

CHAPTER-IIHISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF VASANTDADA
SHETKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD.,
SANGLI1) BRIEF HISTORY :Location -

The Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli is situated at Sangli, Tal. Miraj, Dist. Sangli. For a proper prospective of the history of Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli it is necessary to take into consideration the geographical situation of this area. The Sangli city is situated on the bank of river Krishna and is connected by broad gauge railway line from Miraj to Bombay and connected by meter gauge line from Miraj to Bangalore and also connected by narrow gauge line from Miraj to Latur. This city is connected by main roads all over and thus, the city is benefitted by various means of transport.

Sangli is situated at 16.44 south longitude and 74.48 east longitude and is at the height of 533 metres from sea level. The climate is that of the sub-tropical zone. The temperature of the area is 12.0° minimum and 38.4°C. grate maximum. The average annual rainfall of the area is 417.48 mm.

Co-operative Movement -

The sugar manufacturing industry in Maharashtra dates back to 1924. The then Government of India in 1933-34 gave protection to the sugar industry and gave some concessions for sugar cane plantations etc. As a result, number of sugar factories were established in the joint stock sector. During the period of IInd World War the sugar industry and sugarcane agriculture remained somewhat stationary. However, after Independence in 1947 Government of India thought over the sugarcane and sugar industry of the nation and gave this policy a new outlook and broader dimensions. Sugarcane cultivation, however, was nothing new and has been traditionally known since long. Most of the cane was used for making jaggery or Gur. The fluctuations in the prices of jaggery led to untold misery and exploitation of the cane cultivators on account of highly erratic behaviour of the jaggery prices. This situation rendered cane cultivation a totally uneconomic venture. The private joint stock sugar factories took advantage of the buyers market and offer unreasonably low prices for the same. It was in these circumstances that the idea of a cooperative factory of the cane producing farmers was mooted and the first ever farmers' cooperative sugar factory in India was brought into being at Pravaranagar in Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra in 1949. In spite of the inevitable teething troubles the Pravaranagar farmers'

Cooperative Sugar Factory under the able leadership and guidance of late Padmashree Vithalrao Vikhe-Patil and the late Dr. Dhananjayrao Gadgil, was put on a sound footing. This cooperative sugar factory paved a new road to prosperity for the agriculturists and its undoubted success led the Union Government and planning commission to make a policy decision and reserving future capacity of the sugar industry, in the country mostly for the cooperative sector. Of course most of the new proposals for the starting of such cooperative sugar factories came from areas which were rich in cane production in Maharashtra State. However, story of Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli was different.

The area around Sangli was not one of those areas known traditionally for cane cultivation and 'Jaggery Manufacture'. Nor did the surrounding area yield enough cane to meet the need of a sugar factory at Sangli. The idea of the sugar factory at Sangli which was since become something of legend was a completely different story. With promoters strong will, imbedded with imagination and understanding, initiative and drive and equipped above all with an indomitable will to act and comply.

They were led by Padmabhooshan Shri Vasantraodada Patil, known for his uncanny practical sense and organisational ability of very rare order, combined with remarkable vision.

The Farmers Cooperative Sugar Factory at Sangli which was initiated, nurtured and fostered with fatherly care by Shri Vasandraodada Patil, has achieved something of a miracle.

Establishment -

The Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli, previously named as Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli was registered on 8th October, 1956, under the Cooperative Societies Act of Maharashtra State, with the registration number G-278. The promoters set about their work in the right earnest and completed the work including purchase of the land for factory building and erection of the machinery in a span of two years time and put up the plant on stream for the first crushing season to begin on 21st December, 1958. The area under cane available to the factory at that time was no more than 800 hectares. The promoters were approaching their task with open eyes and made use of the factory as an instrument for bringing about a change in the pattern of cropping and cultivation by the farmers within the command area. They quickly initiated measures for making use of available water for growing cane by stepping up irrigation facilities. In 1959, producer member farmers were provided with about Rs. 15 lacs by way of medium term loans for buying oil-engines, lift pumps and electric motors. The efforts developed into a movement and farmers were encouraged to make

use of lift irrigation facilities for lifting water from their wells for cane cultivation and all this led to a rapid increase in cane cultivation.

The first Board of Directors headed by Padmabhooshan Dr. Vasantraodada Patil came into existence under the Chairmanship of Bar. G.D. Patil in the year 1956-57.

Number of Members and their share capital -

The shares of the factory are issued to the cane cultivators as well as non cane cultivators of 150 villages of Sangli and Kolhapur Districts. The face value of each share is of RS. 1000/-. It means the members of the factory are of two types - i) Sugarcane producers, ii) Non-sugarcane producers. The following table gives the information about the cane producer members and their holdings of cane acres.

TABLE No.2.1 (A)

Table showing Number of the cane producer members and their cane acres

<u>No. of producer members</u>	<u>Cane acres</u>
32,044	30,000

The above table shows that during the year 1988-89, there were 32,044 producer members of the factory and they were holding 30,000 acres land under sugarcane crop.

TABLE No.2.1 (B)

Table showing the No. of non-sugarcane cultivating members and their number of shares

Type of members	No. of members	No. of shares
1. Non-producer individual members 'B' class	44	66
2. Co-operative Societies and other institutions	57	88
3. State Government	-	-
Total :	111	154

The above table shows that the total shares issued to non-sugarcane producer members are 66 and 88 shares are issued to co-operative societies.

