CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
- Social Change, Technology & Agriculture
- Co-operatives as an Instrument of Change
- Sugar Industry & Socio-economic Development
- Sugar Factories and Sugarcane Development
- Sugar Co-operatives & Politics
- Working of Sugar Co-operatives
In the first chapter Introduction and Methodology has been dealt with. An attempt is made in this chapter at a review of literature on different aspects such as technology and changes, impact of industrialisation, sugar industry, co-operative as an instrument of development, and sugar co-operatives and their impact. The review of literature on these aspects will give some insights into the development of co-operative sugar industry.

SOCIAL CHANGE - TECHNOLOGY & AGRICULTURE:

The study of technology and social change has been a matter of great interest to the students of social sciences. This is primarily because of the fact that in the last few decades the hitherto isolated rural community and the life of a ruralite these days in the village have come closer to newly developed economic activities like co-operative processing industries, sugar co-operatives, new methods of agriculture, improved irrigation facilities, introduction and innovation of new varieties of seeds and fertilizers and introduction of ancillary industries like poultry, milk dairy and piggery. All these have influenced the agricultural communities to a greater extent and have created a new environment known as techno-environmental side of human life which has become the major attraction of social scientists.
The impact of industrialisation, new irrigation projects and of new technology in different parts of the world has been studied by different scholars.

P.M. Handerson (1972) studied 'A Sugar Using in British Honduras' of Mayan Peasants accepting sugarcane production from a small village. She has shown that the structural situation confronting the small village cane farmer is not encouraging insofar as the prospects for general economic development are concerned. However, the impact of sugar factory on the farmer's life is clearly seen concerning socio-cultural aspects. An attempt has been made by her to put forth a view that the machines which created the 'factory-in the field' are not merely as important as the social and economic effects of the existence of such factories. She has thrown light on the nature of adaptations by the villager to Government directives aimed at increasing production of sugar. In this process the small farmer is not benefitted but benefits are pocketed by the canegrowers having large farms.

Michael C. Robbins and Philip L. Kilbridg (1992) have studied 'Micro-technology in Rural Buganda'. Micro-technology nominally refers to such technological processes and material items as radio, bicycles, flashlights, sewing
machines, baby bottles, tooth brushes, time pieces, culinary practices, contraceptives, cosmetic arts and so on. These microtechnological processes and material items have significantly affected the economy of the household and community by increasing the efficiency of productive and distributive processes and constituting major consumption aspirations. Microtechnology plays an important role in increasing the quantity of social organization in the local community. The use of microtechnology has profoundly revised the content of personal and social identities. It has also, to a certain extent, contributed to a modification in the information levels of the individuals and the community. Practically every technological change results in the intrusion of some new things into a particular region, along with some shifts in social and economic relations. Further, the introduction of new technology sets other changes in motion, and these in turn have widely ranging further effects.

In his article 'Impact of Technology on Agriculture' Delbert C. Miller (1957) says that modern agriculture is an industry which applies technology to soil. Agricultural industry is partly the result of basic scientific discoveries and partly the result of thousands of ingenious modifications in every day practice. The
influence of technology on agricultural production has been studied with respect to invention, improvement and use of machinery and power introduction adaptation, and improvement of plants and animals, increased ability to control insects, pests and diseases, increased knowledge relating to the use of replenishment of soils and improvement in managerial and marketing techniques.

There has been a lot of literature on the changing nature of Indian village community. Many scholars have tried to assess the impact of innovations and technology on agricultural system and change in the cropping pattern. Frederick C. Fliege and others (1968) have studied agricultural innovations and their impact on Indian villages. Improved agricultural practices are the products of modern science and every country has its own set of bright and enterprising scientists to produce techniques suited to local conditions.

