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## IMPACT OF AGROALLIED INDUSTRIES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS IN INDAPUR TALUKA (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SUGAR INDUSTRY)

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### ABSTRACT

**T**he Pune district is divided into 14 talukas & 13 Panchayat Samitis. These are Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Velhe, Bhore, Haveli, Purandar, Pune City, Indapur, Daund, Baramati and Shirur. Pune city is the administrative headquarters of the district. There are around 1,866 villages in the district. Indapur is 135 kms. from Pune on the Solapur road. There are 144 villages in Indapur Taluka. The area of Indapur Taluka is near about 1464 Sq.km. In Indapur the Ujaini Dam built on Bhima river. Most of the area of Indapur Taluka is irrigated. Because of this agriculture is main occupation. Agriculture sector is developed. The farmers have been taken so many crops like sugarcane, maize, groundnut, jawar, bajra etc.

Present research work aims at evaluating impact of agro allied industries



on agricultural sector of Indapur Taluka. This work will give emphasis on the role, impact of innovative agro allied industries on socio-economic conditions of farmers in study area.

For the completion of such project discussion with research scholars of various disciplines. Collection of reference material from different libraries. Visiting Research Institutes of water resources, agriculture and economic studies. Reading of related literature on the topic in India. Discussion with the experts. Making of a questionnaire for pilot study is completed. Fieldwork is going on for data collection from study area. Personal survey from study area, this work

is going on with help of student investigator. Appointing an assistant meeting with farmers in Indapur. This project is very helpful solving the agricultural sector.

**KEYWORDS:** agriculture, economic studies, Institutes of water resources.

### INTRODUCTION:

The agro industry is regarded as an extended arm of agriculture. The development of the agro industry can help stabilise and make agriculture more lucrative and create employment opportunities both at the production and marketing stages. The broad-based development of the agro-products industry will improve both the social and physical infrastruc-

ture of India. Since it would cause diversification and commercialization of agriculture, it will thus enhance the incomes of farmers and create food surpluses. The agro-industry mainly comprises of the post-harvest activities of processing and preserving agricultural products for intermediate or final consumption. It is a well-recognized fact across the world, particularly in the context of industrial development that the importance of agro-industries is relative to agriculture increases as economies develop. It should be emphasized that 'food' is not just produce. Food also encompasses a wide variety of processed products. It is in this sense that the agro-industry is an important and vital part of the manufacturing sector in developing countries and the means for building industrial capacities.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

During the last decade there has been a considerable change in agricultural sector of the study area. Hence studies of agro allied industries have particular significance in view of the role in rural development. From this point of view the agro based industries can play a vital role in the study area. Present research work aims at to describe the role of agro allied industries in the rural development in Pune district.

**OBJECTIVES:-**

1. To find out the present status of agro allied industry in agriculture sector in Study area.
2. To examine the role of agro allied industry in Socio-Economic Development of Indapur Taluka

**1. Status of Sugar industries in Maharashtra**

The Co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra constitute the important medium of comprehensive and integrated rural development Sugar industry is an important organized industry in Maharashtra, dependent in a major way on unorganized sector. Since the industry has been organized on the principles of co-operation, its responsibility is to transform the rural life. The socio-economic life of agriculturists has undergone a complete change since the installation of sugar co-operatives in rural areas. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr.D.R.Gadgil, Vaikunthbhai Mehta, YashvantraoChavan, VitthalraoVikhePatil, Dr.VasantdadaPatil were the pioneers in bringing the ideology of Agro Industrial Co-operative Commonwealth into practice. The rural employment – both in agriculture and in industrial sector, has risen phenomenally since the inception of sugar factories in Maharashtra. Maharashtra state has 173 co-operative and 23 private sugar factories, but out of total co-operative factories only 141 are working in year 2007. The co-operative sugar industry having the objective of welfare of the people required be organizing and operating with highest efficiency. Among the Indian states, Maharashtra tops in sugar production as well as recovery of sugar. Due to the weight loosing nature of sugar cane, all sugar factories are established in sugarcane area. In this paper we will try to discuss some problems and to suggest the measures for solve it.

