REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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A STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGROBASED INDUSTRIES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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1. INTRODUCTION:-

In agriculture, agribusiness is a generic term that refers to the various business in evolved in food production, including farming, seed supply agrichemicals, form machinery, wholesale and distribution, processing, marketing and retail sales. The term has two distinctly different connotations depending on context.

MEANING-

Within the agriculture industry, agribusiness is widely used simply as convenient port-manteaux of agriculture and business, referring to the rage of activities and disciplines encompassed by modern food production. Here, the term is only descriptive, and is synonymous in the broadest sense with food industry. Among critics of large-scale, industrialized, vertically integrated food production, the term agribusiness is used as a negative, synonymous with corporate farming. Farming is engaged in as a large-scale business operation embracing the production, processing and distribution of agricultural products and the manufacture of farm machinery, equipment and supplies. As such, it is often contrasted with family farm, a farm owned and operated by a family, and passed from generation to generation. Some negative connotation is also derived from the negative associations of “business” and “Corporation” from critics of capitalism or corporate excess.

2 DEFINITIONS:

Over the years the word agribusiness has evolved in its meaning and usage. The broadest use of the word truly reflects the diversity, complexity, technological sophistication and global scale of the agricultural economy of the 21stcentury.

2.1 Business Dictionary defines, “Agribusiness as large-scale production, processing and marketing of food and non-food farm commodities and products.” As of the definition of Economic Dictionary, “agribusiness is part of the economy devoted to the production, processing and distribution of food, including financial institutions that fund these activities.”

Thus the definition of agribusiness therefore includes three major sectors Producers, Agricultural Input firms, and Agricultural Output firms. Due to the globalization and the industrialization of agriculture many large agribusiness companies today are vertically integrated and may include all three of these sectors.

3 AGRIBUSINESS COMPLEX: -

Agribusiness management encompasses many aspects of the economy : agricultural producers, business that provide supplies and services to the producers (including cooperatives), business that add value to agricultural products and those that facilitate the marketing of agricultural products to an ever growing market place based industries are the one that produce jute, cotton, silk, tea, coffee, rubber, etc. The definition of agro based industries is as follows.

1.3. Definition: -

Agro-based industries are those industries which are dependent on agricultural products as raw materials. For example cotton textile industries use cotton as raw material and then process them to make dresses other examples of agro-based industries are Sugar industries, allied products. Animal Husbandry and poultry, silk industries, Fisheries, etc.

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1) To study different types of Agro-based co-operative undertakings in India.
2) To analyse the development of Agro-based co-operative undertakings in Solapur district.
3) To study financial conditions of the Agro-based co-operative undertakings in Solapur district.

5 Hypothesis of the Study:

H1: Development of Agro-based co-operative undertakings helps the development of district.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

7 Data Collection:

As the study is related to development of Agro-based co-operative undertakings in Solapur district the data related to agro-based co-operative undertakings in Solapur district has collected by using primary method and secondary method.

8. Primary Data:

The study is dependent on primary source which will collect from officials of various agro based co-operative undertakings i.e. co-operative Sugar factories, co-operative Textile Mills, Agriculture Food Process, Diary co-operatives, Poultry co-operatives etc. with the help of structured questionnaire.

9 Secondary Data:

The secondary data has collected from office records published annual reports various books, journals, magazines, unpublished thesis, dissertations, government reports, policy papers, working papers, white paper and internet source etc.

10 Sample Selection:

The sampling area is Solapur District. The samples has selected by using stratified random sampling and convenient sampling. Sample respondent has been selected from different taluka's like Akkalkot, Mohol, Pandharpur, Karmala, North Solapur, Malshiras, Barshi, Madha, Sangola, Mangalvedha and South Solapur of Solapur district of Sugar Industries, Dairy Industries and Spinning Mills.

Table 1 Selection of Sample Size

Sr. No.	Taluka	Respondent of Sugar Industry	Respondent of Spinning Mills	Respondent of Dairy Industry
1.	S. Solapur	20	20	20
2.	N. Solapur	20	20	20
3.	Akkalkot	20	20	20
4.	Madha	20	20	20
1.	Malshiras	20	20	20
6.	Sangola	20	20	20
7.	Mangalveda	20	20	20
8.	Pandharpur	20	20	20
9.	Mohol	20	20	20
10.	Barshi	20	20	20
11.	Karmala	20	20	20
Total		220	220	220

Source: Field Work

11 Method of Selection:

For the analysis and interpretation of data, various statistical tools and techniques have used, various computer software's i.e. SPSS, Excel has used for the present study. A combination of qualitative and qualitative explorative and descriptive research methods has used for the present study.

12 Area of Study:

The research study researcher has selected agro based cooperative industries of Solapur district.

13 Span of The Study:

The five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16 has selected for the present study.

14 Limitation of the Study:

The present study is restricted to Solapur District only and the period of five years i.e. 2011-12 to 2015-16. The three broad groups of agro based co-operative undertakings has considered for the analysis and interpretation.

15 Parameters of the Study:

The parameters considered for the present study are development of agro based co-operative undertakings, their financial positions, performance; role of agro based co-operative undertaking in the development of the district, etc.

16 DataAnalysis:

Data were analysed by using statistical tools, like various tables, various graphs, and charts and with the help of simple statistical techniques such as average, percentage etc. The researcher has used one sample chi-test for the purpose of testing of hypothesis. The data been analysed with regard to development of sugar, dairy and spinning cooperatives.

17 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Information about the Members of Industry.

Table 1Members of the Industry (Sugar + Mills + Dairy Industries)

Sr. No.	Members	Total	Average
1.	Farmers	440	66.67
2.	Other	220	33.33
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 1 describes about the co-operative Sugar, Mills and Dairy industries respondents opinion regarding who are the members of industries weather farmers or other members and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 440 (66.67) respondents said their industry members are farmers and remaining 220 (33.33) respondent said their industry members are other than farmers.

Chart 1 Members of the Industry (Sugar + Mills + Dairy Industries)

Table 2 If Farmers then they are Small Medium or Large Size

Sr. No.	Type of the Farmers	Total	Average
1.	Small	62	14.10
2.	Medium	158	31.90
3.	Large	220	50.00
Total		**440**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 2 describes if the members are farmers then either they are small, medium or large members and it is observe that out of 440 respondents 62 (14.10) respondent said the farmer are small type of member, 158 (31.90) respondent the farmer members are medium size member and remaining 220 (50.00) respondent said the farmer members are large size member.

Chart 2 If Farmers then they are Small Medium or Large Size

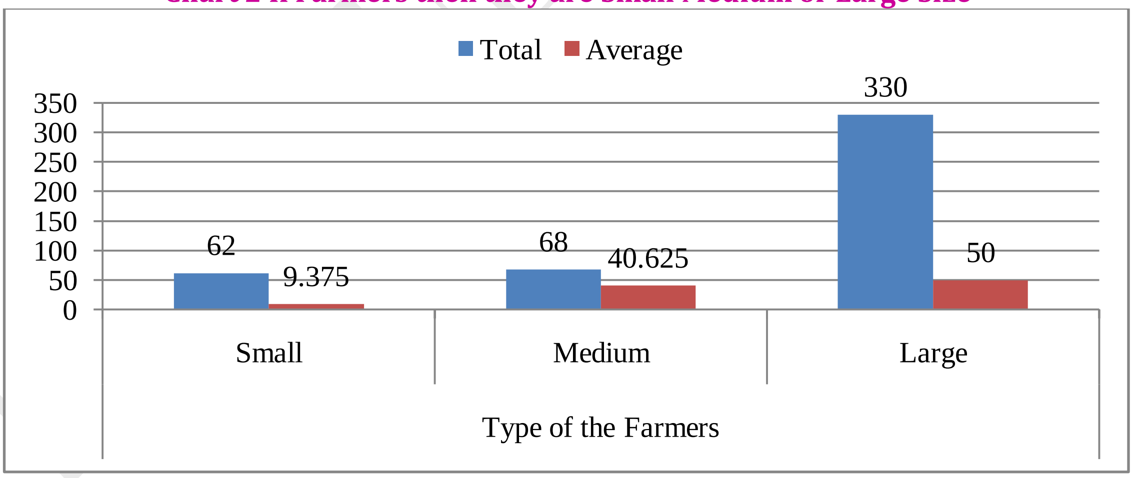


Table 3 If not Farmer then who are they

Sr. No.	Type of other Member	Total	Average
1.	Service Man	41	18.63
2.	Industrialist	106	48.18
3.	Money Lander	73	33.19
Total		**220**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 3 describes if they member are not farmers then who are these member either service man, industrialist or money lander and it is observed that out of 220 respondents 41 (18.63) respondent said these members are service man's 106 (48.18) respondents said these members are Industrialist but they are related to Agro based industrialist and remaining 73 (33.19) respondents said these respondents are money lenders.

Chart 3 If not Farmer then who are they

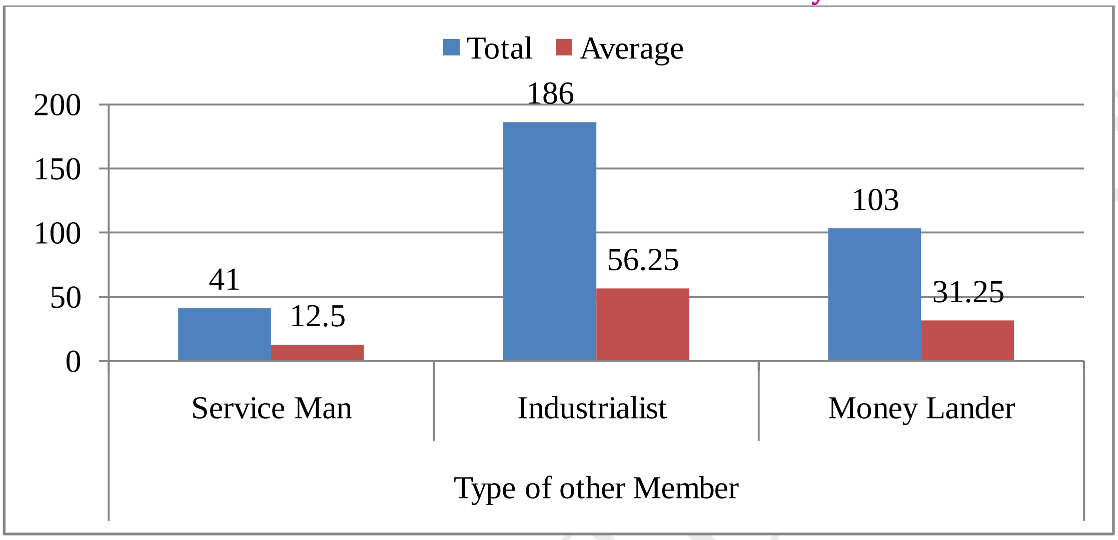


Table 4 Minimum Contribution by Member towards Share Capital

Sr. No.	Share Capital in %	No of Respondent	Average
1.	< 25	179	27.09
2.	26-50	248	37.50
3.	51-75	137	20.82
4.	> 75	96	14.59
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 4 describe what is the minimum contribution made by the member towards as a capital share and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 179 (27.09) respondent said while the time of establishment of the organization some of the member made less than 25% as their share capital, 248 (37.50) respondent said some member made between 26-50% as their share capital, 317 (20.82) respondent said some members made 51-75% as their share capital and remaining 96 (14.59) respondent said some of the member made their share capital more than 75%. It is been observed that those who made more than 50% share capital as investment most of them are the board directors.

Chart 4 Minimum Contributions by Member towards Share Capital

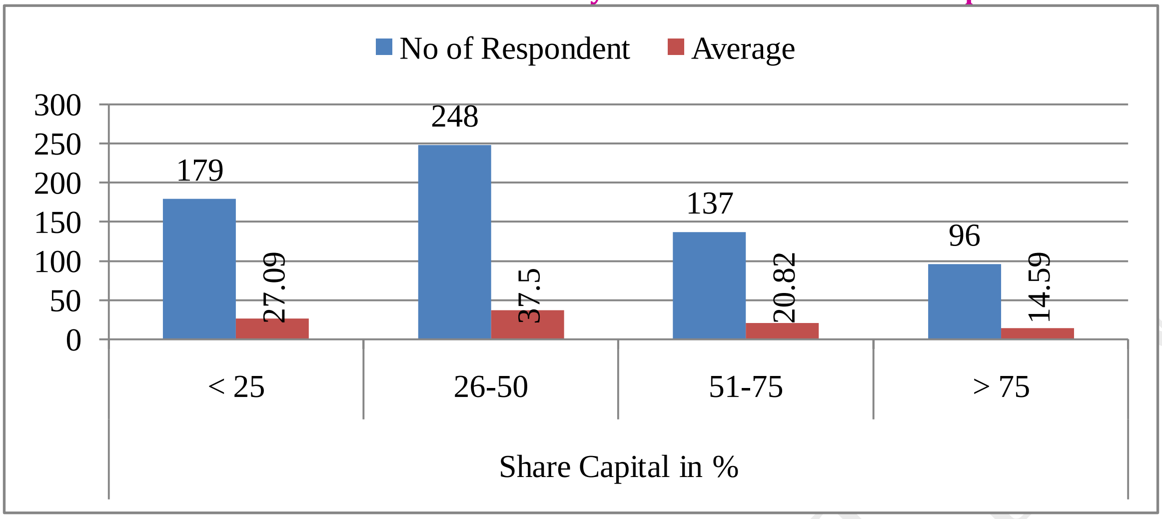


Table 1.5 Usual Return Received by Member

Sr. No.	Return Received by Member in %	No of Respondent	Average
1.	<15	165	21.00
2.	16 – 25%	234	31.41
3.	26 – 35%	151	22.91
4.	36 – 50%	110	16.68
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 5 describes about annual return received by member and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 165 (21.00) respondent said some of the members are receiving 15% return on their share capital investment, 234 (31.41) respondent said some of the members are getting 16-25% return on their share capital investment, 151 (22.91) respondent said some of the members are getting 26-35% return on their share capital investment and remaining 110 (16.68) respondent said some of the members are getting 36-50% return on their share capital.

