

CHAPTER - IV**PROFILE OF THE ORGANISATION****4.1 INTRODUCTION :**

In this chapter an attempt has been made to probe into the historical development of Ichalkaranji town as textile city and subsequently as a prestigious cooperative sugar centre of the region.

4.2 LOCATION AND CLIMATE :

Geographically Ichalkaranji is situated on latitude 16°-40' north and longitude 74°-32' east. The town lies on the left bank of the river Panchanganga about 1.6 Kms. to the West of the river. It is about 26 Kms to the South West of Sangli city. Three roads branching from Kolhapur Sangli Road enter in to the town, one from West, and other two from North and South. Ichalkaranji is approached by the road from Nipani and Ghikodi town of Karnataka State. Hatkanangale is the nearest rally station for the town Ichalkaranji which is about 10 Kms far from the town.

At present the town comes under the municipality and area covered is about 2,038 hectares. The region comes under moderate rain fall and has under moderate rain fall and has comparatively more dry land. As regards to comparatively more-dry-land. As regards to temperature, the maximum temperature in winter rarely

falls below 10C°. This place is considered to be a textile, town some produly refers it as "Manchester of Maharashtra!" But "Rome never built in one day" and therefore, here an attempt has been made to probe in to historical development of Ichalkaranji town in next part of the chapter.

4.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ICHALKARANJI TOWN :

Naro Mahadeo the 'Jahagirdar' of Ichalkaranji was awarded this town as 'Inam' for his honest services rendered to Senapati of Kapasi. The family name of Naro Mahadeo was "Joshi" but in the honour of his master the changed it as "Ghorpade". Naro Mahadeo was succeeded by Venkatrao and rest of other whose names are only for the sake of record and have contributed bery little to the development of Ichalkaranji town.

The most important figures who are responsible for the present prosperity of Ichalkaranji town, are shrimantrao Naro Mahadeo and Narayanrao Bavasaheb Ghorpade III. Who has been acclaimed as the most enlightened ruler. He revealed an unique combination of western advancements and rural India of those day to have an industrial town of today called as Manchester of Maharashtra.

"The Time of India once paid glowing tribute to Babasaheb III in the following words.

"A wise generous ruler, deeply respected throughout Maharashtra for the simplicity and strictness of his private life and loved by his subjects for his constant and unselfish care for their welfare. Shrimant Babasaheb Narayanrao has been pioneer in fostering and developing women's education in Ichalkaranji and encouraging cooperative credit societies.

and gain banks in village. He has also fostered the weaving industry in his state Ichalkaranji. He has been careful of the privy purse and has utilised personal as well as private funds in an exemplary manner. Numerous young people, both from Ichalkaranji territory and elsewhere, look with gratitude to him because of the encouragement and scholarship grants he has given SOURCE : (The times of India 1.7.1942)¹

Many papers available at record office Kolhapur supports the fact that Shrimant Nanabshah Babasaheb Chorpade is the principal architect of today's Ichalkaranji though its roots found in 1845.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT :

Record available shows that tradition of weaving industry in Ichalkaranji has been since 1942 when the total population was 7152. By the end 1892 there were 3102 looms in Kolhapur District 608 in Ichalkaranji and nearby villages and manufacturing activity was limited to "Kamblear" and cotton cloth and even some production was exported in those days.

The town is called as "Manchester of Maharashtra" as this city is a commercial metropolis of Britain, situated.

SOURCE : P.N. Ambik Maharashtra Oct/Nov. 1942 Pune Monthly (p.254).

TODAYS ICHALKARANJI :

At present Ichalkaranji is one of the biggest textile centres of India mainly famous for producing powerloom cloth

Dhoti, sarees, poplins, cambric mills, khadi etc. Alongwith the increase in population it has registered tremendous growth in different aspects of textile industry. This city has provided lot of job opportunities to the landless labourers, workers, ambitious entrepreneurs. Almost 2/3 of the total population is related to textile directly or indirectly. The present picture of textile industry ⁱⁿ Ichalkaranji is as under :

1)	Cooperative Spinning Mills	: 5
2)	Processing Units	
	a) Power processors	: 4
	b) Small Hand Processors	: 10
3)	Sizing Units	: 130

Thus with the beginning in private textiles Ichalkaranji entered in to cooperative textiles and opened the doors of regional development which motivated the people to enter in different industrial lines and cooperative sugar factory is one of them, to north west London and well known wool and linen during 16th century. Manchester has a fine network of rail-road and airways connecting this textile city to various trade centres in Britain and other parts of the world. Moreover, it is a natural port, as a result the commercial growth was

The town was visited by late Babasaheb in 1892 and derived an inspiration from Manchester and Ichalkaranji started taking

shape as Manchester of Maharashtra.