Share capital -

At the end of the year 1988-89, the structure of share capital of this factory was as under :

Particulars	On 30-9-1989 Amount Rs.	
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A) Authorised Share Capital :

1) 47,500 shares of Rs. 1000/- each for producer members	4,75,00,000	
2) 500 shares of Rs. 1000/- each for cooperative societies and non-producer members	5,00,000	
3) 2,000 Redeemable pref. shares of Rs. 1000/- each subscribed by Govt. of Maharashtra	20,00,000	5,00,00,000

B) Issued Share Capital :

1) 38,000 shares of Rs. 1000/- each issued to producer members	3,80,00,000	
2) 500 shares of Rs. 1000/- each issued to cooperative societies and non-producer members	5,00,000	
3) 1500 redeemable pref. shares of Rs.1000/- each issued to Govt. of Maharashtra	15,00,000	4,00,00,000

C) Subscribed Share Capital :

1) 36,005 shares of Rs. 1000/- each subscribed by the producer members	3,60,05,000	
2) 154 share of Rs.1000/- each subscribed by co-operative societies and non-producer member	1,54,000	3,61,59,000

Particulars	On 30-9-1989 Amount Rs.	
D) <u>Paid-up Share Capital :</u>		
1) 36005 shares of Rs. 1000/- each subscribed by producer members	3,60,05,000	
2) 66 shares of Rs.1000/- each subscribed by non-producer members	66,000	
3) 88 shares of Rs.1000/- each subscribed by cooperative Societies	88,000	
Less/Calls in arrears	3,67,59,000 - 26,10,725	3,35,48,275

2) EXPANSION AND PLANT AND MACHINERY :

The first crushing season commenced w.e.f. 21-12-1958. The initial crushing capacity of this factory was 1000 M.T., which was established by Walchandnagar Group of Industries. Further in 1965-66 the crushing capacity was increased to 2600 M.T. per day. This capacity of 2600 M.T. per day of the factory was found to be inadequate within the next two years. The factory then obtained sanction for a further expansion doubling its crushing capacity to an all time high of 3000 M.T. per day and systematically set about expanding its plant

and machinery while the factory increased its capacity to 2500 M.T. per day during the first stage of its new expansion programme, it attained the maximum capacity of 5000M.T. per day during its second stage by 1975-76 and has maintained the rate constantly through the following seasons up-to-date.

The following table gives an idea regarding the expansion of plant and machineries during the last 3 years.

TABLE No.2.2

Table showing the expansion of plant and machineries during the last 3 years

Sr. No.	Particulars	Values at the end of		
		30-6-87	30-9-88	30-3-89
1.	Laxmi Murthi and Shivaji Putala	32.74	32.74	250032.74
2.	Land and Buildings	35722782.16	37554352.47	40174006.75
3.	Machinery	136405333.70	142152325.31	147997446.25
4.	Electric installation	2703508.90	3261115.99	3325256.88
5.	Vehicles (Tracks, Jeeps etc.)	4670701.97	4992650.92	5318177.10
6.	Dead stock and Furniture	3218673.11	3466720.12	3541716.93
7.	Equipment	804019.64	935242.54	4431481.04
8.	Other (Library, Factory compound, Fire Figher equipments etc.)	3196573.85	3505988.02	3669058.97
Total :		186721626.07	195868428.11	20870176.66

The above table indicates that the factory has invested more and more amount for the expansion of plant and machinery. From the above statistics it is revealed that the investment in plant and machinery etc. was Rs. 18,67,21,626.07 as on 30-6-1987 and was increased upto Rs. 19,58,68,428.11 as on 30-9-1988 and upto Rs. 20,87,07,176.66 as on 30-3-1989. It is clear that the factory has been trying to expand the plant and machinery as well as other necessary requirements.

3) CANE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES :

The sugarcane produced by the farmers is the raw material of the factory. The factory, therefore, has been continuously making efforts to increase the supply of raw material by way of increasing the sugarcane acreage and the yield of sugarcane per acre. In order to increase the area under sugarcane and yield per acre the factory has implemented different schemes for its sugarcane producers.

1. Water Supply Schemes -

In order to bring more and more land under sugarcane cultivation the factory is implementing various water supply schemes as under :

A) Lift Irrigation Schemes

In the beginning when the factory was established there were about 2,000 members and about 2,000 acres area under sugarcane cultivation in the primary stage the sugar factory gave incentive to the members by helping them giving monetary help for purchase of electric motors, pump sets, pipe line etc. The command area of the sugar factory is blessed with three rivers - the Krishna, the Warna and Veria flowing through it. Except for two Lift Irrigation Schemes on the river the Krishna which were tried and abandoned by Government, quite some time ago, ostensibly on the ground of their being found 'not feasible', nobody seemed to give serious thought to the possibility of utilising the water of the river for irrigational purpose. Both the State Government as well as the Planning Commission had more or less concluded that lift irrigation projection rivers for agricultural purposes were not a feasible proposition.

It was in such a vacuum that Shri Vasantraodada Patil, the architect of around development and a man of vision and an idomitable will and tremendous capacity stepped in. He decided to try his hand where others had tried and despaired. He saw the river water flowing for decades and centuries without making any fruitful use, the dry but fertile lands along the banks, ^ohundry for water. He took in hand four lift irrigation schemes

on experimental basis at Sangliwadi, Padmale, Haripur and Mhaisal along the Krishna river. And it may be noted that these first four project may found feasible and most successful and thereafter more and more irrigation projects were undertaken and are run successfully. For the present the sugar factory is running 84 lift irrigation schemes and 28,410 hectares of area has been brought under the command of these schemes. During the year 1988-89 5,460 hectares of area under sugarcane was given water through these lift irrigation schemes.

B) Boring and Blasting Schemes

The factory has undertaken boring and blasting scheme in order to increase the water supply of the wells of the cultivators by giving them loans and subsidy for this purpose.

2. Soil Testing -

The factory has started soil-testing laboratory for advising the farmers in their agricultural activities. This activity is started during the year 1981 by the factory. The laboratory has a capacity of testing 15,000 samples of soil every year. Practically to 10 to 12,000 samples are tested every year.

3. Distribution of Press-mud -

In order to satisfy the need of compost fertiliser, the factory is distributing press-mud to its sugarcane producer members from the very beginning. During the year 1988-89, 35,000 M.T. press-mud is produced and is being distributed to the members, as per demand at the rate of Rs. 15/- per M.T.

4. Tillage Operations -

The factory has invested money for purchase of post-hold-digger, sub-soiler-cum-dicher and Krishi Vetter for plantation of sugarcane by improved methods.

5. Seed Distribution Scheme -

The factory has been supplying standard seed to the cane producers from Mhaisal and Samberwadi nurseries. The factory also supplies seeds to the cane producers by bringing the same from other places. During the year 1988-89 the factory has distributed seed from its own nursery and from the fields of the members to the producer members amounting to Rs. 2,66,211/-.

