its management body of government officers. Shri Bhogavati factory commenced its production in the year 1959 with a crushing capacity of 3000 tonnage per day. The factory was also maintained its recovery over 11 per cent except in 1959-60. In 1981-8 the sugar factories in Maharashtra have shown recovery of 10.69 per cent and in its comparison this factory's recovery of 12.43 was distinctly commendable. This factory has created record in the field of sugar production. This can be stated in terms of maximum crushing in minimum days, qualitative and quantitative recovery, minimum fuel expenditure. The distillery had recovery in liters for per molasses tone was 227.02. The factory has shareholders of four categories like A class shareholders - 1407, B class shareholders

- 2 and C class shareholders - 19 in the year 1956. In 1986-87 there are 8087 shareholders of four categories. Majority of shareholders are productive cane growers out of the total shareholders. Majority of the cane growers are small farmers. The factory has sound financial position and smooth functioning.

3. PARITE VILLAGE :

Parite is the nearest village to Bhogavati factory. The village Parite is situated 22 kilometers south-west of Kolhapur city. The population of Parite village according to 1981 census was 4474. Out of total population, 643 persons are engaged as the land cultivators. The village population, to a small extent, is engaged in household industry, also. The villagers are provided with educational facilities for their children. The Government dispensary provides free medical check-up and medicines at lowest cost. The village is linked with Kolhapur city by tarred road and tele-communication system. The main consumption of these people is rice, jawar and maize. Many youth clubs are functioning in village Parite. There are various recreational agencies functioning in village Parite.

The scope of research study is confined to only one village Parite. The sugar factory is an important agro-based industry in rural India. The attempt has been made to examine the changes which have occurred in village Parite before and after establishment of the factory. Out of 271 shareholders at Parite, 54 were selected by internal sampling under the present study. The shareholders and non-shareholders were able to respond freely and frankly without any hesitation and pressure.

4. BHOGAVATI FACTORY : IMPACT ON THE AREA OF OPERATION :

The Bhogavati factory from its inception in 1955 has developed in sugar production. It has not restricted its activities to factory site and factory but it has carried out different programmes in villages at its area of operation. It has played an important role in economic development of rural areas, through its various programmes like cane development plans, supply of pure cane seeds, Gobar gas plant, Grants for backward class, supply of fruit plants, scientific breeding of cows, distribution of chemical fertilizers, distribution of Jute seeds, Distribution of spray pumps, distribution of paddy seeds, distribution of molasses fertilizers, construction of roads, irrigation facilities, Educational programmes, like Bhogavati Mahavidyalaya, Bhogavati High School, Balwadi, Mahatma Phule Industrial Training Centre, Second Krida Mahotsav, collective marriage ceremony and programmes executed under 20 Point Programme.

5. BHOGAVATI FACTORY : POLITICAL DIMENSION :

The 'Sugar Lobby' in the political field is having dominance in Maharashtra. Shri Dadasaheb Krishnarao Patil, Kaulavkar was the promoter and founder of Bhogavati Co-operative Sugar factory. He was active member of Congress Party. After the initial phase of Government's own management during 1961-62 Shri Dadasaheb Krishnarao Patil, Kaulavkar became the Chairman of the Board of Directors. After this period Shetakari Kamgar Paksha has dominated management of the factory in the years 1973-74 to 1977-78. Then political circumstances became more favourable for the Congress Party and it took over the management of the factory. But again in 1984 Shetakari Kamgar Paksha came on scene. Shri Govindrao Tukaram Kalikate has become

the Chairman of Bhogavati factory. Thus in the co-operative sugar factories, the political parties try to secure the support of the shareholders and get elected for management of the factory.

The rural people have realised the benefits from co-operative movement. A new trend taking place in the surrounding areas of sugar factories, is that the wealthy farmers would like to bring new technological advances directly to their fields. Even they have realized that they can obtain optimum benefits by introducing new scientific techniques in their fields. A lobby of wealthy farmers at village level would like to take maximum benefits of government facilities. Even this lobby is trying to keep political power in their hands at local level. The above trends are due to establishment of the factory.

6. BHOGAVATI FACTORY : IMPACT ON THE SHAREHOLDERS AT PARITE :

The attempt was made to analyse the impact of sugar factory on shareholders in village Parite. There were 271 shareholders at Parite. The break-up of the shareholders was 251 - 1 share, 15 - 2 shares, 4 - 3 shares and 1 - 4 shares. As noted earlier out of these 271 shareholders, 54 shareholders were selected for the present study. The number of shareholders and their shares were as follows : 44 - 1 share, 8 - 2 shares, 1 - 3 shares and 1 - 4 shares.

The shareholders were engaged in the agricultural activities. So it can be assumed that the inclination to take education may be very poor. The details show that one-fourth of shareholders were illiterate and 42.60% of shareholders had education upto primary level. Further the number of shareholders having levels of secondary, Higher secondary and graduates was comparatively poor. Thus in general, it can be said that the shareholders at Parite have low level of education.

