Chapter – 1

Introduction
## CHAPTER – 1

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1.1 INTRODUCTION:

The investigator is a associate professor of Economics departments of Mahila Arts & Commerce College at Veraval. The investigator is also related with agriculture field. More ever Veraval city is near the Kodinar and Talala Villages, so being a farmer and lecturer of Economics the researcher is attracted with the Sugar Factory. So, it stuck to the present researcher why not studies the farmers of the related with the sugar factory being citizen of Veraval city. The investigator wants to serve in the economic research field. Investigator wants to expresses his gratitude to the students, universities, farmers, state government and central government and to the sugar factory. Investigator is very eager to shows his views about the problems of the farmers related with the sugar factory in India as well as all countries. So Investigator has selected this subject.

1.2 FARMING OF SUGAR CANE IN INDIA AND SAURASHTHRA REGION:

India is an agricultural country. Most of the people of the country earn their daily meal from agriculture either directly or indirectly. And therefore, the importance of agricultural sector is increasing in the Indian economy. In the overall development of the country, agriculture, industries and service sector of India, there has been the contribution of co-operative activities. Agricultural and rural sectors can be developed by the development of the co-operative activities. The agricultural sector in India has been given importance in the various five-year plans after the independence. In the long-time war of the economic growth of India, the victory or defeat will depend only and only on the agricultural sector. This statement of Prof. Regnar Nurks seems to be true in the present times because the share of agricultural sector in the Indian Economy is larger.
The needs of man are infinite and the resources for satisfying them are limited, and are having alternate use. By using such resources, the efforts of welfare from the man to the universe are made and because of this, different types of economy formulas have come up in different countries from time to time. In the present time, when most of the states have been committed to the concept of welfare state, the economic formula has proved to be one of the best means of state social welfare. For this purpose, capitalism, socialism, mixed economic formula: co-operation and Gandhi philosophies have become popular capitalism, socialism and mixed economic system have-not been completely successful in the economic enlistment of the poor, uneducated and unorganized people, its natural for all to took forward to the cooperative activity. Cooperative activity is the best method of cultivating among the people the feeling of becoming adjustable to one another and implementing that feeling into action. This method includes faith and confidence and because of this, it has been validated from moral point of view. In the present time of competition when only the fittest can survive, for the common man of the society to live in a better way, co-operation serves the purpose of bringing forward such people by uniting them.

The scope of co-operative activities is very large. Man’s smallest and biggest activity can be done at co-operative level. In Self centric business the welfare of others is overlooked. It is only through cooperation that the economic goal of maximum production and justifiable distribution can be obtained. J.P. Varbus says, “Co operative activity is not the activity of the common man. It is free from the religion, politics and class difference. That is voluntary and it is operated on democratic way. All for one and one for all is motto of co-operation.
3000 year B.C. on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea and in Egypt, they grew the agriculture of sugarcane. Thereafter in about the 15th century, these agricultural products grew faster. In India, the modern sugar industry started with the defense policy in the 3rd decade of the century. Sugar is a carbohydrate from the viewpoint of chemistry. Sugar is very much necessary for energizing the human body and for maintaining its temperature.

Russia, France, Western Germany, Poland, Italy etc. are the main countries making sugar from the beat. Whereas India, Cuba, Australia, America, Mexico, etc. are the main countries making sugar from the sugarcane as per the resolution of the international conference held at Brussels in 1901-02. The companies of Australia and Germany had to remove the octroi on the sugar since 1904.

In the sugar producing countries of the world, the posting of India comes after Russia, Cuba, Brazil and America whereas India is at the top position in Asia.

In India, after the five – year’s plans, the number and the production of the co-operative sugar factories have increased continuously. The sugar factories started in the far away areas have started acting as centers of the rural development. In India the sugar factories have developed in the 18 state. In India, the highest crushing of sugarcane is done in Maharashtra state. Gujarat comes at the 2nd position. The lowest crushing is done in Rajasthan. These factories have to suffer so many problems because the raw material depends upon the nature. If there is good rainfall or the water to the sugarcane crop is in abundance, sugarcane is produced in good quantity. Apart from this, many
government controls are to be tolerated. Though the sugar Industries are facing many problems, during their five year plan, there co-operative sugar factories have developed much.