6. Hot Water Treatment -

The hot water treatment to sugarcane sets prior to planting controls whip swint of sugarcane, grassy shoot of sugarcane and some seed borne insects viz. scales etc.

For the factory has started hot water treatment plant by which farmers can use treated seed and increase their yield. Hot water treatment to sugarcane setts helps in increasing healthy crop and finally increases the sugarcane yield.

7. Supply of Chemical Fertilizers -

The factory is supplying chemical fertilizers to the cane producer members at proper time at reasonable rates. During the year 1988-89 the factory has supplied fertilizers such as single super posphet, N.P.K. 10:26:26, Multri micro nutriant etc. amounting to Rs. 1,32,02,000/-.

8. Sugarcane plantation subsidy scheme -

The factory since beginning is executing the scheme of sugarcane plantation subsidy in order to encourage the cultivators for early plantation and for increasing the area under sugarcane. The producer members are benefitted by the scheme.

9. Backward Class small-land holders subsidy scheme -

The factory was undertaken the backward class small land holders subsidy scheme with the financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra for providing economical assistance to backward class small land holders. The following table gives an idea about this scheme.

TABLE No.2.3Backward Class Smallland holders
subsidy scheme

Year	No. of small land holders from backward classes	Acres	Rs.
1984-85	227	129.29	1,69,458.75
1985-86	335	206.17	1,63,008.75
1986-87	215	118.05	88,493.75
1987-88	115	75.26	1,58,468.75
1988-89	254	175.13	3,41,721.25

The above table indicates the quantum of financial assistance granted to backward class small land holders to enable them to increased their sugarcane yield.

10. Sugarcane Crop Competition -

The factory arranges sugarcane crop competition in order to encourage the cane cultivators to increase the yield per acre. These competition are arranged on the basis of source of water supply and plantation season. The prizes as Rs. 3,000/-, Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 1,000/- are kept for first three members who take the maximum yield per acres.

11. Pilot Scheme -

The pilot scheme which is sponsored by the Government of Maharashtra was implemented by this factory during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79. Under this scheme the cane cultivators who participated in this scheme were provided with guarantee letters by the factory on which loans were granted to the participants. Because of this scheme the producer members were benefitted by way of increase in sugarcane yield per acre.

12. Waste water Disposal-cum-Lift Irrigation -

The factory implemented the scheme for 343 beneficiaries and completed the same by spending an amount of Rs. 113.49 lakhs over the same.

13. Seed Nursery programme -

The factory implemented the scheme of seed nursery programme production and supply of healthy quality seeds of improved variety by adopting heat therapy and three type system of seed production by spending an amount of 0.92 lakhs giving benefit to 231 beneficiaries of seed nursery programme and 21 beneficiaries of foundation seed, one hot water plant is installed at factory site.

14. Crop season variety -

The crop season variety scheme is implemented by the factory for 1265 beneficiaries by spending an amount of Rs. 18.75 lakhs for a supply of healthy cane seed and supply of basal dose.

15. Ratoon Management -

The ratoon management scheme is implemented by the factory for 1303 beneficiaries which incurred an expenditure of 11.25 lakhs for supply of fixed basal dose for ratoon.

4) OTHER AGRO-BASED PROJECTS :

Padmabhooshan Vasandraodada Patil 'A Veteran' of our freedom struggle later evolutionised himself into a leader of new agro-industrial movement. That is transformed our country side he had truly learnt the great Mahatmas teaching that political freedom was only a means and the factory had succeeded in achieving the objectives in translating his dreams into a reality. And under this guidance it has triggered a chain reaction, leading to a number of other agro-based projects not only for the processing of by products of the sugar plant like molasses into alcohol but also for processing other farms of farm produced and related enterprises in fields.

i) Distillery--

A distillery producing 16,000 litres of alcohol production per day from the molasses at the sugar plant was set up in 1964 and once again it was another first in the cooperative sector in this country. The distillery has been working at an increased capacity of 30,000 litres per day since September, 1975 and with a capacity of 45,000 litres per day since April, 1979. This project represents a capital investment of Rs. 8.5 million by the sugar factory. The distillery's production has been further diversified into the manufacture of foreign and country liquors in keeping with the Maharashtra State Government's new policy of encouragement to production of country liquor. The country liquor unit has produced a total of about 55,00,00,000 bulk litres during 1984-85 and represents a capital investment of about Rs. 3 million.

ii) Acetic Anhydride Plant -

Now from the distillation plant of 45,000 litres per day capacity rectified spirit to the extent of 13.2 million litres will be manufactured. The sugar factory has installed an Acetic Anhydride Plant having 3000 M.T. per annum manufacturing capacity. For this purpose 5.6 million litres of rectified spirit will be utilised. This project has capital investment to the tune of Rs. 4.00 crores as per

estimates of M/s. Indo Baroline Industries, Bombay. The project has attractive profitability. This new by-product is used in films, fibres, plastic industries as well as pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and pesticides. The State Government has given a green signal to the project by allocating 5.6 million litres of rectified spirit per year. Moreover, the Central Government. In the Directorate General of Technical Development have issued to us Registration Certificate in this behalf. The plant and machinery has been purchased from M/s. Naran Lala Metal Works, Navsari, on turn key basis, first stage of the unit is completed and Acetaldehyde and Acetic Acid are being manufactured successfully. Acetic Anhydride is produced.

iii) Potash Concentration Plant -

With a view to solving the problem of distillery effluent on permanent basis, the factory has undertaken a project of Potash Concentration Plant. In this plant the spent wash to the extent of 0.65 million litres per day with 45,000 P.P.M. It will be concentrated and 54 M.T. of Potash, 9 M.T. protins in powder form will be recovered. The process involved in an unique one. The plant has been ready for commissioning. After implementation of this project, the whole problem of effluent will . entirely be solved.

5) FACILITIES PROVIDED BY KARKHANA :

i) Education -

The factory has established educational institutions for developmental educational activities in the area of operation as below.

