Chapter V

Performance of Large and Medium Scale Industries

5.1 Introduction.
5.2 Evaluation of Efforts of Large and Medium Industrial Development.
5.3 Sugar Industries.
5.4 Engineering Units.
5.5 Refind Vegetable and Edible Oils and Fats.
5.6 Textile Mills.
5.7 Soot Girmis
5.8 Dairy Industries.
5.9 Summary.
Chapter V

Performance of Large and Medium Scale Industries

5.1 Introduction:

In the fourth chapter the general landuse pattern, tahsilwise per capita net sown area in Solapur district, landuse efficiency, index of area of industrial crops, changing industrial cropping pattern, tahsilwise trends in area under various crops, growth of production in Solapur district, tahsilwise trends of production of selected crops, growth of yields of selected crops, tahsilwise trends of yields of selected industrial crops are discussed.

Solapur district is comparatively good in industrial development. There are one hundred and two large and medium scale industries in the study region. Out of the total units nearly 20% units are sick due to shortage of raw material, capital, skilled workers and mismanagement. Solapur district is very poor in mineral and forest resources, hence this type of resource based industries are not florished in the Solapur district. In 1962 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation was established in the state. There are four M.I.D.C. industrial estates in the Solapur district. They are found at Solapur, Tembhurni and Kurduwadi. In addition, five M.I.D.C. industrial estates will start at Karmala, Akluj, Mangalweda, Pandharpur and Barsi. Nine co-operative industrial estates are found at Solapur, Barsi, Akluj, Mangalweda, Barsi, Karmala, Sangola, Mohol and Akkalkot.

5.2 Evaluation of Efforts of Large and Medium Scale Industrial Development:

Generally growth of industries is depend upon several factors viz. availability of raw materials, climate, water resources, labours, capital, power resources, transport and market facilities. Besides these factors efforts made by either individual entrepreneurs or co-operative societies or industrial estates or Government prove sufficient for growth of industries in study region.

Efforts of these four agencies i.e. individual entrepreneurs, co-operative societies, industrial estates and Government create pre-conditions and infrastruc-
ture which are essential for industries are not be necessary conductive for proper regional development. These efforts if done on good scientific bases, then proper utilization of resources is a possibility while planning a region industrially, it is necessary to see whether the contemporary efforts put in by these agencies are competent to use the regional resources efficiently and optimally. Our main aim here is therefore, to examine the extent of the efforts put in by the individual entrepreneurs industrial estates and Government in Solapur district for the development of large and medium industries.

A. **Industrial Efforts**

The main object of any industrial programme is to raise the standard of living of the people. Industrialization is one of the powerful and effective tool for raising the level of regional economy. It is regulated that entrepreneurs are the prime movers in the process of regional growth.

It is stated that unless the entrepreneurs organise the skills and the resources of a society efficiently its economic growth or industrial growth is bound to be slow.

Since entrepreneurs the organisers of initiative and responsibility are regarded as a rare human race, their shortage is believed to have made the process of industrialisation slow. Due to the major impediments rooted in the social structure itself in the rigidity of the social system and in the value which society attaches to different kinds of economic activity there is the general lack of industrial leadership in under developed countries. One of the best examples of a social structure in which rigid stratification of occupations represents a considerable barrier to industrial expansion may be seen in the caste system of India.

Industrial entrepreneurs efforts made for very significant for the growth of industries in any region. In Solapur district co-operative movement has made remarkable progress in sugar industries. Nearly Nineteen sugar factories registered in study region. Fifteen sugar industries are working in the study area. Some textile mills are also run on co-operative basis. But Solapur district has a shortage of individual entrepreneurs. This shortage in the region is mainly because of two reasons. Firstly, the absolute poverty of the ordinary people and secondly unwillingness of the rich people to assume the challenging role of entrepreneurs. It is observed that throughout
the industrial estate of the district are established by the local and migrant entrepre-
neurs. These entrepreneurs belongs to Marwada Community.

B. **Industrial Estates**

The idea of industrial estates is not new one. It was organized about hundred
and twelve years ago. The concept of industrial estates varies from region to region.

Various terms are used to denote the concept of industrial estates in different
countries. In the United States of America, the estates are termed as planned or
organised tracts, District or Parks⁵. In United Kingdom these are known as "Trading
Estates" or Industrial Estates⁶, Industrial Zone" and 'Industrial Nucli' in Italy⁷.

An Industrial estate has been defined as a tract of land which is subdivided and
developed according to a comprehensive plan for the use of a community of indus-
trial entrepreneurs⁸.

The emphasis of all these definitions more or less has been placed on the
some factors like provision of proper factory accommodation in advance of or on
demand and on other basic industrial pre-requisites.

In the case of the concept used in the planner had added two more facilities like
technical and common facilities. There are many agencies that provide land, build-
ings and infrastructure facilities to the entrepreneurs. The sites for the buildings are
sometimes either sold or leased out or rented. The industrial estate offers basic facili-
ties to the small-scale and large scale industries.

The programme of industrial estates was for the first time, introduced in the
second five year plan in Maharashtra State. At present there are seventy industrial
estates in Maharashtra.

There are nine Maharashtra Industrial Development corporation estates in
Solapur district. Out of the nine MIDC estates four estates in functioning. They are as
following.

i. MIDC estate, Akalkot Road, Solapur.
ii. MIDC estate, Chincholi.
iii. MIDC estate, Tembhurni
iv. MIDC estate, Kurduwadi.

Panned MIDC industrial estates will be start at Karmala, Akluj, Mangalweda,
Pandharpur and Barsi tahsil headquarters.

There are nine co-operative industrial estates in the district. They are as following.

1. Solapur Co-operative Industrial Estate, Solapur.
2. Barsi Tahsil Co-operative Industrial Estate, Barsi.
7. Sangola Co-operative Industrial Estate, Sangola.
8. Chandramali Co-operative Industrial Estate, Mohol.

Neo co-operative industrial estates will be started at Pandharpur and Karmala.

5.3 Sugar Factories:

There are twenty one registered sugar factories in Solapur district. Out of the total factories nearly seventeen sugar factories are in functioning in the study region.

i) The Saswad Mali Sugar Factories Ltd. Malinagar:

It was established in 1932 at Malinagar in Malshiras tahsil under 1913 Company Act. Nearly Rs. 88 crores amount is invested in this unit. Initially its production capacity was 1250 metric tonnes and it was increased upto 2500 M.T. in 1998-99. During 1988-89 about 60 village were supplied sugarcane to this unit. In 1988-89 nearly 1.74 lakh quintal sugar was produced by this unit. About 2.26 lakh quintals sugar was production in 1991-92 and it was declined upto 1.85 lakh quintals in 1994-95 due to less production of sugarcane. Sugar production was 5.46 lakh quintals in 1995-96 then it decreased to 3.61 lakh quintals whereas its sugar production was increased upto 7.08 lakh quintals in 1999-2000. Basically sugar production is increasing day by day.