Chart 5 Usual Return Received by Member

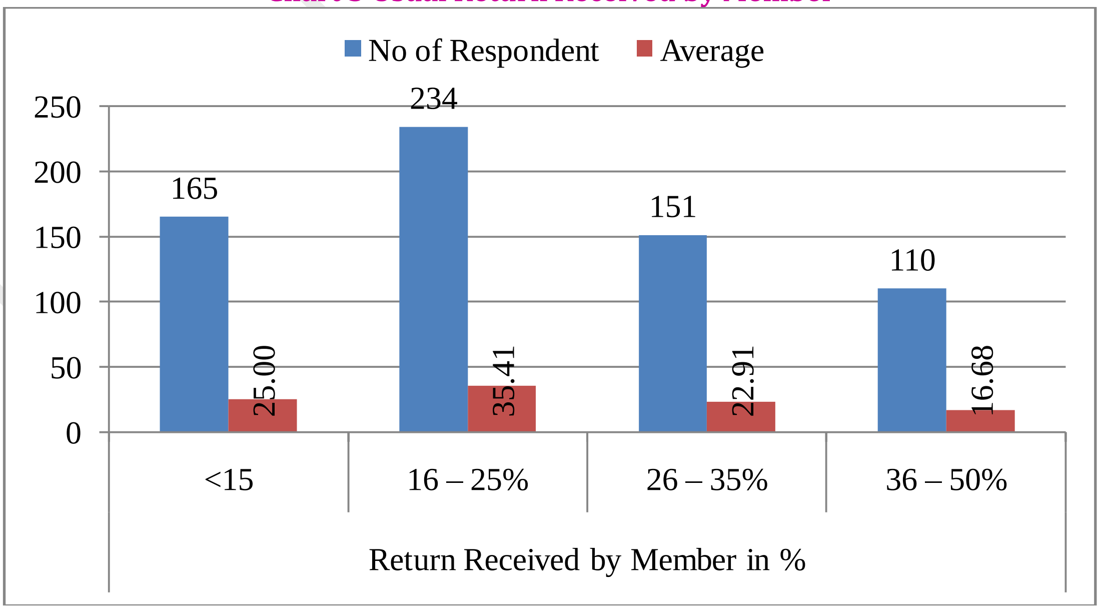


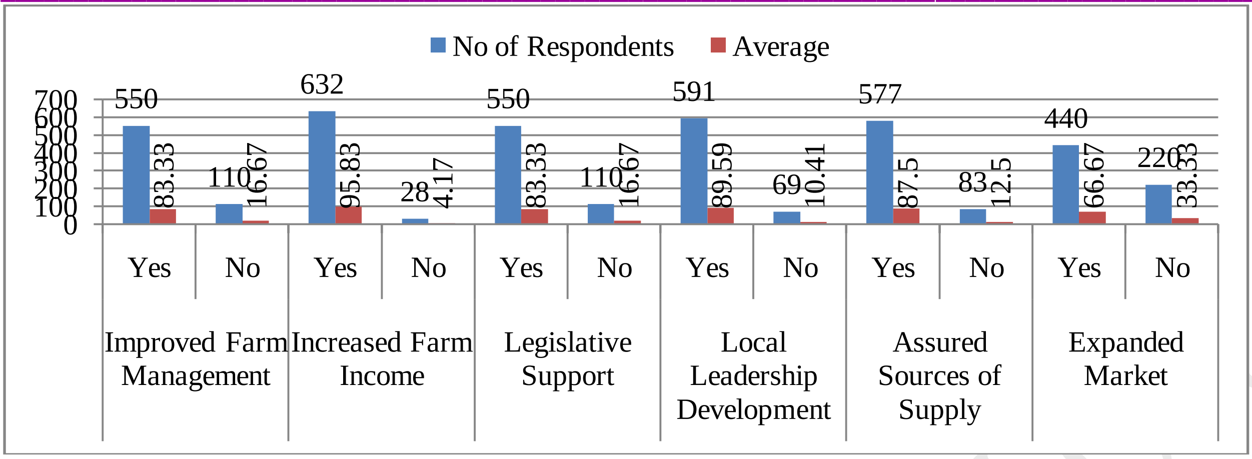
Table 6 Different Benefits/Facilities to Member

Sr. No.	Statement	Respond	No of Respondents	Average
1.	Improved Farm Management	Yes	550	83.33
2.		No	110	16.67
Total			**660**	**100.00**
3.	Increased Farm Income	Yes	632	91.83
4.		No	28	04.17
Total			**660**	**100.00**
1.	Legislative Support	Yes	550	83.33
6.		No	110	16.67
Total			**660**	**100.00**
7.	Local Leadership Development	Yes	591	89.59
8.		No	69	10.41
Total			**660**	**100.00**
9.	Assured Sources of Supply	Yes	577	87.50
10.		No	83	12.50
Total			**660**	**100.00**
11.	Expanded Market	Yes	440	66.67
12.		No	220	33.33
Total			**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 6 describes about the different benefits / facilities are getting by the members of the industry and it is observed that 550 (83.33) respondent said due to membership in the industry most of the member are improved their farm management, 110 (16.67) respondent said due to the membership in industry members are not improved their farm management, 632 (91.83) respondent said due to membership in industry most of the members are increased their farm income, 28 (4.17) respondent said no member has increased their income due to membership, 550 (83.33) respondent said due to the membership in the industry most of the member got legislative support, 110 (16.67) respondent said none of the member never get any legislative support, 591 (89.59) respondent said due to the membership in the industry most of the members are developed their leadership at local level, 69 (10.41) respondent said due to membership members are not developed leadership in local level, 577 (87.50) respondent said due to the membership in the industry most of the members were got assurance of their material supply, 83 (12.50) respondent said due to the membership in the industry members are not got any assurance of their material supply, 440 (66.67) respondent said due to membership in industry most of the members are able to expand their agricultural product market, 220 (33.33) respondent said members can't expand their agricultural product market.

Chart 6 Different Benefits/Facilities to Member



A. Information Regarding the Product (s)

This part describes about the information related to the products which are produces in these agro based co-operative in industries (Co-operative Sugar, Soot and Dairy Industries)

Table 7 Main Product of the Industry

Sr. No	Type of Industry	Main Product
1.	Sugar Industry	Sugar
2.	Soot Mill	Yarn
3.	Dairy	Milk

Source: Fieldwork

Table 7 describes about the main product of the industries and it is observed that Sugar Industries main production product is Sugar, Soot Mills main product is Yarn, Dairy Industries main product is Milk.

Table 8 By-product of the Industry

Sr. No	Type of Industry	By-Product
1.	Sugar Industry	Sugar
		Fuel Ethanol
		Power Production
		Bagasse
		Molasses
		Press Mud
2.	Soot (Yarn) Mills	Only Yarn
3.	Dairy Industry	Ghee
		Shrikhand
		Skimmed Milk
		Milk Powder

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 8 describes other by products in these industries and it is observed that in Sugar Industry Sugar is the main product and Fuel Ethanol, Bagasse, Molasses, Power Production and Press Mud are the by-product in sugar industry. In Soot (Yarn) Industry yarn is the main product and no any other by-product and in dairy industry milk is the man product apart from milk, Ghee, Shrikhand, Skimmed Milk and Milk Powder are the by-products.

Table 9 Produced Products are Perishable or Non-Perishable

Sr. No	Type of Industry	Product	Perishable / Non-Perishable
1.	Sugar Industry	Sugar	Non Perishable
		Fuel Ethanol	Perishable
		Power Production	Non Perishable
		Bagasse	Perishable
		Molasses	Non Perishable
		Press Mud	Non Perishable
2.	Soot (Yarn) Mills	Only Yarn	Non Perishable
3.	Dairy Industry	Ghee	Perishable
		Shrikhand	Perishable
		Skimmed Milk	Perishable
		Milk Powder	Perishable

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 9 describes the produced products are perishable or non-perishable and it is observed that in Sugar Industry Sugar, Power Production, Molasses and Press Mud are Non-Perishable products and Fuel Ethanol and Bagasse are Perishable products, in Soot (Yarn) Industry there is only one product under production and it is soot and this soot is non-perishable product, but in dairy industry there are perishable products are lot and these are like Ghee is perishable product, Shrikhand is perishable product, Skimmed is a perishable product and milk powder is also perishable product.

Table 10 Provide Grade to Product (A, B, C)

Sr. No	Grade	No of Respondent	Average
1.	A	357	54.16
2.	B	179	27.09
3.	C	124	18.75
Total		**660**	**100.00**

The above Table 10 describes what is the grade will provide the respondent and it is observed that out of 48 respondent 357 (54.16) respondent has given 'A' grade to their product, 179 (27.09) respondent has given 'B' grade to their product, 124 (18.75) respondent has given 'C' grade to their product.

Chart 7 Provide Grade to Product (A, B, C)

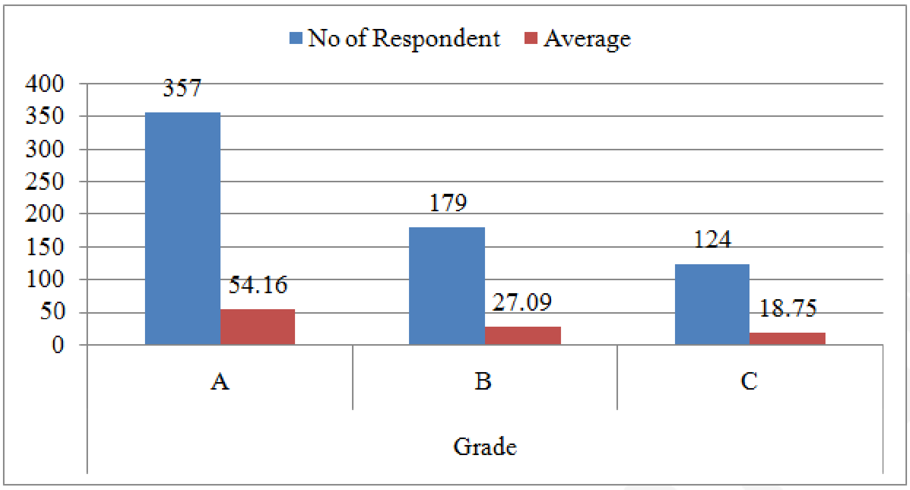


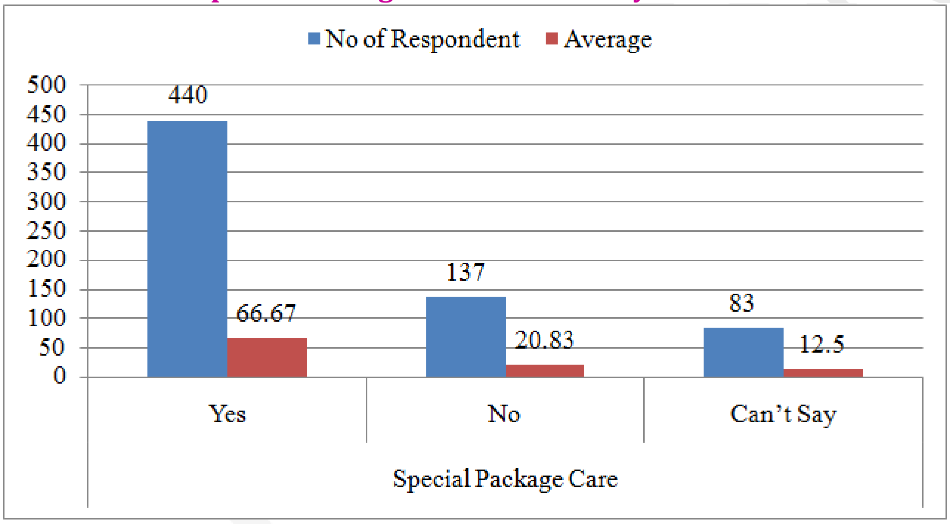
Table 11 Special Package Care is Necessary for the Product

Sr. No	Special Package Care	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Yes	440	66.67
2.	No	137	20.83
3.	Can't Say	83	12.50
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 11 describes weather special package care is necessary for the product or not and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 440 (66.67) respondent said they make the special package care is necessary for the product, 137 (20.83) respondent said they never take special package care because these are on perishable product are produced in their industry and remaining 83 (12.50) respondent don't want to give any opinion on this issue.

Chart 8 Special Package Care is Necessary for the Product



B. Raw Material Require for Production

1. Raw Material Requirement for Sugar Industry:

Table 12 Raw Material Require for Sugar Industry

Sr. No.	Raw Material
1.	Sugar Cane
2.	Glucose
3.	Sucrose
4.	Beet Sugar

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 1.12 describe the important raw material require for the sugar industry to produce the sugar and related other product, it require Sugar cane, Glucose, Sucrose and Beet Sugar as a raw material for sugar industry. Sugar is a broad term applied to a large number of carbohydrates present in many plants and characterized by a more or less sweet taste. The primary sugar, glucose, is a product of photosynthesis and occurs in all green plants. In most plants, the sugars occur as a mixture that cannot readily be separated into the components. In the sap of some plants, the sugar mixtures are condensed into syrup. Juices of sugarcane and sugar beet (Beta vulgaris) are rich in pure sucrose, although beet sugar is generally much less sweet than cane sugar. These two sugar crops are the main sources of commercial sucrose.

Table 12.1 Respondent Opinion about Raw Material (Sugar Industry)

Sr. No.	Raw Material	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Sugar Cane	165	71.00
2.	Sugar Cane + Glucose	00	00.00
3.	Sugar Cane + Sucrose	27	12.50
4.	Sugar Cane + Beet Sugar	28	12.50
Total		**220**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 12.1 describes respondents opinion about raw material requirement and it is observed that out of 8 respondent (Researcher has Selected 8 Respondent from Sugar Industry) respondent 165 (71.00) respondent said sugar cane is the primary raw material require for their industry, 27 (12.50) respondent said along with sugar cane sucrose is also require as a raw material for their product, and another 28 (12.50) respondent said along with sugar cane beet sugar is also require as a raw material for their industry.