This sugar factory has taken its due share in the around development of the rural masses. It has started a new education society e.g. Shetkari Shikshan Mandal. This Mandal has started a new Engineering College and Polytechnic Padmabhooshan Vasantrodada Institute of Technology, Sangli with a total outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs. This college started in 1983 with this college, the factory has brought the advanced technical education at the doorsteps of the rural masses.

In addition to this the factory through its own educational institute had started English medium modern school for the children of the workers and members of the factory. Also I.T.I., Balwadi, Tailoring classes, Type-writing classes are run.

ii) Road Construction -

The factory has launched on a programme of road construction within the area at an cost of more than Rs.1.50 crore on construction 350 k.m. length to convert all the Cutchha Roads in the surrounding country-wide into hard murum and metal roads. Besides facilitating transport of

cane to the factory, the project is bound to act as an important lever in the rapid economic development of the villages by providing quick means of transport to their farm produce.

iii) Cattle Feed Plant -

With a view to boost earnings of the small farmers and rural population in the area of operation of the factory, the management has been active support to poultry and dairy. Supply of balanced cattle and poultry feed at reasonable price has been well thought of the management have put a plant of cattle and poultry feed manufacture with daily capacity of 120 M.T. There is attractive demand from the rural area for the feeds. The capital investment of this plant has been of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs.

iv) Factory and Colony Effluents Disposal Arrangement -

From sugar factory 2 million litres of factory effluents together with 0.2 million litres of colony effluents is discharged every day during the season with a view of eliminating this problem factory has installed effluent disposal plant manufactured by M/s Hindustan Dorr Oliver, Bombay. Due to the advantages of process involved in the B.O.D. of factory and colony effluent is reduced from 1000 P.P.M. to 50 P.P.M.

v) Other Activities -

The factory has also undertaken Horticulture programme and Gobar Gas Plant Scheme. A number of agriculturists are taking maximum advantage of their schemes. Subsidy of the order of Rs. 15 lakhs is given to the farmers.

Thus this sugar factory is really a boon to the rural area, where there is a vast scope for improvements and developing 9 agricultural products.

6) PROGRESS OF THE VASANTDADA SHETKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD., SANGLI :

i) Share Capital -

The authorised share capital of the Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli is Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 47,500 shares for 'A' class producer members 500 shares for cooperative societies and others and 2,000 redeemable preference shares for the State Government of Rs. 1,000/- each. However, the issued capital was Rs. 4,00,00,000/- divided into 38,000 ordinary shares for cane producers and 500 shares for cooperative societies and others and 1500 redeemable preference shares for the State Government. However, the paid-up capital of the factory is Rs. 3,61,59,000.

ii) Membership -

The area of operation has been spread over 150 villages in Sangli and Kolhapur districts, where the total number of producer members now stands at 32,044. A particular thing to be noted in this respect is that any cultivator in this area producing sugarcane can become a member of this Karkhana. No membership has so far been refused to any of such cultivators. A special concession to backward class agriculturists can become a member by paying some amount according to the rules of factory towards initial share capital.

The following table gives the classification of members from 1979-80 to 1988-89.

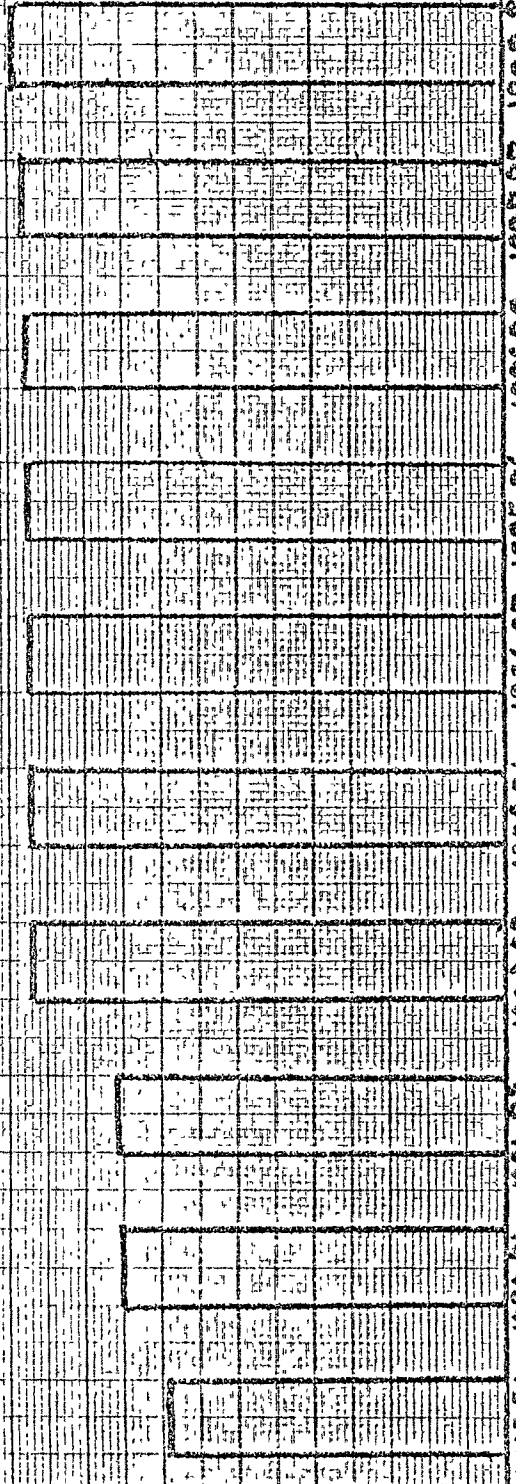
TABLE No. 2.4Total Number of Members

Year	Sugarcane producer members	Non-sugar- cane produ- cer members	Coope- rative society meber	State Govt. member	Total
1979-80	22122	46	54	-	22222
1980-81	24972	46	54	-	25072
1981-82	25140	46	56	-	25242
1982-83	30902	46	56	-	31004
1983-84	30979	40	56	-	31081
1984-85	31372	46	58	-	31476
1985-86	31447	46	58	-	31551
1986-87	31777	45	57	-	31879
1987-88	31886	45	57	-	31988
1988-89	32044	44	57	-	32145

(Source : Annual Report of Vasantdada
Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Ltd.,
Sangli)

MEMBERS OF VASANTDADA SHETKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR
KARKHANA LTD, SANGLI.