The company going to plan to take up the distillery project for Manufacture of 30,000 litres / day of rectified spirit and 20,000 litres / day of extra natural alcohol which would cost around Rs. 16 to 18 crores. Company is suffering from bumper crop sugarcane production since last five years.
2. **Pandurang Co-operative Sugar Company Ltd. Shreepur, Tal. Malshiras:**

   It was started in 1933-34 under the 1913 Company Act at Shreepur. At the initial stage this sugar factories was known as the Brahan Maharashtra Sugar Sindicute Factory upto 1988. At the bigining it was private sugar factory. State farming was providing sugarcane to this sugar factories upto the 19%. Very few farmer was producing sugarcane in the jurisdiction of the factory. Nira right bank canal, Ujani canal and lift irrigation schemes provides huge water facilities to the sugarcane field. On 21.10.1988 this factory was registered as a co-operative sugar factory under 1960 Company Act Sec 9 (l). There are six godawns in the factory. Nearly 4215 members are providing sugarcane. In 1993-94 sugar production was only 2.35 lakh quintals at that recovery was 10.45%. Particularly 66 villages are providing sugarcane. Now production capacity has extended from 1250 M.T. to 2500 M.T. due to increased area under sugarcane. Now 8424 members are providing sugarcane to the factories.

   Due to bumper sugarcane production factory has sent its extra sugarcane to the Phaltan, Naldurg, Someshwar, Sakharwadi and Georai sugar factories during 1998-99 and 1999-2000. During 1999-2000 sugar production was 5.5 lakh quintals. Factory has provided 52 thousand M.T. sugarcane to other industries in 1999-2000.

3. **Sahkar Maharshi Shankarrao Mohite Patil Co-operative Sugar Factory:**

   It is located at Shankarnagar near Akluj. It was started as Yeshwant Sahakari Sugar Factory but the name was changed. During 1981-82 the production capacity was 3000 M.T. There were 1356 sugar producing members in 1982-83 at present there are 17059 sugar producing member. Nearly 122 villages are providing sugarcane to this factory. In 1981-82 about 8266891 crores were working capital. Nearly 625421 quintal sugar was produced by this factory in 1981-82 and it was increased upto 983330 quintals in 1998-99. Recovery was increased from 9.7% to 11.20% during the period of study. In 1981-82 the state of sugarcane per metric tonne was Rs. 195 whereas it was Rs. 975/- per metric tonne in 2000-2001. It means that rate of sugarcane was increased by five times during the period of investigation. This factory is producing 82.24 lakh litres spirit per year.

4. **Sidheswar Sahakari Sugar Factory, Kumate (North Solapur tahsil):**

   It was established in 1969. North Solapur, Mohol, Tuljapur, Akkalkot tahsils
provides sugarcane to this factory. In 1987-88 there were 8042 sugarcane producing members whereas these members increased upto 10490 in 1999-2000. Nearly 380 villages are providing raw material to this factory. Recovery of sugar increased from 8.50% to 11.50% during the period of investigation. The production of sugarcane was 443320 quintals in 1987-88 where as it was 688800 quintals in 1999-2000. Due to increased in sugarcane area sugar production increased to a greater extent. This unit has also spirit prduction unit which was started during 1992-93. In 1994-95 the production of spirit was 2807844 litres where as it was 4196913 litres in 1999-2000. There is bumper crop sugarcane production in the jurisdiction of the factory area.

5. **Vithal Co-operative Sugar Factory, Gursale, Tal. Pandharpur**:

The work of sugar factory was started in 1975. In 1985-86 the daily production capacity was 1250 metric tonne but now-a-days it increased upto 3500 M.T. There are 93 villages under jurisdiction of the factory. There were 4804 sugarcane producing members in 1984-85 at present there are 14185 sugarcane producing members. The production of sugar increased from 279397 quintals to 837477 quintal from 1984-85 to 1999-2000. There are 15 godowns in the factory premises. Sugar covery was increased from 9.80% to 11.11% during the period of sugarcane. During 1994-95 the members were given Rs. 722 rate (per M.T.) Whereas the rate was Rs. 875 in 1999-2000. This sugar facotry got gold medal in 1982-83 and 1985-86 for its better performance. In 1986-87 Diamond Studed Supper Selection award was given to this factory.

Very soon distillary unit will be started in this factory. For this purpose about Rs. 332.46 lakh amount was collected. Due to bumper sugarcane production this factory send the extra sugarcane to the Atpadi, Soneshwar, Kawate Mahankal etc. sugar factories.

6. **Bhogawati Sahakari Sugar Factories, Vairag, Tal. Barshi**:

It was started in 1975-76. Its working capital is Rs. 37589936. Actually its production was started in 1980-81. During 1983-84, 1986-87 and 1992-93 there was shortage of sugarcane to this factory. During 1987-88 and 1993-94 factory was not in working due to lack of sugarcane. There are 14875 sugarcane producing members. In 1999-2000 this factory was produced about 377450 quintals sugar. In initial stage
production capacity was only 1250 M.Tonnes and the daily production capacity was increased upto 2500 Metric tonnes in 2000-2001 on 31 March 2000 sugar factory was in loss of Rs. 977.56 crores.

7. **Shri Shankar Co-operative Sugar Factory, Sadashivnagar, Tal. Malshiras:**
   
   It was established in 1966-67. During 1988-89 there were 169 villages under the jurisdiction of this factory whereas these villages increased upto 339 during 1999-2000. There were 2237 sugar producing members in 1988-89 and at present 9167 members in 1999-2000. At the initial stage the production capacity of sugar factory was 1250 metric tonnes and it was increased upto 2500 M.T. (per day) in 1999-2000. In 1988-89 sugar production was 307988 quintals and recovery was 10.5%. The sugar production increased upto 579783 quintals and recovery per centage upto 11.35% in 1999-2000. The rate of sugarcane per metric tonne was Rs. 224 in 1988-89 and increased upto Rs. 825/- in 1999-2000.