Unlike Manchester Ichalkaranji does not have railway station, air port or a harbour but possess number of features. To begin with, Ichalkaranji saw cooperative movement undertaken for assisting weavers, yarn merchants, cloth merchants, processors and cotton growers which just like the cooperative movement of 1844 took place in Manchester where a group of business men and parliament members advocated the establishment of "free trade policy" which happen to be a power full instruments in the hands of businessmen of Manchester to emerge the town as textile city in the world. In the same manner the cooperatives of weavers, cloth merchants etc. became instrumental in the process of development of Ichalkaranji as a textile town.

4.4 FORMATION OF SUGAR FACTORY :

By 1945 Ichalkaranji occupied pride place in the map of textile industry of India. Lacs of workers were engaged in this industry who were basically from regional farmers families. Now the agriculture became secondary occupation for them. Witnessing the spectacular development in textile industry on cooperative line they started thinking to have producers cooperative sugar factory and in this process a veteran freedom fighter Dashbhakta Ratnappa Kumbhar came forward to materialise the dream.

Shri. Ratnappa Kumbhar is one of the nationalist freedom fighters who actively participated and led this region in the fight for freedom of India. After independence his spirit of fighting was diverted towards eradication of poverty of the farmers from the area where he born and brought up. With enough educational background (B.A.,LL.B) and commitment to social development he could influence the farmers to come forward and mobilize required amount of capital by purchasing share of the proposed cooperative sugar factory. For this purpose along with his colleagues they visited all the near by villages, organised farmers meetings, convinced them to contribute and participate whole heartedly for this cause. By the end of 1952. after a long struggle he could mobilize an amount of Rs. 1299927/ as farmers contribution towards share capital and registered a cooperative sugar factory entitled " Shri. Panchaganga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Ganganagar, Ichalkaranji. The Registration No. allotted was G 272 dated 1st October 1955. At that time the number of members was only 9550. A period of 4 years were spent for erection of machinery and the first trial season was successfully taken in the year 1959.

Following are some of the memorial things of Shri.

Panchaganga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Ganganagar, Ichalkaranji.

TABLE NO. 4.1TABLE SHOWING MEMORIAL THINGS OF P.S.S.K.G.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	<u>BELLING OF SHARES WAS STARTED</u>	27.10.1954
2	Industrial licence was received	5. 1.1955
3	Factory was registered	1.10.1955
4	First Annual General Meeting	2. 1.1956
5	The first factory Govt. appointment Board	29. 3.1956
6	The meeting of Board of Directors	12. 4.1956
7	Machinery order	17.1.1957
8	Land purchased	15.4. 1957
9	Construction of main factory Bldg.	22. 2.1958
10	Machinery was erected	31. 7.1958
11	Boiler was started	25.1. 1959
12	Trial crushing was started	20. 3.1959
13	President of A.I.C.C. Smt. Indira Gandhi was visited	13.10.1959
14	1959-60's Trial crushing was started presented by C.M. Shri. Yashwantrao Chavan	1.11.1959
15	President of India Dr. Radha Krishnan with Governor of Maharashtra Magistrate Chavan and Yashwantraoji Chavan was visited	20.11.1962
16	Distillery section was started	7. 3.1972

17	Factory was started with 5000 M.T. crushing per day	27.11.1976
18	Factory was free from loan	30. 9.1983
19	Paranpoojya 108 Shri. Acharya Ratna Deshbhooshan Muni Maharaj was visited	15. 3.1984
20	Sanction of Ethilian and Ethilinic Chemical Products from Govt. of India	28. 2.1986
21	Poona University was given the D.Lit Degree to the founder of the factory Chairman Ratnappanna Kumbhar	28. 3.1987
22	The plantation scheme of Maharashtra Govt. was innagurated with 1000 plantation at a time in the factory area	19.11.1987

 SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1985.