M
 ₹ 35000
 M 30000
 ₹ 25000
 ₹ 20000
 ₹ 15000
 ₹ 10000
 ₹ 5000

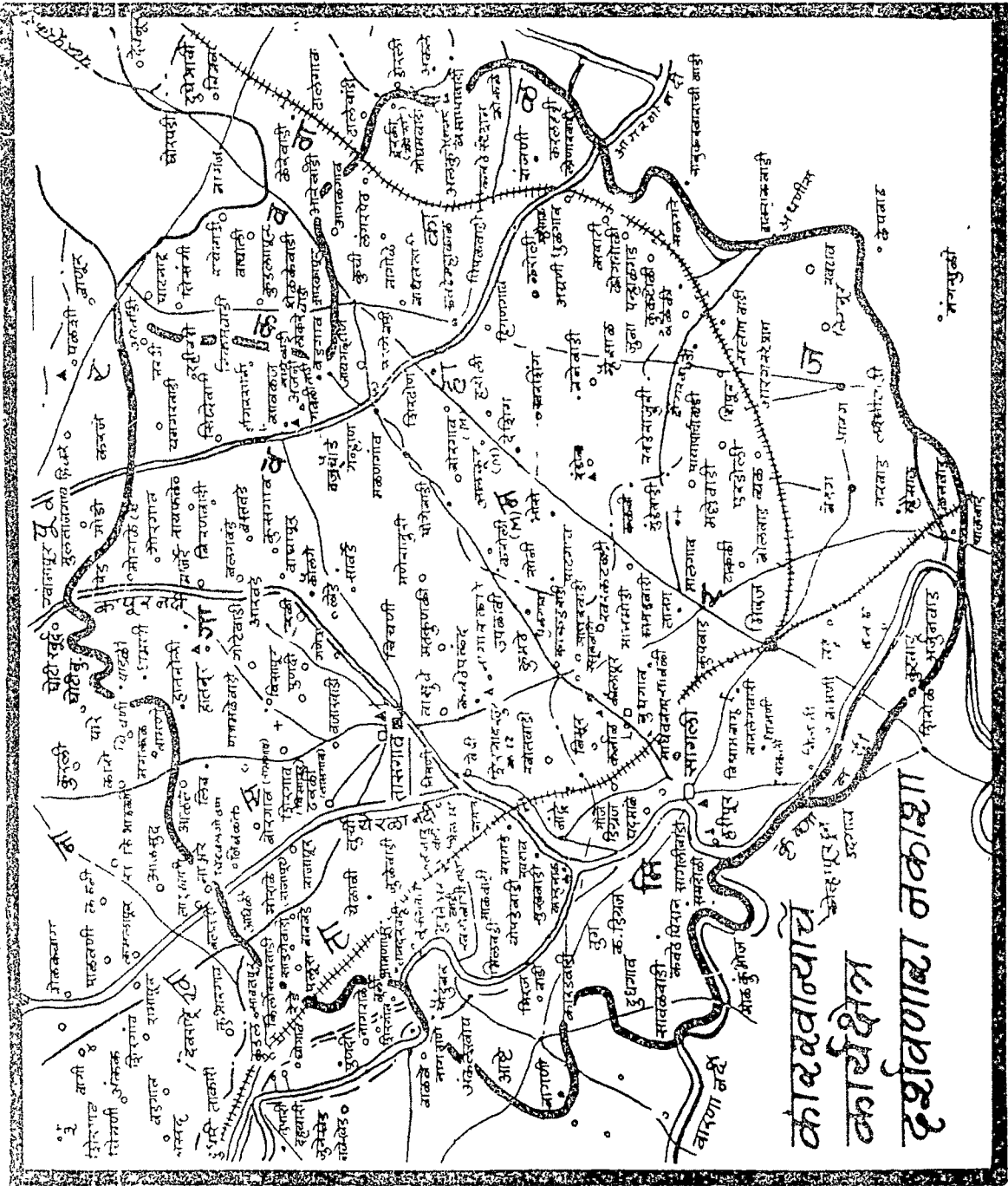


0 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89

years

FIGURE - 2.1

Kumar Printers, Sangli
A Map Showing the Area of Operation



शेतकरी सहकारी साखळ कारखाना लि., सांगली, (महाराष्ट्र राज्य)

There are 150 villages under the area of the factory.
These villages are in 5 zones or circles as under :

TABLE No. 2.5

Total Number of zones under the area
of the factory

<u>Zone No.</u>	<u>Number of the circle or zone</u>	<u>Total villages</u>
1.	Miraj	54
2.	Tasgaon	65
3.	Kavathe- Mahankal	23
4.	Walwa	3
5.	Shirol	5

(Source : Annual Report of V.S.
S.K., Sangli.)

iii) Progress of production, crushing
and recovery -

The following table shows the total production of sugar bags, total crushing of sugarcane and recovery of sugar in Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli since 1979-80 to 1988-89.

TABLE No. 2.6Total Production of Sugar bags, crushing
of sugarcane and recovery

Year	Sugarcane crushing	Total sugar produced bags	Percentage of recovery
1979-80	7,70,164	8,84,070	11.27
1980-81	8,50,797	9,89,923	11.63
1981-82	10,36,174	11,59,600	11.17
1982-83	11,07,415	12,48,822	11.23
1983-84	7,79,559	9,00,575	11.39
1984-85	8,04,521	9,11,895	11.41
1985-86	8,91,493	10,07,490	11.29
1986-87	9,49,048	10,59,000	11.12
1987-88	8,40,794	9,34,550	11.10
1988-89	8,33,685	9,82,500	11.69

(Source : Annual Report of Vasantdada Shetkari
Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli)

During the season 1979-80 total sugarcane crushed was 770164 M. Tonnes and total sugar bags produced was 884070 with a recovery of 11.27%. The factory is able to pay Rs. 200/- per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

