

Introduction	4.1
Origin of Datta Sugar	4.2
History and Growth of Datta Sugar	4.3
Social Responsibilities	4.4
Project Implementation	4.5
Cost of the Project	4.6
Share Capital	4.7
Area of Operations	4.8
Cane Crushing Season	4.9
Information At A Glance	4.10
Organizational Structure of Cooperative Sugar Factories	4.11
Organization Charts	4.12

CHAPTER - IV

PROFILE OF SHRI DATTA SHETKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LIMITED, DATTANAGAR (SHIROL)

CHAPTER - IV

PROFILE OF SHREE DATTA SHETKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LIMITED, DATTANAGAR (SHIROL)

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

The cooperative movement started long ago in many countries, on a relatively limited scale and with rather limited objectives. It has grown big in every country, whether it is communist, socialist or capitalist. It growing even bigger because it has supplied a very big need. It may differ slightly in various countries in its make-up, but broadly speaking, the basic things about the movement are much the same everywhere.

4.2 ORIGIN OF DATTA SUGAR:

A pioneering effort of starting an agro-industrial project in the cooperative fold for achieving social justice through rural development was made for the first time in Ahmednagar District in the year 1950 by Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited under the guidance of the distinguished cooperators like Sarvashri Dr.Dhananjayrao Gadgil, Vaikunthabhai Mehta and Vitthalrao Vikhe-Patil, and it proved to be very successful venture mainly on account of the efforts of the rural cooperative leaders. This has ushered in an era of sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra, which has resulted in

transforming the rural economy in the vicinity of sugar factories by ensuring stability and better return to the cultivators.

Shirol Taluka of Kolhapur District is gifted with the presence of natural irrigation potential on account of five rivers, viz. the Krishna, the Panchaganga, the Warana, the Dudhaganga and the Vedganga, and a very fertile land of alluvial type. The agriculturists in this area were very eager to have a sugar factory so as to ensure around development and economic prosperity to the poor and marginal farmers. A preliminary meeting was, therefore, held at Kurundwad in Shirol Taluka on 31st December, 1960, for organizing a sugar factory. After collecting the requisite amount of share capital, an application for industrial licence was forwarded to the Government of India.

The persistent efforts put forth by the promoters of the proposed Shree Datta Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Shirol, ultimately proved to be successful and the Government of India had to reconsider the issue of granting an industrial licence. Untiring efforts of all the promoters to persuade the Governments at the State and the Central levels ultimately met with success and the Government of India issued a Letter-of-Intent in the month of May 1969 in accordance with its enlightened agro-industrial policy. Shree Datta Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Shirol, was registered as a cooperative sugar society under the

Maharashtra Cooperative Societies' Act, 1960, on 9th June 1969 vide Registration No.KPR/PRG/(A)-1. An industrial licence for establishing a sugar factory on cooperative basis with initial crushing capacity of 1,250 metric tonnes per day was issued subsequently, which enthused a spirit of cooperation, besides creating confidence and developing an attitude of self-reliance amongst the economically backward and down-trodden farmers in the area.

4.3 HISTORY AND GROWTH OF DATTA SUGAR:

The Honourable Late Shrimant Vishwasrao Santajirao Ghorpade-Dattawadkar Sarkar expressed his intention to establish a factory through cooperative movement in the largest meeting of farmers and social workers of Shirol Taluka, which was held on 31st December, 1960. The Late Shrimant Dattawadkar Sarkar, Member of Legislative Assembly for Shirol Taluka, Hon.Shri.Appasaheb alias S.R.Patil and the Hon.Shri.Dinkarrao Bhasaheb Yadav were elected as the chief promoters. In the meantime, Shri.Dattawadkar Sarkar passed away and in the vacant post caused by his death, the Late Dattajirao Baburao Kadam was appointed. The insistence of the demand to establish a factory in this Taluka was persisted. Many social workers like, Shri.Abasaheb alias A.G.Kulkarni, patriots like the Late Shri.Babasaheb Khanjire, the late Shri.Anantraoji Bhide and many of their colleagues, alongwith the chief promoters, continued their herculian efforts for nine to ten years.