8. **Shree Sant Damaji Sahakari Sugar Factory, Mangalweda, Tal. Mangalweda:**

   The text season was started in 15th February 1993. In that season about 1570 metric tonnes sugarcane was crushed and 265 quintal sugar was obtained in 1993. There were 8817 sugarcane producing members in 1992-93. Whereas members increased upto 8994 in 1988-89. During 1999-2000 there were 73 villages under the jurisdiction of this factory. About 106 other villages were supplied sugarcane to the Damaji factory. In 1999-2000 sugar production was 649451 quintals and recovery per centage was 10.65%. There are four godowns in the factory premises. Vithal Sahakari Sugar Factory provides certain sugarcane excess quota to this sugar factories. The rate of per metric tonne sugar was Rs. 750/- during 1999-2000.

9. **Bhima Sahakari Sugar Factory, Takali, Tal. Mohol:**

   Its foundation work was started in 1975. During 1984-85 there were 50 village under the jurisdiction of factory. Initially crushing capacity was 1250 metric tonnes per day. In 1984-85 about 31365 quintal sugar was produced and recovery was 8.6%. The factory was in working for 230 days in 1995-96 whereas it was done crushing work only for 155 day in 1996-97. Therefore sugar production was decreased from 458855 quintals to 330335 quintals in 1996-97. During 1999-2000 sugar production was 660400 quintals and recovery per centage was 11.72%. At present there are
7801 sugarcane producing members in the jurisdiction of this factory. Sugar factory has given Rs. 170 per metric tonne in 1984-85 whereas this rate was increased upto Rs. 810/- per metric tonne in 1999-2000.

10. **Adinath Co-operative Sugar Facotry, Shelgaon Bhalawani, Tal. Karmala:**

   There were only 921 sugarcane producing members in 1993-94. This figure increased upto 14700 in 1999-2000. Nearly 118 villages from Karmala and 12 villages from Jamkhed tahsil (Nagar district) supply the sugarcane to this unit. Crushing capacity of sugarcane is 2500 metric tonnes. In 1993-94 factory was in working for 143 days whereas it was in working for 264 days. The working days decreased upto 138 days in 1996-97. Now-a-days there is bumper sugarcane production in the jurisdiction of the factory. About Rs. 2258 lakh was investment of this factory.

   During 1993-94 about 119600 quintal sugar was produced whereas 464000 quistal sugar was obtained in 1999-2000. This factory is facing excess sugarcane production. In 1993-94 this unit has given Rs. 675/- per metric tonne whereas the rate of sugarcane per metric tonne was Rs. 785/- in 1999-2000. About 800 workers are engaged in this factory.

11. **Indira Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Dahitne, Tal. Akkalkot:**

   It was established in 1990. About Rs. 1805 lakh investment was done on this unit. There are 930 workers in this factory. During 1990-2000 about 400000 metric tonne sugarcane was crushed by this unit and 420000 quintal sugar was produced during the same year.

12. **Vithal Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Pimpalner, Tal. Madha:**

   About Rs. 2500 lakh was invested in this factory. There are 4890 sugarcane producing members and 65 villages are supplying sugarcane to this factory. Nearly 400 workers are working in this unit. During 2000-2001 about 432410 quintal sugar was obtained by this unit. Ujani project is beneficial to this sugar factories, hence there is no problem of raw material to this factory. Per metric tonne rate of sugarcane was Rs. 810 in 2000-2001.

13. **Sangola Taluka Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Waki, Tal. Sangola:**

   About Rs. 2000 lakh amount was invested in this factory. Nearly 800 workers are working in this factory. This factory was started in 2002. During 2002 only 2920
metric tonne sugarcane was ouched and 3030 quintal sugar was obtained 2003 up to 15th January 108550 quintal sugar was produced and recovered per centage was 10.62%. In this year due to less rainfall production was decreased to certain extent.

14. **Loknete Baburao Ananagarkar Sugar Factory, Annagar, Tal. Mohol:**

   It was started in 2001-2002. During 2001-2002 about 116350 quintal sugar was obtained whereas upto 10th January 2003 about 133750 quintal sugar was obtained by this unit. There are 4510 sugarcane producing members. Nearly 56 villages comes under the jurisdiction of this unit.

15. **Lokmangal Sahakari Sugar Factory, Darpal, Tal. North Solapur:**

   About 2800 lakh amount was invested in this unit. There are 500 workers working in this unit. It was started during 2000-2001. During 2002 the sugar production of this unit was about 38121 quintal whereas it was increased upto 326970 quintals. There are 45710 sugarcane producing member from 73 villages. The recovery was about 12.06% in 2000-2001.

16. **Chandrabhaga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Bhalwani, Tal. Pandharpur:**

   About Rs. 415 lakh amount was invested in this unit. There are 4200 member which supplies sugarcane to this unit. Nearly 53 villages comes under the jurisdiction of this unit. It was started during 1998-99. In 1999-2000 sugar production was 280000 quintals whereas it was increased upto 3581529 quintals in 2001-2002. It has sufficient raw material supply.

17. **Makai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Bhidarwadi, Tal. Karmala:**

   It was started in 2001-2002. In 2001-2002 upto 10th January sugar production was 2305 quintals whereas it was increased upto 224750 quintal in 2002-2003. There were 3450 sugar producing members from 68 villages.

   There are four additional registered sugar industries in the Solapur district. They are under construction.

**Problems of Sugar Factories:**

i. **Problem of Bumper Sugarcane Production:**

   Shankarrao Mohite, Shreepur, Sadashivnagar, Malinagar, Gursale, Bhima, Chandrabhaga, Adinath sugar factories facing this type of problems. These factories are running for 240 days even then they cannot finish the entire sugarcane therefore,
they are sending their sugarcane to the other factories.

To solve this problem it is necessary to start additional new units in this area so that entire sugarcane can be crushed within time.

ii. **Problem of Production of Sugar**

The low yield of sugarcane, short crushing season, unsatisfactory location of the industry in Akkalkot, Sangola and Barsi tahsils and inadequate supply of cane all these create problems of sugar in these tahsils.

iii. **The Problem of Low Prices of Sugarcane**

Some factories like Vithal Co-operative, Shankarrao Mohite Patil Co-operative Sugar Mills are giving appropriate rate of sugarcane to the farmers. But other factories are giving upto Rs. 750 per metric tonne to the farmers, hence this price is not sufficient as the production cost is considered.

iv. **The Problem of By-products**

An important problem of sugar industry is the fuller utilization of by-products specially bagasse and molasses. At one time, bagasse was used as fuel, while sugar factories did not know what do with the accumulating molasses a health hazard. Molasses is now being used for the manufacture of power, alchol, fertilizers, cattle feed etc. A number of sugar mills located in close proximity to each other are jointing together to utilise by-products fully and effeciently. In this way they help to bring down the cost of production of sugar.

v. **Faulty Government Policy**

The sugar economy is a highly controlled one-sugar factories are under compulsory licensing. There is a statutory minimum price for sugarcane fixed by the central Government and state advised prices fixed by the state over and above the SMP. This system is not in the interest of the industry. It is necessary to increase minimum price of sugarcane so that the farmers get maximum benefit.