The problem starts, however, in disseminating these techniques among farmers who are potential beneficiary of these inventions. Adoption of an improved practice by a farmer is not necessarily based on his rational evaluation of the usefulness or the profitability of the practice alone. The farmer does not live in a social vacuum and does not always operate as a rational,
economic being. He is a member of a community and of various other groups. It is not surprising that the extension-workers have found that in order to introduce these techniques successfully they must know something about the persons they are dealing with and also about the social environment in which these persons live and operate.

It is agreed by all, including planners, that one of the most difficult challenges India faces after Independence is that, the stepping up of her agricultural production. Modernization of agricultural techniques has been instrumental in bringing about a revolution in agriculture in the past few decades. The study of such a revolution is a matter of great academic interest. To social scientists and sociologists are interested in recording the impact of such a revolution on the social life of the rural people.

CO-OPERATIVES AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CHANGE:

The new democratic government with a view to improving the rural masses and to bringing progress has started utilizing co-operation as the powerful instrument
even in bringing revolution in agricultural practices. 
D.N.Gadgil (1975) considers co-operation as one of the important instruments for bringing about economic progress of agricultural population.

He says, "in India, more pronounced imbalances are between agricultural and industrial and urban and rural sectors and the most disadvantaged classes are not so much urban workers as the smallest peasantry and the landless labourers and even more the elements in the countryside which have not yet fully absorbed in the settled agricultural population. I consider that the ideas, the practices and the philosophy associated with developments in co-operation in the world during the last century and a half are capable of yielding, on a proper examination, a socio-economic programme which would prove not only of immediate application but also of lasting value to India".

It is noticed that after Independence, the co-operative sector has flourished with the active interest evinced by the administrators and support and guidance by eminent scholars like Gadgil, V.L.Mehta and others (1975) from different academic and social fields. Especially, during the plan periods the co-operative sector has been introduced to rural India and it has been able to bring a noticeable transformation in villages.
In regard with the studies on co-operatives we notice that it has created interest among social scientists especially among the students of economics and sociology. Douglas Ensminger (1972) says, "co-operatives are the essential institutional infrastructure underpinning and contributing to the development and modernisation of Indian agriculture". While dealing with the co-operative in India, Norman K. Nicholson remarks, "co-operatives are a system which mobilises and co-ordinates the economic activity of individual farmers and serves as a conduct for many scarce agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and credit. The co-operatives serve the need of the individual farmers in initial stages of development and eventually become the basis for the management of land in rural India", and a "model for the organization of rural economic life".

Co-operative sugar mills have been studied extensively by economists and V. Nath (1983) has studied factors responsible for success or failure of co-operative sugarcane supply societies in Uttar Pradesh. With the emergence of sugar co-operatives there has been the emergence of sugarcane supply societies in Uttar Pradesh. The farmers who are the members of such societies have benefitted much economically, they have benefitted socially
also as they are exposed to other parts of the district. They could adopt new methods of sugarcane cultivation and sugarcane distribution as well. However, the author stresses on the economic aspect of the problem.

Bhattacharya (1972) adds that through co-operatives alone rural people can keep their individuality and freedom intact and yet function in a big way and take advantage of science and technology. Programme of rural co-operatives is directed mainly to the small and uneconomic cultivators and the landless.

Deonath Ram (1974) has shown the impact of co-operative organization on the social and economic profile of the rural community in a major form and impact on the psychological and political profile in a minor form.

While dealing with Economics of Indian Agriculture Sibunath Bhattacharya (1972) has elaborated the role of rural co-operatives in general. He says that "New Economics" presupposes that gains of growth should be distributed to as many people as possible. He puts that the rural co-operative can release Indian agriculture from its traditional grooves by circumventing the problem of uneconomic, small, fragmented holdings, without disturbing the institution of private ownership of land. It can lead to increased production for the
country by introducing improved agricultural practices, based on the latest scientific innovations, because it can manage to secure various types of institutional assistance and governmental support.