Chart 9.1 Respondent Opinion about Raw Material (Sugar Industry)

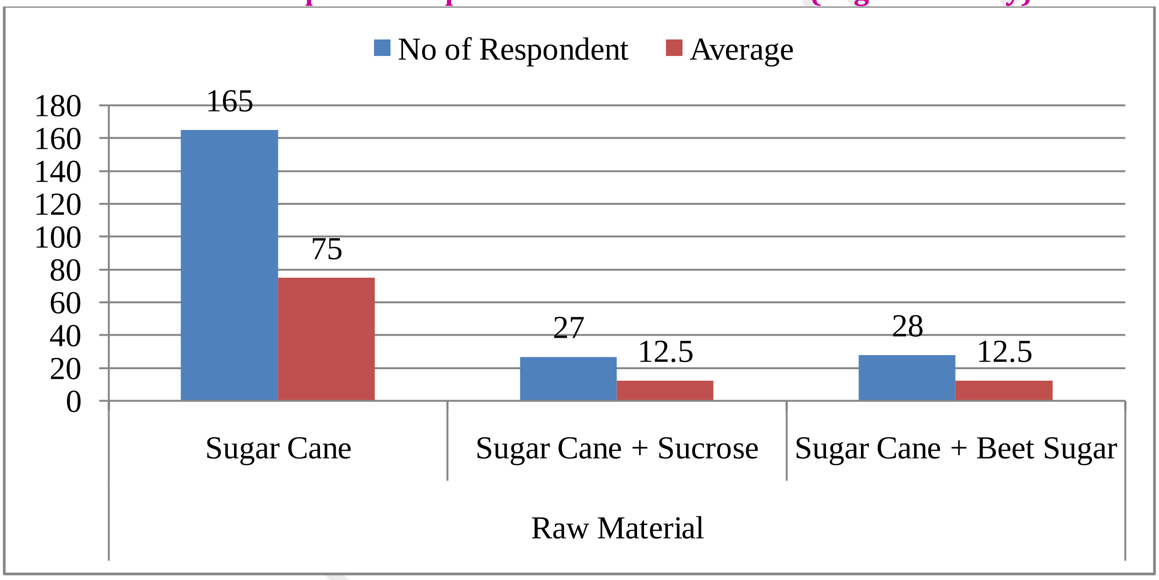


Table 13Raw Material Require for Soot (Yarn) Industry

Sr. No.	Raw Material
1.	Cotton
2.	Wool
3.	Flax Seed
4.	Silk
1.	Natural Fibre

The above Table 13 describes the required raw material for the soot (yarn) industry and it is observed that the required raw materials are Cotton, Wool, Flax Seed, Silk and Natural Fibre. Yarn consists of several strands of material twisted together. Each strand is, in turn, made of fibres, all shorter than the piece of yarn that they form. These short fibres are spun into longer filaments to make the yarn. Long continuous strands may only require additional twisting to make them into yarns. Sometimes they are put through an additional process called texturing. The characteristics of spun yarn depend, in part, on the amount of twist given to the fibres during spinning. A fairly high degree of twist produces strong yarn; a low twist produces softer, more lustrous yarn; and a very tight twist produces crepe yarn. Yarns are also classified by their number of parts. A single yarn is made from a group of filament or staple fibers twisted together. Ply yarns are made by twisting two or more single yarns. Cord yarns are made by twisting together two or more ply yarns.

Table 13.1 Respondent Opinion about Raw Material soot (Yarn) Industry

Sr. No.	Raw Material	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Cotton	132	60.00
2.	Cotton + Wool	88	40.00
3.	Flax Seed	00	00.00
4.	Silk	00	00.00
1.	Natural Fibre	00	00.00
Total		**220**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 13.1 describes that out of 5 respondent 132 (60.00) respondent said cotton only the raw material require for production of soot (yarn) in their industry and 88 (40.00) respondent said cotton with wool is require as a raw material for their industry.

Chart 10.1Respondent Opinion about Raw Material soot (Yarn) Industry

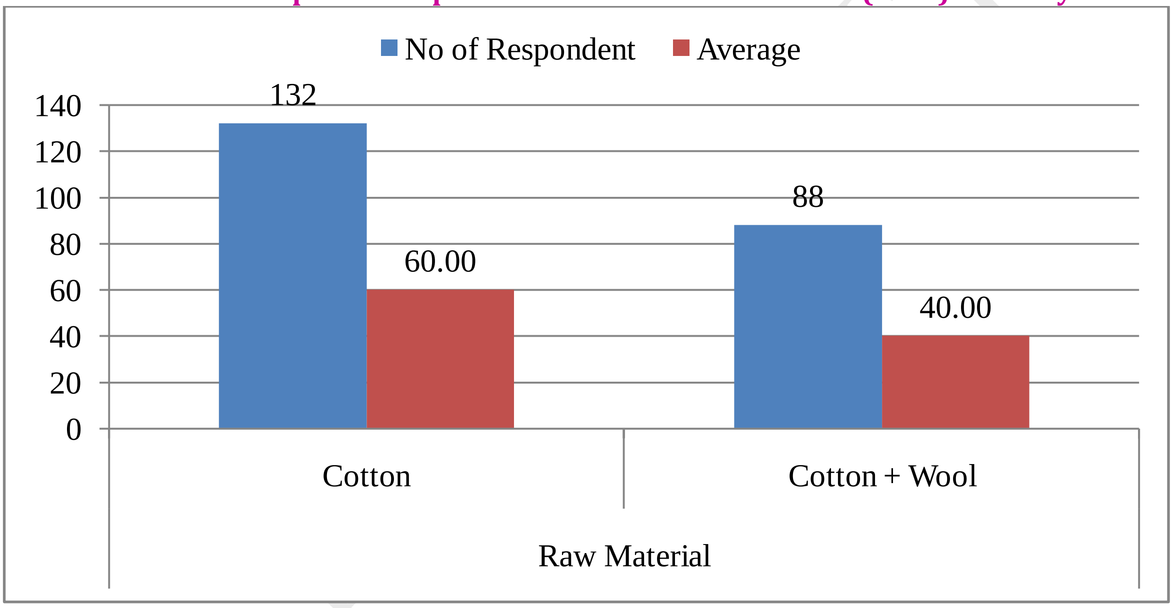


Table 14 Raw Material Require for Dairy Industry

Sr. No.	Raw Material
1.	Milk

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table14 describes what is the raw material require for the dairy industry and it is observed that milk is the main product require as a raw material for this industry.

The dairy industry plays an important role in the socio-economic development of India. The dairy industry in India is instrumental in providing cheap nutritional food to the vast population of India and also generates huge employment opportunities for people in rural places.

Table14.1 Respondent Opinion Regarding Raw Material Requirement for Dairy Industry

Sr. No.	Raw Material	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Milk	220	100.00
2.	Other	00	00.00
Total		**220**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 14.1 describes the respondent's opinion regarding raw material requirement for dairy industry and all 220 (100.00) respondent said milk is the only raw material require for the dairy industry to produce milk and other dairy product.

Table 15 Raw Material Supplier for Industry (Sugar + Soot + Dairy)

Sr. No.	Supplier	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Farmers	536	81.25
2.	Industries	27	04.16
3.	Agent	56	08.33
4.	Other	41	06.25
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 15 describes about the raw material supplier for industry and it is observed that 536 (81.15) respondent said most of the time directly farmers will provide the raw material to the industry, 27 (4.16) respondent said some time other agricultural related industries are provide the raw material to their industry, 56 (8.33) respondent said in some cases the third party that is commission agents will supply the raw material to their industry, and remaining 41 (6.25) respondent said the raw material will be supplied by other than farmer, industries and agents.

Chart 11 Raw Material Suppliers for Industry (Sugar + Soot + Dairy)

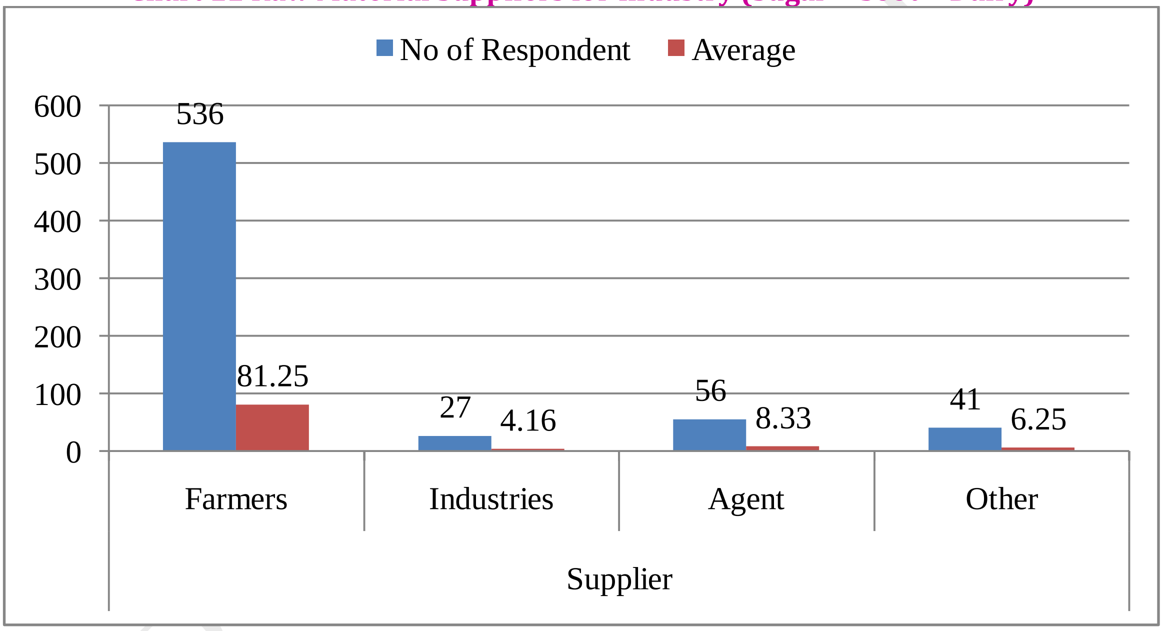


Table 16 Quality of the Raw Material

Sr. No.	Quality of Raw Material	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Furnished Raw Material	165	21.00
2.	Unfurnished Raw Material	495	71.00
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 1.16 describes the quality of require raw material for the industries and it is observed that 165 (21.00) respondent said the require raw material is furnished (Processed) raw material and remaining 495 (71.00) respondent said required raw material is unfurnished (Non-Processed) raw material.

Chart 12 Quality of the Raw Material

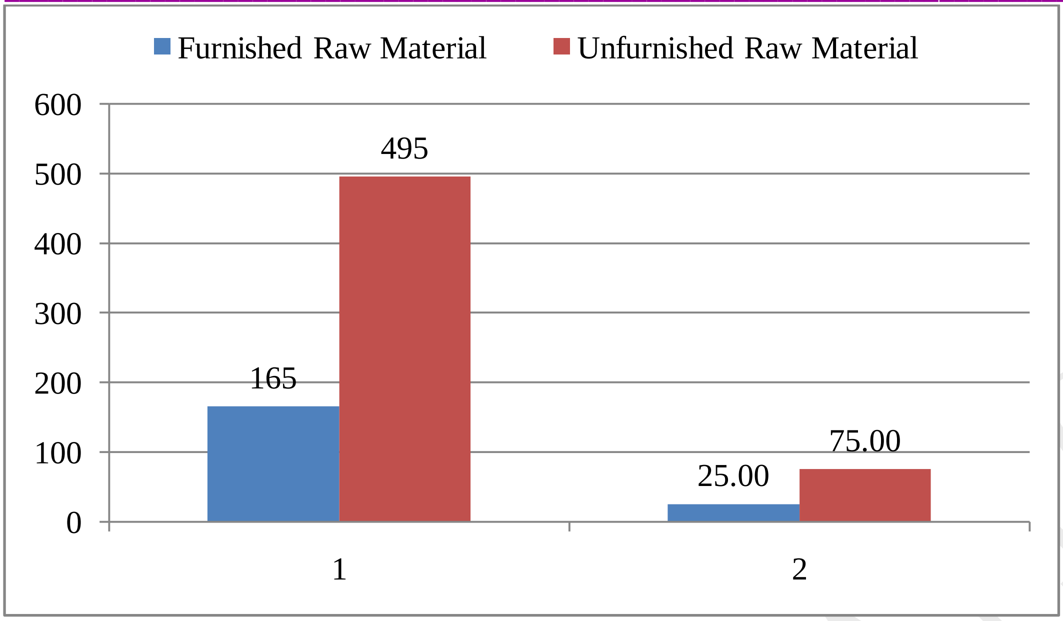


Table 17 Supply of raw Material is Regular or not

Sr. No.	Supply	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Regular	178	27.08
2.	Not Regular	344	52.08
3.	Can't Say	138	20.82
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 17 describes raw material supply is regular or not and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 178 (27.08) respondent said the supplier are supplying raw material regularly to their industry, 344 (52.08) respondent said the suppliers not supply regularly they also said due to the cost competition between industry and remaining 138 (20.82) respondent don't want to give any opinion about this issue.

Chart 13 Supply of raw Material is Regular or not

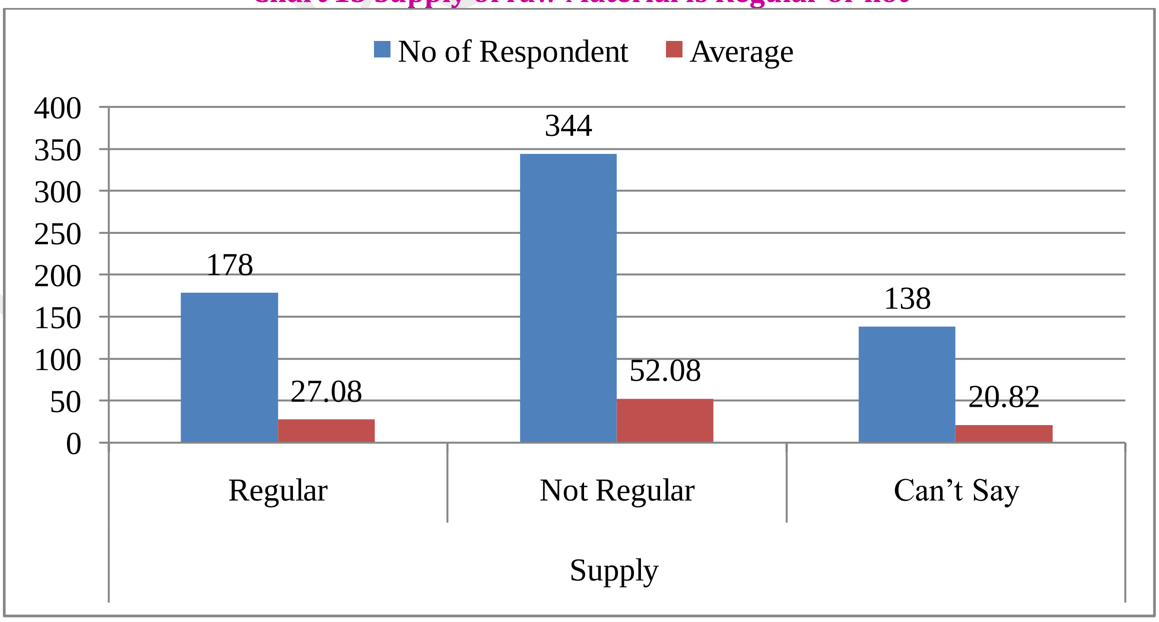


Table 18 Availability of Raw Material in Huge quantity

Sr. No.	Availability of Raw Material	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Yes	495	71.00
2.	No	96	14.59
3.	Can't Say	69	10.42
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 18 describes the availability of raw material in huge quantity to their industry and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 495 (71.00) respondent said the availability of raw material is in huge quantity, 96 (14.59) respondent said availability of raw material is not in huge quantity because of cost competition and remaining 69 (10.42) respondent don't want to give any opinion on this issue.