5.4 **Engineering Units**

There are 80 engineering units in Solapur districts. They are found in Solapur city area only. Particularly they are located in Chincholi MIDC area.

i. **Sarojini Steel Ltd., MIDC Area, Chincholi**

It was started on 17.9.1993. It produces various articles of iron and steel. About
200 workers are engaged in this factory. About Rs. 2.36 crores amount was invested in this factory. During 1995-2000 about Rs. 2 crores production cost was obtained by this unit and nearly Rs. 26 lakh profit was obtained by this unit. Particularly this unit produces articles of iron and steel.

Sarojini Steel Company has started its second unit on 7th December 1995 in the MIDC area of Chincholi. Nearly 200 workers are working in this unit. The production cost of this unit was Rs. 3 crores during 2000-2001. This unit received Rs. 3 lakhs as profit in 2000-2001.

ii. Precision Shell Cast Ltd., Solapur:

It is situated in the E-90, MIDC, Akkalkot road area of Solapur. It was established in 5th February 1998. Basically Rs. 1.09 crores amount was invested in this unit. Nearly 190 workers are working in this factory. This unit produces articles of iron and steel. The production cost was Rs. 1.4 crores during 2000-2001. This unit received Rs. 19 lakh profit in 2000-2001.

iii. Precision Camshafts Ltd. Solapur:

This unit established in the E-102, MIDC area Akkalkot road, Solapur. It was started in 1998. Particularly it produces transmission shafts including cam shafts, crank shafts. About Rs. 7.28 crores amount is invested in this unit. Nearly 500 workers are working in this unit. The production cost of this unit was Rs. 2.6 crores in 2000-2001. This unit obtained Rs. 25 lakh profit in the same year.

iv. Precision Camshafts Pvt. Ltd. W-39, MIDC Industrial Area Solapur:

It was established on 7th September 1992. It produces camshafts for tractors. Nearly Rs. 1.43 crores was invested in this unit. About 180 workers are working in this unit. During 2000-2001 the production cost was Rs. 2.25 crores. In this year factory got Rs. 40 lakh profit.

v. Chetan Foundries Ltd., North Solapur:

It was established in A-12, MIDC Chincholi area of North Solapur. The main production of factory was cast articles of iron and steel. It was established in 1997. About Rs. 3.62 crores amount was invested in this unit whereas 180 workers are working in the unit. Factory received about Rs. 35 lakhs profit during 2000-2001.
5.5 **Refined Vegetables and Edible Oils and Fats:**

There are three units which are located in Chincholi MIDC area Solapur. They are as following.

i. **Khetan Solvent and Refinery Ltd., MIDC, Chincholi, Solapur:**

   This unit was established on 26th August 1992. About Rs. 4 crores was invested on machinery, shade and on other infrastructural items. There are 105 workers in this unit. It was started in 1995. Per year production capacity is 120 metric tonnes. It's production was 50 metric tonnes in 1998 whereas it was increased upto 55 metric tonnes in 2000-2001.

ii. **Navcom Industries, B-12, Chincholi, North Solapur:**

   Its products are vegetable fats, oils and their fractions. About Rs. 4.88 crores amount was invested in this factory and nearly 85 workers are working in this unit. Total yearly production capacity is 55 metric tonnes. During 2000-2001 about 59 metric tonnes oil was produced by this unit. Some times it suffers from lack of raw material.

iii. **Vanky Crude Oil Mill:**

   It was found in MIDC area of Chincholi. Nearly Rs. 8.65 crores amount was invested in this unit and about 149 workers are working in this unit. Annual cake production cost is about Rs. 50 lakhs whereas oil production cost is Rs. 2.5 crores.

   **This unit suffers from the following problems:**

   i. Lack of raw material.
   
   ii. Irregular supply of light.
   
   iii. Proper marketing.
   
   iv. Low marketing price for final product.

5.6 **Textile Mills:**

The following textile mills are found in Solapur district.

i. **Volent Textile Mills:**

   It was established in 19th June 1995. About Rs. 2.5 crores amount was invested in this unit and 220 workers are working in this unit. It produces gray fabrics. Actually production was started on 12th June 1997.
ii. **Niwas Spinning Mills Ltd., 923, Chati Galli, Solapur**

   It was established on 15.1.1993 but actual production started in January 1997. Nearly Rs. 1.5 crores amount was invested in this unit. About 100 workers are working in this unit. It produces cotton yarn carded or combad. During 2000-2001 this unit received profit of Rs. 30 lakh.

iii. **Zingada Spinning Mills**

   It is located in Gut No. 345/2 Boramani, taluka South Solapur. It was established on 2.3.1993 whereas its production was started on 24.3.1995. Its main production is cotton yarn. During 2000-2001 the total production cost of this unit was Rs. 1.5 crores. It suffers from irregular supply of raw material and light fluctuation.

iv. **Jamshri Ranjitsinhji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co.Ltd., Fatehchand Damaninagar, Solapur**

   This unit was established on 24th March 1993 and actual production was started in September 1995 and report submitted to R.O. Pune vide letter No. 2136 dated 4.5.94. Its main product is processing of wearing farbrics of cotton containing 85% or more by weight of cotton weighting not more than 200 gms. It produces bed sheets, towels and chadors. Its goods exports to the various European countries.

5.7 **Soot Girmis**

   There are eleven co-operative soot girmies in Solapur district and eleven private soot girmis in solapur district. The following co-operative units are working in the district.

2. Yeshwant Co-operative Soot Girmi, Akkalkot Road, Solapur.
10. Solapur Vikas Co-operative Soot Girni, Akkalkot road, Solapur (not in working).
    Private Soot Girnis are as following.
1. Dhayphule Ginning and Soot Girni Itphal South Solapur.
2. Dhayphule Ginning and Soot Girni, Taduwadi, South Solaur.
3. Cimco Tada Soot Girni, Solapur.
10. Shri Niwas Spinning Mills, MIDC, Chincholi Kondi.
    In addition the following soot girnis are registered in the district.
1. Susandesh Co-operative Soot Girni Solaur.
3. Pandharpur tahsil co-operative Soot Girni, Pandharpur.
6. Bharat Co-operative Soot Girni, Solapur
7. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Co-operative Soot Girni, Solapur.
10. Dr. Shamprasad Mukharjee Shetkari and Winkar Co-operative Soot Girni, Akkalkot.
12. Shri Sidheswar Shetkari Soot Girni, Mohol.