SUGAR INDUSTRY & SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

B.S. Baviskar (1980) in his study 'The Politics of Development' has shown that a sugar co-operative in Maharashtra by name 'Kisan' has succeeded in providing stable and better returns to the shareholders for their cane. They are no longer the victims of the uncertainties of the gur market as they were in the past. They are free from exploitation by traders, money-lenders and private factory owners. They are now assured of a reasonable and favourable price for their cane which has reduced the risks involved in sugarcane growing. Through its extension-services and other facilities, the factory has helped the cane-growers to increase the yield of sugarcane per acre. It has created new employment opportunities, directly and indirectly, for the local people, helping them to acquire new skills and attitudes through work in a modern factory. It has provided educational and medical facilities for its workers, shareholders, and the public in general. It has mobilized resources for relief work at the time of natural disasters such as
drought, flood and earthquake. While answering to the question whether the system discriminates against the small grower, the author says that in fact, the overwhelming majority of members are small growers cultivating less than three acres of cane, nor are they discriminated against as members. The small growers are paid the same price for their cane as the big ones. They enjoy the same facilities and privileges available to all members. And they exercise equal voices in the elections. In a sense, the co-operative has proved more beneficial to small growers. The bigger growers would have done well even without the co-operatives because of their resources, credit with money-lenders and traders, and their greater bargaining and staying power. The small growers would have suffered seriously, particularly during any crisis, because of their weak position. Kisan has made them economically viable.

SUGAR FACTORIES AND SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT:

S. Mahalingam (1980) in his study of the Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Palacode in Tamil Nadu has explained how this sugar co-operative has benefitted its members. This co-operative sugar factory has played a significant role in boosting up cane development. In order to increase the area under sugarcane cultivation and to improve the relationship with the members, the sugar mill has undertaken various cane development activities and
provided various services at different stages to the cane growers in the district. They are as follows:

(1) Service During Production -
   a) Loan and Subsidies - Crop loan/Crop development to an early and late planting subsidy.
   b) Supplies and Services:
      i) Nursery Programme
      ii) Seed supply
      iii) Plant Protection Measures
      iv) Fertiliser Credit Supply
      v) Supply of Deepening Machines
      vi) Supply of Cement Pipes
      vii) Pre-Maturity Harvest Survey
      viii) Ripner Trial

(2) Improvement of Transport and Communication Facilities:
   i) Supply of Tyre Cart Loan - Providing Loan for tyre carts
   ii) Transport Agreements
   iii) Transport Concessions
   iv) Road Development Activities

(3) Research and other Developmental Activities
   i) Trial with Sugar Beet Cultivation
   ii) Improving Irrigation Facilities
   iii) Trial and Demonstrations
   iv) Crop Yield Competitions
v) Mills Cane Farm
vi) Educational Tour for Cane Growers
vii) Agricultural Meteorological Observatory
viii) Space Transplanting Technique (S.T.P.)
ix) Supply of Labour Saving Implements.

S. Mahalingam (1980) in his study has shown how these measures taken by the sugar co-operative have benefitted its member shareholders in getting maximum returns from the sugarcane plantation. It has changed the plantation method from traditional one to a modern one and the farmer shareholder has started adopting new method of sugarcane cultivation.

Socio-economic consequences of the co-operative sugar factory on the farmers of Palacode Block in Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu is studied by T.N.Rajarathinam (1978) and S. Mahalingam (1980).

The study was conducted in the area of Palacode Block in the Dharmapuri District of the Tamil Nadu State. They had selected two matched villages in respect of population and irrigation facilities within the block in order to see the impact of co-operative sugar factory on the farmers were selected. The impact village within the radius of two miles of the factory and the non-impact
village located above the radius of five miles from the factory were taken into consideration for the study.