But during the season 1980-81, the sugarcane supplied for crushing was more as compared to the previous season. Sugarcane crushed in 1980-81 was 850797 M. Tonnes and sugar

bags produced was 989923 and the percentage of recovery was 11.63. So the factory was able to pay Rs. 275/- per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

During the season 1981-82, the sugarcane supplied for crushing was more as compared to the previous season. Sugarcane crushed in 1981-82 was 1036174 M. Tonnes and sugar bags produced was 1159600 and the percentage of recovery was 11.17. The factory was able to pay Rs. 230.50 per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

During the season 1982-83, the factory achieved first by producing 12,48,822 bags of sugar, regarded as an all time high record till then for sugar factories in the cooperatives as well as in private sector in India. Sugarcane crushed in 1982-83 was 11,07,415 and the percentage of recovery was 11.23. The factory was able to pay Rs. 220.00 per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

During the season 1983-84 cane supplied for crushing was less as compared to the previous season, cane crushed was 7,79,559 M. Tonnes and sugar bags produced was 9,00,575 and percentage of recovery was 11.39. The factory was able to pay Rs. 230/- per tonne to cane suppliers.

During the season 1984-85, the sugarcane supplied for crushing was more as compared to the previous season.

Sugarcane crushed in 1984-85 was 804521 M. Tonnes and sugar bags produced was 911895 and the percentage of recovery 11.41. The factory was able to pay Rs. 284/-, per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

During the season 1985-86, the sugarcane supplied for crushing was more than the previous season. Sugarcane crushed in 1985-86 was 891493 M. tonnes and sugar bags produced was 1007490 and the percentage of recovery was 11.29. The factory was able to pay Rs. 318/- per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

During the season 1986-87, the sugarcane supplied for crushing was more than the previous season. Sugarcane crushed in 1986-87 was 949048 M. tonnes and sugar bags produced was 1059000 and the percentage of recovery was 11.12. The factory was able to pay Rs. 324.50 per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

During the season 1987-88, the sugarcane supplied for crushing was less than the previous season. Sugarcane crushed in 1987-88 was 840794 M. tonnes and sugar bags produced was 934550 and the percentage of recovery was 11.10. The factory was able to pay Rs. 346.35 per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

During the season, 1988-89, the sugarcane supplied for crushing was less than the previous year. Sugarcane crushed in 1988-89 was 833685 M. tonnes, and sugar bags produced was 982500 and the percentage of recovery was 11.69. The factory was able to pay Rs. 350/- per tonne to sugarcane suppliers.

TOTAL SUGARCANE, TOTAL SUGARBAGS AND RECOVERY
OF VASANTDADA SHETKARI SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA
LTD, SANGLI.

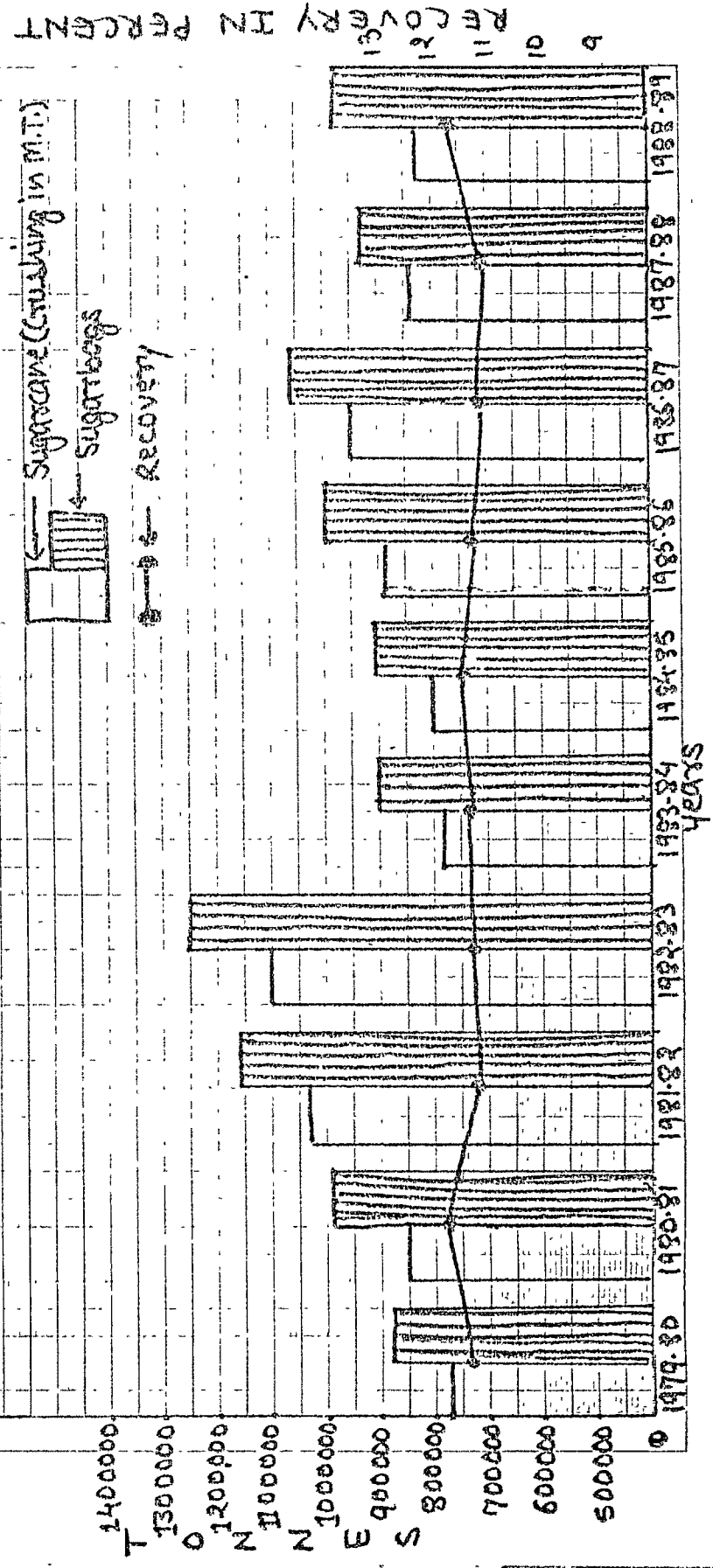


FIGURE - 2.2

RECOVERY IN PERCENT

iv) Sugarcane Land covered by
the Karkhana :

The table given below gives an idea of land covered by Karkhana for plantation of sugarcane from 1979-80 to 1988-89.