At the State-government level, the active cooperation of Padmabhushan Late Vasantrodada Patil, the late Shri.Vasantaoji Naik and Hon.Shri.Yashwantraoji Mohite, proved very valuable in this regard. At the national level, the late Shri.Yeshwantraoji Chavan, the late Shri.Anandraoji Chavan and Hon.Shri.Annasaheb Shinde insisted this demand forcefully to the Central Government. Due to this, it was sanctioned on 14th May 1969. Hon.Annasaheb Shinde, the then Food and Agriculture Minister of Maharashtra State, handed over the Letter-of-Intent at Aurangabad on 17th May 1969 to establish a new sugar factory.

A site selection committee was appointed by the Government of Maharashtra, who fixed the site for this factory on 14th July 1969 and the same was inaugurated on 8th September 1969, after the establishment within 14 months, having the investment of the capital of Rs.2.96 crores and the crushing capacity of 1,250 metric tonnes. The crushing season was commenced on the auspicious day of 'Pratipada' on 16th March 1972.

4.4 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

The aims and objectives of a cooperative sugar factory are to secure social justice and import modern technology in agricultural operations. This apart, the other prime motive is to improve the economic conditions of the agriculturists

through cooperative processing and marketing of these products, especially of sugarcane and its by-products. Besides attaining the economic upliftment of the cane cultivators, the cooperative leaders aimed at spreading to the worker sector of the community at large a part of the gains arising from the successful functioning of the sugar factory, providing the much-needed irrigation facilities and disseminating technical guidance and agricultural extension services to obtain higher yields. In addition to this, other social activities like education, primary health, small agro-based industries and an all-round development of the farmers is the primary aim.

The development of the rural leadership is to be achieved through such cooperative processing enterprises. The marketing cooperative is to supply agricultural inputs, the sugar factory's agricultural extension service includes soil testing, tractor-ploughing, etc.

4.5 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

Shree Datta Sheetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Shirol, is situated in the industrially backward area of Kolhapur district, near village Shirol, and is the first cooperative sugar factory in the State to go into production amongst the twelve contemporary licences granted in the year 1969. Due to the foresight and active participation of the cooperative leaders, the project was implemented within a short span of about

twentytwo months and trial crushing operations could start on the auspicious day of 'Varsha-Pratipada', the 16th March 1972.

4.6 COST OF THE PROJECT:

As originally scheduled, the plant was to go into operation in the beginning of the year 1971 at an estimated cost of Rs.2.50 crores. However, due to many uncontrollable factors, actual production could be commenced only in the month of March 1972, during which time, the project cost went up substantially on account of additional interest burden and other expenses. The project cost finally increased to the tune of Rs.2.94 crores.

4.7 SHARE CAPITAL:

Collection of the share capital from members was a herculian task insofar as the members of this sugar factory happe to be the poor agriculturists who were denied membership by the neighbouring cooperative sugar factories. Hence, special efforts were made to persuade the Reserve Bank of India to issue authorization for sanction and disbursement of long term loans to the poor cultivator-members for the purchase of shares through the Village Primary Cooperatives. The Government of Maharashtra had contributed an amount of Rs.45.0 lakhs towards share capital.