Chart 14 Availability of Raw Material in Huge quantity

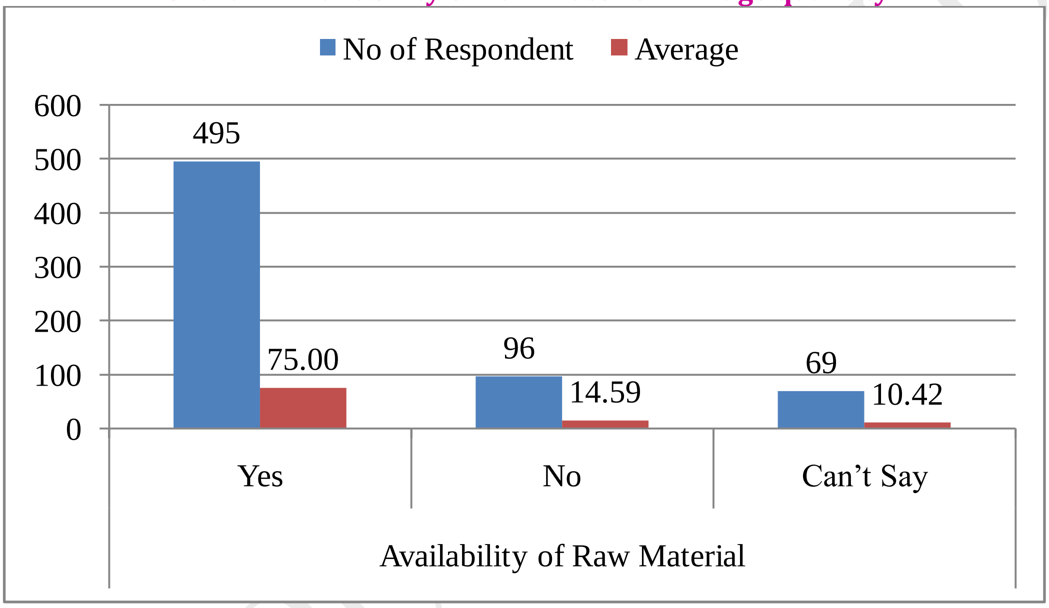


Table 19 Quality of Raw Material Supplied

Sr. No.	Quality of Raw Material	No of Respondent	Average
1.	High	220	33.33
2.	Medium	196	29.67
3.	Low	248	37.50
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table.19 describes the quality of raw material supplied and it is observed that out of 48 respondent 220 (33.33) respondent said the supplier are supply high quality of raw material, 196 (29.67) respondent said supplier are supply medium quality of the raw material and remaining 248 (37.50) respondent said supplier are supply low quality of the raw material.

Chart 15 Quality of Raw Material Supplied

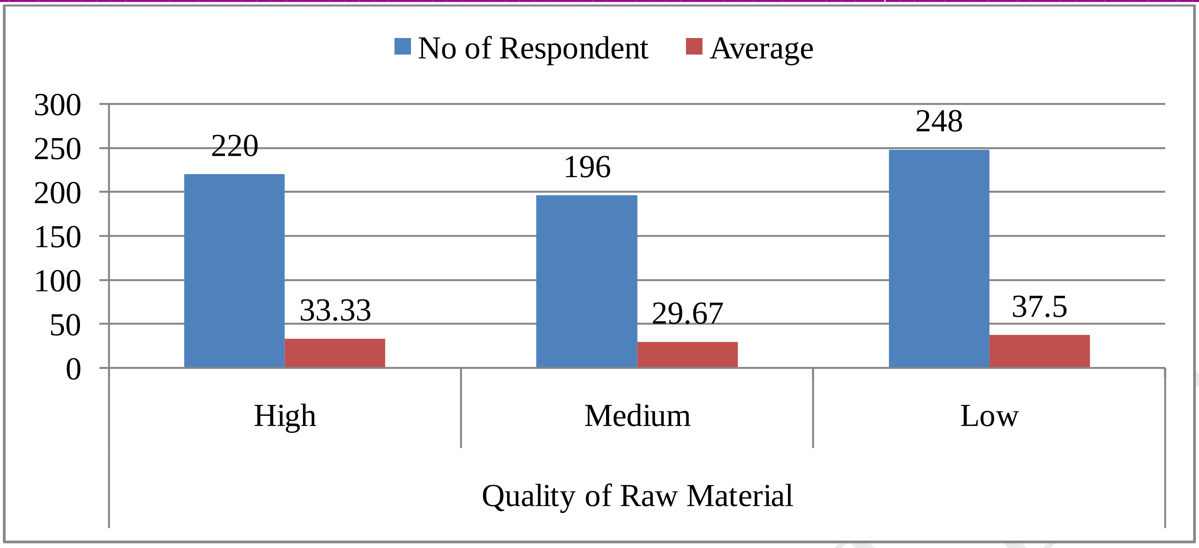


Table 20 Requirement of Raw Material Seasonal or Throughout Year

Sr. No.	Requirement of Raw Material	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Seasonal	110	16.67
2.	Throughout Year	550	83.33
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 20 describe requirement of raw material either seasonal or throughout year and it is observed that out of 48 respondent 110 (16.67) respondent said the require raw material is the seasonal raw material for their industry and these respondent are belonging to the Sugar Industry because the main raw material is the sugar cane and sugar cane is the seasonal agricultural product and remaining 550 (83.33) respondent said require raw material is the throughout year raw material and these respondents are belonging to the Soot (yarn) and Dairy industry and these agricultural product are regular product.

Chart 16 Requirements of Raw Material Seasonal or Throughout Year

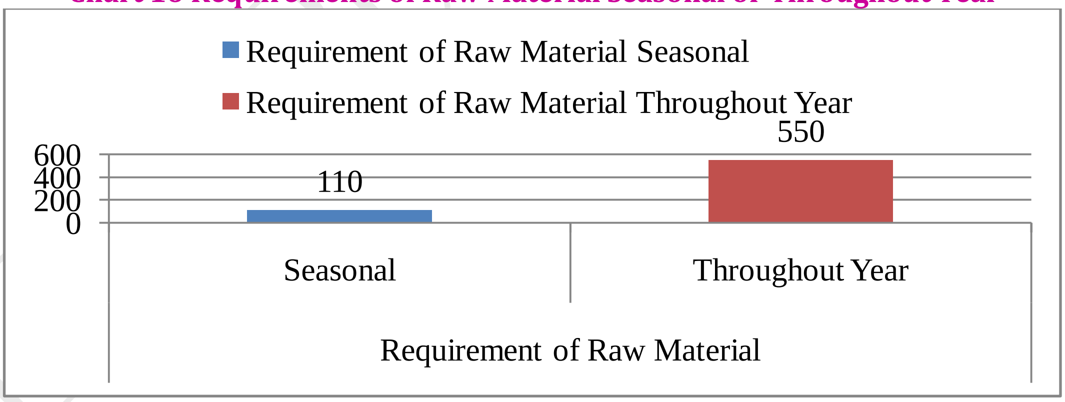


Table 21 Variation in Quantity during Season and Off Season

Sr. No.	Variation in Quantity	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Yes	261	39.58
2.	No	220	33.33
3.	Can't Say	179	27.09
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 21 describe about variation in quantity during season and off season and it is observed that 261 (39.58) respondent said there is variation between season and off season, 220 (33.33) respondent said there is no any variation in quantity during season and off season and remaining 179 (27.09) respondent don't want to give any opinion on this issue.

Chart 17 Variations in Quantity during Season and Off Season

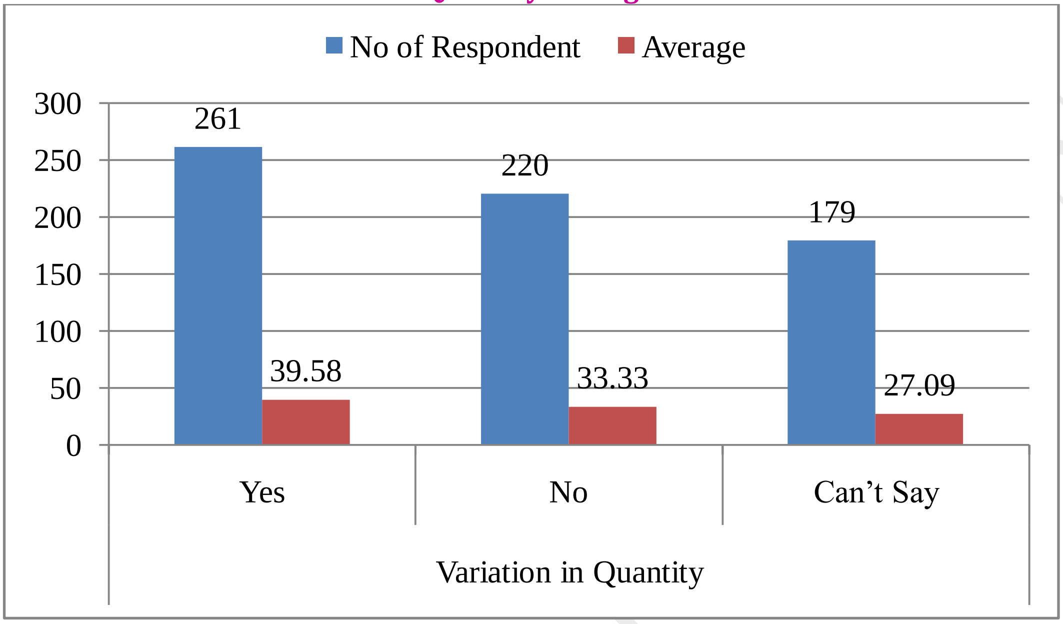


Table 22 Rate of purchase of Raw Material to Industry

Sr. No	Sugar Industry			Yarn Industry			Dairy Industry		
	Purchase rate	**Respondent**	**Average**	**Purchase rate**	**Respondent**	**Average**	**Purchase rate**	**Respondent**	**Average**
1	2000-2500	55	21.00	4000-4500	132	60.00	30-35	69	31.42
2.	2501-3000	55	21.00	4501-5000	88	40.00	36-40	57	21.71
3.	3001-3500	110	50.00	5001-5500	00	00.00	40-45	75	34.29
4.	3501-4000	00	00.00	5501-6000	00	00.00	46-50	19	08.58
Total		**220**	**100.00**		**220**	**100.00**		**220**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 22 describes about the purchase rate of raw material to industry and it is describe that out of 220 respondent from sugar industry 55 (21.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 2000-2500 rupees, other 55 (21.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 2501-3000 rupees and remaining 110 (50.00) respondent said the purchase rate of raw material is between 3001-3500 rupees. Out of 220 respondent from soot (yarn) industry 132 (60.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 4001-4500 rupees and remaining 88 (40.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 4501-5000 rupees. Out of 220 respondent from the dairy industry 69 (31.42) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 30-35 rupees, 57 (21.71) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between

36-40 rupees, 75 (34.29) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 41-45 rupees and remaining 19 (8.58) respondents said the raw material purchase rate between 46-50 rupees.

Chart 18.1 Raw Material Purchase rate of Sugar Industry

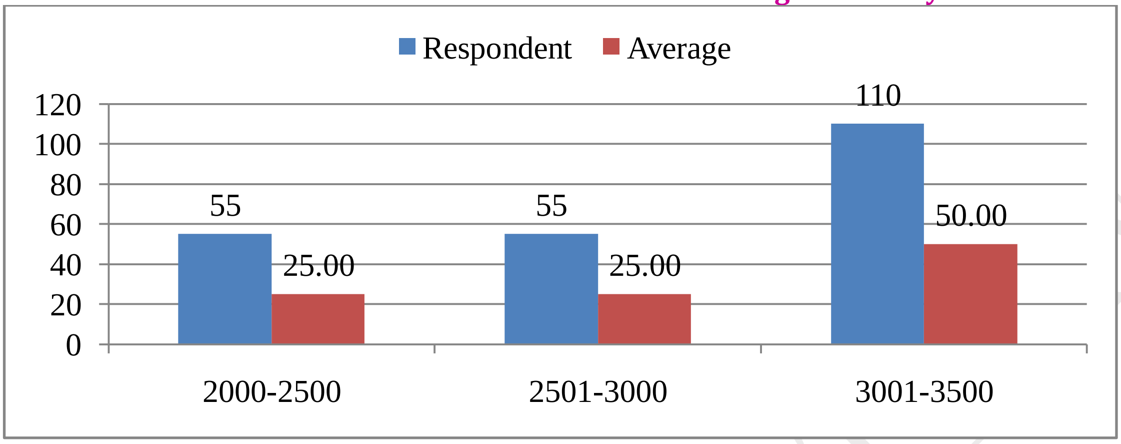
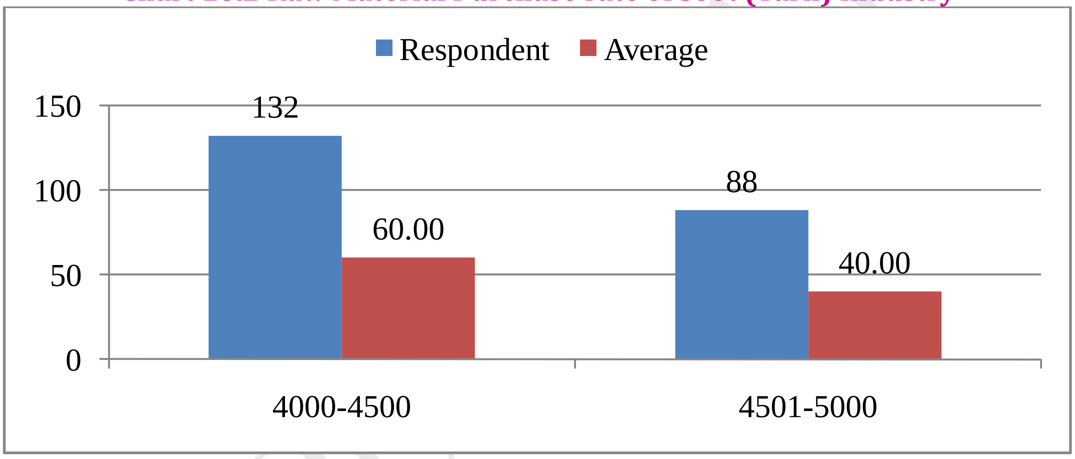