TABLE No.2.7

Details of total land covered by
 Karkhana for plantation of sugar-
 cane from 1979-80 to 1988-89

Year	Total land covered for plantation of sugarcane
1979-80	11071.31 Hectres
1980-81	11562.83 ..
1981-82	14606.18 ..
1982-83	16177.86 ..
1983-84	12143.79 ..
1984-85	12325.19 ..
1985-86	12319.03 ..
1986-87	13020.98 ..
1987-88	11828.20 ..
1988-89	10467.25 ..

(Source : Annual Report of Vasantdada
 Shetkari Sakhari Sakhar
 Karkhana Ltd., Sangli)

v) Total Crushing Days -

The following table gives an idea of the dates of starting crushing, dates of stopping crushing and total season days from 1979-80 to 1988-89.

TABLE No. 2.8Total crushing days of factory

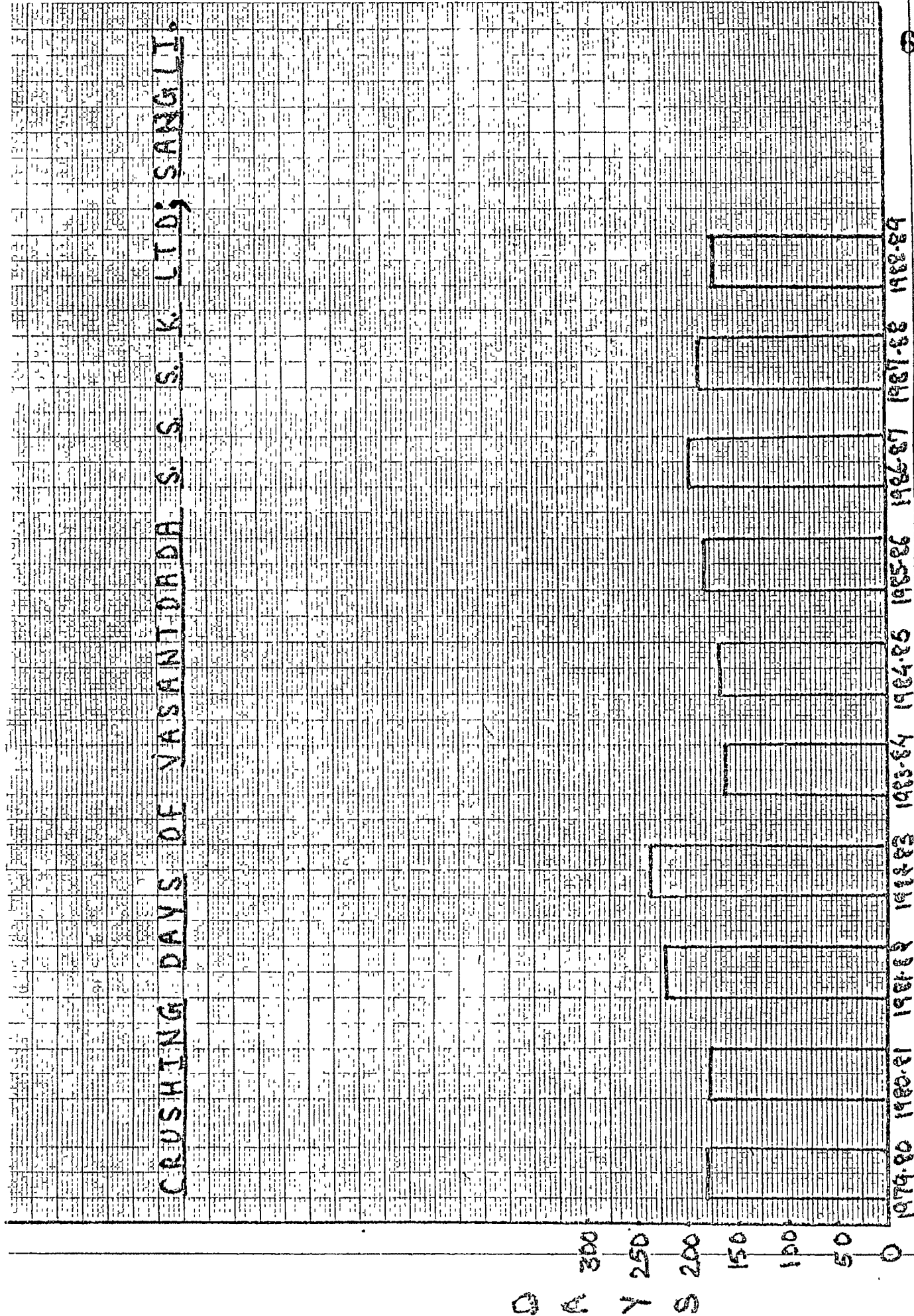
Year	Date of starting	Date of stopping	Total season days
1979-80	12-11-1979	13-5-1980	183
1980-81	4-11-1980	29-4-1981	177
1981-82	5-11-1981	13-6-1982	220
1982-83	10-10-1982	11-6-1983	236
1983-84	8-11-1983	15-4-1984	160
1984-85	9-11-1984	25-4-1985	167
1985-86	2-11-1985	30-4-1986	180
1985-87	11-11-1986	23-5-1987	194
1987-88	3-11-1987	6-5-1988	186
1988-89	9-11-1988	28-4-1989	170

(Source : Annual Report of V.S.S.K. Ltd., Sangli.)

Seasonal workers are working in the sugar factory only 6 to 7 months. The factory discontinues them when crushing season is over. It is, therefore clear that the

employment opportunity of seasonal workers depend upon the total crushing days of the factory. According to the above table it is clear that during the season 1983-84 the crushing days were only 160 during this season less employment opportunity was available to the seasonal workers and during the season 1982-83 crushing days were 236 during this season more employment was available to the seasonal workers. (Figure 2.3).