4.8 AREA OF OPERATIONS:

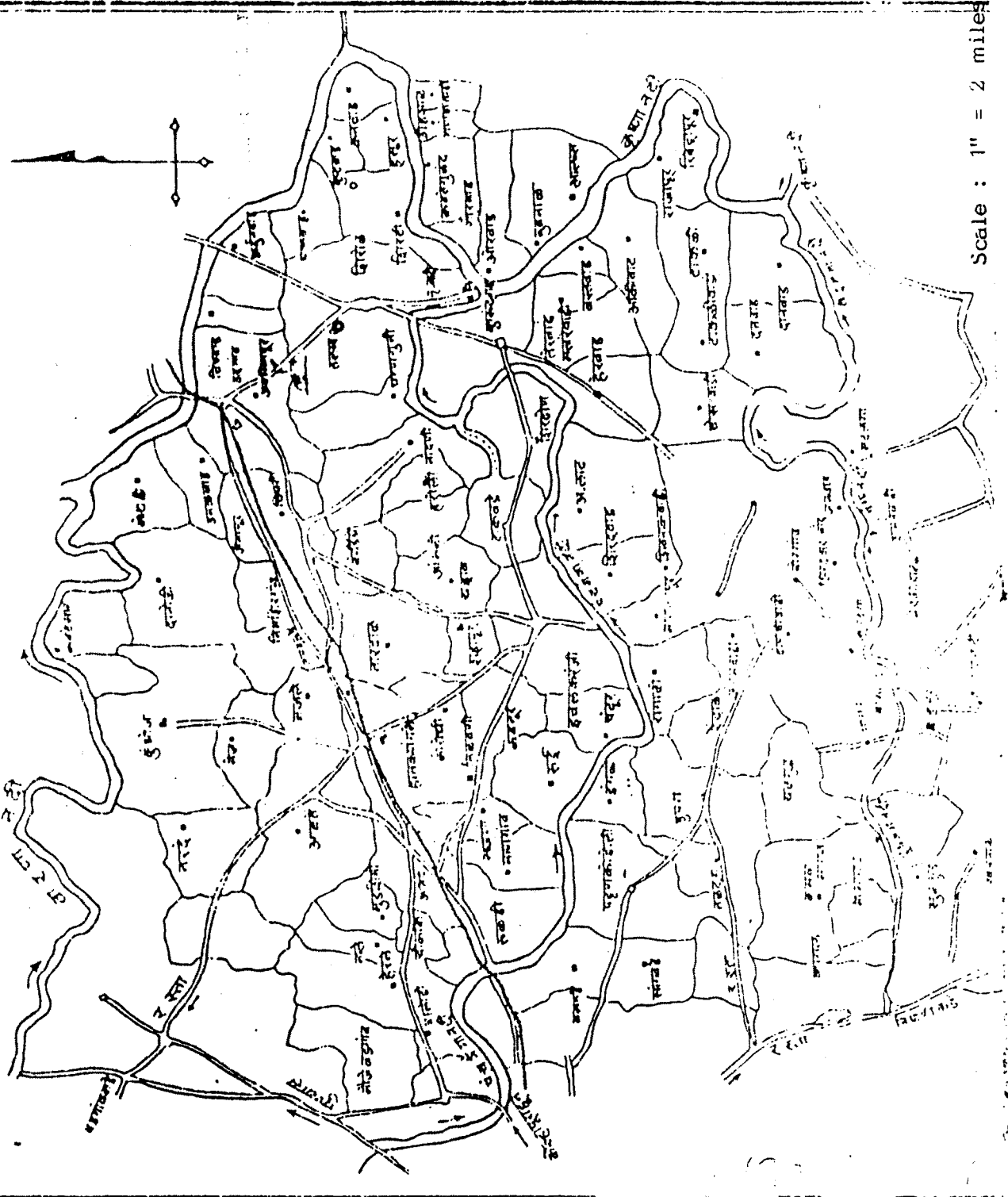
The area of operation of the sugar factory comprises of 98 villages from the Talukas of Shirol, Hatkanangale, Karveer and Kagal of Kolhapur District (Maharashtra State) and Chikodi Taluka from Belgaum District (Karnataka State). Out of these 98 villages, 14 villages from Shirol Taluka have been exclusively allotted to the factory and the remaining villages are common with other neighbouring sugar factories.

4.9 CANE CRUSHING SEASON:

The year 1971-72 was the first trial season, when only 7,347 metric tonnes of sugarcane was crushed. Regular season started from the year 1972-73 and many teething mechanical troubles like breakdown of the boiler plant, tripping of the turbine, etc., had to be faced. Thereafter, during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75, due to severe draught conditions in the area, cane cultivation was severely affected, which had its adverse impact on the working of the factory. In the subsequent years, however, increasing quantities of sugarcane were crushed.

We may add here that initially, the factory had to depend heavily on the cane supplies from non-members but gradually, the factory could gain the confidence of its members and the cane supplied by the members now accounts for 92 percent of the total crushing.

OPERATIONAL AREA OF
SHRI DATTA SHETKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LIMITED, DATTANAGAR (SHIROL)



4.10 INFORMATION AT-A-GLANCE:

1. Name and Address Shree Datta Shetkari Sahakari
Sakhar Karkahana Limited, Shirol
Post - Dattanagar
Taluka - Shirol
District - Kolhapur
State - Maharashtra
PIN : 416 120
2. Telephone Jaysingpur 5451 (4 lines)
3. Grams "DATTASAKAR", SHIROL
4. Registration No.& Date KPR/PRG/(A)-1 dated 9th June 1969
5. Industrial Licence No. & Date

Sugar:

- a. IL/25/-233/70-LC dated 10th June 1970 for 1250 T.C.D.
- b. IL.26/(78) dated 31st May 1978 for Expansion upto 2,500 TCD
- c. Undertaken Expansion upto 2,700 TCD under the Liberalized Licensing Policy of the Government of India in 1980.
- d. LI:487(88) Amendment dated 9th December 1988 for substantial expansion from its existing capacity of 2,500 TCD to 5,000 TCD.