    Author has collected data from the selected soot girnis of the study region. He
    has visited to the following unit personally.
1. Shankarrao Mohite Co-operative Soot Girni Ltd. Pisewadi Akluj, Tal. Malshiras:

This unit was established in 1980 but actually it was started during 1990-91 due to non-availability capital from the Government of Maharashtra. During 1980 cotton was produced in the tahsil Malshiras but due to bad weather condition area under cotton decreased to a greater extent. During 1995-96 this unit obtained profit of Rs. 28.14 lakh. During 1996 Govt. of Maharashtra has given permission to start 2500 spindles in the factory. There were 7626 members in as on 31st March 1996. During 1995-96 the outstanding loan was Rs. 767.63 lakh. About 2063000 kilogramme cotton was purchased by this unit. Total cost of cotton was Rs. 962.33 lakh during the same period. In 1995-96 total production of soot was 1548794 kilogrammes.

There were 7660 members of the soot girni as on 31st march 2001. About Rs. 1338.94 lakh was loan working capital in the factory. During the year 1998-99 soot girni was worked for 365 days whereas it was worked for 365 days in 2001-2002. During 1998-99 total production of soot was 1914224 kilogramme it was decreased upto 1395456 increased upto 1832419 kilogrammes during 2000-2001. It was decreased upto 645942 kilogrammes in 2001-2002. During 1999-2000 the available rotters were 630720. Out of the total rotters nearly 393036 rotters were working in 1999-2000 whereas 466768 rotters were in functioing in 2000-2001. During 2001-2002 only 198840 rotters were in working position. It means that 31.53% rotters were working and 68.47% rotters were not in working due to less supply of cotton to the soot girni.

The following factors were responsible for the under utilization of rotters.

**Table No. 5.1 : Factors Responsible for the Under Utilisation of Rotters.**

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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other Miscellaneous</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Internal defect</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Public holidays</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Due to lack of market company was not working</td>
<td>21.64</td>
<td>2.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lack of labours</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>9.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Shortage of raw material</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Deboding</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mixing change</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>37.68</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure are in per cent ages.

During 1999-2000 the girini was in loss. Amount of loss was Rs. 82.37 lakh in 1999-2000 whereas the loss amount was Rs. 54.4 lakh in 2000-2001. Unit has purchased 20.4 lakh kilogram cotton from cotton federation and about 2.27 lakh kilograms from other states. This unit is suffering from the following problems.

i. lack of raw material.
ii. lack of skilled workers.
iii. irregular supply of electricity.
iv. working capital.
v. lack of technical knowledge.

II. **Sharda Yantramag Winkar Co-operative Soot Girni Ltd., Kumbhari, Solapur:**

It was registered under Maharashtra Co-operative Institute Act. 1960 on 28th August 1990. Maharashtra Government has given permission for 25000 spindles and investment of Rs. 2728 lakh on 6th Ocober 1993. There were 2293 members and about Rs. 680.61 lakh working capital as 31st March 2002. Actual production was started from 1994-95. Due to fluctuation in cotton price, increase in electricity rate, increase in prices of other materials, wages, less price of final soot in the market this unit was in loss. Upto 31st March outstanding loan was Rs. 946.4 lakh and interest of loan outstanding was Rs. 1348.18 lakh therefore this unit was not in profit.

In 1998-99 unit was working for 360 days whereas it was functioning for 359 days in 2000-2001 and 361 days in 2001-2002. About 48920 spindles were added in
the unit from 1998-99 to 2001-2002. During 2001-2002 there were 136.66 lakh spindles but actually 70.32 lakh spindles were used for the work. It means only 51.46% spindles were used during 2001-2002 due to shortage of raw material. In 1998-99 about 1975189 kilogram cotton was used whereas it was decreased upto 1284373 kilogrammes in 2001-2002. Soot production was 1626484 kilogrammes in 1998-99. Whereas it was 1071515 kilogramme in 2001-2002. It means soot production was decreased from 1998-99 to 2001-2002 due to shortage of cotton, fluctuation in electricity and other factors. In 1998-99 the net loss of unit was Rs. 398 lakh where as the loss was increased upto Rs. 428 lakh in 2001-2002.

III. Mahatma Phule Anusuchit Jati-Jamati Shetkari Co-operative Soot Girni, Shardanagar, Wagholi, Tal. Mohol:

It was started by Laxmanrao Dhoble for the employment of backward communities and to raise their standard of diving to the greater point. Actually it was started from December 2000. On march 2001 there were 6000 spindles where they are increased upto 140000 spindles as on September 2001. In future this unit will run with 25000 spindles.

There were 21926 members as on 31st March 2002. Out of the total member nearly 20737 members were from S.C. and S.T. communities. Actually about Rs. 3963.59 lakh amount was invested on land, building, plant, machinery and other infrastructure. At present there are 12440736 spindles but 7346023 spindles are in working due to shortage of cotton. It means that only 59.05% spindles were working during 2001-2002. This unit used 1652187 kilogramme cotton and produced 1342520 kilogramme soot in 2001-2002.

The net loss was Rs. 574.65 lakh during 2001-2002. This unit has exported standard soot to Moricious, Canada, Bangladesh, South Africa, South Koria, Egypt etc.

IV. Shetkari Co-operative Soot Girni Ltd., Sangola:

It was established on 28th January 1980. Actually machinery was fixed in 1984. There were 9376 members as on 31st March 2002. The unit invested Rs. 1434 lakh as fixed capital on land machinery, laboratories and other assets. About Rs. 1773 lakh was working capital but this amount was raised by taking loan from different banks.
Table No. 5.2: Table Showing Number Spindles, Working, Days, Soot Production etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Working days</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Available spindles</td>
<td>45694368</td>
<td>45569520</td>
<td>45569520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Used Spindles for working</td>
<td>35418411</td>
<td>34304028</td>
<td>38392751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Working spindles in per centage</td>
<td>77.51</td>
<td>75.28</td>
<td>84.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Soot Production in K.g.</td>
<td>5574994</td>
<td>5772214</td>
<td>5645583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Production Soot average count</td>
<td>24.29</td>
<td>22.82</td>
<td>23.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Soot sale</td>
<td>5664708</td>
<td>5720822</td>
<td>5585546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sale value in lakh</td>
<td>4858</td>
<td>4927</td>
<td>4713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work.

Table 5.2 indicates that unit was worked more than 350 days from 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 spindles showed decreasing trend during the above mentioned period. Use spindle also showed ups and downs. During 1999-2000 only 77.51% spindles were used whereas only 75.28% spindles used in 2000-2001 and about 84.25% spindles in 2001-2002. Soot production was decreased from 5574994 kg. to 5645593 kg. from 1999-2000 to 2001-2002. Sale value of soot also decreased from Rs. 4858 lakh to Rs. 4713 lakh during the above mentioned period.