Presently 26 of Gujarat and one of union territory, Dadra Nagar Haveli Sugar Societies are having the membership of the association. Out of them 17 Sugar societies are active. In south Gujarat zone, Bardoli, Gandevi, Madhi, Chanathala, Marbti, Valsad, Samla, Mahuva, Nyara, Kamerej, Ganesh, Khampavav, and Narmada and in Saurashtra Zone, Kodinari and Talala sugar societies are crushing the sugarcane.

In Gujarat, about 17 sugar factories with the producing capacities of 65,0000 tones are active. All these factories belong to co-operative sector. In Gujarat, sugarcane agriculture is done on 1.90 lakh hector land. Out of 1.25 lakh hector of agricultural land, more than 4.50 lakh of the farmers have been included as the members of co-operative sugar societies, The total turnover of this society in the year 2007-08 is more than 2000 crore. During the season of sugarcane crushing, this society provides employment directly or indirectly to more than 3.15 lakh people.

First of all the researcher wants to express the meaning of Research as under:

1.3 RATIONALE OF THE SELECTED SUBJECT:

How much can cooperative sugar societies be helpful in the economic benefits and development of the poor farmers and illiterate people of the farthest area of the society by preventing their exploitation by co-operative activities?
In Saurashtra region especially in the Junagadh district, sugar co-operative societies are operative and socially and educationally backward people are in major proportion. And where the proportion of small and marginal farmers is more and the sugar co-operative societies and how its different programs are useful for improving the economics status of the small and marginal farmers and non-member framers and other societies and to examine its contribution to the social and educational fields.

What challenges are there before the existing sugar producing cooperative societies?

What actions are needed to be taken for improving the economic status of the producers of sugar producing cooperative societies? The study will also focus on increased use of scientific methods in the cattle industry, the awareness of the members, and the impacts of investment in agriculture by the increased income by way of sugar production, improvement in the economic status of the member and non-member families because of the increase in the income. To study the impacts of co-operative activates (in the Saurashtra region) on education, health, social living, the sprint of democracy, development of the moral values to the related people of the research.

1.4 FORMULATING THE RESEARCH PROBLEM:

There are two types of research problems, viz., those which relate to states of nature and those which relate to relationships between variables. At the very outset the researcher must single out the problem he wants to study, i.e., he must decide the general area of interest or aspect of a subject-matter that he would like to inquire into. Initially the problem may be stated in a broad general way and then the ambiguities, if any, relating to the problem be resolved.
The problem of this study is framed here: "SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PRODUCERS OF SUGAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES – WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAURASHTRA REGION IN GUJARAT"

1.5 LITERATURE SURVEY:

Once the problem is formulated, a brief summary of it should be written down. It is compulsory for a research worker writing a thesis for a Ph.D. degree to write a synopsis of the topic and submit it to the necessary Committee or the Research Board for approval. At this juncture the researcher should undertake extensive literature survey connected with the problem. For this purpose, the abstracting and indexing journals and published or unpublished bibliographic are the first place to go to. Academic journals, conference proceedings, government reports, books etc., must be tapped depending on the nature of the problem.

In the present study the researcher has discussed all these items in the chapter no.02.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own specific purpose, we may think of research objectives as falling into a number of following broad groupings:
1. To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it (studies with this object in view are termed as exploratory or formulative research studies);

2. To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group (studies with this object in view are known as descriptive research studies);

3. To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else (studies with this object in view are known as diagnostic research studies);

4. To test a hypothesis of a casual relationship between variables (such studies are known as hypothesis-testing research studies) - [10]

The objectives of the research must be identified by taking the system requirements into account. In the process of identifying the objectives of the research, the researcher must finalize the following.

- Research questions
- Hypotheses
- Boundary of the study

Research questions are the problems which are not resolved till date one should ask question relating to the purpose of the study, place of the study, present state of the research issue and the possible means of finding solutions of the research problem. For example,

Purpose: What is the purpose of the study?

Place: Where does the study take place?

Present state: What is the present state of the research issue?

Means: How is the purpose achieved? Why that particular method?
Answers to these questions will provide a starting point to crystallize the objectives and hypotheses of the research problem.

The objectives of the research may be classified into quantitative and qualitative.

The quantitative objectives aim to optimize certain measure of performances of the system of study. The Objectives of this Study are as under:

1.7 ADOPTED OBJECTIVES IN THIS STUDY:

(1) To make a broad study of the sugar cooperative societies of the Saurashtra region.

