

CHAPTER - V

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CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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5.1 CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY :

From the study undertaken the following conclusions have been drawn.

5.1.1 CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO PERFORMANCE :

1. The unit undertaken for the study shows the constant growth in membership which proves the ability of the management of Shri. Chhatrapati Shahu Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Kagal in involving the sugarcane producers.
2. The factory could increase capital continuously for the period covered under study.
3. Most of the funds raised by issuing share capital have been utilised for acquiring fixed assets like acquisition of machinery, construction of buildings etc. This policy of the factory from increasing interest burden.
4. Working capital position of the factory found to be good except in the year 1985-1986.
5. The factory is successful in increasing sugarcane crushing over the years.

6. Along with the increase in sugarcane crushing the factory is successful in maintaining stable recovery rate of sugar which is above 11.47% when average recovery of Kolhapur district is 11.66% which is highest in Maharashtra State.
7. In terms of capacity utilisation the factory is successful in maintaining 100% capacity utilisation and thinking over expansion programme seriously.
8. As sugar cane producers are more concerned with the a price they receive for sugarcane supply to the factory it is observed that the factory is ranking fourth in Kolhapur District, for the price paid for the sugar i.e. Rs. 326.00 per tonne of sugar cane. .

5.1.2 CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO IMPACT OF SUGAR FACTORY ON SUGAR CANE PRODUCER MEMBERS. :

9. Factory has given remunerative prices to the sugarcane producers for the sugar cane supplied i.e. Rs. 326.00 per tonne, when the gross price for the sugarcane supplied was around Rs. 280.00 when the factory was not in existence and the sugar cane was used for Jaggery (Gur) production.

10. The factory has generated direct employment to the 9% of the total sample members covered under study. From the members to whom employment has been given by factory constitutes scheduled caste people also. The percentage of scheduled caste members to whom employment has been given is 8% of the total sample.
11. On account of factory's existence no of shops, offices, banks and other petty business units have come up and contributed to the regional development.
12. On account of factory's initiative the coverage of irrigated land is also increased including land holdings belonging to scheduled caste producer members.
13. It is observed during the course of study that the cropping pattern is substantially changed. Farmers have changed their traditional attitudes and have started taking two or more than two cash crops which was not to be seen in past.
14. The factory has created awareness in respect of subsidiary occupation . Most of the time factory stands as a

guarantor for the producer members.

15. The factory arranges training cum awareness creation programmes in respect of subsidiary occupation, advanced seeds, modern agricultural devices and fertilisers in order to increase income and productivity.
16. The factory advances loans for buying milch animal constructing gohar gass plant, buying fertilisers which results into economic betterment of the members farmers. As a result milk consumption is increased and fuel expenses have been decreased.
17. Consumption pattern is also changed after commencement of the sugar factory and farmers have started using luxury items in their daily life.
18. The factory also provides essential commodities to the members farmers at fair prices e.g. sugar is provided at 50% of the market price. As a result sugar consumption is increased.
19. Due to factory's initiative in arranging family planning camps population growth is controlled in the area of

operation of the factory at the same time joint family is in existence as jobs are being offered to the local candidate on priority. This family system has reduced drinking and other bad habits amongst the members.

5.1.3 OBSERVATION IN RESPECT OF SCHEDULED CASTE MEMBERS :

20. literacy rate found among the scheduled caste members is very very low i.e. 52% as compared to advanced caste people which is 72%.
21. Land holdings in respect of scheduled caste people is minimum as a result income is also minimum as compared to advanced caste people. The percentage of irrigated land is also low.
22. Other benefits received by the scheduled caste members are comparatively lower than the advanced caste people.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY :

Based on the study undertaken we have made following suggestions.

1. The factory should undertake expansion programme considering the availability of share capital and growing sugar cane production which will result into maximum utilisation of the resources and additional employment generation.
2. The factory should undertake sugarcane development programme in order to increase recovery.
3. The factory should create a sugar price equalisation fund so that factory can give steady price for the sugarcane supplied and it will result into increasing farmers to produce more and more sugarcane.
4. The factory should undertake unemployment eradication in the area of operation by providing jobs to the educated youths on apprentices basis. This scheme will provide trained manpower in future to the factory and more attention should be given to accommodate scheduled caste educated youths and members from other deprived castes.

5. The factory should run lift irrigation schemes at its own.
6. The factory should provide financial help for educating the childrens of member farmers.
7. In adult education programmes emphasis may also be given on exposing them to the principles of cooperation.
8. For scheduled caste people lift irrigation facilities fertilizers etc. should be provided at subsidised prices.
9. The factory should run a cooperative super bazar for providing essential commodities to the members farmers.
10. The factory should run a marketing unit to provide marketing services to the commodities produced from subsidiary occupation which should be linked to banking. This arrangement will minimise the indebtedness amongst the sugarcane producers.
11. The factory should go for by products manufacturing like alcohol, paper etc. which may minimise the cost of production and enable the factory to undertake more and more welfare schemes.



12. The factory should undertake vocational education in the area of operation of the factory.