Table No. 5.3: Statement Showing Causes of Bandh Spindles in Percentages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cleanliness</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>3.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Repairing</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lack of banking process</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lack of store repairing</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lack of labour</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>15.60</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Count change</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Obstacle of electricity</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public holidays</td>
<td>Electrical repairing</td>
<td>Plan stopage</td>
<td>Shortage and emtees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>4.04</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22.49</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.72</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.75</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work.

Lack of labour, holidays, electrical obstal these factors are playing main role in the bandh process of spindles. Particulary 6.97% to 6.15% labours are responsible for the bandh spindles. Total 22.49% above as factors responsible in 1999-2000 where as only 15.75% above mentioned factors were responsible for bandh spindles in 2001-2002.

This unit exports soot to Ichalkaranji, Vita, Solapur and Mumbai.

During 1999-2000 this unit was 3.05% in loss particularly loss amount was Rs. 145.85 lakh. This unit showed 1.16% profit (Rs. 57.67 lakh) 2000-2001. Whereas it got Rs. 14.21 lakh profit in 2001-2002 (0.30%)

This unit is facing the following problems:

i. Lack of skilled labours.
ii. Shortage of best quality cotton.
iii. Irregular supply of electricity.
iv. Heavy electric charges.
v. Shortage of working capital.
vi. Proper market price.
vii. Lack of markets.

V. Shri. Swami Samarth Shetkari Wa Vinkar Soot Girni, Valsang, Tal. South Solapur:

i. Introduction:

The village Valsang where this co-operative spinning mill by name Shri. Swami Samarth Shetkari wa Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni has been established in South Solapur tahsil which is one of the chronically scarcity affected tahsil of Solapur district. The area of operation of mill is South Solapur and Akkalkot. The soil of these tahsils is rich and good for cotton growing. This area is industrially backward area
which has included in 'D' zone of Maharashtra state, which has been registered under the Maharashtra Co-operative Society Act. 1960 having its register number Sur / Prg / (A) dated 14.11.1979.

ii. **Objects:**

The object of the girmi is to carry on the business of spinning and selling of year to the weavers and to others with the primary purpose of procuring the best possible price for the cotton of the growers members consistent with the economic working of the girmi in short the main object is to develop the cotton and purchase from its members.

iii. **Board of Directors:**

Unit had firstly Govt. nominated Board of Directors from 27.2.1980. At present 16 directors are on the board. This board came into existence on 16.9.1999. The statutory period of 5 years of this board will expired on 15.9.2004.

iv. **Land:**

The mill purchased 25.24 H.R. land. The land is utilized very judiciously under the direction of the Board of Directors. The mill has also purchased 0.41 HR land for water supply purpose near Hal-Chincholi mini irrigation dam and has put up a Jackwell in the same land and transported water by its own pipeline and pumps through a distance of 1.5 kms.

v. **Building:**

The mill building is comparatively different from normal mill building. First in the history of textile mill to use siporex prefabricated stabs for the roof. This has given good results in production and other parametres. The mill also built an upto date canteen building and rest room for the workers. All these factors are resulted in the efficient working of the mill.

vi. **Share Capital, Plant and Machinery:**

Total share holders of mill are 3860 and total share capital is Rs. 459.18 lakhs including Govt. shares. Blow room, carding, drawing, comber inter, ring frang, open end and post spinning these are various departments in the mill. There are 157 machinery in all the departments.
vii. Workers:

The workers of this mill were selected from poor share holders or needy persons. Due to this the workers feel good attachment to the mill. Due to establishment of this spinning mills in such a scarcity affected and industrially backward area, the problem of unemployment of agricultural labourers, weavers and other unskilled labours has been solved to a great extent. There are 1027 workers in the factory. Out of the total employment about 432 reserved categories.

viii. Productivity:

From the starting the mill has maintained high standards of quality and also productivity. Following are the 40s converted productivity levels on actual basis.

Table No. 5.4: Converted Productivity Levels on Actual Basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Productivity in GMS</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Productivity in GMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>79.49</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>80.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>80.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>81.73</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>76.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>83.74</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>79.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>86.03</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>86.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>84.43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>87.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>82.89</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>87.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>81.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work.

Table 5.4 indicates productivity level of the mills is constantly different throughout study period. It ranges from 76.08 GMS to 87.83 GMS.

ix. Production of Yarn and its Quality and Sale:

From the beginning mill has taken keen interest to produce quality yarn which will suit for national and international consumption. It has made its name for quality in India and abroad. The yarn market is always fluctuating. The management studies the yarn market judiciously and fix the rate on day to day basis. By this the mill gets the highest rate for the yarn. The yarn is having ready market in Solapur, Vita, Madavnagar, Ichalkaranji, Bhivandi, Malegaon and also south side.

x. Marginal Expansion:

In the year 1990-91 unit has undertaken marginal expansion programme of.
912 lakhs in addition to the existing 25080 spindles. This programme envisases installation of 2 open end spinning machine, one set of 4 combers alongwith lap former 2 Autoconers, 4752 spindles, 33 KV sub-station amount of Rs. 380 lakhs remaining amount of Rs. 530 lakhs will meet from mills funds.

Now mills installed capacity is as under as against authorised capacity i.e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spindles</th>
<th>Rotors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Authorised</td>
<td>37620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Installed capacity</td>
<td>37512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xi. Term Loan and Its Repayment:

So far the mills has taken total loan IFCI of Rs. 770 lakhs i.e. as under.

**Table No. 5.5: Term Loan and its Re-payment.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Project Cost</th>
<th>Loan sanctioned received and paid</th>
<th>Outstanding loan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Original project</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Diversification project</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Expansion cum diversification project</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1787</strong></td>
<td><strong>770</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nil</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Field work.*

Because of active support from Govt. and financial institution in right time the mill could complete the above three projects in quite successfully and till run more efficient with encouraging good results even though having recession on textile industry. The mill has paid entire loan within prescribed time.

xii. Welfare activities for the employees and workers:

Soot girmi has constructed 56 staff quarters for the officers and supervisory staff. A Kamagar Bhavan and Canteen building have also constructed for the employees and workers. Besides mill is giving following facilities to the Kamagar and employees.

A) Mill established co-op. credit society of the Kamagar and employees through, which mill distribute loans to them.

B) Mill provides rent free quarters to officer and employees and give 5% house rent allowance of the salary to those workers and employees who have not been provided with rent free quarters.
C) Blood donation facilities.