(2) To study the economic status of the farmers of sugar co-operative societies of Saurashtra region.

(3) To examine the changes on the economic status of the framers brought by the sugar co-operative societies, of the Saurashtra region.

(4) To study the challenges and obstacles on the way of development of sugar cooperative societies.

(5) To examine whether or not the benefits of the sugar co-operative societies have indirectly reached, apart from the members, to the poor and weaker people of the society.

(6) To make suggestion this can make the cooperative activities more effective in the rural development.

As per Personal data Sheet and objectives of this study questionnaire has been made to use for data collection. But fist of the entire researcher wants to explain some points are as under:
1.8 HYPOTHESIS:

If research is defined as attempting to solve some problem, it is implied that the researcher selects certain directions into which he moves. There may be several possible directions which appear to him as yielding solution to his problem. He can do one thing: he may go in each direction one by one and failing in one case he tries the other way. This is trial and error way of solving the problem. This results into a great wastage of time and energy. "The other way of going about the problem may be to reason out from different angles and choose the most theoretically sound alternative and test that. Hypothesis of research is just this way of solving the problem. It is the most important tool of research."

1.9 DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN ADOPTED IN THIS STUDY:

From the viewpoint of methodology, Randomization is adopted. From the purposeful angle design adopted is a mixture of exploratory and causal design. The researcher has applied an exploratory study in respect of Socio-Economic status of Farmers. As an exploratory study he has tried to explore their lesions and interpretations between these broad variables. But as a casual study he has tried to verify the casual relations between the independent variables and the dependent variables. The separate effects of population of village age of farmers, farming land, family members, crops, income, etc. independent variable effect upon dependent variable socio-Economic status of the farmers. For this assessment the only after design is adopted and the dependent variables are measured only once. For certain variables only a single treatments applied and so the design for those variables is a between subjects design-\[2]
The Viewpoint of research design

1.10 RESEARCH PROCESS IN FLOW CHART: [1]
A brief description of the above chart stated steps will be helpful. They are as under:

1.11 AREA OF THE STUDY:

The Present Investigation had undertaken in the central and peripheral parts of the Junagadh district in Gujarat State. The core of investigation is the farmers of Kodinar and Talala and around area. Any discussion of human problem is surrounded by all the local accretions of behavior to which one is accustomed to in his own culture. It is therefore illuminating to get wider perspectives from other societies. Since, all cultures deal different culture, subjects from each area has to be dealt with different.

1.12 WHAT IS POPULATION?

The term population and Universe are often used synonymously in social science research. The universe conceptually is the total number of all units for which the population is an operational definition. In other words, the universe is what the sample is supposed to represent, and the population is what the sample actually represents after practical adjustments are made. It is not surprising that the two some times are different. For example if we define the universe of all farmers in the rural villages, we have to adjust our sample with respect to those who are not counted properly for the sampling frame those who refuse to be interviewed or those who are investigated, those who are absent from the village at the time of interviewing or filling of the questionnaires far, or
those who are otherwise enable because they miss appointments, or are too busy working in the fields.\textsuperscript{[3]}

The primary purpose of sampling, as against the population enquiry, is to obtain maximum information about the characteristics of the population at a minimum of cost, time and effort and also to set out the limits of accuracy of such estimates. A sample is not studied for its own sake. The basic objectives of studying the sample are to draw conclusions about parameters of the population. The values obtained from the study of a sample, such as the sample mean, sample standard deviation and are regarded deviation as "Statistics" on the other hand, such values, mean of the universe, standard deviation of the universe etc. are called "parameters".\textsuperscript{[4]}

\textbf{1.13 POPULATION OF THE PRESENT STUDY:}

There are many kinds of farmers. But the researcher has selected the farmers of Kodinar & Talala Village who are related with farming of sugar and selling of to the sugar factories and also members of the sugar factories of Kodinar & Talala Village is the population is this study. There are thousands of the farmers of the above area but the researcher has selected the farmers who are the members of the sugar factories of the above villages.

To clear this mater of sample the investigator gives some basic views about sample here:
1.14 WHAT IS A SAMPLE?

