

CHAPTER VII

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ,

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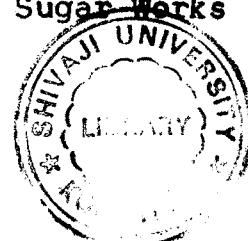
After analysing the whole project, we come to certain conclusions. Before that we wish to suggest certain remedial Measurement on the problems faced by factory, farmer and other relevant agencies in connection with cane supply. Following are some of the suggestions made by us.

- 1) There should be a close relationship cum mutual understanding with a positive link between the cane cultivators, cane transporters, sugar factory and harvesting labourers who are working in cane raring business.
- 2) The Ugar Sugar Works has to check the cane diversion practices of sugarcane cultivators. Eventhough it is out side the perview of the factory statutes.
- 3) The cane cultivators should rotate their crop continuously, so as to get the fertility of the soil increased.
- 4) As the samples have uphelded the views of high cost of production of sugarcane in relation to the prices of sugar cane paid by Ugar Sugar Works, a remunerative prices should be paid considering the cost of cultivation.
- 5) The Ugar Sugar Works should utilize fully the potentiality of by-products. It should had to start many more allied activities dependent on by-products.

- 6) The Governments both central and state, have to give some legal powers to joint stock factories like Ugar Sugar Works to compell~~e~~ the members to send the sugarcane to Ugar Sugar Works itself only.
- 7) The factory should undertake counselling programmes to cane cultivators regarding modern farm management techniques useful to the region and the farmers. Particularly water management techniques at micro level have become more significant today in the region. The use of chemical fertilizers are also not scientifically used according to the sugarcane crop science meant for the region.
- 8) The factory engages contract labourers for cutting, dressing loading and transportation of sugarcane. Among these operations cutting and dressing requires a skill. The factory usually passes on the wages to the farm labourers through their contractors. But it is doubtful that whatever the labourers actually receive, such payment should be made directly to the labourers.
- 9) There should be clear recruitment policy which would ascertain merit and efficiency. The policy should not be based on personal relations and influences, On which most sugar factories are dependent today.
- 10) The factory should develop repair work shops to repair the pump sets and electric motors owned by the members. Several other activities like dairy, artificial insemination centre for cattle, baker~~y~~ies etc. should be developed rather

through their own funds or through the promotions and encouragements of Ugar Sugar Works.

- 11) The factory should employ one agricultural graduate as an expert in each village to guide the member share holder farmers about the sugarcane cultivation from land tilling to harvesting. These experts should work as a doctors of crops.
- 12) Farmer's education through seminars visits, and demonstrations should be organised. The visit tours should be arranged through which the knowledge of tilling, seeding production, processing, marketing and storing etc. is required to the farmers. It is observed that almost all share holders may ready to involve such visits.
- 13) The surplus income of the farmers should be further recycled for the development purposes. Income from agriculture should be made taxable like other incomes.
- 14) Prices of sugarcane should be based on the quality of sugarcane. A common sugarcane price to all cane cultivators based on weight irrespective of the individual cane recovery. Central price policy is based on the points of recoveries.
- 15) A factory should provide a special scheme for the people living below the poverty line to uplift the poorest of the poor farmer families.
- 16) The factory should advise in respect to Land Development Department and Irrigation Department of Ugar Sugar Works



about the proper use of chemical fertilizers. New irrigation methods like Spinkling and Drip Irrigation Methods should be introduced to avoid the growth of salinity in the soil though these two methods are expensive. But they are profitable in the long-run as it will eliminate the salinity in soil.

- 17) No research work of any kind is undertaken by a factory. ^{In} Connection with the impact of its various activities on farmers. The factory should conduct detailed techno-economic surveys regularly.
- 18) The working and management of Lift Irrigation Schemes should be modified and be made efficient, depending on the equal distribution of water to it's beneficiaries and be based on crops undertaken. A plantation of sugarcane should be according to the plan of Lift Irrigation Schemes ^{and} not according to the plan of individual farmers. This will be helpful to the factory during harvesting the cane.
- 19) A co-operative agricultural labour society should be set-up to eliminate the middlemen contractors of migrant labourers.
- 20) New Methods of sugar-cane plantation and cultivation should be undertaken. For example the Strip Sugarcane Cultivation Method. In this method less amount of water and fertilizer is required. The method gives a better yield and double cropping.
- 20) Adequate and regular supply of electricity for irrigation is essential for working or irrigation schemes and development activities.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In conclusion, it is necessary to offer a some comments, which is hoped to offer an insight into the socio-economic impact of the factory, On Ugar region.

Though the factory is committed to develop its entire operational area, some part of the region is almost completely neglected and whatever impact is felt it is only where the the area is favourable to the operation of the sugar factory.

Despite this one has to admit that even among the farmers some have received more benefits than the others creating a wider inequality.

One of the highest benefits of the factory is that the total control over natural forces on which agriculture was rependent, has been eliminated by Ugar Sugar Works at least for certain extent. It is not remaining any more at the mercy of nature. Thus whether for goodness or badness of the making sugar industry has come to stay and has already set in an irreversible change. Though there may be some adverse consequences, the favourable consequences have deminated them. Whatever improvement in the standard of living of farmers in the Ugar Region is observed; that is because of the comprehensive change that has been introduced by various organisations, amongh them Ugar Sugar Works is one ogganisation. The Ugar Sugar Works has certainly maintained better link between

farmers and factory. Now-a-days a private sugar factories are closing one offer another, but Ugar Sugar Works is still working efficiently and will bring further improvement on behalf the farmers and factory. Farmers are significant because they supply sugarcane; a main raw-material of sugar factories. And it is automatically significant thus, farmers should improve their farm management techniques in connection with sugarcane cultivation.