A) PLACE OF FACTORY :

The place of the factory was choosen on the advise of the expert. It is central place for all adjoining villages. It is nearly 100 acres. The location of the factory has provided scope and opportunity for all around development.

B) WATER SUPPLY :

Panchaganga river is 5 miles away from the factory. Thus the factory has dug up 3 miles pipe lines for water supply. Ichalkaranji Cooperation also helps for this purpose.

C) AREA OF OPERATION :

There are 102 villages from 5 talukas i.e. Hatkanangale, Shirol, Kagal, Karveer and Chikodi covered by this factory.

As shown in following table.

TABLE NO.4.2

TABLE SHOWING VILLAGES COVERED TAHASHIL WISE IN THE AREA OF OPERATION (1981-1986)

Name of the Tahashil	Year				
	81-82	82-83	83-84	1984-1985	1985-1986
<u>MHARASHTRA STATE</u>					
<u>KOLHAPUR-DISTRICT</u>					
1. Hatkanangale	33	33	33	33	33
2. Shirol	51	51	51	51	51
3. Kagal	3	3	3	3	3
4. Karveer	2	2	2	2	2
<u>KARNATAKA STATE</u>					
<u>BELGAUM DISTRICT</u>					
1. Chikodi	13	13	13	13	13
Total	102	102	102	102	102

SOURCE : Annual Reports , 1981 to 1986.

TABLE NO.4.3TABLE SHOWING VILLAGE SUPPLYING SUGAR CANE TO THE FACTORY(81 to 86)

Particulars	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	84-85	1985-1986
A) In the area of operation	102	102	101	101	102
B) From outside area of operation but within state	44	51	13	9	5
C) From other state (Karnataka)	18	23	20	8	13
Total (A+B+C)	164	175	124	118	120

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

D) MACHINERY :

Most of the sugar plant machinery have been purchased from Duckau World company at West Germany and other machineries are imported from other countries.

E) ELECTRICITY SUPPLY :

The Maharashtra state Electricity Board has given 150 K.V.A. Electricity to this factory but due to expansion of factory and provision of distillery electricity has been increased.

F) EXPANSION PROGRAMME :

Programme of expansion of daily sugar cane capacity of 4000 M.T. to 5000 M.T. has been undertaken successfully. The

expansion capacity of this factory has been increased gradually as below. :

Years	Expansion Capacity
1959 - 1960	1000 T.C.D.
1968 - 1969	2600 T.C.D.
1971 - 1972	3200 T.C.D.
1977 - 1978	4 to 5000 T.C.D.
1978 - 1979	5000 T.C.D.

In Maharashtra there are two sugar factories whose daily crushing capacity is 5000 TCD. This is one of them.

G) SOIL SURVEY LABORATORY FOR ANALYSIS OF SOIL :

The sugar factory has established a soil survey laboratory where the soil samples are collected and analysed. This programme is useful to increase productivity considering type of land and using appropriate fertilizers. New varieties are tested and verified according to supervision. It conducts experiments relating to different varieties of sugarcane.

H) LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME :

Most of the land in the area of operation is "dry land". Therefore, factory has undertaken number of lift irrigation schemes. On different rivers in the area, factory has organised 79 lift irrigation schemes on cooperative lines. After completion of all these schemes about 60517 acres of land will come under

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irrigation. Out of this 222 schemes, 44 schemes are actually started and its total cost of Rs. 6 crores 70 lakhs. Thus, the factory is playing significant role in lift irrigation scheme from the point of view of land owners.

TABLE NC.4.4
TABLE SHOWING LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES PROMOTED BY P.S.C.R.O.

DIFFERENT RIVERS (1981-1986)

Rivers	No. of lift irrigation Scheme	Irrigation land in acres	Estimated expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Panchaganga	26	17303	576.09
Krishna	20	17134	5557.08
Varana	17	6790	385.98
Doonhganga	16	17300	342.70
Total	79	60527	1661.85

SOURCE : Annual Report 1981 to 1986.

I) DISTILLERY :

This factory has established a distillery with the capacity of 45000 liters of alcohol per year. Since the beginning of the distillery project in 22353141 v.m., the total cost of this project is to Rs. 84.50 lacks.

J) COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS :

The factory has sponsored a spinning mill of 2500 spindles capacity. With whole of Kolhapur district, as its area of operation. The total Block capital cost of spinning mill is Rs. 1.73 crores. The silent future of this mill is both grower and weaver have participation in its establishment. It is first of kind in India.