D) In order to provide pure drinking water mill has installed water filtration plant costing Rs. 1.25 lakh.

xiii. Certificate of Merit:


5.9 Dairy Industries:

Dairy industries plays important role in the economic condition of poor people in the study region. Solapur district has good potentials for the development of dairy industry. Particularly Malshiras, Pandharpur, Mohol, Madha, Sangola and other tahsils have better climatic condition for the development of dairy industry.

There are seven milk chilling plant in the district.

Table No. 5.6: Statement Showing Distribution of Milk Chilling Plant in Solapur District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the plant</th>
<th>Investment in Rs. crores</th>
<th>Production capacity in litres per day</th>
<th>Collection of milk per day in litre</th>
<th>Labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sudarshan Milk Plant, Mangalweda</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sidharth Milk Dairy, Nandani</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lokmangal Milk Dairy Darphal</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Govt. Milk Dairy, Solapur</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kisan Milk Collection, Natepute</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chandrabhaga Dairy, Wakhari Pandharpur</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shetkari Milk Dairy, Sangola</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work.
As far as investment amount is concerned Govt. Milk Dairy is ranking first. There is not vast difference in the investment amount of dairy. Chealing capacity of every plant is very high. It ranges from 20000 litres to 60000 litres. Collection of milk per day is very low of Sudarshan Milk Plant. Whereas it quite of Sidharth Milk Dairy. This unit collects nearly 20000 litres milk per day whereas Lokmangal Milk Dairy collects about 15000 litres per day. About 150 workers are engaged in Government Milk Dairy whereas only 17 workers are engaged in Sudharshan Milk Dairy.

Author has selected two dairy plants for the case studies.

A. Solapur District Sahakari Milk Production and Processing Sangh Ltd.

Solapur:

It was established on 10th December 1981. Collection of milk, processing of milk, supplying fodder and food to the cows and buffaloes these are various aims and objectives of the dairy. All tahsils are included in this unit except Malshiras tahsil. There were 1293 members of the unit during 1999. Number of members increased from 1294 to 1912 from 1999 to 2002.

Table No. 5.7 : Tahsilwise Members of Dairy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Tahsil Ner</th>
<th>31.3.1999 Number of member</th>
<th>31.3.2002 Number of member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>North Solapur</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>South Solapur</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mohol</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Barsi</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Madha</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sangola</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Pandharpur</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Mangalweda</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Akkalkot</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Karmala</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1293</strong></td>
<td><strong>1912</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.7 indicates that Akkalkot tahsil were having only 45 members. Malshiras was not participated in the dairy. North Solapur and South Solapur were having less members as compared to other tahsils. Madha was first in respect of members and
Akkalkot was least during 2002.

Table number 5.7 indicates that members are increased in every tahsil from 1999 to 2002. Particularly members are increased on greater scale in Pandharpur, Sangola and Madha tahsil.

**Milk Collection Institute:**

There are 2690 milk collection centres or institutes in the district which provides milk to this plant. Nearly 610 provides 100 to 200 litres milk per day to the dairy. About 138 centres provides only 10 litre milk. These small centres are suffering from financial problem.

**Economic condition of the Plant:**

Table 5.8 shows the economic conditions of the plant.

**Table 5.8 : Statement Showing Economic Condition of the Dairy Plant.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Share money</th>
<th>Gangajali and other</th>
<th>Institute deposit</th>
<th>Outstanding loan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>11817200</td>
<td>15423683</td>
<td>19458223</td>
<td>26700289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>13588700</td>
<td>24879049</td>
<td>22550041</td>
<td>51697161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>15219200</td>
<td>35065272</td>
<td>23725518</td>
<td>78209600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>16466800</td>
<td>47969387</td>
<td>23725649</td>
<td>819191794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>17145800</td>
<td>81521285</td>
<td>23725649</td>
<td>85940932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>18529600</td>
<td>994122229</td>
<td>23725649</td>
<td>55686898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>21476100</td>
<td>12582056</td>
<td>23725649</td>
<td>75153628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>23854300</td>
<td>132848113</td>
<td>23817012</td>
<td>100824016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source : Field Work.*

Table 5.8 indicates that share money is constantly increased from 1994-95 to 2001-2002. It was increased by more than two times. Gangajali amount of the unit was increased by 8.61 times whereas institute deposit increased by 1.22 times from 1994-95 to 2001-2002. Outstanding loan amount was increased by 1.93 times in 1995-96 whereas it was constantly increased upto 1999-2000. It was decreased by nearly two crores in 2000-2001. Again it was increased by nearly three crores during 2001-2002. Outstanding loan amount was increased by 3.78 times between 1994-95 and 2001-2002.

**Milk Collection:**

Table 5.9 gives the idea about milk collection of the plant.
Table No. 5.9 : Statement Showing Milk Collection of Solapur District
Co-operative Milk Production and Processing Sangh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collection of milk in litres</th>
<th>Total milk collection</th>
<th>Buffaloes milk collection in%</th>
<th>Cow milk collection in %</th>
<th>Daily average collection of milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buff.Milk</td>
<td>Cow milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>1309864</td>
<td>64949171</td>
<td>66259035</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>1306487</td>
<td>75839901</td>
<td>77146388</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>3036603</td>
<td>77507032</td>
<td>80543635</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>4363375</td>
<td>84926221</td>
<td>89289596</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>95.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>5083180</td>
<td>98804409</td>
<td>103887589</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>95.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>5493810</td>
<td>113926209</td>
<td>119420019</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>95.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>5440936</td>
<td>119833613</td>
<td>125274549</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>95.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>2748989</td>
<td>134439343</td>
<td>137188332</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>98.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work.

Table 5.9 indicate that buffaloes milk collection increased by 2.32 times whereas it was increased by 4.15 times between 1994-95 and 2000-2001. It was decreased by 27 lakh litres in 2001-2002. Collection of cow's milk was constantly increased from 1994-95 to 2001-2002.

Per centage share of buffaloes milk in collection varies from 2% to 4.89% between 1994-95 and 2001-2002. Cow's milk per centage is constantly from 1994-95 to 2001-2002. It was above 95% throughout above mentioned period. Daily collection of milk was 1.81 lakh litres in 1994-95 whereas it was increased upto 3.75 lakh litres in 2001-2003.

Milk Sale:

Solapur District Co-operative Milk Production and Processing Sangh distributes its milk after processing and packed in polythine bag. Unit distributes its milk in the Solapur city. It also Sale it milk to Akkalkot, Walsang, Pandharpur, Barsi, Vairag, Jangola, Maindargi and Mohol within the district. It also sale the milk to Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Paranda and Omerga tahsils of Marthwada region. This unit sales milk to Gulbarga, Aland, Vijapur, Bagalkot, Basavkallyan, Bidar, Humnabad, Shahabadwadi, Belgaum, Dharwad, Hubli and Goa. Particularly this unit sales milk in packed bags particularly Sangh distributes milk through agents. There were 705 agents to distribute milk and milk products of the sangh.
During 1994-95 about 9583926 litres milk was sold out of the district whereas 256980 litres milk was sold out of the state. During 1994-95 about 15074822 litres milk was locally sald.