**2. Status of Sugar Industries in Pune District**

Pune District is situated in the Maharashtra state of India. Pune city is the district headquarters. In the most recent census on 2011, the total population of the district was 9,426,959, making it the fourth most populous district in India (out of 640). Urban population comprises 58.08% of the total population. According to the 2011 census Pune District has a population of 94, 29,408. Administratively the district is divided into 15 talukas and 13 Panchayat Samitis. These are Junnar, Ambegaon , Khed , Maval, Mulshi , Velhe , Bhore , Haveli, Purandar , Pimpri-ChinchwadCity, Pune City , Indapur , Daund , Baramati and Shirur . Pune city is the administrative headquarters of the district. There are around 1,866 villages in the district.

Indapur is 135 kms from Pune on the Solapur road. There are 143 villages in IndapurTaluka. The area of IndapurTaluka is near about 1464 Sq.k.m. In Inapur the Ujaini Dam built on Bhimarever. Most of the area of IndapurTaluka is irrigated .Because of this agriculture is main occupation .Agriculture sector is developed. The farmer has been taken so many crops like sugarcane, maze, groundnut, jawar, bajar etc. In Indapur 3 cooperative sugar factories and 1 private sugar factory play vital role in the development.

This section deals the general information of selected sample members of the study area as given follows.

**Shareholders & Number of Share****Table No 3. 1**

Shares	Frequency	Percent
1	47	47.0
2	16	16.0
3	15	15.0
4	9	9.0
5	6	6.0
6	2	2.0
7 and above	5	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Data based on field Survey study area

In above table explains that around 47 % farmers are having one share likewise, 16 %, 15 % and 9 % respondents are

having 2, 3 and 4 shares respectively. Further, 6% and 2% respondents are having 5 and 6 shares while, only 5% respondents are having 7 and more than 7 shares holdin

**Agricultural information about farmer members as follows**  
**Size of Land Holding**

Land Holding	Frequency	Percent
Up to 1 Hect. Marginal	25	25.0
1 to 1.99 Hect. Small	38	38.0
2 to 3.99 Hect. Semi-medium	20	20.0
4 to 9.99 Hect. Medium	15	15.0
10 Hect. and above Large	2	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Data based on field Survey study area

In the above table give details about size of land holding by the farmer members. We find that 38.00% farmers hold only 1 to 1.99 hect., size of land. In the total number of sample farmers the proportion of small farmer is large. The proportion of Marginal farmers is 25.00 %. The ratio of semi - medium and medium farmers is 20.00 & 15.00%. 10 Hecht. And above size of land holding farmers means large framers are only 2 % in total farmers.

**Size of Sugarcane Cultivation Land**

Cultivation Land	Frequency	Percent
up to 1 acre	13	13.0
1.1 to 2 acre	25	25.0
2.1 to 3 acre	14	14.0
3.1 to 4 acre	15	15.0
4.1 to 5 acre	10	10.0
5.1 to 6 acre	3	3.0
7.1 to 8 acre	3	3.0
8.1 to 9 acre	2	2.0
9.1 to 10 acre	9	9.0
more than 10.1 acre	6	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Data based on field Survey study area

Table shows that size of sugarcane cultivation land. Around 25 % respondents are cultivating 1.1 to 2 acre size of land while, 13% respondents are cultivating up to 1 acre land. Further, around 39% respondents are cultivating 2.1 to 5 acre size of land whereas, 17% respondents are cultivating 5.1 to 10 acre size of land. Furthermore, 6% respondents are cultivating more than 10.1% size of land.