A sample, as the name, implies is a smaller representation of a large whole. In other words, a section of the population selected from the latter in such a way that they are representative of the universe is called a sample. A single member of a population is referred to as population element when some of the elements are selected with the intention of finding out something about the population from which they are taken, that group of elements is referred as a sample and the process of selection is called sampling. In common language we can say that sampling is a way of selecting some portion of universe with a view to draw conclusion about the universe. Sampling may be defined as the selection of part of an aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference about the aggregate or totality is made.

At this stage we must have a clear idea what is random sampling because the term "random" is often misunderstand it does not mean that the sample has been chosen in off hand and careless haphazard manner. It means that we really upon a certain method of selection called random to provide any unbiased cross selection of the large group of population the criteria for randomness in a random sample. [5]

1.15 DETERMINING SAMPLE DESIGN:

The researcher must decide the way of selecting a sample or what is popularly known as the sample design. In other words, a sample design is a definite plan determined before any data are actually collected for obtaining a sample from a given population.
Before saying about this point the researcher expresses some necessary discussion about area of the study, sampling in the following point.

**1.16 SAMPLING PROCEDURE ADOPTED IN THIS STUDY:**

Out of the population of thousand of farmers the researcher has decided to draw a sample of 720 farmers. They were first all numbered in a serial order according to the nature of kinds of the sugar factory and then from each section 360 farmers from Kodinar Village area and 360 farmers from Talala Village area are randomly selected. Following table describes the number of farmers in each section, the total percentage of the type of farmers, the percentage of type of the farmers in the selected sample and the randomly selected respondents.

**Table Showing the percentage of sample from Village area as under :**

N=720

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of the Farmers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kodinar</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talala</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above sample of 720 farmers are taken randomly covering all independent variable.

Sampling Chart Adopting In this Research is As Under
1.17 EXPLANATION OF IMPORTANT TERMS FROM ADOPTED QUESTIONNAIRE IN THIS STUDY:

1. **Name of the Farmer’s Village**: The native place of the farmers is related to the Kodinar Sugar Factory or Talala Sugar Factory

2. **The Population of the Village**: Upto 10 Thousand Peoples / More Than 10 Thousand Peoples

3. **Age**: Farmer’s age means the chronological age of the incumbent as the date of the interview taken for the investigating or as on the date on which he filled up the questionnaire. Upto 40 Years / Above 40 Years.

4. **Educational Level**: Illiterate / Upto 8\textsuperscript{th} Standard / Above 8\textsuperscript{th} Standard

5. **Farming Land**: Upto 5 Acres / Above 5 Acres

6. **Irrigation**: Only rain / Well / Canal / Bore

7. **Use Instrument for Irrigation**: Diesel Engine / Electric Motor / Wind - Mill

8. **Irrigation Method**: Fountain / Tapak / Old

9. **Number of the Family Member**: Upto 4 / Above 4

10. **Number of working Member in the Farm**: Upto 2 / Above 2

11. **Use of Fertilizer**: Natural / Urea / Both

12. **Which type of CROP taken form Farm**: Groundnut / Sugar Cane / Cotton / Others
13. **Annual Income of the family form Farm** : Upto 50 Thousand / above 50 thousand

14. **Total Expenses of the Farming** : Upto 10 Thousand / Above 10 Thousand

15. **Equipment are using in the Farm** : Ox / Tractor / Others

16. **Details of Loan form Co-operative society if taken**: Upto 40 Thousand / Above 40 Thousand.

17. **Details of Loan** : Current / Over / Not taken

18. **Income from Farming of Sugar cane**: Upto 20 Thousand / Above 20 Thousand.

19. **Using of Seeds** : Homemade / Approved by Government

20. **Selling method of CROP**: Himself / by the merchant / By the Co-operative society.

21. **Member of Co-operative Society?** : Yes / No

22. **Get the information about farming** : From Radio / From TV / From Gramsevak / From Others

23. **Workers in Farm?** : Upto 2/ More than 2

24. **Family members doing work in the Farm?** : Yes / No.

25. **Maximum CROP Taken?** : Sugarcane / Groundnut / More than 2

26. **Get any benefits from the Government?** : Yes / No.

27. **Take participant in Krishimela?** : Yes / No.