However, the authors say that it is very difficult to select complete non-impact village within the block, because the non-impact village also has some impact of sugar mill on the farmers. In putting up their findings, they state that the study may not be applicable to other sugar factories and the conclusions drawn are limited to the particular sugar co-operatives under study. They find that there has been an increase in credit facilities, increase in the area under sugarcane, reduction in the area under food-crops year by year and adoption of improved practices in sugarcane cultivation; they are obvious in the impact village. The impact village faced acute shortage of casual labourers and the wage rate was also increased. Socio-economic conditions like income, expenditure and savings were improved to a greater degree in the impact village than in the non-impact village due to set-up of sugar mill by cultivating sugarcane. There has been a positive relation between the relationship between the selected socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and socio-economic consequence of the co-operative sugar mill.
SUGAR CO-OPERATIVES & POLITICS:

Baviskar (1990) has studied the said factory and the development brought by it from the political sociological approach. He says that the association of co-operatives with the Government and political parties has increased significantly. No co-operative can function successfully on the basis of governmental support alone. It needs the initiative and drive of the members and their leaders. Such a leadership can emerge only if the co-operatives perform certain vital economic functions for the members. Co-operatives in Maharashtra seem to perform these functions effectively and they have generated a great deal of popular interest and enthusiasm. The encouragement and support from the Government as well as its policy of non-interference in the management of the co-operatives have further strengthened these institutions.

Baviskar (1990) further adds that leadership of co-operatives provides a new avenue to mobility. Politicians of rural Maharashtra occupy key position in many co-operatives. The majority of members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament have played prominent roles in the co-operative field. Co-operatives in Maharashtra, also perform the function of political recruitment. Several observers have noted the change in the character of political leadership since Independence.
Apart from the role played in politics at the State level by co-operatives they provide an effective communication link between politicians and voters. Co-operatives have made it easier for politicians and political parties to convey their messages and programmes to a large number of people, contributing to greater political awareness and participation by the citizens. In some situations, co-operatives act as interest groups and articulate the interests of their members. Wherever strong co-operatives have emerged, their leaders have pressed more articulately and effectively for various local demands such as better irrigation facilities, more fertilizers, new processing industries, and ambitious projects like a paper mill or a fertilizer factory in the co-operative sector. The leaders of sugar factories have acted as a pressure group both at the State and national levels by trying to secure better terms and higher prices for their produce. The close and positive correlation between co-operative politics and development is clearly evident in Maharashtra.

The emergence of sugar co-operatives has brought about a significant change in the character and style of politics in rural Maharashtra. The author concludes, the expansion of sugar co-operatives which are so vitaly linked with agricultural and rural development, was bound
to have certain political implications and consequences. D.R. Gadgil (1961) has written extensively on the sugar industry in India, and especially on the co-operative sugar industry in Maharashtra.

WORKING OF SUGAR CO-OPERATIVES

A number of research scholars have worked on sugar industry, especially on sugar co-operatives. These researchers have studied various aspects of sugar industry, viz., labour problems, capital formation, backward-forward linkage effects, location and the impact of sugar factory on the respective region. Similarly are the aspects like Government's licencing policy, socio-economic impact on the producer members and the society in general. Infrastructural development due to sugar industry and other developmental aspects of sugar co-operatives have also been probed into.

A brief review of some of the earlier literature is given below:

S.L. Shirodkar has worked on "Co-operative Movement in Kolhapur District," in 1967. He has taken a survey of the all round development of the co-operative movement in Kolhapur District. He has studied various aspects of co-operatives and problems faced by them.
He gives in the thesis a brief history of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra. The thesis presents his analysis of the impact of sugar co-operatives on the development of agriculture and farmer members in particular. It is necessary that the Government should take initiative for the development of sugar co-operatives. But according to him, the establishment of sugar co-operatives should mainly be in the backward areas.