**Production of Sugarcane (In tonnes)**

Production	Frequency	Percent
up to 30	6	6.0
31 to 40	9	9.0
41 to 50	18	18.0
51 to 60	25	25.0
61 to 80	40	40.0
above 81	2	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Data based on field Survey study area

In above table clarify that the production of sugarcane. 40% respondents is producing 61 to 80 ton sugarcane per acre. Further 6% respondents are producing up to 30 ton sugarcane per acre while, 52% respondents are producing 31 to 60 ton sugarcane per acre. Further only 2% respondents are producing more than 81 ton sugarcane per acre.

This section deals with the cost and benefits of sugarcane production by farmer members.

**Cost of Sugarcane Cultivation (Per acre)**

Cost	Frequency	Percent
up to 20000	6	6.0
20001 to 30000	27	27.0
30001 to 40000	42	42.0
40001 and above	25	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Data based on field Survey study area

Figures in the table detect that cost of sugarcane cultivation per acre. Out of total sample farmers 42 % respondents cost of sugarcane cultivation is between Rs.30001 to 40000 per acre. The 27% farmers cost of sugarcane cultivation is near about Rs.20001 to 30000 per acre. 25% farmers cost of cultivation per acre are Rs.40001 and above. Only 6% farmers cost of cultivation per acre is up to Rs.20000 which is very less compare to other cost of production. We concluded that because of raising the prices of agricultural input like, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and wage rate of labour the total cost of production of sugarcane is increases.

**Income of Agriculture (per acre)**

Income	Frequency	Percent
up to 100000	3	3.0
100001 to 200000	24	24.0
200001 to 300000	29	29.0
300001 to 400000	2	2.0
400001 to 500000	13	13.0
more than 500001	29	29.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Data based on field Survey study area

Table shows that income of agriculture. Out of total the sample respondents 29% farmers get agriculture income is Rs. more than 5000001. Further 3% sample respondents is getting income Rs. up to 100000 by agriculture while, 53% respondents are getting income is Rs.100001 to 300000 from pre acre. Furthermore 15% respondents are getting income Rs.300001 to 500000 from pre acre.

**Annual Income**

Annual Income	Frequency	Percent
up to 100000	8	8.0
100001 to 300000	30	30.0
300001 to 500000	22	22.0
500001 to 700000	8	8.0
700001 to 900000	14	14.0
More than 900001	18	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Data based on field Survey study area

In above table explains the annual income of the sample members. Around 52% respondents are having annual income between range of Rs.100001 to 500000 while, 14% respondents are having income Rs.700001 to 900000 and 18% respondents are having income Rs.more than 900001.

**Annual Expenditure**

Annual Expenditure	Frequency	Percent
up to 50000	21	21.0
50001 to 100000	19	19.0
More than 100001	60	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Data based on field Survey study area



Table describes annual income of the sample members. Around 40% respondents are spending Rs. up to 100000 while, 60% respondents are spending Rs. more than 100001 for consumption and non consumption purpose.

#### Household Appliances

S.N.	Appliances	Frequency	Per cent
1	Television	96	96.0
2	Radio	19	19.0
3	Mobile	100	100.0
4	Fridge	47	47.0
5	Computer	14	14.0
6	Fan	95	95.0
7	Iron	96	96.0
8	DTH	90	90.0

Source: Data based on field Survey study area

Table gives information about household appliances of farmer members. Out of total sample farmers 90% samples are having Mobile, Television, Fan, Iron, DTH facility. Means standard of living of sample farmer members are good.

In the total number of sample farmers the proportion of small farmer is large. We observe that the 40% respondents are producing 61 to 80 ton sugarcane per acre it means that productivity of sugarcane crop is in better position in the study region. Out of total sample farmers near about 68% farmers' annual income is between Rs 100000 to 500000. Compare to the annual expenditure (Rs.100000) of farmer's income is high. We can conclude that out of total sample farmers 42 % respondents cost of sugarcane cultivation is between Rs.30001 to 40000 per acre it means small farmers doesn't afford sugar cane crop for cultivation. Social Status of sample respondents are improve. In conclusion it can be said that there is positive impact of agro allied industry specially sugar factory in the economic development of Indapur Taluka.

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