K) ROAD CONSTRUCTION :

For overall rural development road development is inevitable. Different villages at their own can't depend on government bodies too. In this aspect the factory has contributed every year to some extent. It has contributed to the extent of Rs. 1731154 during the period 1981-1982 to 1985-1986.

TABLE NO.4.5

TABLE SHOWING COST OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION (1981 to 1986)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total amount in Rs.</u>
1981 - 1982	475729.00
1982 - 1983	61427.00
1983 - 1984	287595.00
1984 - 1985	365787.00
1985 - 1986	520616.00
Total	1731154.00

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

L) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES :

This factory has arranged montesory, primary and secondary schools, also this factory gives financial help to public libraries and club etc. Loan scholarship to scholar student majority of the school of this area are financed by this factory. About this facilities factory has supplied of Rs. 1334892.00 in the year 1985-1986.

M) TRANSPORT FACILITIES :

The factory has provided so far trucks, tractors with trailers in the year 1985-86. which is shown in following table

TABLE NO.4.6

TABLE SHOWING VECHICALS PROVIDED

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Types of vehicles</u>	<u>No.of vehicles</u>
1	Trucks	212
2	Tractors	143
3	Trailors	257
4	Bullock carts (made up iron hull and Rubber tubes)	62
5	Bullocks	81
<u>Total</u>		<u>755</u>

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1985 to 1986.

Above table shows that the factory provides vehicles to the workers, member farmers, and non member farmers located in the area of operation through commercial banks. The repayment for the vehicles provided is made through the salary bill of the concerned employees.

H) SCHEMES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES :

Factory gives help for irrigating the land of backward people; preference in employment is also given to the unemployed people of backward classes. Scholarship for education are also provided to students of backward community. Besides this the factory has provided sites for housing of the back^{ward} classes. It has also established Samaj Mandirs for them.

G) SUPPLY OF CANE SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS (1981-82 to 1986-87) :

The factory over the five years could provides input to the extent of Rs. 6474000, to the member farmers which has been given detailed below.

TABLE NO.4.7TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CANE SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS (81 to 86)

Year	Cane seed costing (in Rs.)	Fertilizers costing (in Rs.)	Total amount (in Rs.)
1981-82	63000	3000	66000
1982-83	16000	4000	20000
1983-84	20000	9000	29000
1984-85	2328000	280000	2608000
1985-86	3208000	543000	3751000
Total	5635000	839000	6474000

SOURCE : Annual Reports (1981 to 1986)

P) HOUSES FOR HOMELESS AND LANDLESS :

The state Government has declared houses for landless and homeless agricultural labours in the area of Karakhana. Thus, the Karakhana has arranged a programme of 180 building house costing Rs. 146500.00 each. So far 2120 houses are completed and its total expenditure of Rs. 2458221.00.

Q) GOBAR GAS PLANT :

Today, burning problem of country is the inadequate supply of fuel. In rural area cow dung is potential source of energy. To tap this potential source the factory has installed 1271

Gobergas plant in the area of operation.

R) LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE BREEDING :

The factory has been undertaken the programme of scientific breeding of cattle to small and medium farmers. The factory has established a cattle breeding centre at factory site where needy agriculturist get advise and medicines on his problems regarding his cattle.

S) AGRICULTURE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT :

The factory provides facility of chain tractors of levelling land of share holders and non share holders. The wheel types of tractors are used for ploughing, harrowing riding at reasonable rate.

T) PRIZE TO SUGAR CANE GROWERS :

Factory has awarded prize to sugar cane growers. Under this scheme, 24 members have received prize amounting to Rs. 11807.00 in the year 1985-86. This scheme is continued for the years 1986-87.

U) THE Factory supplies coconut plants; mango plants; Milgiri and others to the members and non members on 50% subsidy in order to provide them an additional source of income.

4.5 GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF P.S.S.K.C.

Here, an attempt has been made to highlight the general performance of the factory during the period 1981-82 to 1985-86. The main indicators selected for this purpose are given below.