R.B. Anekar has worked on "An Economic Survey of the Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra State", in 1970. This thesis, provides a brief history of the co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra. Accordingly, the rapid growth of the co-operative movement in sugar industry is a recent development; Maharashtra State has taken an initiative in organizing sugar factories on co-operative basis. He has pinpointed various problems connected with sugar co-operatives. These problems according to him are locational, financial and marketing. He has thrown light on the socio-economic impact of a co-operative sugar factory on the surrounding area. Sugar co-operatives and politics have also been discussed. There in, he has mentioned about the elections which led to bitterness among the members. Sugar co-operatives are controlled only by a few political leaders, which is not
a healthy sign of co-operatives. He has stressed on some of the problems like concentration of irrigation facilities in the hands of few members, problems of pollution, the increasing cost of transportation, and fluctuations in sugar industry etc. He has considered labour as an important factor in the development of sugar industry and has given a detailed picture of the different types of workers engaged in the sugar industry.

Vimal Raghavachari has worked on, "The State and the Sugar Industry" in 1973. In her study a brief history of the sugar industry in India is given. She has mentioned about the Government's policy in earlier period. The Government's policy is mainly responsible for the development of sugar industry in India. She has given a brief survey of sugar co-operatives and their development in the planning period. The licencing and locational policy of Government, which is mainly responsible for starting sugar industry in rural areas. She has made a special reference to 'protection' granted to sugar industry in 1932 and in 1956. Mrs. Vimal Raghavachari has further studied about the sources of finance to sugar industry. A special reference is made by her to the role played by National Co-operative Development Corporation and State participation in raising finance for the sugar industry.
She has made a case study of Shree Panchaganga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Ganganagar-Ichalkaranji from Kolhapur District. She has mentioned that the labour relations in this sugar factory were cordial and there have been no labour problems because of the management's favourable attitude towards the employees.

N.S. Jain in his thesis has worked on the "Regional Economic Planning in Sugar Factory Area" in 1976. He has stressed on how sugar co-operatives have been visualised as one of the planning agencies in rural areas. One of the most important aspects of sugar factory is that the factories are invariably located in rural areas. He has made a brief survey of the development of sugar industry in Maharashtra. He has selected The co-operative sugar factory from Haveli taluka in Poona District, for studying its impact on the region as a whole. One of the aspects of his study was labour problems and labour relations of that factory. He has made a micro-level study on different aspects of sugar co-operatives. If you want to prosper in agriculture then you have to give priority to irrigation facilities as irrigation plays a predominant role in the agricultural development. The role played by sugar co-operatives in the development of infrastructural facilities and in social services is also
discussed. It is pointed out that co-operative nature of sugar industry, people's active participation and Governments' backing are all conducive to regional economic development. Thus Shri N.S. Jain has made a study of sugar co-operatives with special reference to regional planning.

G.D. Nadgonde has worked on, "Human Relations in Sugar Factories in Southern Maharashtra" in 1977. His thesis was mainly a sociological study. According to him labour is one of the basic factors in the process of production. The success of any industry mainly depends on the utilization of labour force. He has given peculiar characteristics of sugar factory workers. State Government has passed various labour laws for sugar factory workers. As a result, these workers are getting better wages and better treatment in sugar factories. The relationship between the employers and employees is cordial. But for promoting healthy relationship there is necessity of labour participation in management. This can do a lot. Thus Shri G.D. Nadgonde has taken a sociological study of the various aspects of labour in sugar co-operatives.

M.G. Jadhav has worked on, "Sugarcane Cultivation in Upper Krishna Basin - A Geographical Analysis" in 1980. According to him irrigation is one of the important inputs for agriculture. It is necessary for intensive and extensive
agricultural operations. Government's policies encouraged farmers to utilize water fully by giving them financial assistance and subsidy. He has mentioned about different sources of irrigation for the development of sugarcane. He has dealt with the problem of waterlogging and suggested some measures to overcome this problem. For increasing sugarcane production it is necessary to have modern methods of production and better use of inputs. Ultimately the development of sugar industry is largely dependent upon the assured supply of cane. Thus Shri Jadhav has stressed the development of sugarcane cultivation by way of adopting modernized farming.

