DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The work is mainly based on primary data which will be generated through field work. The interviews and discussions with members of management of sugar factories in the district will be attempted during visits. Taluka will be considered as an areal unit for the analysis. For the detail study selected sugar factories will be considered as sample factories from each taluka.

The information and statistics related to the growth of sugar industry and waste water in Sangli district is collected from the secondary sources like co-operative Sugar, National federation of co-operative sugar factories ltd. (NFCSF), New Delhi, working results of sugar factories in Sangli district (1990-1991 to 2011-2012 season)Vasantdada Sugar Institute (VSI) Pune (Manjary); Tahsil wise socio-economic review and Tahsil wise Agricultural Statistical Information of Sangli district. Part – II (1990-1991 to 2011-2012); Epitoms of Agriculture and waste water. Much of related information and statistics has been collected form statistical department, central building, Pune. Statistical department and library of VSI, Pune. commissionor, Sugar (M.S.) Pune Sakhar Sangh, Mumbai, Director of Co-operative sugar, New Delhi.

The study has been done individually. Hope the readers will take into consideration its obvious limitations. It was not possible to collect in each case the facts or the primary data regarding the industrial units. Therefore secondary data were obtained from the Government officers, departments, institutes, libraries and selected factories. District Sangli is selected for the present study. The period
selected for investigation is last two decade for detailed analysis 2011-2012 is taken as a base year, the year in which the district Sangli came in to existence (2011-2012). The year drought prone situation in the district.

For precise analysis, various statistical techniques should employed i.e. suitable Cartographic technique. The Spatio-temporal Changes will be manifacing through maps. To highlight the relative importance of sugarcane in the cropping pattern the ranking of crop technique will be used. To represent the sugarcane concentration the Bhatia's "Location Quatitative Method" will be adopted. For the calculation of levels of sugarcane productivity, sugarcane yield, Concentration and Recovery Indices Ranking co-efficient Method" (Pawar & Gaikwad 2002) will be applied.

The Nearest Neighbour Techniques for assess the locational pattern of sugar factories, weber's theory of "Industrial Location" to analysis the locational patterns of sugar factories will be apply the cartographic Technique, Karl Pearson's 'Correlation Co-Efficient Technique' will also be used. Chemical and Microbiological testing method and Experimental method and Descriptive method will be used.

The area under irrigation and different crop for the year 2011-2012 will be assessed in term of percentages. However, the details of methodology will be in the further text.
IMPORTANCE OF THEME SELECTED

Sangli district is one of the district in sugar recovery as well as sugar production in the state of Maharashtra. It is also leading in co-operative movement which is favorable to healthy growth of sugar industry. But today many problems have faced by sugar factories like labour problem, transportation problem, problem of excessive cane juice, problem of waste water management, etc. in which the problem of waste water management is saver problem observed in every sugar factory. It has direct impact of surrounding area of sugar factory. Many sugar factories are discharge their waste water in the river flow, big ponds, drainage, etc. but Vasantdada Shetakari Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Sangli has used their waste water with mixing of good water for agricultural purpose through lift irrigation system. However, Hutatma Kisan Ahir Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Walwa has also try to same purpose utilization of waste water.

STUDY REGION

The district Sangli is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It lies between 16°4' to 17°1' north latitude and 73°43' to 75° east longitudes. The district is bounded by Satara and Solapur districts to the north. Bijapur district to the east and Kolhapur and Belgaum districts to the south and district Ratnagiri to the west.
Sangli district is situated in the river basins of Warana, Krishna and its tributaries is one of greatest area of the country.

The physical setting of Sangli district shows contrast of immense dimensions and reveals a variety of landscapes influenced by relief vegetation and climate. Chandoli region in Shirala taluka receives highest rainfall (4000mm). Jath and Atpadi receive poor (Low) rainfall (500mm). There is grate variation in natural vegetation, monsoon, forests observed in western part and scrub and poor grass found in the eastern part. The district Sangli comes under Deccan plateau. Soil in the river valley is suitable for agriculture.

**PROPOSED CHAPTER SCHEME**

1. Introduction

2. Physiographic and socio-economic determinants as a basis for sugarcane cultivation & sugar industry.

3. Locational analysis for utilization of waste water.

4. Analysis of case study.


6. Problem & prospects.

7. Conclusion.
WORK PLAN

The plan for completion of research work as follow---

1st six months : Reading Review of Literature, preparation of questionair and start

The collection of data.

2nd Six month : Data collection through field work and other source

3rd Six month : Tabulation, preparation of maps, analysis of data with proper

Techniques etc.

4th Six month : Thesis writing, typing, buiding etc.