Chart 18.2 Raw Material Purchase rate of Soot (Yarn) Industry



18.3 Raw Material Purchase rate of Dairy Industry

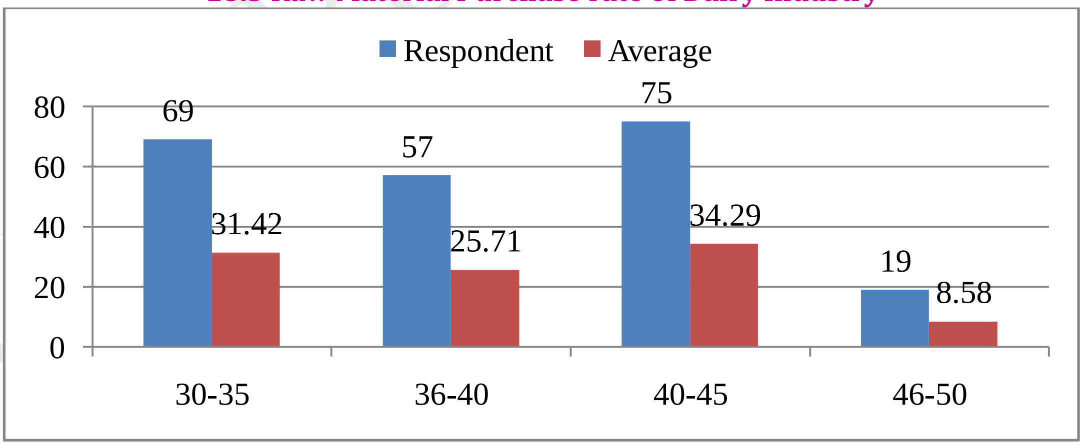


Table 23 who will fix the Raw Material Rate

Sr. No.	Fix the Rate by	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Board of Directors	165	21.00
2.	Government	124	18.76
3.	Supplier	165	21.00
4.	Co-operative Member	137	20.83

1.	Individual	69	10.41
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 23 describes about who will finalize the raw material rate and it is observed that out of 48 respondent 165 (21.00) respondent said it will finalize by the board of director of the industry, 124 (18.76) respondent said it will be finalize by the government organization, 165 (21.00) respondent said it will be finalize by the supplier of the industry, 137 (20.83) respondent said it will be finalize by the co-operative industrial members jointly and remaining 69 (10.41) respondent said it will be finalize by the individual supplier of the industry.

Chart 19who will fix the Raw Material Rate

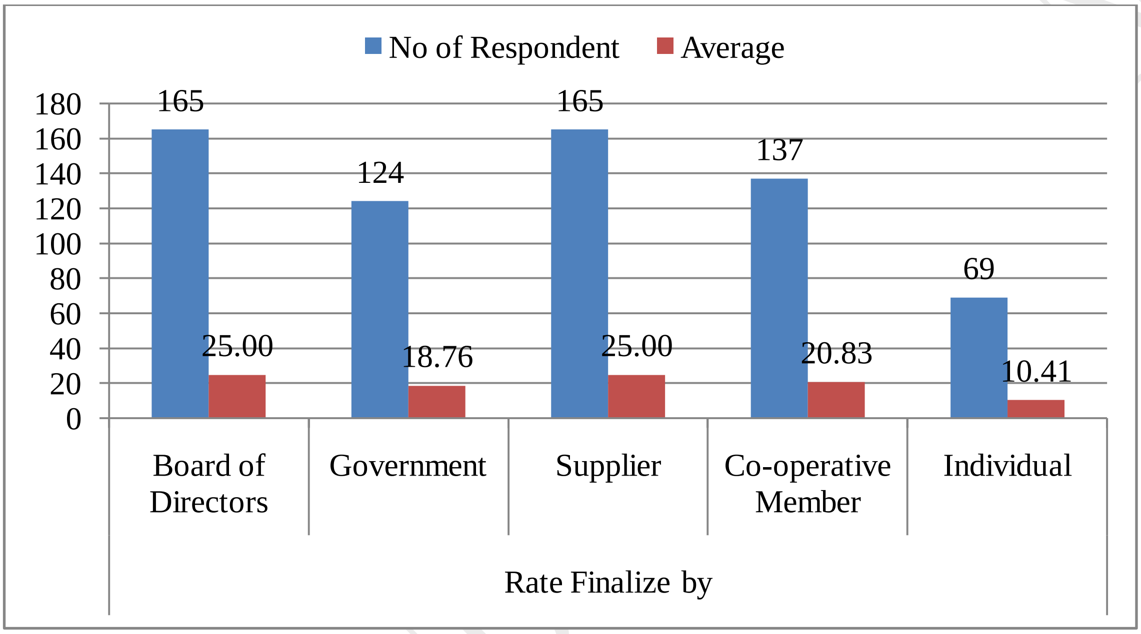


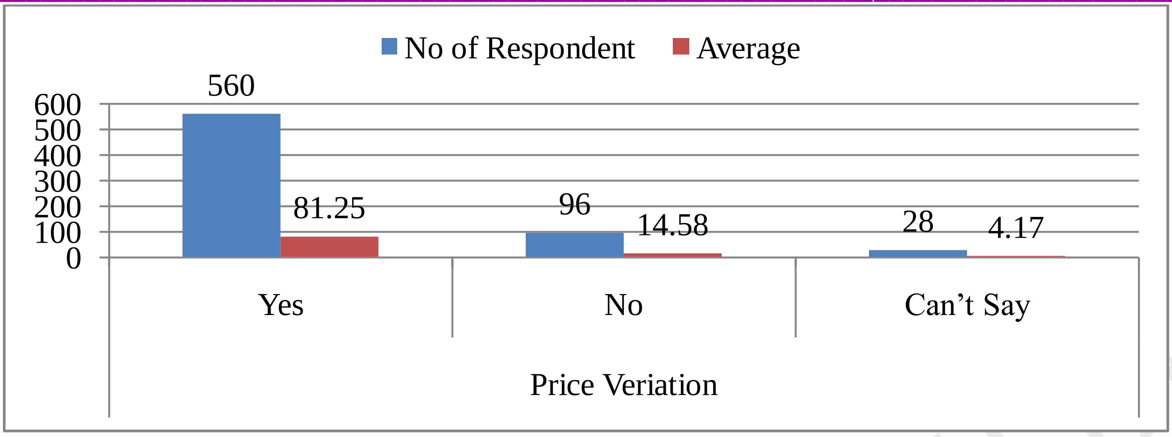
Table 24 Variation in the Rate of Supply of Raw Material

Sr. No.	Variation in Rate	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Yes	536	81.25
2.	No	96	14.58
3.	Can't Say	28	04.17
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 24 describes the variation in the rate of supply of raw material and it is observed that out of 48 respondent 536 (81.25) respondent said there is variation in price of the supply raw material, 96 (14.58) respondent said there is no any variation in supply of raw material and remaining 28 (4.17) respondent don't want to give any opinion on this issue.

Chart 20Variations in the Rate of Supply of Raw Material



C. Information Regarding Product and Production Method

Table 25 Uses of Method for Production

Sr. No.	Production Method	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Indigenous	124	18.75
2.	Intermediary	27	04.16
3.	Modern Technology	509	77.09
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 25 describes about the method uses of production and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 124 (18.75) respondent said they are using indigenous method, 27 (4.16) respondent said they are using intermediary production method in their industry and remaining 509 (77.09) respondent said they are using modern technology for production.

Chart 21 Uses of Method for Production

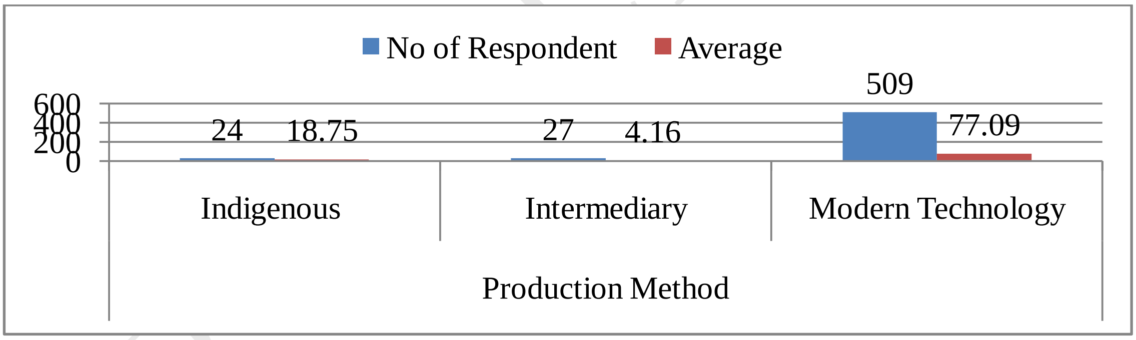


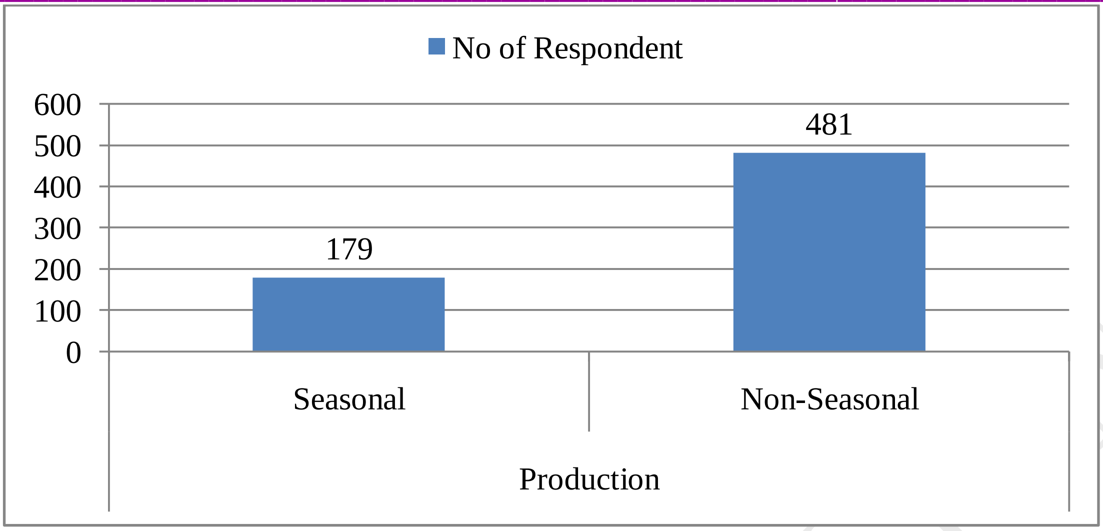
Table 26 Production is Seasonal or Non Seasonal

Sr. No.	Production	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Seasonal	179	27.09
2.	Non-Seasonal	481	72.81
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 26 describes weather production is seasonal or non-seasonal and it is observed that 179 (27.09) respondent said it is seasonal production and 481 (72.81) respondent said it is non-seasonal production. Mostly the production in dairy industry is regular (yearly) production whereas sugar and yarn production is seasonal production. Because sugar is completely depend on Sugar cane which is seasonal agricultural product and production of yarn is completely depend on cotton which is also agricultural product and seasonal product.

Chart 22 Production is Seasonal or Non Seasonal



D. Information Regarding workers or Labour

Table 27 Require number of skilled and unskilled Labour

Sr. No	Industry	Skilled Labour	Unskilled Labour	Total
1.	Sugar Industry	50	125	175
2.	Soot (Yarn) Industry	25	50	75
3.	Dairy Industry	25	50	75

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 27 describes required number skilled and unskilled labour for these industries and it is observed that for sugar industry 50 skilled and 125 unskilled labour are require for Soot (Yarn) industry 25 skilled and 50 unskilled labour are require and for Dairy industry 25 skilled and 50 unskilled labour are require. This is the ratio given by the government but as per the actual requirement is may vary in sugar industry, because it is totally depend on the quantity of the production in the industry.

Chart 23 Required number of skilled and unskilled Labour

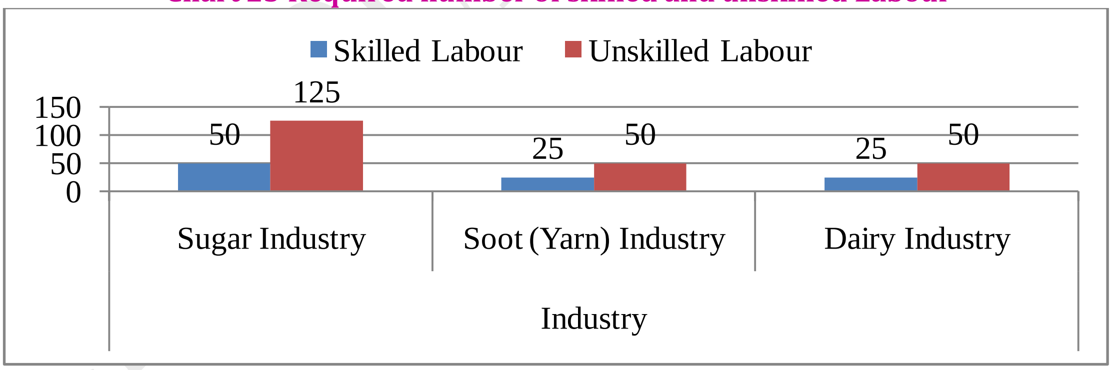


Table 28 Require Special Training for Skilled Labour

Sr. No	Special Training	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Yes	220	33.33
2.	No	344	52.09
3.	Can't Say	96	14.58
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table .28 describes about weather special training is require for skilled labour or not and it is observed that 220 (33.33) respondent said special training is require for skilled labour in case any new technology is acquired by the industry, 344 (52.09) respondent said there is no need of special training for skilled labour because they already been trained and if require they learn individually and remaining 96 (14.58) respondent don't want to give any kind of opinion on this.

Chart 24 Require Special Training for Skilled Labour

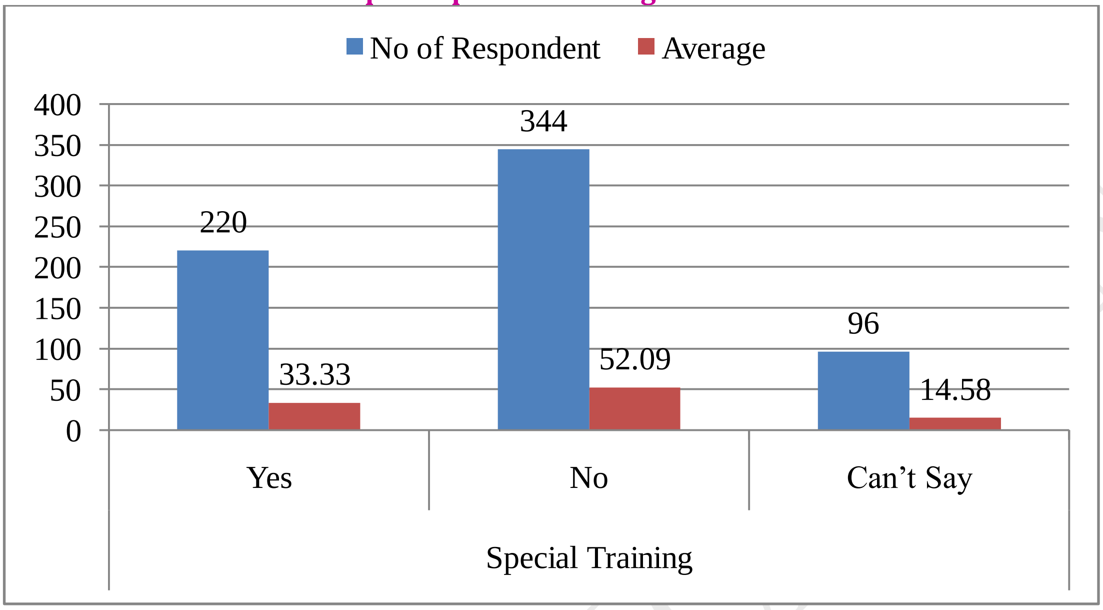


Table 29 Type of Training Required

Sr. No	Type of Training	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Technical	509	77.08
2.	Non-technical	151	22.92
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 29 describes about the type or training require for the skilled labour and it is observed that 509 (77.08) respondent said technical training is require for the skilled labour and 151 (22.92) respondent said non-technical training is require for the skilled labour.

Chart 25 Type of Training Require

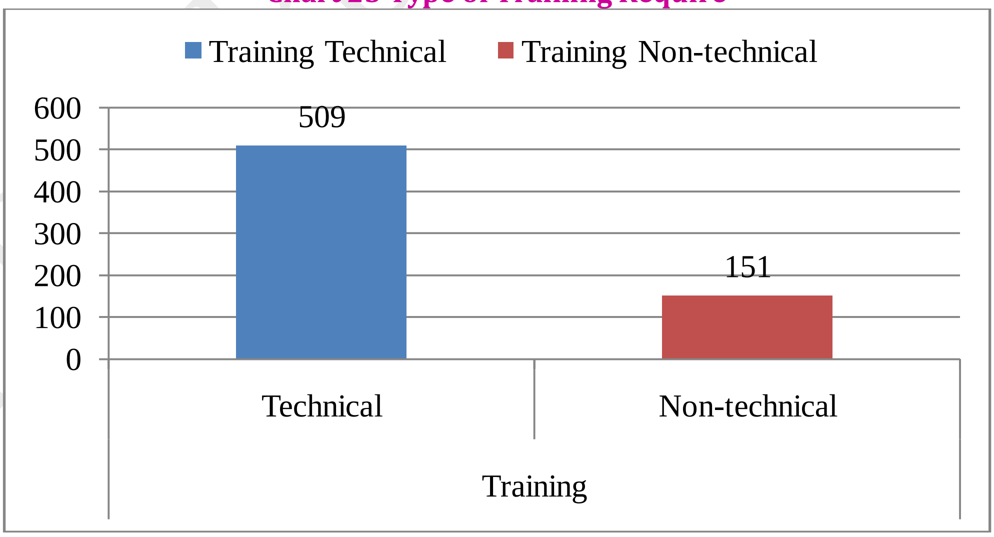


Table 30 what type of Appointment is made to Labour?

Sr. No	Appointment	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Permanent	137	20.83

2.	Seasonal	303	41.84
3.	Temporary	220	33.33
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 30 describe weather appointed labour should be permanent, temporary or seasonal and it is observed that 137 (20.83) respondent said the labour should be appointed as permanent labour, 303 (41.84) respondent said the labour should be appointed as a seasonal labour because sugar industry is a seasonal industry so no need to appoint the labour permanently and remaining 220 (33.33) respondent said the appointed labour should be temporary labour.

Chart 26 Type of Appointment to Labour

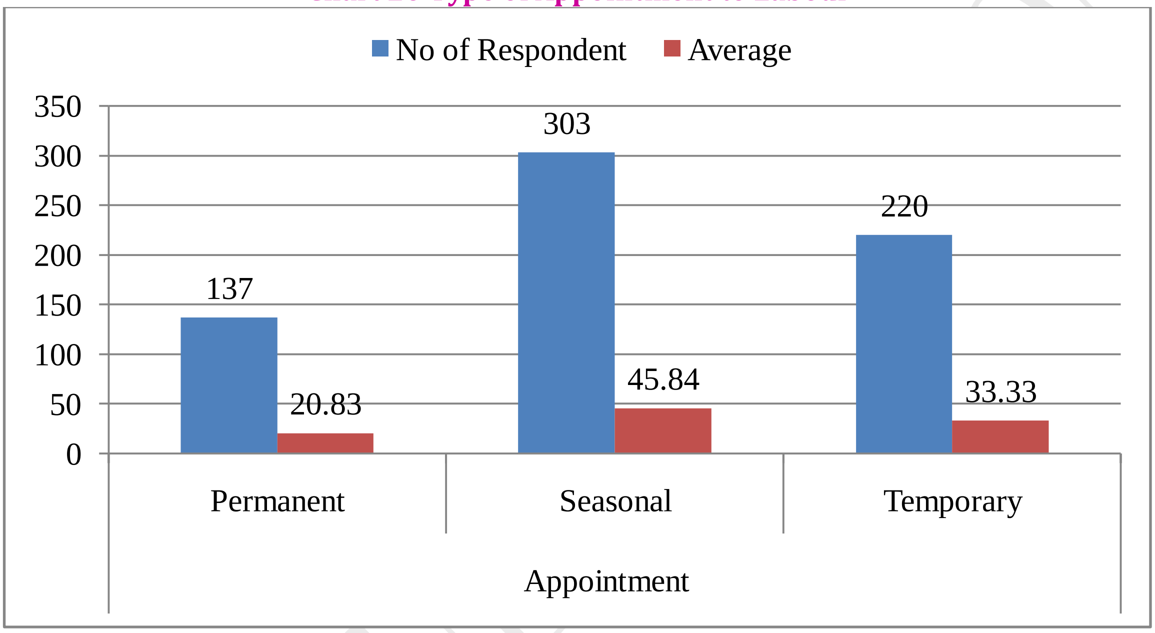
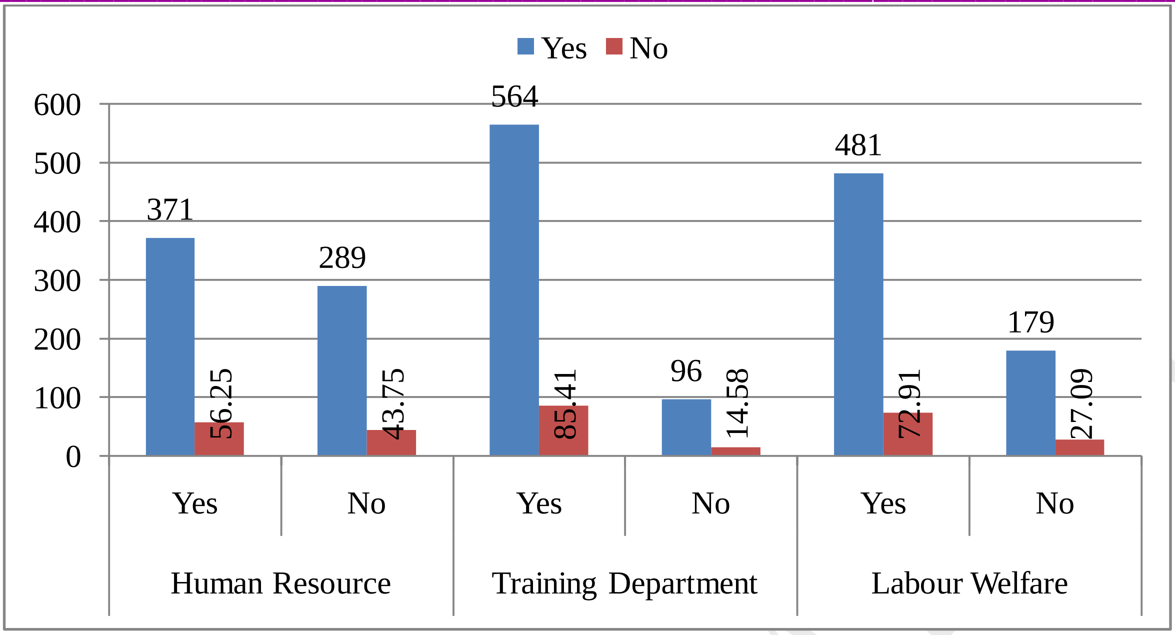


Table 31 Industry Having Permanent Department

Sr. No	Permanent Department	Yes / No	No. of Respondent	Average
1.	Human Resource	Yes	371	56.25
		No	289	43.75
Total			**660**	**100.00**
2.	Training Department	Yes	564	81.41
		No	96	14.58
Total			**660**	**100.00**
3.	Labour Welfare	Yes	481	72.91
		No	179	27.09
Total			**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

Chart 27 Industry Having Permanent Department



The above Table 31 describes about weather industries having permanent department or not and it is observed that 371 (56.25) respondent said they have their human resource department in their industry, 289 (43.75) respondent said they don't have human resource department in their industry, 564 (81.41) respondent said they have training department in their industry, 96 (14.58) respondent said they have don't training department in their industry, 481 (72.91) respondent said they have labour welfare department in their industry, 179 (27.09) respondent said they don't have labour welfare department in their industry.

Table 32 Industry Having Permanent different Department like HRM, Training Department and Labour Welfare Department

Sr. No	Available of Labour	Yes / No	No. of Respondent	Average
1.	Department	Yes	316	47.91
		No	344	52.09
Total			**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above table 32 describes whether industries are having different department or not and it is observed that out of 48 respondent 316 (47.91) industries having different department and 344 (52.09) industries don't have different department like HRM, Training Department and Labour Welfare Department in their organization.

Chart 28 Industry Having Permanent different Department like HRM, Training Department and Labour Welfare Department

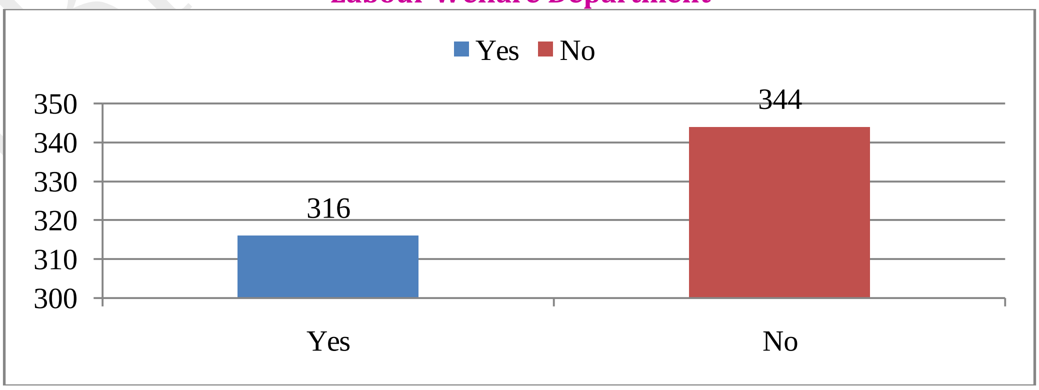


Table 33 Require Labour Available Locally or Not

Sr. No	Available of Labour	Yes / No	No. of Respondent	Average
1.	Available of Labour	Yes	481	72.91
		No	179	27.09
Total			**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 33 observed weather the labour are locally available or not and it is observed that 179 (27.09) respondent said labours are not available locally, because these are season (Sugar and Soot) based industry and most of the time these industries are require seasonable or temporary labour, 481 (72.91) respondent said labour are available locally.

Chart 29Require Labour Available Locally or Not

Table 34 If Available then Fulfil the Needs

Sr. No	Fulfil	Yes / No	No. of Respondent	Average
1.	Fulfil Needs	Yes	490	74.29
		No	170	21.71
Total			**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above Table 34 describe if the labours are available then either they will fulfil the industries requirement or not and it is observed that out of 660 respondent who said labours are locally available, 490 (74.29) respondent said the locally available labours can fulfil the require work in their industry and remaining 170 (21.71) respondent said the locally available labourer cannot fulfil industry requirement.

Chart 30If Available then Fulfil the Needs

Table 35 If not available then what arrangement is made to have the required labor

Sr. No.	Labour Arrangement	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Hire from Consultant	165	21.00
2.	Hire from Rural Area	440	66.67
3.	Arrange double shift	55	08.33
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above table 1.35describes about if labours are not available then what arrangement is made to have the required labour and it is observed that 165 (21.00) respondent will arrange through hire the labour from consultants, 55 (8.33) labours will arrange double shift the existing customer and most of the 440 (66.67) respondent were hire the labour from rural areas.

Chart 31 If not available then what arrangement is made to have the required labor

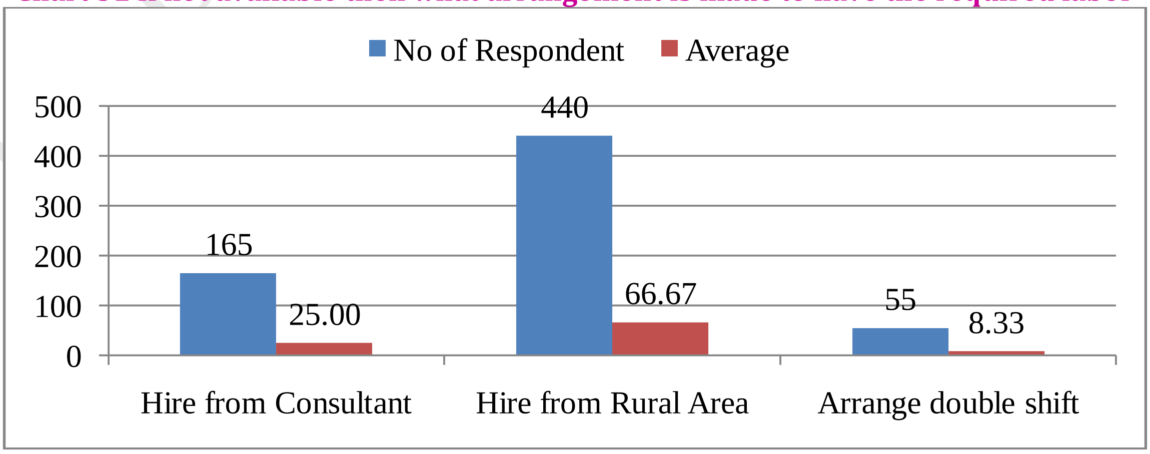


Table 36 How the payment is made to labour

Sr. No.	Payment	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Daily	179	27.08
2.	Weekly	220	33.33
3.	Monthly	261	39.59
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above table 36 describes about the how the industries are made the payment to the labour and it is observed that 179 (27.08) industries are made the daily, 220 (33.33) industries are made weekly and remaining 261 (39.59) industries are made the labour wages on Monthly once; these monthly industries are mostly dairy and sugar industries.

Chart 32 How the payment is made to labour

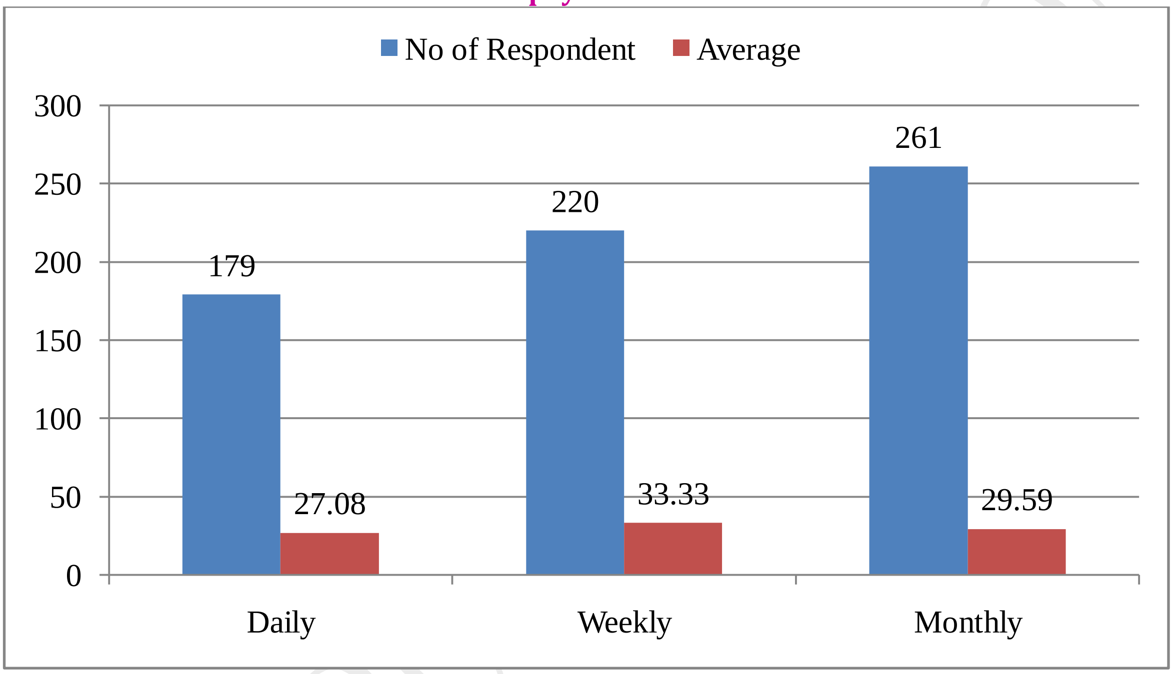


Table 37 What are the different types of facilities given to the workers

Sr. No.	Facilities	Yes / No	No of Respondent	Average
1.	Sanitary and Hygiene Facility	Yes	660	100.00
		No	00	00.00
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
2.	Canteen	Yes	660	100.00
		No	00	00.00
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
3.	Rest and Lunch Room Facility	Yes	591	89.59
		No	69	10.41
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
4.	First Aid Facility	Yes	660	100.00
		No	00	00.00
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
1.	Occupational health Service	Yes	558	87.50
		No	82	12.50
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
6.	Safety of the Employee	Yes	660	100.00
		No	00	00.00

		Total	**660**	**00.00**
7.	Transportation Facility	Yes	495	71.00
		No	165	21.00
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
8.	Cultural Facility	Yes	275	41.67
		No	385	58.33
		Total	**660**	**100.00**
9.	Educational Facilities	Yes	413	62.50
		No	247	37.50
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
10.	Training and Development	Yes	660	100.00
		No	00	00.00
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
11.	Loans and Advances	Yes	509	77.09
		No	151	22.91
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
12	Distress Relief and Benefits	Yes	399	60.42
		No	261	39.58
		Total	**660**	**00.00**
13.	Social Security	Yes	564	81.41
		No	96	14.59
		Total	**660**	**00.00**

The above table 1.37 describes the different types of facilities provided to the workers and it is observed that almost all the 660 (100.00) industries were provided Sanitary and Hygiene Facility, Canteen, First Aid Facility, Safety of the Employee, Training and Development facilities to the labour / employee of the organization, 591 (89.59) respondents industries are providing rest and lunch room facility and remaining 69 (10.41) respondents industries were not providing rest and lunch room facilities, 558 (87.50) respondents industries were providing occupational health service and remaining 82 (12.50) respondents industries were not providing occupational health services facilities, 495 (71.00) respondents industries were providing transportation facilities and remaining 165 (21.00) respondents industries are not providing transportation facilities, 275 (41.67) respondents were providing cultural facilities and 385 (58.33) respondents industries were not providing cultural facilities, educational facilities are providing by 413 (62.50) respondents industries whereas 247 (37.50) respondents industries are not providing educational facilities to the labours children or labour, loans and advances are providing by 509 (77.09) respondents industries whereas 151 (22.91) respondents industries are not providing loans and advances facilities, 399 (60.42) respondents industries are providing distress relief and benefits whereas 261 (39.58) respondents industries were not providing distress relief and benefits and 564 (81.41) respondents industries are providing social securities and remaining 96 (14.59) respondents industries are not providing social security to the labour of their industries.

Information about the Infrastructure Facilities

Table 38 whether the infrastructure facility like power supply is available

Sr. No	Facility	Yes / No	No. of Respondent	Average
1.	Infrastructure Facility	Yes	468	70.83
		No	192	29.17
Total			**660**	**100.00**

Sources: Fieldwork

The above table 1.37 describe about the respondents opinion regarding the infrastructure facilities like power supply is available or not and it is observed that 468 (70.83) respondent are agree that there is availability of infrastructure like power supply and 192 (29.17) respondent were not agree that there is not availability of infrastructure like power supply.

Chart 33 whether the infrastructure facility like power supply is available

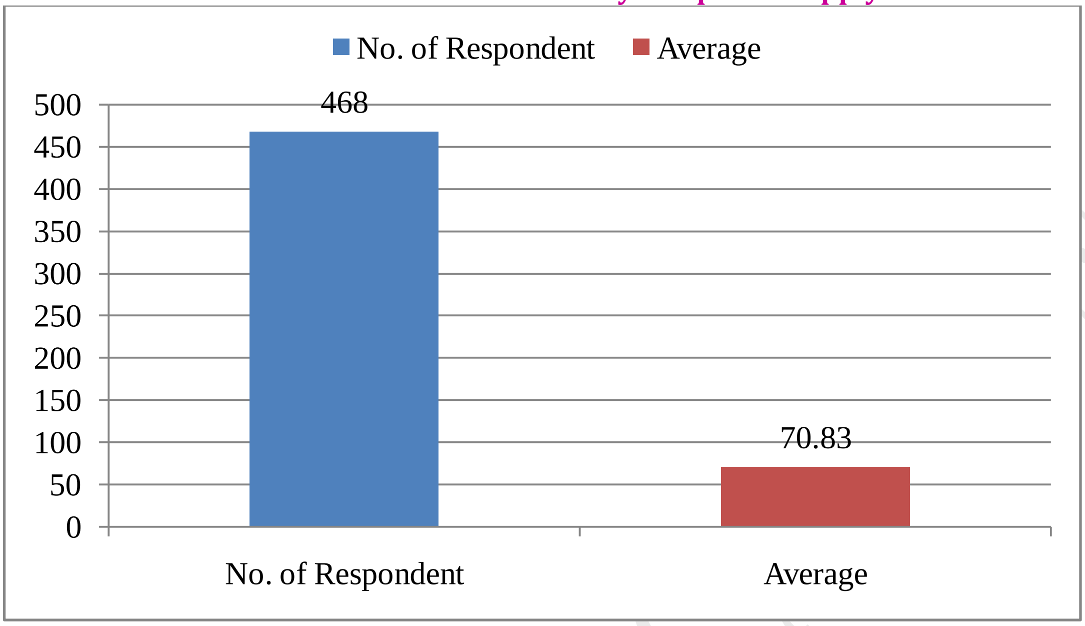


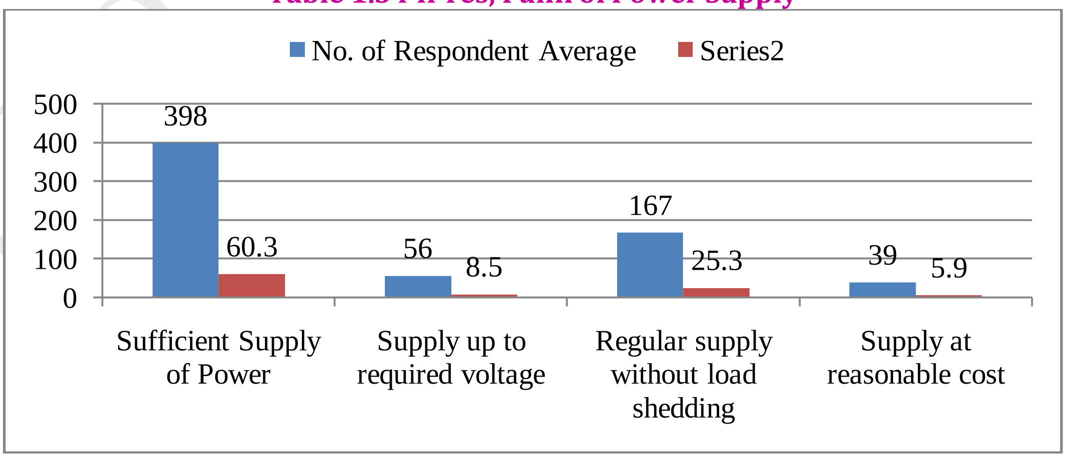
Table 38.1 If Yes, Fulfil of Power Supply

Sr. No.	Fulfil of Power Supply	No. of Respondent	Average
1.	Sufficient Supply of Power	398	60.30
2.	Supply up to required voltage	56	08.50
3.	Regular supply without load shedding	167	21.30
4.	Supply at reasonable cost	39	01.90
Total		**660**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork

The above table describe that if power supply is available then how far industrialist needs fulfilled in respect of power supply and it is observed that 398 (60.30) respondents said there is a sufficient power supply, 56 (8.50) respondent said power supply is up to required voltage, 167 (21.30) respondents said power supply is regular supply without load shedding and remaining 39 (1.90) respondents said power supply is at reasonable cost.

Table 1.34 If Yes, Fulfil of Power Supply



Hypothesis Testing:

Hypothesis:

(H0): The agro-based undertakings have no effect on development of district.

Alternative Hypothesis
(H1): The agro-based undertakings have effect on development of district.

Table 39 Hypothesis Testing

Agro based undertakings effect on the development of Solapur district				
Respondents	**Sugar Industry**	**Spinning Mills**	**Dairy Industry**	**Total**
Agree	138	176	143	**457**
Disagree	82	44	77	**203**
	220	**220**	**220**	**660**

(Source: Field survey) D. F. 2, 5% significant level

Table 39.1 Hypothesis Testing

Chi-square test for Agro based undertakings effect on the development				
O	**E**	**(O-E)**	**(O-E)²**	$\frac{(\mathbf{O}-\mathbf{E})\mathbf{2}}{\mathbf{E}}$
138	152	-14	196	1.289
176	152	24	576	3.789
143	152	-9	81	0.532
82	68	14	196	2.882
44	68	-24	576	8.470
77	68	9	81	1.191
660	660			**18.153**

$$x^2 = \left[\varepsilon\frac{(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{E}^2)}{\mathrm{E}}\right]$$

X2= 0.223
V= (R – 1) (C - 1), V= (3 - 1) (2 - 1)
V= 2 X 1
V= 2

Degree of freedom: 2 at 5% significance level
Total value of chi-square test: **18.153**
Calculated value of chi-square test**: 1.991**

The estimated chi-square test value **(18.153)** is found to be greater than chi-square table value **(1.991)** at 5 percent significance level. **Hence H0 is rejected** and **H1 is accepted.Thus** The agro-based undertakings have effect on development of district.

Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

It is concluded that agro based co-operatives is renewable, natural agricultural resources because it provide agricultural products like Sugar, Yarn and Milk products.

FINDINGS:

- It is observed in this study that out of 48 respondent majority of the members respondent are 440 (66.67) respondent are farmer members and remaining 220 (33.33) are from other filed
- Out of 440 respondent members majority of the members 220 (50.00) are large size farmers, 158 (31.90) are the medium size farmer members and only 62 (14.10) are the small size members
- It also been observed in this study that 220 members are not a farmers, out of them 106 (48.18) respondent are from the different industries, 41 (18.63) respondent are working in different organization like government and private and remaining 73 (33.19) respondent are the money lenders and these money lenders are given some finance to these co-operative agro industries.
- There are different people are involved in this organization with some percentage of share of investment and in this study it is observed that 179 (27.09) respondent said while the time of

establishment of the organization some of the member made less than 25% as their share capital, 248 (37.50) respondent said some member made between 26-50% as their share capital, 137 (20.82) respondent said some members made 51-75% as their share capital and remaining 96 (14.59) respondent said some of the member made their share capital more than 75%. It is been observed that those who made more than 50% share capital as investment most of them are the board directors.

- In this study it is found that majority of the share that is 36 – 50% of return received by the 110 (16.68) respondent only because it is on their total investment in the industry, whereas less than 15% return received by the 165 (21.00) members on their investment and remaining all respondent were received between 16 – 25% and 26 – 50% on their total investment.
- For every product there is grading which may give by grading organization or industry itself and in this study it is concluded that almost all industries are giving grading themselves to their product out of 660 respondent 357 (54.16) respondent were given ‘A’ grade to their product, 179 (27.09) respondent were given ‘B’ grade to their product and remaining 124 (18.75) respondent were given ‘C’ grade to their product. It found in this study that majority of the respondent 440 (66.67) are need to take a special care for the packing of the product, so on the basis of this study it is suggesting that special care must be taken on packaging because in these industry some product are perishable product and some are non-perishable products.
- From the study it is concluded that sugar industry require Sugar cane, Glucose, Sucrose and Beet Sugar as a Raw Material for the industry.
- For the research of the study researcher has selected 220 respondent from the sugar industry and out of that majority of the respondent 165 (71.00) are said sugar cane is the most primary raw material for sugar industry and 27 (12.50) respondent said along with sugar cane sucrose is also require as a raw material for their product, and another 28 (12.50) respondent said along with sugar cane beet sugar is also require as a raw material for their industry.
- For the soot industry researcher has selected 220 respondent for the study, and it is found that from these 220 respondent that 132 (60.00) of the respondent said this industry require only cotton as a raw material and 88 (40.00) respondent said it require soot + wool as a raw material.
- For every industry there is a different providers are available to provide the raw material and according the study of Sugar, Soot and Dairy industry there are different raw material supplier are there and it is observed that for all three industry the major part of the supplier are the farmers, and in this study it is found that 536 (81.25) respondent are agree that raw material suppliers are farmers and remaining respondent said the supplier may industrialist, agent and other related people.
- The study also concluded that there is two types of materials are available one is furnished and second is unfurnished raw material and majority of the raw material suppliers are provide unfurnished raw material to these three industries and the evidence for the conclusion is that out of 660 respondent 495 (71.00) respondent are agree with this that suppliers are provides unfurnished raw material to the industry and 165 (21.00) respondent said they provide furnished raw material to the industry.
- If the supply is regular then it will help the industry to have a growth but out of 3 industry 2 are seasonal industries like Sugar and Soot industry and from the study it is concluded that the supply of the raw material is not regular and for the evident that out of 660 respondent 344 (52.08) said the suppliers are not made the regular supply of the material and remaining 178 (27.08) respondent said it is regular and only 138 (20.82) respondent are not given any opinion.
- It has been good to seen in this industry that availability of the raw material is in huge quantity and it observed that out of 600 respondents 495 (71.00) respondents are agree for the availability of raw material in huge quantity.

- In this study it is observed that out of 660 respondent 220 (33.33) respondent said suppliers are provided high quality product 196 (29.67) respondent said supplier are provide medium quality product and remaining 248 (37.50) respondent said suppliers are provide low quality product.
- From the study it also concluded that there is a variation of supply of quantity of the product during the season and off season, because out of 660 respondent 261 (39.58) respondent are agree that suppliers are provide different quantity during the season and off season, 220 (33.33) respondents are not agree and remaining 179 (27.09) respondents are not given any reply.
- The table 1.22 describes about the purchase prices of all three industries and it is observed that out of 660 respondent 220 respondent from sugar industry 55 (21.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 2000-2500 rupees, other 55 (21.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 2501-3000 rupees and remaining 110 (50.00) respondent said the purchase rate of raw material is between 3001-3500 rupees. Out of 220 respondent from soot (yarn) industry 132 (60.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 4001-4500 rupees and remaining 88 (40.00) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 4501-5000 rupees. Out of 220 respondent from the dairy industry 69 (31.42) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 30-35 rupees, 57 (21.71) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 36-40 rupees, 75 (34.29) respondent said the raw material purchase rate is between 41-45 rupees and remaining 19 (8.58) respondents said the raw material purchase rate between 46-50 rupees.
- It observed in this study with the respondent opinion that 660 respondent 165 (21.00) respondent said it will finalize by the board of director of the industry, 124 (18.76) respondent said it will be finalize by the government organization, 165 (21.00) respondent said it will be finalize by the supplier of the industry, 137 (20.83) respondent said it will be finalize by the co-operative industrial members jointly and remaining 69 (10.41) respondent said it will be finalize by the individual supplier of the industry. The study also observed that there is huge variation in the rate and the study also shows that out of 660 respondent 536 (81.25) respondent said there is variation in price of the supply raw material, 96 (14.58) respondent said there is no any variation in supply of raw material and remaining 28 (4.17) respondent don't want to give any opinion on this issue.
- The study also concluded that industries are uses modern method for the production, because the table 1.25 shows out of 660 respondent majority of the respondent 509 (77.09) are agree that they are using modern technology in their industry.
- From the study it is conceded that the production is non-seasonal production, it also been observed from table 1.26 that majority of the respondent 481 (72.81) are agree that production of the product from their industry is a non-seasonal production and 179 (27.09) respondent are agree that production of the product from their industry is a seasonal production that is sugar and yarn production are the seasonal production.
- It concluded that all three industries are require skilled and unskilled labour for different work, in table 1.27 it is observed that sugar industry 50 skilled and 125 unskilled labour are require, for Soot (Yarn) industry 25 skilled and 50 unskilled labour are require and for Dairy industry 25 skilled and 50 unskilled labour are require. This is the ratio given by the government but as per the actual requirement is may vary in sugar industry, because it is totally depend on the quantity of the production in the industry.
- Every industry having different department in their organization and in this study it found that there are major three different department related with the labour one is Human Resource second is Training Department and Third is Labour Welfare department. Out of 660 respondent 371 (56.25) respondent are having Human Resource department in their organization and 289 (43.75) respondent are not having Human Resource department in their organization, also out of 660 respondent 564 (81.41) respondent having Training Department and 96 (14.58) respondent are not having training department, also out of 660 respondent 481 (72.19) respondent are having Labour

Welfare department in their organization and remaining 179 (27.09) respondent are not having Labour Welfare Department in their organization.

- From the study is also found that out of 660 respondent only 316 (47.91) respondent are having permanent department in their organization and 344 (52.09) respondents are not having permanent department in their organization.
- The table 1.33 shows that 481 (72.91) respondent are agree that labour are available locally but these are related with dairy industry and 179 (27.09) respondent said labour are available non-local.
- From the stud it also concluded that organization are always try to fulfil their needs and it also shows in table 1.33 that out of 660 respondent who said labours are locally available, 490 (74.29) respondent said the locally available labours can fulfil the require work in their industry and remaining 170 (21.71) respondent said the locally available labourer cannot fulfil industry requirement.
- The table 1.35 shows that majority of the respondent 440 (66.67) are hire the labour from rural area if labours are not available for their industry, 165 (21.00) respondent were hire labour from hiring consultant for their industry and remaining 55 (8.33) respondent were arrange the double shift for existing labour.
- In India there are three different type of payments for labour weekly, monthly and daily and in this study it observed that most of the industries 261 (39.59) are doing the payment on Monthly basis, 220 (33.33) respondent were doing the labour payment on weekly basis and remaining 179 (27.08) respondent were doing their labours payment on daily basis.
- From the study it is concluded that all the industries are providing all major facilities to the labours like Sanitary and Hygiene Facility, Canteen, First Aid Facility, Safety of the Employee, Training and Development facilities to the labour / employee of the organization and some of the facilities are not providing , table 1.37 shows that 591 (89.59) respondents industries are providing rest and lunch room facility and remaining 69 (10.41) respondents industries were not providing rest and lunch room facilities, 558 (87.50) respondents industries were providing occupational health service and remaining 82 (12.50) respondents industries were not providing occupational health services facilities, 495 (71.00) respondents industries were providing transportation facilities and remaining 165 (21.00) respondents industries are not providing transportation facilities, 275 (41.67) respondents were providing cultural facilities and 385(58.33) respondents industries were not providing cultural facilities, educational facilities are providing by 413 (62.50) respondents industries whereas 247 (37.50) respondents industries are not providing educational facilities to the labours children or labour, loans and advances are providing by 509 (77.09) respondents industries whereas 151 (22.91) respondents industries are not providing loans and advances facilities, 399 (60.42) respondents industries are providing distress relief and benefits whereas 261 (39.58) respondents industries were not providing distress relief and benefits and 564 (81.41) respondents industries are providing social securities and remaining 14.59 (14.59) respondents industries are not providing social security to the labour of their industries.
- The infrastructure facility related out of 660 respondent 468 (70.83) respondents are agree infrastructure like power supply facility is available and remaining 192 (29.17) respondents are not agree that infrastructure like power supply facility is not available.

SUGGESTIONS:

- The suggestion is that try to get other industrial people as a member so that it will help to take their advices related to the industry.
- On the basis of this study it is suggested that consider the small farmers on the board of members so that it will help these small farmers to grow.
- It is suggested that directors should not be consider on the basis of their investment it should be consider on their talent, if the directors are talented then it will help the growth of the industry.

- It is also suggesting to the members to try more investment in the organization for getting more return.
- On the basis of this study it is suggesting that special care must be taken on packaging because in these industry some product are perishable product and some are non-perishable products.
- It is suggestion that these industries should try to update with market and try to produce other product also like sugar industry can make their involvement in the carbon trading which is the global or universal product and having huge demand in the market.
- From the analysis the suggestion is that more effort should take on to get the grade from grading organization because it helps to get the exact analysis and ifs and buts of our own product.
- From the study it is suggesting that the farmers or the intermediaries should supply regularly, the required raw material basically for the dairy industry because dairy industry is not a seasonal industry where as sugar and soot are seasonal industries.
- On the basis of the study it is suggested that if the raw material is available in huge quantity then do not waste it, instead of wasting take the effort to supply other competitive industry so that it will help to make the god relation with them and try to avoid the competition between both industries.
- It is suggestive to supplier always try to supply good quality product to the industry because it may effect on their relation and also on the quality of finished products.
- On the analysis and conclusion it is suggestion to the industries that supplier can't do anything this issues because it is universally true that any product is available in big quantity in the season and small quantity in off season so industries should not blame the suppliers with regard to quantity of raw materials supplied during season and off season.
- On the basis of this study it is suggestion to all the industries that they should purchase the raw materials with unique price on the basis of quality and quantity of the product.
- On the basis of this study it is suggestion to the industries that the rate will be finalized by their association with the analysis study of the market so that the rate will be beneficial for both industries as well as raw material suppliers.
- On the basis of the study it is suggestion to the industries that to fix one rate and according to the purchasing rate of the raw material from the supplier.
- It is suggestive that remaining other industries have to try to adopt the modern technology in their industry due to that it will help them to produce good quality products from their industry also it will help them to make a profitable industry in the market.
- On the basis of the analysis it is suggestion to the industries that even if you hired unskilled labour try to take the effort to train them about the work before start any work in the industry.
- Here is the suggestion for the industries that they should have arrange the training for skilled labour at seasonal industries like sugar and yard because these industries hire the labour on seasonal wise and in between there may industries had made some changes and for those changes it is important to labour to take the training for that industries should arrange the training for them.
- On the basis of the conclusion and analysis of the study it is suggestion to the technical and non-technical labour that they should have to take more effort on technical training so that they can easily resolve the technical problem while at the time of exact working.
- On the basis of the study it is suggestion to the industries that take the more effort on to appoint the labour / employee on permanent basis due to which it help the labour the secure with their job.
- It is suggestion to those industries that are not having major three different departments related with the labour one is Human Resource Department, second is Training Department and third is Labour Welfare department. They should take the efforts to start these departments in their organization because Human Resource department will take care of employee and labour related like hiring and salary related issues, training department will take care or provide technical and non-technical related training to the existing and new comer employee / labour of the organization and Labour Welfare department will take care all other labour related issues like hurdles at workplace etc…

- It is suggested that instead of making weekly and daily payments, try to take the efforts on to make the labours payment on monthly basis, because of this it will help the organization that labour will not left the job until he /she finish the job for a month and it also help the labour to take away from his / her daily bad addiction.
- On the basis of analysis and conclusion it is suggestion to the industries to provide all the necessary facilities to the labour or employees of the organization, due to whichlabour will not, left the job.

Conclusions:

- It is concluded that this industry is belongs to farmers only and suggestion is that try to get other industrial people as a member so that it will help to take their advices for the growth of Industry.
- From this analysis it concludes that more than 90% of the members are either small or medium size farmers are act as a member in co-operative industry. On this basis of this study it is suggested that consider the small farmers on the board of members so that it will help these small farmers to grow.
- On this study it is concluded that these co-operative industries are made the involvement to other people along with the farmers.
- So from the study it is concluded that industries are ready to make the payment with all three methods and from this it suggested that instead of doing weekly and daily try to take the efforts on to make the labours payment on monthly, because of this it will help the organization that labour will not left the job until s /he finish the job for a month and it also help the labour to take away from his / her daily bad addiction.

- **REFERENCES-**

Annual Reports of the Agro-based Industries in Solapur District.