S.D. Tupe has worked on, "The Impact of Sugar Factories on the Rural Economy - A Case Study" in 1980. S.D. Tupe has selected Sanjivanee Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Kopargaon from Ahmednagar district for case study. In his thesis he has given a brief history of the development of sugar co-operatives in Maharashtra. He has further stated that how there is a change in ownership of agricultural implements due to the facilities provided by the sugar co-operatives. The farmers have now started to make use of the improved farm practices in agriculture. This is mainly due to the part played by the sugar co-operatives. There is a change in the expenditure pattern of farmers in
the area of operation of the sugar factory, which is mainly due to the establishment of the sugar factory. He has further mentioned that if we want to minimise the problems of agricultural labourers then we have to stress the development of sugar co-operatives in particular. Sugar co-operatives did not concentrate only on the economic development of their members but they concentrated on the development of the region as a whole also. Sugar factory provides help for the development of subsidiary activities, like poultry and dairy. They took active part in the development of infrastructural facilities like transportation and irrigation. Sugar co-operatives provide educational and medical facilities to their members. They distribute insecticides and pesticides and chemical fertilizers with fair prices to the members. Thus sugar factory works as a 'Growth Centre', in the region. S.D. Tupe in his thesis has tried to assess the importance of sugar factory in the process of development and its impact on the community as a whole.

R.M. Kharche has worked on, "Co-operative Sugar Factories in Marathwada - A Critical Study" in 1987. In his thesis he has given a brief history of the Sugar Industry in India with special reference to sugar co-operatives. He has further analysed the details of sugar industry's development in Marathwada. He has also dealt
with the policy of the State Government for the development of the backward regions. In the financial structure of co-operative sugar factory he has studied various aspects like capital formation, working capital, collection of share capital, assets and liabilities of the co-operative sugar factories etc. He has also dealt with different aspects of sugarcane development. The cost concept in sugar co-operatives, the minimum sugarcane price, system of sugarcane price fixation in Maharashtra State, deductions made by the sugar co-operatives from sugarcane price etc., are critically examined. The infrastructural facilities provided by the sugar co-operatives are also studied.

R.M.Kharche (1987) is of the opinion that the maximum returns of the agricultural produce to the farmers can be achieved by organizing the agricultural processing industries owned by the producers in co-operative sector. Sugar co-operatives can work as catalyst in socio-economic development of the rural area.

Yashvantrao Mohite has written a book in Marathi named as, "Maharashtratil Us Vikas - Pragaticha Arakhada" in 1974. This book contains many of the aspects of sugarcane development and sugar industry in Maharashtra. He has dealt with all the practical problems faced by the sugar co-operatives in Maharashtra. Mohite has given a
detailed picture about the price policy and price structure of the sugarcane and sugar industry, in particular. For the uplift of the small and marginal farmers, Government and sugar co-operatives should take active interest in establishing subsidiary activities like dairy, poultry, cattle feed projects etc. He has given much importance to research in sugar industry. For making sugar industry more profitable, utilization of the by-products is very essential. He has suggested that the separate research institute should be established at the State level. He is of the opinion that the farmers should not run only for sugarcane but they have to prepare a plan in order to get different crops in their farms.

Thus Mohite (1974) has worked on different problems of sugar industry in Maharashtra and suggested measures to overcome these problems. His book is a novel example of research in sugar industry in Maharashtra.

G.S.Kamat (1983) has worked on, "Management of Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra". He has presented a detailed analysis of the management aspects of Sugar Co-operatives in his book.

Further, he has given a brief note about the importance of co-operatives for the uplift of the rural economy. Government's favourable policy has contributed
to the development of sugar industry. The sugar co-operatives have taken up cane development schemes with a view to propagating improved methods of farming. Utilization of the by-products adds to the stability of sugar industry and further reduces the cost of production of the main product.

He has stressed on the harmonious employer-employee relationship in sugar co-operatives. But with the increase in the size of the co-operative unit the nature of employer-employee relationship becomes more and more indirect. For having good labour relations he has suggested introduction of labour laws in Maharashtra. He has stressed the need for workers' participation in the management for successful working of sugar co-operatives.