28. **Take interest in Khand Sahkari Mandli?** : Yes / No

29. **Needed of Khand Sahkari Mandli?** : Yes / No
30. Get Benefit from Khand Sahkari Mandli? : Yes / No

31. Sale of Sugarcane outer side of Gujarat? : Yes / No

32. Use of sugarcane to make Jaggery (Jaggery (Gud))? Yes / No

33. Use Latest Equipment like TV/Freeze/Washing Machine in your house : Yes / No

34. Vehicle use : Cycle / Scooter / Car / Nothing

35. Type of Construction in your house : Raw house / With Roof / With Slab


37. Sale sugarcane in Khand Sahkari Mandli : Yes / No

38. Get more benefit if you sale sugar cane in other ways : Yes / No

39. Expense during last 3 Years on Social and Religion? : Upto 5000 Rs. / Above 5000 Rs.

40. Purchase Any Land during Last 3 Years? : Yes / No

41. Sell Any Land During Last 3 Years? : Yes / No

42. Enough Water in Farm? : Yes / No

43. Enough Electricity in Farm? : Yes / No

44. Use Insecticide In Farm? : Yes / No

45. Get sugar with reasonable rate from Mandli? : Yes / No

46. Did Transfer Any Family Member During Last Three Years : Yes / No
1.18 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN:

In research study, it is a much more importance on questionnaire in gathering data from the respondents. It is the most used and most abused of the data gathering devices. It is one of the most flexible tools in gathering both quantitative and qualitative data. A questionnaire is defined as a set of items that elicit the responses from the respondents. It is a form of inquiry, which contains a systematically complied and organized series of questions that are exposed to the population samples. It is a popular means of collecting all kinds of data in research.

A questionnaire is advice consisting of a series of questions given to an individual or group of individuals for obtaining data with regard to some problem under investigation.

1.19 DATA COLLECTION:

Actual data was collected at two levels, first the Technical and second from the Non – technical employees. Primary Information regarding farmers and their work as obtained during one year. Then they were personally contacted and concept for the research field work was secured. They showed active interest and were ready to help the investigator in which ever ways they can from this preliminary information the researcher got glimpses for preparing the PDS (Persona Data Sheet). According to decided sample and the plan the farmers were approached during their free time and first of all they were explained the purpose and problem the research in their own tongue.
Their Corporation and help was secured and they were given the assurance that the information gathered from them will be used only for the research purpose and will never be utilized against them in any way what so ever. Thus after taking them into confidence and without betraying them, PDS inquiry booklet containing all the questions were administer in a second meeting with them.

Sometimes it was administered to the group. Sometimes when only single individuals were there in the sample from a specific time it was administer individually. This is how, according to the plan though out the researcher carried out the fieldwork and gathered the data the respective respondents. The data collecting work was complete by the end of year.

Some review of literature was carried out during this year, but the vacation of current year of the researcher was fully spared for gathering the relevant literature and for their review. The relevant literature was gathered from various reference books, bulleting, reports research abstracts, surveys and periodicals on the relevant subject. Published papers and from the published Journals and material was gathered. Even statistics and other information form the Sugar Factory history and other information to Farmers of the related subject. Even M.A., M.Phil and Ph.D level these are pertaining to the subject were resend to and relevant materials taken note off. Then from all these data the review of relevant literature was carried out.

1.20 SCORING:

Scoring was carried out in accordance with the scoring keys provided in the manuals of the questionnaires. First the item wise scoring for (the whole booklets) each item for each subject was carried out
according to the manual. Then the total sum of the scores for the questionnaires was manually calculated for each Independent Variable. So Socio-economic status of farmers according to inventory booklet scoring was adopted. The relevant statistics in accordance with the personal data sheet and in accordance with the variables and the null hypotheses were computed with the help of the computer. The results were then analyzed and interpretations were carried out. But that is discussed in Chapter – 4.

Above all these points are discussed as under:

1.21 CHAPTERLISATION:

The contents of the thesis are organized in the chapters as follows

1st Introduction:

In this chapter the investigator has shown how the selected the topic for research. He has discussed introduction meaning and definition and characteristic of research, types of research, research design adopted in this study, area, population, and sample of the studies. Meaning of co-operation, co-operatives in new environments, questionnaire design, Explanation of importance design from questionnaire, the importance of studies, the limitation of studies, in this chapter

2nd Review of Relevant Literature:

In this chapter, the researcher has taken a plunge into the vast ocean of the scientific endeavor that has already been put forth in the past. Various materiel about sugarcane crops sugar factories in
Saurashtra, Gujarat, India , Sugar Co-operatives societies and related farmers’ families background of the related sugar factories of Kodinar and Talala Village also.