During 2001-2002 about 120 lakh litres milk was sold in Karnataka State whereas 143 lakh litres was sold in local market particularly in Solapur city. About 272605 litres milk was used for preparing cheese, pedhe, ice-cream, shrikhand and sugandhi milk during 2001-2002.

Workers:

there were 917 worker as on 31st March 1998 and total number of workers increased upto 1185 as on 31st March 2002. About Rs. 499.78 lakh amount was spend on the employees during 2001-2002.

Profit of the Unit:

Table 5.10 gives the idea about the profit of the unit.

**Table No. 5.10: Statement Showing Yearwise Profit.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Profit in Rs. lakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>13.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>32.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>55.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>56.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>61.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>65.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: field work.*

Table 5.10 indicates tha this unit got Rs. 13.12 lakh profit in 1994-95. The profit has showed constant increase upto 2001-2002. During 2001-2002 this unit obtained Rs. 65.28 lakh profit. Profit was increased by 5 times from 1994-95 to 2001-2002.

Supply of Livestock Food:

To maintain good health of cows and buffaloes this Dudha Pandhari Sangh provides livestock food to its various milk supplying centres. During 2001-2002 this unit has supplied 47783 metric tonne livestock food to 2102 milk production institute at the rate of five rupees per bag. This scheme is better to increase the yield of milk.
Table No. 5.11: Statement Showing Yearwise Supply of Livestock Foods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Metric tonnes</th>
<th>Monthly average supply in metric tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>7316</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>9520</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>11645</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>14082</td>
<td>1173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>13006</td>
<td>1084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>18868</td>
<td>1572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>26809</td>
<td>2234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>30269</td>
<td>2522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>34546</td>
<td>2879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>47783</td>
<td>3992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field work.

Table 5.10 indicates that demand to Dudha Pandhari Pashukhaddya increased from 1992-93 to 2001-2002. During 1992-93 about 7316 metric tonnes Dudha Pandhari Pashukhaddya was sold to the milk producer and monthly sale was 610 metric tonnes during 1992-93. Sale of Dudha Pandhari Pashukhaddya was increased by 6.53 times between 1992-93 and 2001-2002. Monthly sale of Dudha Pandhari Pashukhaddya was increased by 6.54 times.

Problems of the unit:

This unit suffers from the following problems.

i. **Shortage of fodder to milking livestock:**
   Particularly this problem arise in the summer season due to shortage water supply. This problem seriously found in Madha, Sangola, Mohol, Karmala, Barsi and Akkalkot tahsil in summer.

ii. **Irregular supply of light:**
   Particularly this problem creates in rainy and summer season.

iii. **Problem of skilled worker:**
   There is shortage of skilled worker in this unit.

iv. **Lack of co-ordination:**
   Direction of this unit belongs to various caste and parties hence, there is lack co-ordination among them. There is also less co-ordination between the various milk supplying centres.
B. Shivaamruth : Milk Dairy, Akluj:

Sivaamruth Milk Production Co-operative Sangh was started on 26th January 1976. To increase milk production this sangh has given motivation to the milk producer. Naturally milk production increased to a greater extent. Milk is perishable hence, it should be immediately send to the market area. Therefore sangh has started chealing plant at Shankarnagar.

There are 201 institute member of Sivaamruth. About Rs. 85047800 amount was available as share capital as on 31st March 2002. This sangh is limited only to Malshiras tahsil. Many villages and wadies of the Malshiras tahsil collects milk for the shivaamruth milk dairy. There are 392 milk collection centres in Malshiras tahsil. About 45 trucks are busy in milk collection. These trucks collects milk from various villages two times in a day. After specific process milk is send to New Mumbai, Pune, Latur, Nanded, Khamgaon and other places. About 42 tankers are busy in distributing the milk.

About 54586669 litres milk was collected by the sangh. But about 225662 litres milk was spoiled. Sangh has paid Rs. 8.51 lakh amount to the milk producer against spoiled milk.

Sangh has started 'Pashukhadya' unit in 1982. The capacity of the unit was 80 metric tonnes. During 2001-2002 sangh has produced about 267171 bags Pashukhadya. But only 259810 bags were sold to the milk producer during the same year.

Sangh has started medicine unit. The main objective of this unit is that to provide medicine to the milk producer within time. Sangh purchased medicine of Rs. 25.44 lakh and about Rs. 25.98 lakhs medicine was sold to the milk producer sangh got about Rs. 1.25 lakh commission from the milk producer.

Problem of sangh:

1. Shortage of milk supply in summer.
2. Problem of perishable milk.
3. Problem of quick transport.
4. Lack of co-ordination among directors.
5.9 Summary:

i) Solapur district has better scope for co-operative sugar factories because area under irrigation is increased to a greater extent therefore, sugarcane area and production increased in recent years. There is wide scope for six to eight sugar factories so that problem bumper sugarcane crop will be solved. Malshiras, Pandharapur, some part of Mohol, Mangalweda, Sangola, Karmala, Madha, Akalkot have changed their socio-economic structure due to sugar industries.

ii) There is wide scope for other agro-based industries in the study region. There is heavy concentration of industrial units in Solapur cities. It is essential to diverrv large and medium scale unit from the city area to rural area so that industrial sector of the rural area will be developed in near future.

iii) Table 5.4 indicates that Swami Samarth Co-operative Soot girni’s productivity level was constantly between 76.08 gms. and 87.63 Gms. This unit paid entire loan within time. Due to its best working performance it has get best working award by the Govt. of Maharashtra.

iv) Dairy industries have changed standard of living of the poor farmer in the entire study region. These poor farmers are getting monthly payments from dairy therefore, their purchasing power is increased to a greater extent. Increase in irrigational facilities have increased area under foder crops automatically milk production is increased in all tahsils since last ten years.

v) Solapur district Sahakari Milk Production and Processing Sangh Ltd. Solapur sold its 120 lakh litres milk to Karnataka State and 143 lakh litres in local city area. Its profit increased by five times between 1994-95 and 2001-2002.

Shivaamurth milk dairy also plays important role in the uplift of poor farmers economic condition in Malshiras tahsil. It has increased standard of poor farmers in its jurisdiction area.

- References -


7. Ibid - p.5.


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