- i) Increase in membership.
- ii) Sugar cane supply from members and non members.
- iii) Sugar cane crushed.
- iv) Operating days of the factory.
- v) Sugar Production.
- vi) Sale of sugar.
- vii) molasses production.
- viii) Sugar recovery.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP :

TABLE NO.4.8

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP (1981 to 1986)

Year	Total No. of Membership	Increase in Membership	% change over Previous Year.
1981 - 1982	12027	-	-
1982 - 1983	12491	464	3.85
1983 - 1984	12877	386	3.09
1984 - 1985	13621	744	5.77
1985 - 1986	14048	427	3.13

Source : Annual Report 1981 to 1986.

The above table shows that there is constant increase in membership. The percentage increase show that in the year 1982-1983 there was increase in the membership to the extent of 3.85 against the year 1981-1982. After 1983-1984 the factory is successful in registering increase in membership over the previous year around 3.09%, 5.77% and 3.13%, which shows the increasing trend of confidence of the sugar cane cultivators in the management of the factory.

ii) SUGAR CANE SUPPLY :

Sugar cane supply is a crucial factor in sugar industry. This is one of the major criterion to measure the efficiency of the factory. This aspects highlights the effectiveness of the different measures taken by the factory to motivate the farmers to grow sugarcane. Some of the measures taken to encourage so farmers to take this crop can be stated as under :

- a) Supply of advanced seeds.
- b) Supply of fertilizers and pesticides in time and if required on credit.
- c) Making water facilities available by promoting irrigation schemes in the area of operation.
- d) Arranging seminars, film shows to create awareness among the farmers regarding new methods of cultivation use of advanced equipment etc.

- e) Providing soil testing facilities.
- f) Providing credit facilities to purchase cattle, farming equipments etc.

As regards the sugar cane supply the factory has been receiving sugar cane from members and non members as well as sugar cane from area of operation and from outside the area.

TABLE NO. 4.2

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SUGAR CANE SUPPLY DURING THE PERIOD 1981 to 1985

Year	Obtained in the area of operation		From outside the area of operation				Grand total (in lack tonnes)
	From members (in lack tonnes)	From Non members (in lack tonnes)	Total (in lack tonnes)	From with state (in lack tonnes)	From outside but other state (in lack tonnes)	Total (in lack tonnes)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1981-82	6.18	2.36	8.54	0.51	0.59	1.10	9.64
1982-83	5.88	2.56	8.44	0.74	0.67	1.42	9.87
1983-84	4.49	2.14	6.33	0.18	0.30	0.48	7.11
1984-85	5.24	2.41	7.65	0.09	0.69	0.78	8.43
1985-86	4.85	2.03	6.88	0.10	0.50	0.60	7.48

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

Above table shows that in the latter period of the study total sugar cane supply has been decreasing except in the year 1984-1985. This is on account of non availability of rain fall in time on the one side and on the other side the farmers were not happy with the sugar cane price being paid to them.

Following table shows classification of sugar cane supplied by members and non members.

TABLE NO.4.10

TABLE SHOWING SUGAR CANE SUPPLY FROM MEMBERS AND NON MEMBERS

DURING THE PERIOD (1981 to 1986)

Year	Total sugarcane crushed in lacks in M/T		Members cane in lack in M/T	% to total cane	Non Members cane in lacks in M/T		% to total cane
	A + B	%			A	B	
1981 - 82	8.54	(100)	6.19	72.37	2.35	27.03	
1982 - 83	8.44	(100)	5.89	69.67	2.55	30.33	
1983 - 84	6.63	(100)	4.49	67.72	2.14	32.28	
1984 - 85	7.65	(100)	5.24	68.50	2.41	31.50	
1985 - 86	6.89	(100)	4.85	70.49	2.03	29.51	

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

It is clear from the above table that the major sugarcane supply is from the member farmers in the range of 68% to 72% of the total sugar cane supplied. The percentage of the sugar cane supplied by non members fall in the range of 28% to 32%

of the total sugarcane supplied. In the year 1983-1984 the proportion of sugar supplied by non members was quite high i.e. 32.28%.

111) SUGARCANE CRUSHING :

Sugar cane crushing remained fluctuating during the period covered under study, which is shown in the following table.