3rd Research design of the study:

This chapter deals with the type research design that is employed in carrying out the investigation. It also specifies how the sample was selected from the population and the general description of the sample also is presented. There in the research tool that is being utilized is also clearly presented. How the data was collected and how the scoring was carried out is also clearly mentioned. The strategy of manipulation the independent variables and the measurement of dependent variables are thoroughly shown. The statistical frame work for analyzing the data and their interpretation is also presented in this chapter.

4th (a) Data of Kodinar Taluka:

4th (b) Data of Talala Taluka:

5th Analysis and Interpretations of the Result:

In this chapter, the row scores on dependent variables are analyzed according to independent variables into various tables as well as according to different groupings of the sample than the various null hypotheses are tested with the proper statistical methods. The results are discussed in light of these verifications and the information is interpreted in view of the various objectives of the study and ultimately the conclusions are drawn.
6th Summary and Conclusions:

Overall summary of the research and the essence of conclusion is presented in nut cell in this chapter. Here the limitations of the preset study are shown and suggestions for furthered research are presented properly.

A detailed bibliography is given at the end of the all chapters. Gujarati version of the adopted questionnaire, charts, photographs etc. are joined to support the research material.

1.22 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

There are various Economics studies regarding Socio - Economic Status of the farmers. But most of them are separately carried out. There are hardly few studies that examine all these aspects jointly in single research venture. But they need to be studied, jointly for each of them affects the other directly or indirectly. With due humbleness, so the present investigator, thought of planning such a venture. As the investigator is residing in Talala and Kodinar City, he thought it was proper form him to study all these aspects simultaneously with regard to the farmers of the present area related with the sugar Factory.

It was hoped that this study would provide some impotent factual information both for the workers as well as for the master and managers of Sugar Factory of Talala and Kodinar city. Further it was expected that
if the real facts and figures about Farmers can be brought to the notice of the concerned parties, some remedial steps and programs can be checked out and their lot can be improved. Many misconceptions and misgiving vitiate the Economical climate of the industry, so if the real facts are supply by an authentic investigation, they can dispel those misconceptions and misgivings and could form a powerful base for healthy understating between the works and the related factory persons as well as the farmers. Ultimately it is the real understating that provides an unparallel impact on higher production, higher Life -Satisfaction and healthy give and take between both the sides.

The scientific world also will get enriched b such an important investigation. It will be grasped form a review of relevant literature that there are many gaps in the established knowledge, the present investigator humbly with to fill up some of the gaps in the available knowledge.

Both the Gujarat government and the central government can be enlightened about the various problems these give frustration to these farmers and the organizers of these industries. This way or that way to eradicate the frustrations which these farmers and organizers are facing this important study can be an yet opener for the Government.

1.23 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The present study is quite limited in its overall scope. This study is concentrated only with regard to the Farmers of the related with the sugar crops and sugar factory. Kodinar and Talala Sugar factory are well known not only in Gujarat but in India and world also.
Above sugar factories are related with the above farmers, The Gujarat Government and Central Government these industries are their full swing of development and new areas are springing forth day in and day out, but the researcher is forced to select a small area for investigation due to his various limitations.

So also all the aspects of this industry are not covered in this research. Only few aspects are being selected. Otherwise the researcher is quite aware and conscious that productivity, job involvement, job commitment, leadership styles, communication etc. are topics not at all worthy of investigation, but opted in many ways.

So also he has been limited to accumulate the data only through inventories. Other tools also can be applied, interview, observation even experimentation and projective methods also can be utilized to collect the data.

The study is restricted in its design too. Though multi variety analysis can be applied and can be of definite utility the researcher is unable to adopt that design.

The sample has been restricted only to males. In these industries in Kodinar and Talala Village, hardly any female is appointed, so the researcher has no other choice, but to incorporate only males. He is quite sure that his generalizations could be different if he could have incorporated females in this study too. This how the scope of the present study is delimited in various ways. But even then the researcher hopes to provide valuable information and on sights with regard to facts of sugar Factories of Kodinar and Talala Village.
1.24 MEANING OF CO-OPERATION: [6]

*co•oper•a•tion*

1. An act or instance of working or acting together for a common purpose or benefit; joint action.

2. More or less active assistance from a person, organization, etc.: We sought the cooperation of various civic leaders.

3. Willingness to cooperate: to indicate cooperation.

4. As per Economics: The combination of persons for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit: producers' cooperation; consumers' cooperation are the points.