A research project — "A Study of the socio-economic impact of the two co-operative sugar factories — Shree Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Warananagar and Shree Datta Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Lit, Shirol" was worked on by N.K.Kulkarni in 1982. In this project the history of the two co-operatives have brought economic transformation. The problems of irrigation, modernization of agriculture have been continuously faced by the cane grower members. Sugar factories have started their own irrigation schemes. They have taken deep interest
in supplying chemical fertilizers, pressmud, insecticides and pesticides to the members with subsidized rates. Some of the important issues like damage caused by the chemical fertilizers, wastage of sugarcane seeds by the farmers, carelessness in cutting the sugarcane, unscientific methods used for cultivation etc., have been raised in the research project. It was suggested that sugar co-operatives should take positive steps to solve these problems. It has been stated that the sugar factories have done a lot in changing the entire scene of the villages. But they have to make efforts to train the farmers in the use of different resources in the most economical way.

A research paper on, "Why do some Co-operatives work but not others? A Comparative analysis of Sugar Co-operatives in India" by D.W.Attwood and B.S.Baviskar presents a brief history of the sugar industry in India. In it, the importance of sugar co-operatives have been stressed. Sugar co-operatives are an important instruments of development policy in India. They mobilize untapped resources for economic growth. They help the weaker sections of the community. For maintaining efficiency of the sugar industry it is necessary to supply good quality cane. Capacity utilization at the optimum extent is also important. The scholars have stated that the success of the sugar
co-operatives depends on an effective alliance between the large and small cane growers. They have given comparative picture of the sugar co-operatives and other co-operative organizations. Especially they have drawn between sugar co-operatives and milk co-operatives. A leadership position in a sugar co-operative is an avenue for political mobility. As a result, every member is anxious to contest the elections for becoming a director of the sugar factory. The scholars have mentioned about the power politics in sugar co-operatives by citing some of the examples from Maharashtra. Such elected directors enjoy many benefits. The chairmanship of a factory is supposed to be a very important power in the state. Naturally for acquiring this chair there is a keen competition among the elected directors. If sugar co-operatives are to be successful we have to take much care of the small farmers. Ultimately the success depends on the effective alliance between the large and small cane growers.

There are some other studies dealing with the sugar co-operatives and their problems. P.S. Rajagopal Naidu (1982) has thrown some light on the problems faced by the co-operative sugar industry during the year 1971-72, when there was a boom of sugar production. Jan Breman (1978), describes the beginning of sugarcane cultivation in South
Gujarat and the organization of sugar co-operatives. The author further puts in detail, the highly organised method of recruitment of migrant labour from Western Maharashtra. The conditions in which the migrant labourers live and work have been given in detail. The author opines that this type of seasonal migration is most closely bound up with the capitalist development of rural production in this area - a process in which the organization of the dominant class of farmers as agricultural co-operatives has played an important part.

Ram Sagar Singh (1978) in his article "Progress of Co-operative Sugar Industry in India and its Managerial Problem" has shown the nature of relationship between the workers and directors or management of the co-operative sugar factory. In regard to the personal management in the co-operative sector, S.G.Garg (1976) has discussed at a greater detail in his article Personal Management - Its Aspects in a Co-operative Sugar Mill. He says, the growth of the size of the co-operative sugar unit requires sophistication in the management and maintenance of industrial harmony and peace, which becomes an urgent and pressing problem. The sugar co-operatives initially having a cane crushing of 1250 metric tonnes per day have expanded upto 5000 metric tonnes cane crushing capacity
per day in the last few years as there has been a sizeable increase in the area under sugarcane cultivation.

Thus various scholars have studied various aspects of sugar industry separately. It is interesting to note that these scholars have specially mentioned about the impact of sugar industry in a particular region, not touching southern region especially the State of Andhra Pradesh.