CRUSHING DAYS OF VASANTDADA S. S. S. K. LTD, SANGLI.



years

FIGURE - 2.3

1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89

vi) Total Employees of the Factory -

The following table shows the total permanent and seasonal employees working in the factory from 1984-85 to 1988-89.

TABLE No.2.9Details of total employees of the factory

Year	Permanent employees	Seasonal employees	Total
1984-85	1035	911	1946
1985-86	1091	868	1959
1986-87	1079	902	1981
1987-88	1058	890	1948
1988-89	1049	893	1942

(Source : Annual Report of Vasantdada S.S.S.K. Ltd., Sangli)

In this sugar factory on an average there are 50 to 60 percent permanent workers but the rest of the workers are seasonal. The factory discontinues the seasonal workers when the season is over. This proportion of worker becomes unemployed when the season is over. (Figure 2.4)

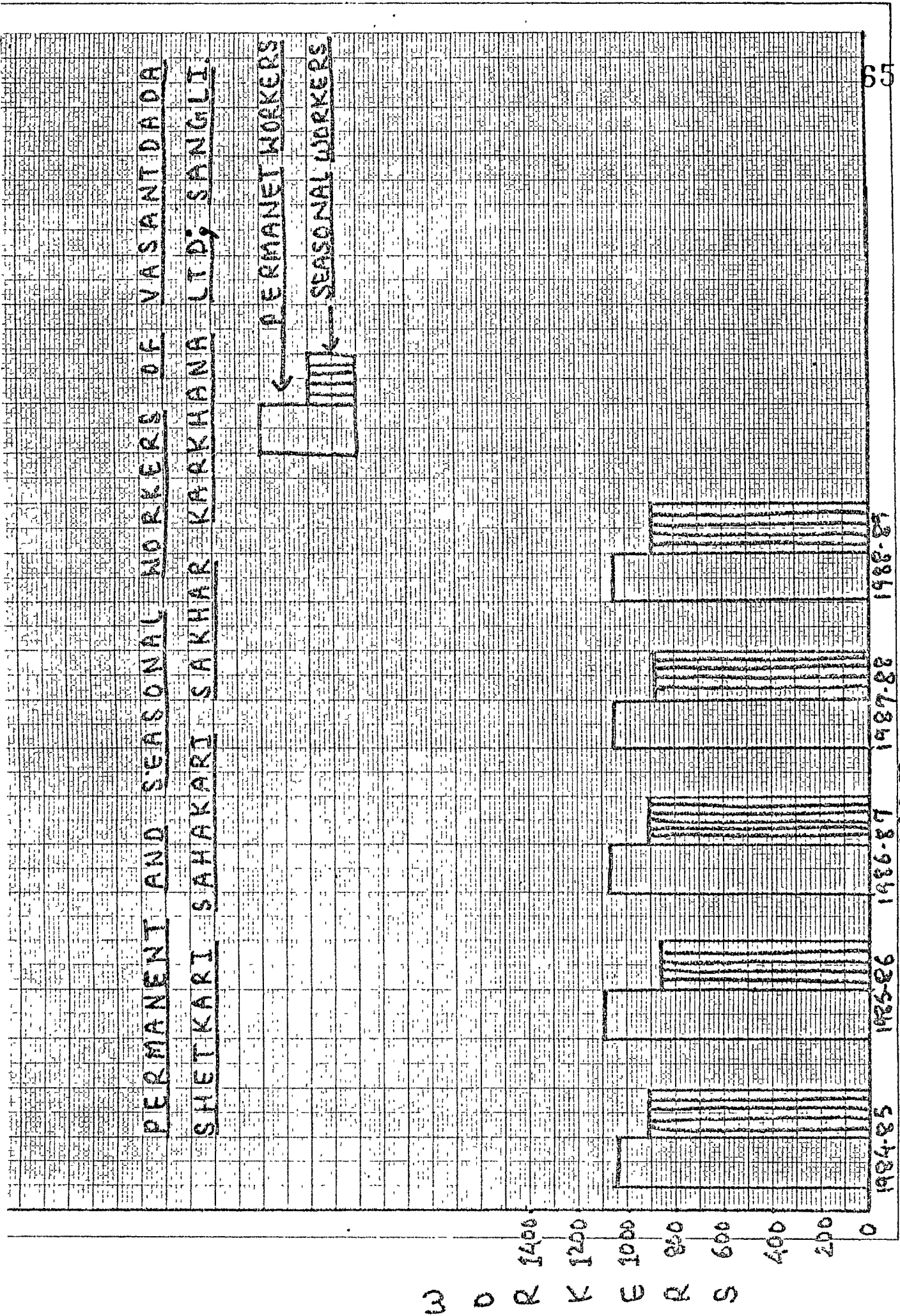


FIGURE - 2.4

vii) Classification of seasonal workers -

In this factory during the season 1988-89 there were 893 seasonal workers working in the various departments. The classification of seasonal workers according to their department is given below :

TABLE No. 2.10

Details about classification of seasonal workers according to their department

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Department</u>	<u>Total Number of seasonal workers</u>
1.	Manufacturing Department	215
2.	Engineering Department	231
3.	Transport Department	27
4.	Agriculture Department	148
5.	Cane-weighing Department	102
6.	Watch and Ward Department	24
7.	Account Department	18
8.	Sugar Godown Department	8
9.	Store Department	20
10.	Civil Department	19
11.	Sanitation Department	11
12.	Gardening Department	18
13.	Workshop Department	9

TABLE No. 2.10 (Contd...)

Sr. No.	Name of the Department	Total Number of seasonal workers
14.	Soil Testing Department	8
15.	General Office	10
16.	Janata Sampark	5
17.	Labour Welfare Department	4
18.	Phone and Vaky talky	5
19.	Petrol Pump Department	2
20.	Time Office	2
21.	Medical Department	1
22.	Guest House	3
23.	Navghani	2
24.	Project Office	1
Total :		893