The shareholders were of different age groups. The first group between 20-30 shows the percentage of 9.3 and the last group of above 70 years shows the percentage of 7.4. The majority of the shareholders were in the age group of above 30 years.

The shareholders were engaged in the agricultural activities. The shareholders were using only oil engines for irrigating their land. There were 25 such oil engines before establishment of the factory which helped to have production of Rs.98 thousand. There were no other equipments except oil engine. After establishment of the factory along with the oil engines, the other equipments like electric motor, tractor, truck and other machinery have appeared on the scene. All these equipments have helped in agricultural production of Rs.6.5 lakhs.

The shareholders were engaged in crop cultivation. The information clearly shows that slightly more than half of the shareholders were cultivating sugarcane before establishment of the factory. After establishment of the factory all the shareholders started cultivating sugarcane. The number of shareholders cultivating groundnut, wheat, and vegetables and fruits has also increased. The number of shareholders producing jawar has declined whereas it has remained constant for paddy. After establishment of the factory, there has been increase in the annual income from all these crops. The annual income of all shareholders from sugarcane was Rs.61,900 before establishment of the factory, which has increased upto Rs.14,62,000 after establishment of the factory.

Thus it can be seen that due to the establishment of sugar factory, the cropping pattern has been changed and the shareholders have preferred to cultivate sugarcane.

The shareholders were using different kinds of fertilizers like chemical fertilizer, as well as traditional manner. All the respondents were using cowdung manure. The use of chemical fertilizer such as uria, sulphate Krishi, Ujwala, Sulphate etc. was also prevalent before establishment of the factory. The use of cowdung manure was more than the chemical fertilizers. After establishment of the factory, there has been tendency to use chemical fertilizer on a wider scale as all the shareholders reported positive response in this connection. Only 21 shareholders continued to use cowdung manure. This was the impact of new scientific and technological trends percolated after establishment of the factory.

The investment in bank account, post office schemes, land reforms and farm house had been poor before establishment of the factory. After the establishment of the factory a drastic change in the investment in different agencies is found. The number of shareholders has been increased who have investments in bank and post office saving accounts, gold, dwelling houses, National Savings Certificates, land reforms and farm houses. Thus the shareholders' better financial situation has made them to invest in different agencies

The shareholders were engaged in their day to day agricultural activities. The pendulum of expenditure is constantly moving in between income and social status. The expenditure on marriage ceremonies, education and radio was found before establishment of the factory. After the establishment of the factory, the economic condition found to be improved. The expenditure on luxurious goods such as radio, furniture and fan has been increased. The articles like television, motor-cycle and refrigerator have emerged on the scene. On the whole it appears that the habit to use luxurious articles has increased to a greater extent in village life also.

The shareholders family set-up has been changed. In rural village society there was a trend for staying in joint family. The agriculture base was favourable for joint family setup. After the establishment of the factory, there has been change in the structure of family. The proportion of the shareholders staying in the nuclear families has been increased. The family headship was dealt mainly by father, uncle and grandfather before establishment of the factory. After establishment of the factory, there has been a change in pattern of headship of the family.

The new system forced the process of migration for new professions outside. Thus apart from the agricultural activities at home, some members of the family have taken opportunities in other occupations and have migrated to other places. These were found to be engaged in subsidiary business attached to agriculture. They have engaged in new business to increase economic status. After the establishment of the factory, the family members of shareholders were indirectly encouraged to take step in the world of business. The new business activities like grocery shop, stationery shop, cloth shop etc. were started. The percentage shows that there has been increase in new business and side business. Due to the establishment of the factory, their point of view regarding employment has changed. The youths started preferring jobs other than the agriculture.

The political factor plays vital role in the field of co-operation. The shareholders were members of the political parties before and after establishment of the factory. There was no drastic change in political membership by the shareholders. There was only one member elected to Gram Panchayat among the shareholders. After establishment of the factory two shareholders

were elected in Gram Panchayat and one was elected in Zilla Parishad. The respondents were engaged in the political activities played at co-operative societies. The shareholders are benefited through these co-operatives. The proportion of membership in co-operative societies has increased after establishment of the factory. The co-operative societies were like Kedarling Vividh Karyakari Seva Sanstha Maryadit, Parite, Pramanik Sahakari Dudha Vyavasayik Sanstha and Mahadeo Sahakari Dudha Vyavasayik Sanstha, Parite, Tal. Karveer.

Majority of the shareholders were having good social status after the establishment of the factory. The social status has been taken as the interaction of the people in village Parite towards the shareholders. The caste conflicts among the people have been reduced.

There are three basic needs of human being : food, shelter and clothes. The wearing of clothes is also related to the economic condition of person. Before establishment of the factory all the respondents were using cotton clothes. An increase in economic status affected on wearing of clothes. The respondents were found to be using higher quality cloth such as terillin, tericot, silk, woolen, cotten after establishment of the factory.

After enquiring the various fields related to the shareholders, the investigator has come to the point of general benefits gained by the respondents after establishment of the factory. The communication between the villages, village to city, factory to village has increased. The media of communication such as telephone, state transport, bus services, inter-state services have increased. The farmers are always in need of money. So facility of loan on credit has improved with less trouble or obstacles. Further the age old traditional

outlooks towards cropping pattern has changed. The shareholders reported that they were getting useful articles and other material in schedule time. The farmers are acquainted with new methods of cropping, variety of seeds also. The problem of unemployment was solved to some extent by the factory. After establishment of the factory, new schools, college were opened for imparting education at different level.

Factory has encouraged Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti to open primary health centre and other health services for the benefit of the rural population. The factory has provided new kinds of equipments to the farmers. The farmers from the factory area have improved their method of cultivation. The researcher enquired to the shareholders regarding their betterment in the fields of above economic, social, political aspects. The shareholders reported their opinion in the above aspects and overall impression was that the establishment of the factory has improved all the dimensions of rural masses living in factory jurisdiction.

The mass media communication such as radio, T.V. are also available. At present more than 60 television sets are operating in village Parite. A system of disk antennas also being operated by Gram Panchayat. Gobar gas is playing vital role at village level. The villagers realized this situation and circumstances. At present village Parite has 125 Gobar gas plants. These plants have reduced fuel demand such as fire wood. The cultivators, farmers, labourers and balutedars are generally clothed in dhoti and shirt and head is covered with turban. The educated youth is in habit of using pants, shirts etc. Sometimes youth uses safari. But there is no positive correlation in between education and using safari, pant, shirt etc. Here the researcher would like to point out that the economic prosperity has brought wealth to the lower strata of this society.

The large proportion of land is irrigated by river water. 138 hectares land is watered by river, 20 hectares land is watered by well and 68 hectares land is watered by other sources. Nearly 348 hectares land is unirrigated. The remaining part of this region of 60.88 hectares is covered with the hills and ranges of Sahyadri.

There are two co-operative milk dairies functioning in village Parite. First dairy established in the year 1972 named as Pramanik Sahakari Dudha Vyavasayik Sanstha and second dairy established in the year 1983 named as Mahadeo Sahakari Dudha Vyavasayik Sanstha. These dairies are sending five hundred liters of milk in morning and evening for chilling to Kolhapur Dudha Sangha. The dairies mentioned above receive cow and she-buffalo milk. The buffalos are of local species, but the cows are not of local species. The farmers are well acquainted with new breeds such as Jurcy, H.F. Red Danish etc. The factory authorities made efforts to supply high yielding breeds progeny to the farmers. Even the farmers are well acquainted with new methods of insemination, nourishment during pregnancy period, medicines, sanitations, medical check-up etc. Hence there is a great scope for white revolution in this region.

There is a co-operative society functioning in village Parite. This society established in the year 1941 named as Kedarling Vividha Karyakari Seva Sanstha Maryadit, Parite. The Society has erected a big building for their office costing an amount of Rs. 2,50,000. The main function of this Society is to supply minerals, fertilizers, different fuel oils, poultry feedings, dairy feedings etc. There is one petrol pump which is situated between Parite village and the factory site. This petrol pump has been established in the year 1959 by Shetakari Sahakari Sangha of Kolhapur. The village Parite has various kinds of vehicles. There is a bulldozer, 15 tractors, 4 trucks, 8 motor-cycles. There are two garages with workshops.

7. BHOGAVATI FACTORY : IMPACT ON THE NON-SHAREHOLDERS :

The attempt was made to analyse the impact of sugar factory on non-shareholders. The non-shareholders in the age group of 40 to 70. None of the family had any member having service. There were only two literate persons among 10 non shareholders. Among ten non shareholders seven respondents were landless. There is change in the pattern of investment. After the establishment of the factory, attitude towards investment had changed. After establishment of the factory, the non shareholders also started expenditure on marriages, education, furniture and radios. The joint family system has gradually disappeared and nuclear family system is emerging. Before establishment of the factory, non shareholders were not members of co-operative society. After establishment of the factory the non shareholders have also joined in political parties. The various kinds of facilities were availed by the non shareholders. Thus it was found that these facilities like communication, education, loan, medical, land reform, truck, tractor, were made available to the public in general. These were availed equally by both the shareholders and non shareholders. They are benefited by establishment of the factory even though they were non members of the factory.

The root of co-operative development has taken place in the western part of the Maharashtra. The Co-operative Sugar Factory is one of the agency in co-operative movements. The sugar factories have become catalytic agent of socio-economic transformation and have become "growth centre" for the rural population.