Table 4.1
Total Sugar Production
(in metric tonnes)

Year	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Production	5, 12, 289	5, 75, 866	4, 30, 612	4, 15, 950	4, 56, 580	4, 60, 865	5, 75, 975	5, 25, 155	6, 08, 155	8, 09, 620

Table 4.2
Officers and Labourers

	Administrative		Workers		
	Managerial	Office staff	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled
Seasonal	-	28	3	33	223
Permanent	12	254	265	247	438

Table 4.3
Working Days of Factory
(in numbers)

Year	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Days	191	198	149	150	153	187	186	168	229	188

Table 4.4
Capital Funds
(Rs. in Lacs)

Shares	Loans	Deposits	Others
471.50	4,377.83	1,038.18	1,220.70

Table 4.7
Recovery of Sugar

Year	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Recovery	12.35%	11.94%	12.13%	12.21%	11.42%	11.34%

4.11 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES:

Organization of a cooperative sugar factory and its process of manufacture of sugar start right from the cane plantation to production of sugar. It is rightly emphasized that what is sown and grown in the field is extracted in the plant and machinery, with maximum efficiency to get the maximum financial and technical results. Working of a sugar factory, therefore, must be divided into the following broad activities:

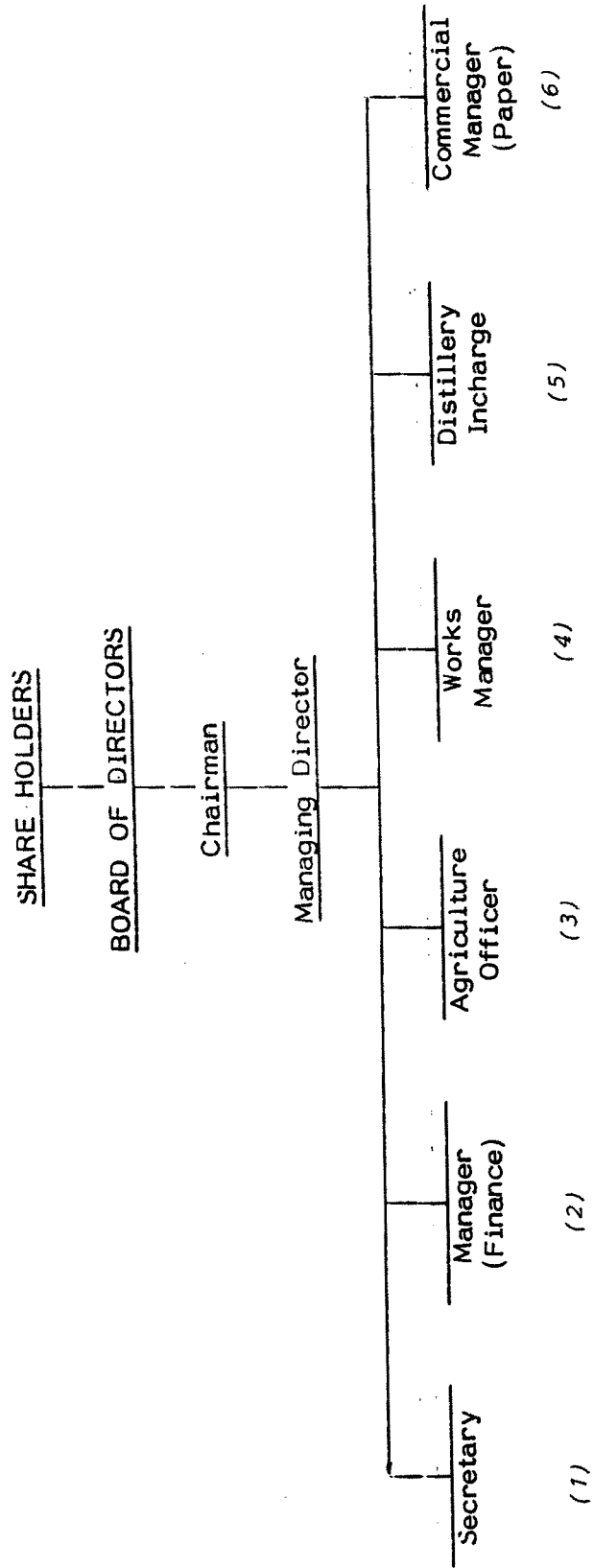
- (1) Cane cultivation practices and cane development suitable to the operational area of the respective factory.
- (2) Harvesting and its quick transport to the factory as efficiently as possible, according to the requirements of the crushing capacity of the plant.
- (3) Crushing operations and manufacturing process as efficient as possible.
- (4) Upkeep of the plant and machinery in such a way that the stoppages are reduced to the minimum.
- (5) Settlement and payment of cane bills within the minimum possible time to the cultivators supplying cane.
- (6) Maintenance of day-to-day and timely accounts in proper forms and efficiency, including store accounts, avoiding wasteful expenditure. Security of the movable and immovable properties.
- (7) Day-to-day administration and proper professional