TABLE NO.4.11

TABLE SHOWING SUGARCANE CRUSHED DURING THE PERIOD (81-86)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total sugarcane crushed in lacks in M.T.</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease in M.T. (lacks)</u>	<u>% change over previous year</u>
1981 - 82	9.64	-	-
1982 - 83	9.87	+ 0.23	+ 2.38
1983 - 84	7.11	- 2.76	-27.96
1984 - 85	8.43	+ 1.32	+18.56
1985 - 86	7.48	- 0.95	-11.26

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

Above table shows the sugarcane crushing is increasing gradually. Sugar cane crushing shows increasing trend except the year 1983-84 and 1985-86. The sugar cane crushing has increased by 2.38% and 18.56% in the year 1982-83 and 1984-85 but it is decreased by 27.96 and 11.26 in the year 1983-84 and 1985-86 respectively.

From above table it can be concluded that cane supply is not steady and is fluctuating from 9.64 lacks M/T to 7.78 lacks M/T during the period covered under study.

iv) WORKING DAYS :

This being a seasonal industry the working days of the factory has a direct bearing on profitability of the factory. Following table shows the operating days of the factory.

TABLE NO.4.12

TABLE SHOWING OPERATING DAYS OF THE FACTORY DURING (1981 to 1986)

Year	Gross operating days	Actual working days
1981 - 1982	206	196
1982 - 1983	210	202
1983 - 1984	158	143
1984 - 1985	182	171
1985 - 1986	160	152

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

It is seen from the above table that the number of days of operations are fluctuating from 152 to 202. It is observed that in the latter period of the study the operating days shows

decreasing trends on account of non availability of sufficient sugarcane supply.

v) SUGAR PRODUCTION :

Sugar production of the factory is also fluctuating as we have observed in case of working days. The table given under supports the fact.

TABLE NO.4.13

TABLE SHOWING SUGAR PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD(1981 to 1986)

Year	Total sugar bags produced in Mts.	Increase/Decrease in Mts.	% change over previous year
1981 - 82	11.18	-	-
1982 - 83	11.33	+ 0.15	+ 1.34
1983 - 84	8.00	- 3.24	-28.59
1984 - 85	9.67	+ 1.58	+19.53
1985 - 86	8.72	- 0.95	- 10.95

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

vi) SALE OF SUGAR :

Sale of sugar of P.C.C.K.C. is of four types as shown in the next table.

- a) Domestic controlled sale.
- b) Domestic uncontrolled sale.
- c) Export controlled sale
- d) Export uncontrolled sale.

TABLE NO. 6.14

TABLE SHOWING SALE OF SUGAR DURING THE PERIOD (1981 to 1986)

Particulars	(in mtis)				
	1981-82	82-83	83-84	1985-1986	1985-86
Domestic controlled sales	332334	659237	555749	506279	460760
Percentage	(46.90)	(65.93)	(47.72)	(48.30)	(53.03)
Domestic open sale	225405	329171	465703	521854	406180
Percentage	(40.25)	(32.92)	(39.98)	(49.79)	(46.87)
Export control sale	90900	11530	143250	20000	-
Percentage	(12.83)	(1.19)	(12.30)	(1.91)	-
Export uncontrolled sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B+C+D)	708639	999956	1164702	1048133	868940
Percentage	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

Above table shows that domestic controlled sale occupies major proportion in total sale of sugar. During the period of study the percentage of domestic sales fluctuates from 555749 Qtls. to 659237 Qtls, aggregating 47.72% to 65.93% of total sale of sugar.

As regards to total domestic open sales, it occupies 32.92% to 49.79% of total sale of sugar. Export sale relatively insignificant and remaining in the range between 1.15% to 12% of total sale of sugar.

vii) MOLASSES PRODUCTION :

Molasses is a valuable by product and used for production of alcohol. During the period the molasses production remained as under.

TABLE NO.4.15

TABLE SHOWING MOLASSES PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD (1981 to 1986)

Year	Molasses in Qtls.	Sugar cane crushing in (m/T)	Percentage of molasses to sugar cane.
1981 - 1982	36007	264678	3.73
1982 - 1983	37116	987056	3.76
1983 - 1984	24390	711172	3.42
1984 - 1985	29328	843283	3.47
1985 - 1986	26004	748855	3.47

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

viii) SUGAR RECOVERY :

Sugar recovery is very important aspect in sugar industry. The sugar recovery of the factory always remained above 11 and it was highest in the year 1981-82 i.e. 11.85. The lowest sugar recovery is registered in the year 1983-84 i.e. 11.47. But it is observed that in latter period of the study the sugar recovery showed an increasing trend which is evidenced by the following table.