5. As per Sociology: Activity shared for mutual benefit.

The Co-operation means working together the voluntarily on the basis of equality for achieving common goals. “Co-operative is a form of organization in which person voluntarily associate together on the basis of equality for the promoting of their economic interest. “ (1) Thus, it is the organization of person with limited tools in which they associates together for achieving business on democratic basis, they invest necessary capital and get the proportionate share of loss or profit from this venture.

1.25 DEFINITION OF CO-OPERATION: [7]

Late 14c., from L.L. cooperationem "a working together," from cooperari "to work together," from com- "with" + operari "to work"

The act of Co- operating or of operating together to one end joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.
1.26 QUOTATIONS ABOUT CO-OPERATION:  [8]

(1) Mohandas Gandhi:
Non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as is cooperation with good.

(2) Barack Obama
Where the stakes are the highest, in the war on terror, we cannot possibly succeed without extraordinary international cooperation. Effective international police actions require the highest degree of intelligence sharing, planning and collaborative enforcement.

(3) Franklin D. Roosevelt
Competition has been shown to be useful up to a certain point and no further, but cooperation, which is the thing we must strive for today, begins where competition leaves off.

(4) Dwight D. Eisenhower
Though force can protect in emergency, only justice, fairness, consideration and cooperation can finally lead men to the dawn of eternal peace.

(5) Bertrand Russell
Ethics is in origin the art of recommending to others the sacrifices required for cooperation with oneself.

(6) Bertrand Russell
The only thing that will redeem mankind is cooperation.
(7) **Orison Swett Marden**

No employer today is independent of those about him. He cannot succeed alone, no matter how great his ability or capital. Business today is more than ever a question of cooperation. -

(8) **Alexander Graham Bell**

Great discoveries and improvements invariably involve the cooperation of many minds. I may be given credit for having blazed the trail, but when I look at the subsequent developments I feel the credit is due to others rather than to myself.

(9) **E. Stanley Jones**

If the Holy Spirit can take over the subconscious with our consent and cooperation, then we have almighty Power working at the basis of our lives, then we can do anything we ought to do, go anywhere we ought to go, and be anything we ought to be.

(10) **Alfred Adler**

To all those who walk the path of human cooperation war must appear loathsome and inhuman.

### 1.27 AN INTRODUCTION TO CO-OPERATIVES: [9]

There is no universally accepted definition of a cooperative. In general, a cooperative is a business owned and democratically controlled by the people who use its services and whose benefits are derived and distributed equitably on the basis of use. The user-owners are called members. They can set benefit in two ways from the cooperative, in
proportion to the use they make of it. First, the more they use the cooperative, the more service they receive. Second, earnings are allocated to members based on the amount of business they do with the cooperative.

In many ways, cooperatives resemble other businesses. They have similar physical facilities, perform similar functions and must follow sound business practices. They are usually incorporated- under state law by filing articles of incorporation, granting them the right to do business. The organizers draw up bylaws and other necessary legal papers. Members elect a board of directors. The board sets policy and hires a manager to run the day-to-day operations.

But in some ways, cooperatives are distinctly different from other businesses. These differences are found in the cooperative's purpose, its ownership and control, and how benefits are distributed. They are reflected in cooperative principles that explain the unique aspects of doing business on a cooperative basis.

**1.28 COOPERATIVES IN NEW ENVIRONMENT:**

In pursuance of the policy of liberalization and to encourage the expansion of private sector licensing system has been liberalized and import and export duties have been reduced or withdrawn. The policy also is to privatize the public sector undertakings wherever feasible and desirable. The new economic environment will necessitate restructuring of various sectors of economy. What will be the impact of the various economic reforms in the form of liberalization, privatization, marketisation and globalization on cooperatives, whether there would be
relevance of cooperatives at all in the new economic environment, as cooperatives have a distinct identity in regard to their object, organizational structure, approach, outlook, pattern of governance etc. and whether it will be possible for cooperatives to retain or preserve their entity and identity as such.

More information about co-operation and Co-operatives will be discussed in chapter no. II, Review of related literature.