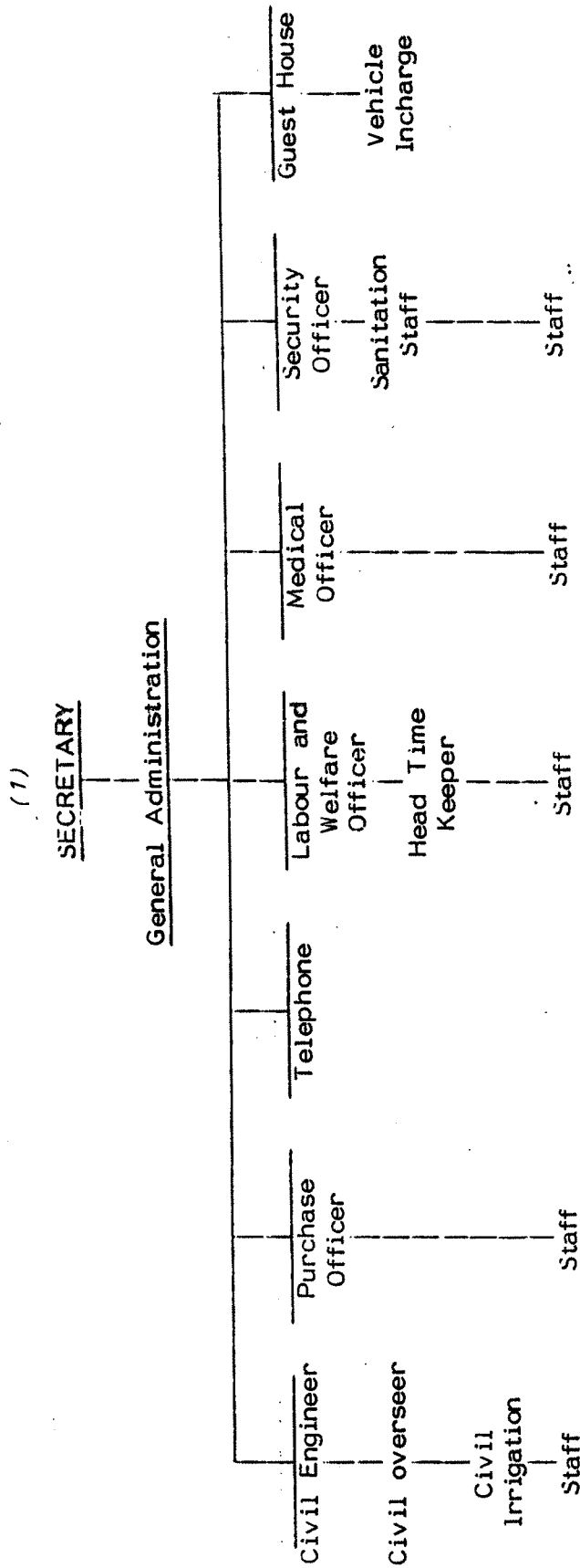
management in accordance with the bye-laws adopted by the Karkhana, various status bearing on the functions and working of the factory.