TABLE NO.

TABLE SHOWING RECOVERY OF SUGAR FOR THE PERIOD (1981 to 1986)

Year	% of recovery of sugar	Increase/Decrease in % of sugar recovery	% change over previous year
1981 - 1982	11.85	-	-
1982 - 1983	11.50	- 0.35	- 2.95
1983 - 1984	11.47	- 0.03	- 0.26
1984 - 1985	11.57	+ 0.10	+ 0.87
1985 - 1986	11.76	+ 0.09	+ 1.64

SOURCE : Annual Reports 1981 to 1986.

WORKING PATTERN1. TIME OFFICE :

The time office of the P.S.S.C. Ichalkaranji is situated at the entrance of sugar factory. The Head of the time office and welfare office are in the adjoining cabin looking after the problems of workers. Most of the problems are of routine nature like leave, advances and absenteeism are negotiated by this office. This office can keep watch on each worker and employee of the factory because of their proper location of the office. The working hours of the time office are generally 11.00 P.m. to 6.00 P.m. There are three shifts for other departments. workers are provided with various colour cards containing information as to name, shifts, department etc. while entering in the factory, the cards are taken by the time office and absent/ leave/ arrival/ times are marked on the cards. The workers are returned the cards when they go out of the factory i.e. lunch etc. They are not allowed to go out except slip during the working hours. The time office persons pay visits to different departments to check the number of cards and workers.

2. CANE RECEIVING DEPARTMENT :

List of all contractors come to this office. In cane gate office the weight of sugar cane is taken and daily quota

wise supply is provided to the factory. Daily crushing is 5000 M.T. Daily quota is given to the circle office by which they maintain continuous quota supply to the factory. Various reports are sent to the concerned departments. Advance payments, part payments and final payments are made according to the advice of this office as per the intimation of the cane bill section,

3. MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT :

This department is sub divided into two divisions :

(A) CHEMICAL DIVISION :

This division looks after production of sugar. The various chemical processes are observed and controlled. So also the quality is controlled and maintained by this department where a deputy and an assistant chemists work under the guidance of chief chemist.

B) MACHINICAL DIVISION :

This divisions looks after maintainence and working of machinery, i.e. repairs, errection, replacement. The main task of this department is to keep all the machineries in good conditions and facilitate for smooth functioning .

5. CANE BILL DEPARTMENT :

List of cultivators is received from circle office reports of weightage etc. or from cane receiving office. one register of contractor is also maintained. After deducting the advance and other deductions; the bill are prepared and cash vouchers are given to the cultivators which are sent to cash office for payment.

6. STORE DEPARTMENT :

In the store department, the store keeper maintains all store records. Materials are stored according to different types and requisitions is sent to various department according to their requisitions.

7. ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT :

This department plays very important role in main- taining various accounts. records and designing of whole accounting system of the various departments send their bills, receipts and other accounting system; records, concerning their

departmental work. The task of this department is to keep all the information in a systematic manner and keep the various accounting books, registers and supporting vouchers. The chief accountant is head of this department. Various section, clerks and other clerical staff work under the guidance of chief accountant. Every document connecting financial aspects pass through this department. Cash department is also one part and parcel of accounts department.

8. SUGAR SALES DEPARTMENT :

This department looks after the sugar sales activities. The Central Government decides the levy quota plus 15% excise duty. The sale price depend upon market price. Sugar is sold at market price plus 15% excise duty to state or union territory. All activities regarding sugar sales are carried out through this department.

9. GODOWN DEPARTMENT :

This factory has its own 24 godowns in the campus. The capacity of each godown is around 1 lakh bags. At present there is accommodation for 7 lakh bags in the 24 godowns. Some times factory hires private godowns generally in season. Godown keeper is incharge of this section.

10. HEALTH AND SANITATION :

The factory has also run clinic to provide medical facilities to workers, and employees. Moreover, there is also a separate clinic to take medical care of cattles.

Sanitary Department takes care of in keeping the area in disciplined manner.

11. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT :

This department guide the a farmers and keep them informed of the latest development technique and scientific methods of cultivation.

12. HEAD OFFICE :

This office manager, coordinate and control of all the departmental activities and implement their policies relating to the various departments.