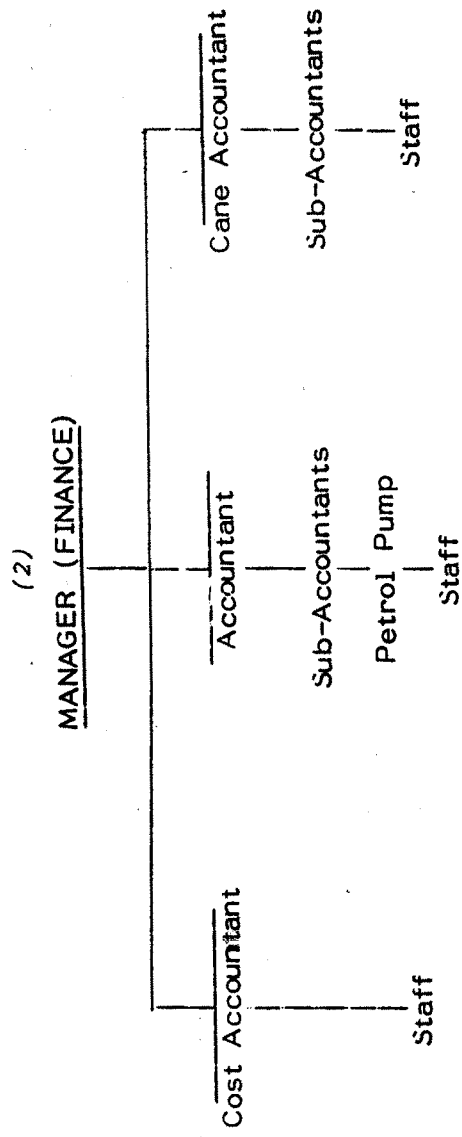
4.12 ORGANIZATION CHARTS:

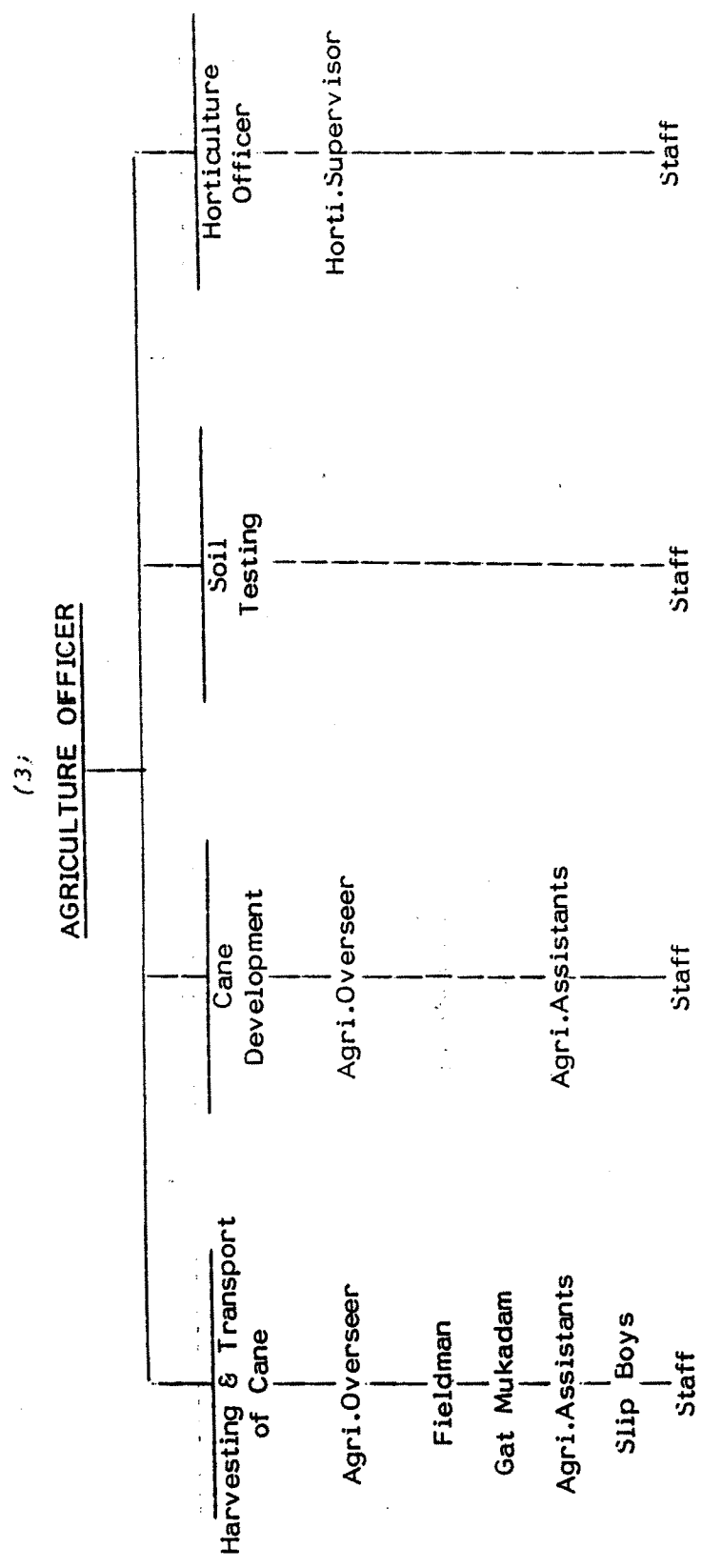
(Shown on the following pages).

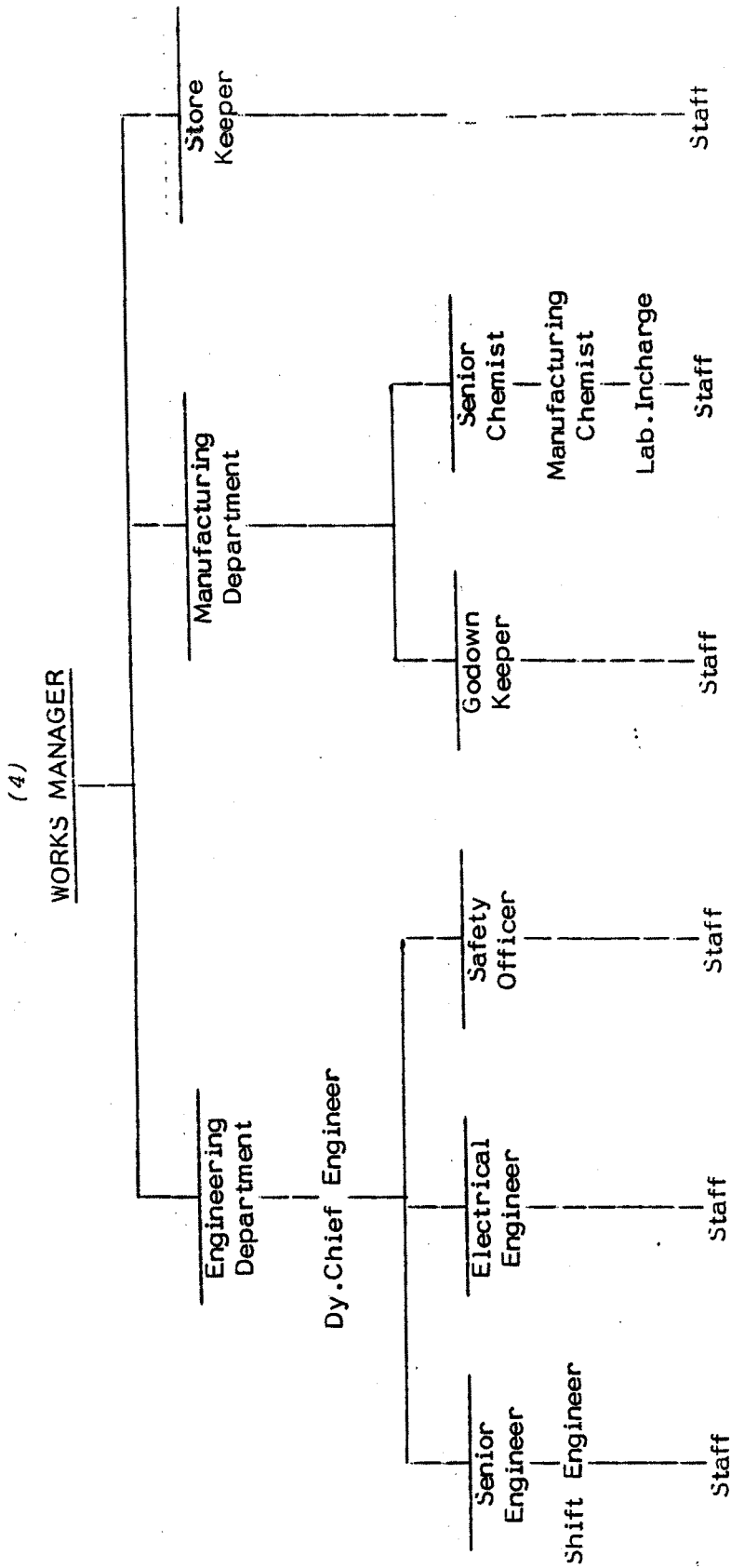
contd.on next page





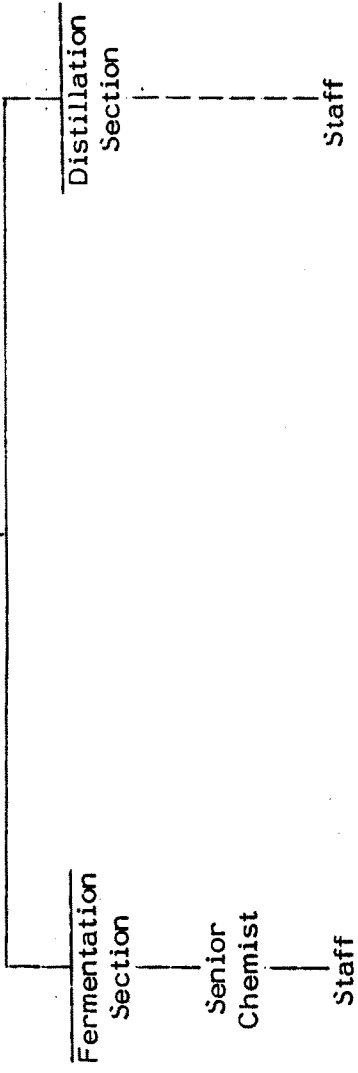




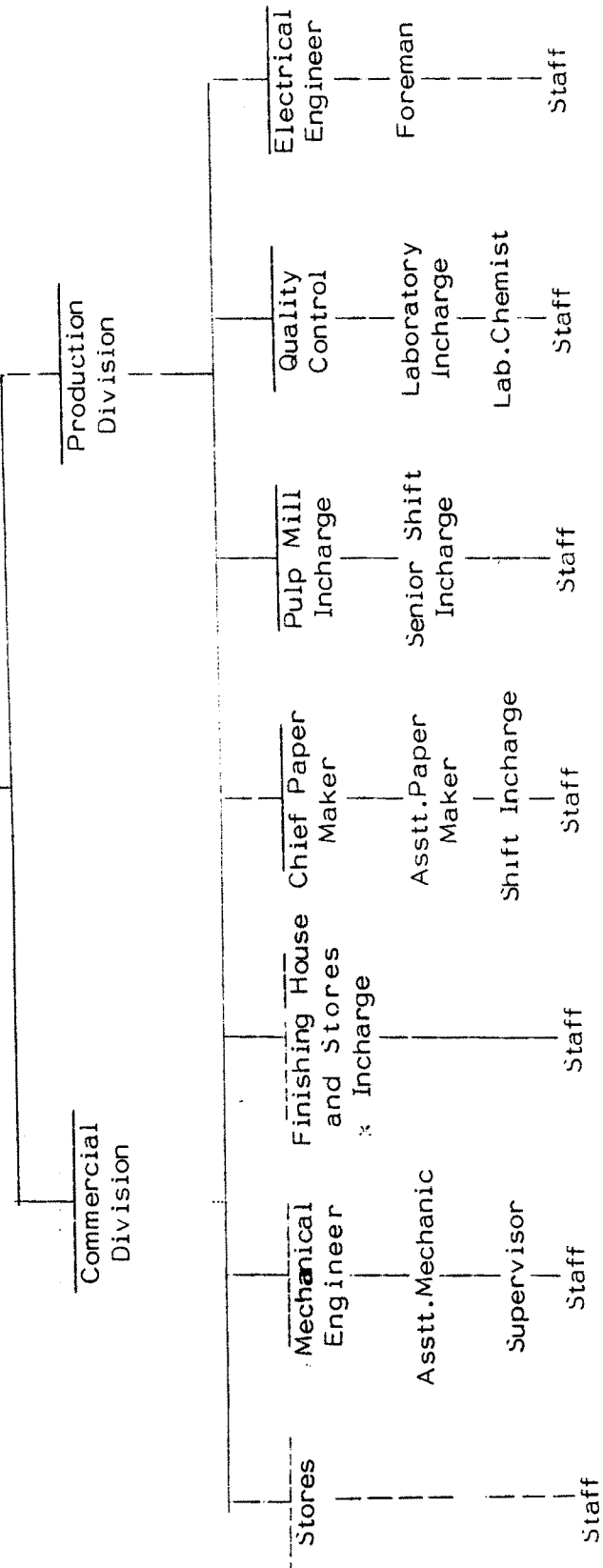


(5)

DISTILLERY INCHARGE



(6)
COMMERCIAL MANAGER (PAPER)



Introduction	5.1
Departmentation of Datta S. S. S. K. Ltd.	5.2
Conclusions	5.3

CHAPTER - V

OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS