

CHAPTER - IVADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM AND THE AREAS OF
PROBLEM : IN BHADRA CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY :Introduction :

Administration has been playing a significant role not only as an instrument of governance but also as an important mechanism for preserving and promoting welfare of the co-operative sectors. Administration has a great impact upon the life of the community. It is the Vital process charged with the implementation of great objectives.

In developing countries like India, the administrative machinery has not been adequate to handle the tasks of social and economic development. The administrative inadequacies at the national government have retarding influence on social and economic development. The lack of efficiency in administration equally holds good for the co-operative organisations as well. The success or failure, the loss and profit in any sector mainly depends upon the honest and efficient administration. In a sense now a days administration has become the heart and soul of the modern society.¹

Although the co-operative sugar factories have been functioning in India right from the beginning of the 20th Century, their progress is not satisfactory, it is still in an under developed sector of the Indian economy. Besides it has contributed to a special type of impact on the society. There has been progress in co-operative movement, but it has also contribute to certain socio-economic problems.² One of the charges laid against the co-operative sugar factories in India and particularly in Badhra is that they are running under loss. The reasons are centred in the administration. The proper administrative mechanism is disturbed by the intervention of the local vested politics. It is for the same reasons more or less ' The Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory ' was under loss for many years. Therefore many a times there was the supercession of the factory by the government. The enclosed chart indicates the duration of administration by the Chairman and the Government Representative.

BHADRA SHAKARI SAKKARE KARKHANE NIYAMIT DODDABATHI :STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF CHAIRMAN AND THEIR PERIODST A B L E - 1.

Sr. No.	Names	From	Date To
1.	Late Shri Gundi Mahadevappa Chief Promoter & First Chairman	27/6/1969	24/11/1973
2.	Deputy Commissioner, Chitradurga	24/11/1973	30/6/1980
3.	Shri H. Shivappa, M.A.B.L.	30/6/1980	27/1/1983
4.	Deputy Commissioner, Chitradurga as Special Officer of BSSKN DBT.	27/1/1983	31/1/1983
5.	Shri. H. Shivappa, M.A.B.L.	31/1/1983	9/5/1983
6.	Deputy Commissioner, Chitradurga as Special Officer of BSSKN, DBT.	9/5/1983	2/7/1983
7.	Shri H. Shivappa, M.A. B.L.	2/7/1983	16/7/1983
8.	Deputy Commissioner, Chitradurga as Special Officer of BSSKN, DBT	16/7/1983	19/12/1983
9.	Shri H. Shivappa, M.A.B.L.	19/12/1983	7/6/1984
10.	Shri. Andanur Kotrabasappa	7/6/1984	10/7/1985
11.	Late Shri Ganji Rudrappa	10/7/1985	17/11/1985
12.	Shri. R. Ramasetty	17/11/1985	27/11/1985
13.	Shri. B. Halasiddappa	27/11/1985	26/12/1986
14.	Shri. R. Ramasetty	26/12/1986	6/7/1987
15.	Shri. H. Shivappa M.A.B.L.	6/7/1987	23/2/1988
16.	Deputy Commissioner, Chitradurga as Special Officer, BSSKN DBT.	23/2/1988	9/4/1988
17.	Shri H. Shivappa M.A.B.L.	9/3/1988	12/4/1988
18.	Deputy Commissioner, Chitradurga Dist.	12/4/1988	

Source : Records of Bhadra Sugar Factory, Doddabathi, Data Collected during field work.

The Main Areas Of Administrative Problems :

It is a common factor in any sector, be it public private or co-operative, that the administrative problems occur mainly in three areas :

- i) In extracting the work, which comes under the personnel, i.e. Labour problem.
- ii) In supply of the raw material, Sugar Cane Development and
- iii) In Finance.

These are the three areas which are examined in the work. Each area has been dealt separately and assessed; so as to bring forth specific problems in the area. All this data and information is collected by participatory observations, discussions and interviews; which has been included in this work.

1) Personnel :

In an industrial organisation, the structure is mainly supported by the four pillars i.e. Man, Machine, Money and Material. Despite the achievements in science and technology man is the key force for the total working system of the factories, particularly co-operative sectors. Hence personnel department plays a significant role in any industry.³

In Bhadra co-operative sugar factory there is no separate personnel department. It is linked to the Labour welfare Department. It has a separate labour welfare office headed by the Labour Welfare Officer, adjacent to the labour office is the time office, which includes a time keeper, an assistant time keeper, a wage clerk and an attender. The office of the labour welfare officer is in the Security Department.

The Karnataka State Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Bangalore is empowered to suggest the staffing pattern accordingly the Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory has appointed different categories of employees.

The Table shows the Permanent and Seasonal Staff :

Permanent Staff

1. Permanent Staff	90
2. Engineering Supervisory	26
3. Manufacuring Supervisory	09
4. Engineering permanent	114
5. Civil	15
6. Cane Development	45
7. Cane Yard	10
8. O.O.D. Government includes M.D. Secretary and Chief Finance Officer	03
	=====
Total :	312
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Seasonal Staff

1. Cane Yard	41
2. Manufacturing Seasonal	150
3. Engineering - Seasonal	123
4. Cane Development	12

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Total : 326

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Source : Data collected during field work.

Working System :

The working discipline of the personnel department consists of the following :

Recruitment :

In the year 1969 the Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory got registered but production began in the year 1977-78 then recruitment was made by the State Level Recruit Committee and the Management.

The State Level Recruitment Committee appointed the Supervisory and Managerial Staff.

The Management of Bhadra appointed all types of workers seasonal, permanent, helpers and clerks. The roster system has been followed in case of unskilled workers 10 % Semiskilled workers 25 % and in case of skilled workers 50 %.

Table showing distribution of Permanent employees in Bhadra Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane according to Department.

T A B L E - 2

Sr. No.	Department	Man- geial	Super- visory	Ski- lled	Cler- ical	Semi- ski- lled	Un Ski- lled	Total
1.	Engineering	01	07	61	01	83	68	221
2.	Manufacturing	01	09	19	10	53	65	157
3.	Agriculture	01	04	-	86	-	08	99
4.	Administrative	02	09	06	79	-	24	120
5.	Civil & Santi- tation	-	02	02	06	01	06	17
6.	Stores	-	02	-	06	02	-	10
7.	Medical	-	-	-	01	-	01	02
8.	Time Officer	-	01	-	07	-	04	12
Total :								638

Source : Records of Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory, Doddabathi, 1988-89 Collected during field work.

The Workers Of Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory :

Bhadra employs a large number of workers who do the actual work of crushing the sugar cane and manufacturing the sugar. There are different categories of workers such as regular workers, supervisory, Non-supervisory, seasonal workers, Daily waged workers and substitute workers. The total number of workers are Six hundred and forty six.

The table indicates the workers for season and off season in Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory :

T A B L E - 3.

Season	Regular Supervisory.	Workers Non-supervisory.	Seasonal workers	Daily waged workers	Total
Off Season	96	304	-	-	
For Season	96	304	316	52	646

Data Collected during field work.

During 1988-89 season there were 96 supervisory and managerial staff and 304 non-supervisory worker. Which includes skilled, Semi Skilled and unskilled workers. Majority of the workers are semi skilled and unskilled. There were 316 seasonal

workers. They work during the season get regular monthly salary for the duration of their work. They get half of the pay during off season even though they don't work. Some of them were continued even during season. There were 52 daily waged workers working in off season.

Substitute workers get work if there is work due to over load or due to absence of regular workers. About 40 % of the workers are local in the sense that they came from the villages in the area of operation. About 200 workers are hired during the crushery season for harvesting and transporting cane from members field to the factory.

The cane is transported to the factory by bullock carts, Tractors, and Trucks on a contract basis. The factory owns a tractor, 2 cars and a Jeep for cane section.

The bullock cart labourers are not considered as the factory labourers they are contract labourers.

Most of the local workers had caste Kinship and village ties with share holders and directors.

The working class comes from the same socio-cultural background of the directors of the factory. Which has led to cordial relations between the management and the union.

The workers were a homogenous group having caste language and local affiliation. So there is no source for any major frictions. No disputes between the union and the management. The strikes and agitations are very rare.⁵

Labour Welfare :

Labour is the most vital factor in the structure of industrial organisation. Hence it is essential to bring forth the welfare of the labourers. The Oxford Dictionary has defined labour welfare as " efforts to make life worth living for workers "⁶. Labour welfare is a broad term refers to a state of living of an individual or a group, in a desirable relationship with the total environment ecological social and economic. The concept covers a vast field and suggests many ideas like the state of wellbeing, happiness, health and development.

Labour is one of the most important factors of production. It is essential to provide the facilities and protection to the workers. The labours must be in a better frame of mind then only the factory can achieve its goals and targets. In a nutshell labour welfare activities promote the workers physically, mentally and emotionally. The necessity, of labour welfare is felt all the more in India because of its developing economy.⁷

When we look into the working conditions of the labour class in Indian industries it is pitiable. In some of the factories the basic necessities of labourers has not given. But the Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory since its inception has tried to maintain the morale and high efficiency of labour by providing a good number of facilities from time to time.

The welfare measures extended to the workers of Bhadra can be divisible into three groups.

- i) Statutory welfare facilities.
- ii) Non-statutory welfare facilities.
- iii) General welfare facilities.⁸

i) The Statutory welfare facilities includes the following :

- a) Working hours and shifts
- b) Holidays and leave facilities
- c) Provident fund and family pension schemes.
- d) Gratuity
- e) Bonus
- f) Better working conditions and safety appliances.

a) Working Hours and Shifts :

The ' Bhadra ' has laid down its working hours in the following manner. The administrative officers work from 10.30 A.M.

to 5.30 P.M. The factory works under shifts during crushing season only and shift timings are as below :

- 1) Morning shift 6.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.
- 2) Evening shift 2.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.
- 3) Night shift 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

In addition to this there is general shift from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. It is a well known fact that sugar industry is a seasonal one. During off season, seasonal employees will be relieved and remaining permanent workers will work only on general shift i.e. 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.⁹ every day except Sundays. When the workers interviewed about the working hours majority of the workers expressed their satisfactory opinion. Almost all workers are ready to work in any shift. They believe that " work is worship."

b) Holidays and Leave Facilities :

The ' Bhadra ' workers are given the weekly off. They enjoy important National holidays like 15th August and 26th January etc. They are getting 12 casual leave, 10 Medical leave, earned leave i.e. every 11 days one day Leave is given, yearly 26 to 30 days privilege leave. In addition to this they enjoy 4 paid holidays. Meternity leave are granted as per meternity benefit Act. An employee who would like to enjoy leave has to apply

through the head of the section. On the recommendation of the head of the Section privilege leave will be sanctioned by managing Director or Secretary.

c) Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund :

The Employee's provident fund Act, 1952 was passed to meet the hardship caused to the employees on retirement. The period of service of a worker for eligibility to P.F. is 240 days of actual work in a factory. The rate of contribution by employees as well as by employers is 8 percent.¹⁰

Family pension scheme introduced from 1st March 1971 affords regular income by way of pension to families of workers in case of their premature death.¹¹

d) The Scheme of Gratuity :

According to the payment of Gratuity Act 1972, employees in a seasonal establishment are entitled to gratuity at the rate of 7 days. Consolidated wages per season of service. Therefore, permanent workers of Sugar factories were also to be paid gratuity of this rate where as under the wage Boards Gratuity Scheme they are entitled at the rate of 15 days wage (base) per year of service.

As per the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972, gratuity is payable on the death of an employee while in employment irrespective of the length of service or on the relieve or resignation due to continued ill health or on the attainment of age of superannuation. No gratuity payable to a workmen who is dismissed from service fro serious misconduct.¹²

e) Bonus :

The workers of the Bhadra are given 8.33 percent (Minimum) bonus . Whenever there is more profit the bonus amount is increased. In the year 1987. Bhadra Sugar Factory has granted 12 percent Bonus to the workers.

Annual Normal Increment :

The annual normal increment is added to the monthly salary from due date of increment for all eligible employees after getting the satisfactory report and recommendation from the heads of the section. Usually the increment will be sanctioned as per the terms and conditions of the employees appointment.

f) Better working conditions and safety appliances :

It is said that environment creates man and if we improve the environment we improve man. The Bhadra has provided

better working conditions such as sanitation, ventilation, lighting, a beautiful garden a temple of Lord Ganesha and other good number of facilities.

ii) Non-statutory welfare facilities : Includes

- a) Housing
- b) Medical
- c) Educational
- d) Drinking water.

a) Housing :

Bhadra Co-operative Sugar factory has provided housing facilities to all kind of employees on priority basis. There are 13 officers quarters which are given to ' A One ' grade officials. They are well equiped and nominal rent and current charges are levied. There are 40 double room houses for officers and highly skilled workers. Single room houses are built for the workers. They are provided with common sanitary facilities. There is sufficient water supply to all these houses of official and workers quarters.

Omini Bus Facility :

The workers come from various places to the factory, some are from nearby villages and some others from Harihar and

Davangare are not provided with residence facility. The factory has not omnibus to escart the workers and even their children to the schools.

General Welfare Facilities :

Under this, the factory Employees co-operative society is functioning for the betterment of the workers. It provides the essential commodities to the employees.

The employees have their cultural association. They use to conduct cultural and entertainment activities on certain occasions like Ganesh Festival. The cultural activities sometimes is financed by the management.

Source : An interview with Labour Welfare Officer.

In India, the salaries and wages, dearness allowances terms and conditions regarding bonus , gratuity, safety and other amenities like availability of quarters, fuel, electricity and leaves of different natures in Sugar industry are governed by the statutory acts and legislation enacted by the Government and the Central wage Board on Sugar Industry.

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TABLE - A.

Table showing Caste Wise Distribution of Workers

Sr. No.	Name of the Caste	No. of Workers	Percentage
1.	Lingayat	12	40.
2.	Jain	4	13.33
3.	Vishwakarama	2	6.66
4.	Maratha	2	6.67
5.	Muslim	2	6.67
6.	Christian	2	6.67
7.	A. K. (SC)	4	13.33
8.	Nayaka (SC)	2	6.67

Source : Data Collected through interview and Questionnaire.

Now a days caste plays a Vital role in all fields.

Some times there will be non-co-operation amongst the different castes. But it is not the same case with Bhadra workers Eventhough the majority 40 percent workers are lingayats there is almost unity and coordial relations between all the workers of different castes and communities.

TABLE - 5.

Table showing Distribution of Sample Workers by
Education :

Sr. No.	Education	No. of Workers	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	2	6.67
2.	Primary	6	20
3.	S.S.L.C.	16	53.33
4.	Graduate	6	20
Total :-		30	100.00

Source : Data collected during the field work and an interview with the workers.

The table indicates the sample workers by education; belonging to different levels of education. Among the seasonal workers according to the survey conducted 53.33 percent workers have passed S.S.L.C. These exhibit that most of the workers have only High School level education.

T A B L E - 6.

Table showing the opinions of workers Regarding
Educational, Medical and Canteen Facilities :

Opinion	Educational		Medical		Canteen	
	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage
Best	-	-	-	-	-	-
Better	2	6.67	6	20.	10	33.34
Good	8	26.67	4	13.33	8	26.66
Bad	20	66.66	20	66.67	12	40.00
	30	100.00	30	100.00	30	100.00

Sources : Data Collected during field survey
and an interview.

Educational Facilities :

Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory provides educational facilities to the workers children; only at the Nursery level, but for further studies the workers have to send their children to neighbouring cities either to Harihar or Davanagere. Therefore 66.66 percent of the workers are not satisfied with the educational facilities provided by the factory management.

This is to conclude that even the pre-primary level education has not been attended to by the factory management to the satisfaction of their workers.

Medical Facilities :

Bhadra provides medical facilities, but 66.67 percent of the workers are not happy, they demand a lot more facilities in medicine as they feel " health is wealth ". If severe injury or accident takes place immediately taken to Bapuji Hospital, Davanagere, which is only 6 K.M. away from the . factory.

Canteen Facilities :

In the same table one can observe the opinion of workers regarding Canteen facilities. The opinion of workers about the quality and quantity of tea and tiffin etc. differs from worker to worker. But 40 percent of the workers say it is bad. They have been demanding a lot more improvement. Some times the labour welfare officer comes across certain complaints against the cleanliness quality and quantity of the items in the canteen.

T A B L E - 7.

Table indicating the opinions of workers Regarding wage incentives and Fair price shop.

Opinion	Wage incentives		Fair Price shop Facilities	
	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage
Much better	2	6.67	-	-
Good	6	20.00	4	13.33
Satisfactory	18	60.00	24	80.00
Not Satisfactory.	4	13.33	2	6.67
Total :-	30	100.00	30	100.00

Source : Data Collected during field survey and Interview with the workers.

According to the opinion gathered, it was found to the pleasant surprise of the interviewer, 60 percent of the workers have expressed their satisfaction with what they have been offered as wage incentives. Thus most of the workers have expressed their support for management attitude towards wage incentives. This should be a moral booster for the management.

In connection with the fair price shop facility one can notice that 80 percent of the workers are satisfied and it is good. This set of opinion indicates that the service is to the satisfaction of the workers.

Problems faced in the personnel Department :

One of the charges lodged against the Board of management is that they had allowed and supported unpunctuality. In the initial stage the B.O.D. was not rigid in its approach in keeping the time. Many workers were quite at ease in attending the works. The present managing Director is very rigid in enforcing the punctuality. The worker have become very cautious in coming to the factory on time.

There are charges against a few workers for their misconduct, long absence and irregular attendance, a few disputes are also pending in the court of law regarding suspension cases which are about 15.

14 Cases are before the Judicial magistrate court Dwanagere and one case is before the High Court.

The reasons for the disputes lie not in fixation of pay scales designations and promotions but they are with their misconduct irreregularity and negligence and rivalry between unions.

Cultural :

The workers dont have a recreation hall in the campus. They have got their own arrangement outside the factory area. They are enacting, some plays every year and on occasions like Ganesh or Dipavali festivals. Some times these cultural celebrations are financed by the factory management but not certain. Due importance has been attached to the cultural aspects in factory premises.

Workers Unions :

There was the interference of labour unions like C.P.I. and C.P.M. in the formation of the unions, of the factory workers. But such unions were dissolved and at present the workers have an union which is delinked from any other state and national level organisations. It is a union established by its own, which do not have any political party influence. It is good approach that Union problems are resolved by the Unions, rather than seeking political affiliations for redressal of their grievances. Besides as the number of workers is not that large, and further gets affected in non-seasonal period perhaps this may be one of a reason because of which trade unionism has not spread with that speed in Bhadra sugar factory.

It seems that they have followed the principle as Mr. V.V. Giri farmer president of India, who strongly advocated " One Union in One Industry."¹⁴

The Trade Union is established for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or for imposing restrictive condition on the conduct of any trade or business and includes any federation of two or more trade unions.

Among other causes of weakness of trade unions, Sugar factories is irregular subscription by employees. The common fund will be very small rather meagre. Besides, there is a lack of democratic training and spirit in the members of the unions, hindering their process of growth and development. Another serious defect found in sugar factory union is mutual and internal differeness and bickerings based on bias or caste considerations of political string. The factory management may not be called hostile to the unions. But it is observed that the employer at times do try to adopt some tricky means to divide the unity among the workmen by winning the leaders or creating factions among the workers.

The poverty, home sickness, illiteracy, and seasonal workers of sugar factory who are local, work on daily basis

go back to their home are also great obstacles to a sound organisation of trade union.

The workers are provided with proper working conditions, just and human treatment. It is essential to have good relations for ensuring industrial peace and avoiding labour unrest, such as strikes, work stoppage, demonstrations and so on. It is well suggested that it would be more advantageous for management to forget the law during labour disputes and to be generous for good labour relations. Further on " atmosphere of approval " should be created in workers will be free to express problems and offer suggestion.

The functioning of sugar factory in all states of India are controlled by the Factories Acts. The problems of labour in the sugar industry are in a peculiar which may be summed up as follows :

- 1) The Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory is located in a village i.e in rural area as is the case with most of the sugar factories in India. The workers are generally drawn from the agricultural classes and consequently they have not been as yet greatly influenced by the trade union movements. But the Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory employees gradually have come under the influence of both C.P.I. and C.P.M. There is a keen competition between the two.

2) Sugar industry is a seasonal one. Generally the crushing season lasts for five to six months. So the workers can be employed only for the period of crushing season.

3) Due to the short season of the sugar factory, majority of the workers do not have regular and suitable employment during the off season when the factory is not working.

4) Most of the temporary and seasonal workers have no guarantee that they would be re-employed at the commencement of the next crushing season.

5) The workers in Sugar industry in particular are disorganised and distributed, naturally they lack the bargaining capacity and unity.

6) The location of the sugar factory in the remotest area has made regular factory visit and inspection a difficult task and a consequence of it certain mal practices grow without being detected by the inspectors. This lead to rare visits as a result of which the interests of the labourers suffer. The above mentioned problems are the result of observation made during the study of labour problems in the Bhadra Co-operative Sugar.¹⁵

Cane Development :

There is a separate branch of administration for the cane development; which is headed by the cane development

officer, four assistant cane development officers seven circle supervisors and twenty eight field assistants.

The cane development officer is a B.Sc.(Agri) qualified person. He is provided with a jeep and a rent free accomodation in the factory colony. He is responsible for over all supervision of the development and procurement of cane; planning and implementation of cane developmental programmes with technical guidance. He is also concerned with organisation of the circle office such facilities like building, phone and wireless etc.

The cane development officer is assisted by four assistant cane development officers. Assistant cane development officer has to supervise divisional areas two to three circles. He is provided with Bullet Motorcycle on loan basis and is given monthly maintainance charge of Rs. 250/- overall division supervision, implementation of cane development and procurement work under the able guidance of cane development officer conducting village meeting, technical guidance to the cane growers and to implement the advanced technology in sugar cane cultivation, cane registration, propogation about scientific cane plantation and arrangement of loan facilities to the cane growers. Maintainance of the garden list and periodical crop inspection etc.

Circle Supervisors :

There are seven circle supervisors to assist the Assistant cane development officer. Each circle supervisor is assisted by four to five field assistants. The circle supervisors are provided with yezdi motor cycle on loan basis and given monthly maintainance charge of Rs. 150/- The circle supervisors are concerned with cane developmental and procurement work supervision in his circle area. Periodical crop inspections and canvassing about more cane plantation, technical guidance to the farmers and conducting village meetings etc. Area allotted to each circle is 7000 to 10,000 acres each officer incharge of circle is allotted 3000 to 3,500 acres each depending upon the irregation potentiality.

Field Assistants :

There are 28 Field Assistants to assist the circle supervisors. The field assistants are given luna vehicles on loan basis, maintainance charge of Rs. 75/- per month, 15 to 25 liters of petrol etc., depending upon the seasons.

The main duty of field assistants is to under take door to door canvas for cane planting, arranging required cane seeds and other inputs, Cane Registration, building up

of loan documents, regular visits to individual cane plots for technical guidance arrangements of permits issue cane supply and quality control work during crushing season etc., are the main functions of Field Assistants.

The Sugar Cane jurisdiction of Bhadra extends to 25 miles radius from the factory site.

Taluka wise villages covered and No. of acres.

T A B L E - 8

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Village covered	No. of acres
1.	Channagiri	03	21
2.	Davanagere	48	4050
3.	Harihar	55	2000
4.	Harapanahalh	21	550
5.	Honnali	03	59
6.	Hirekerur	01	15
7.	Jagalur	12	200
8.	Ranebennur	06	403
Total :-		149	7298

Source : Records of Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory, Doddabathi.

T A B L E - 9

Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory the area of foundation seeds production and varieties of cane 1987-88.

Sr. No.	Sugar Cane Variety	Area Acre	Area Guntas	Approximate Production of seeds in tonnes.
1.	C. O. 7219	12	00	500
2.	C. O. C. 671	1	20	40
3.	C. O. 7318	2	30	80
4.	C. O. 419	2	10	80
5.	C. O. 62175	0	20	20
Total :-		19	00	720

Source : Annual Report of 1986-87 Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory, p. 8.

Facilities to Farmers :

The factory supplies the foundation seeds to the farmers at the consession rate of Rs. 265-00 per tonn. The cane development section provides interest free loans to the farmers to purchase the foundation seeds. As per the seeds loan scheme, in 1986-87 Rs. 2316510-00 has been distributed to

farmers, The farmers will get crop loan of Rs. 4049,628 from different financial institutions. In the same season Rs. 5,33,459-00 worth interest free loan is given to farmers for manures and pesticides. Interest free seeds loan Rs. 1500/- per acre for early variety like C.O.C. 671, C.O. 7219. Seed loan of Rs. 1000/- per acre with interest for other variety. C.O. 671 seed material will be supplied at a subsidized rate of Rs. 100/- per metric tonn. In the year 1989-90 the factory has provided crop loan through societies, nationalised banks and Grameen banks worth Rs. 5574900/- and seeds loan of Rs. Seventeen and half lakhs.

Soil Testing :

The cane development section has undertaken the most important programme of soil testing for the benefit of farmers. In 1989-90 Sixty five plots soil tested in Davanagere area.

To facilitate the sugar cane growers to supply the harvested cane to crush in the factory; transport contractors have been appointed to work under the supervision of transport section which is the most important wing of cane development section. There is a very good network of approach roads in Ayacutt pradesh to factory.

Seed nursery programme under intensive scheme from the State Agricultural Department. Adaptive trial and crash programmes will be taken up under I.C.A.R. There is a proposal for sinking of three hundred borewell for the farmers to grow more sugar cane in 1990-91.

T A B L E -10

Table showing the area of Sugar cane cultivation from 1977-78 to 1989-90.

(In Acres)

Sr. No.	Year	Estimate of Cane Cultivation in acres	Expected Tonnes	Actual cane area in acres	
				Plant	Rotoon Total
1.	1977-78	8000-00	1,40,000	-	4,228-00
2.	1978-79	10000-00	2,00,000	-	6,292-00
3.	1979-80	10000-00	2,00,000	-	4,786-00
4.	1980-81	10000-00	2,00,000	-	2,402-00
5.	1981-82	10000-00	2,00,000	-	5,065-00
6.	1982-83	10000-00	2,00,000	-	5,108-00
7.	1983-84	10000-00	2,00,000	3132-00	7,217-00
8.	1984-85		2,00,000	1329-11	4,481-06
9.	1985-86	5700-00	83,155	1841-53	3,555-11
10.	1986-87	5090-00	1,21,140	2652-05	4,936-23
11.	1987-88	6750-00	1,69,000	2993-14	5,587-12
12.	1988-89	6750-00	-	3245-39	6,747-09
13.	1989-90	6500-00	-	5164-37	8,161-39

Source : Records of Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory.

T A B L E - 11

Performance of the Factory with Reference to Area Cane Yield
and Total Cane Crushed

Crushing Season	Total Cane area in Hectares	Cane area within 32 Kms.	Yield per Hectares in M. Ts.	Total Within area	Sugarcane Production Within 32 Kms.
1977-78	1711.74	850.20	58.500	27,592	15,650
1978-79	2507.00	2295.00	61.750	1,33,971	1,25,650
1979-80	1735.00	1295.00	56.000	46,112	33,850
1980-81	972.40	607.00	72.000	57,220	38,520
1981-82	2050.00	1840.00	79.000	1,41,814	1,30,250
1982-83	3280.00	2801.00	61.70	1,74,358	1,50,500
1983-84	2922.00	2642.50	61.75	1,50,954	1,37,500
1984-85	1814.00	1669.00	56.000	85,214	80,250
1985-86	1346.50	1263.00	61.750	59,908	54,260
1986-87	1924.00	1805.00	74.000	1,30,000	1,20,000

Source : Records of Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory.

Report on Cane Development by Expert Committee p. 23.

T A B L E - 12

COST BENEFIT RATIO OF SUGAR PRODUCTION BY FOLLOWING SUGAR CANE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR

Sr. No.	Years	THE NEXT FIVE YEAR					
		Average sugar production for last five years upto 85-86 in qtls.	Sugar production for the next five yrs. in qtls.	Increase in production in qtls.	Average additional revenue taking into account levy price @ Rs.362 & Free Sale @ Rs. 400/- per qtl. Rs. in lacs.	Amount spent for sugar cane development under sugarcane development fund rules Rs. in lakhs.	Profit or Loss or Rs. in lakhs.
1.	1985-86	1,27,702 (upto 85-86)	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1986-87	-	1,32,250	3,218	12.23	79.16	66.93
3.	1987-88	-	1,71,200	43,418	164.99	29.50	135.49
4.	1988-89	-	1,09,000	61,018	234.91	29.95	204.96
5.	1989-90	-	2,07,100	79,318	301.41	-	301.41
6.	1990-91	-	2,20,800	92,218	350.41	-	350.43

Note : 1) The average realisation on sale of sugar for working out the additional revenue under column No.6 above has been taken into consideration based on the Central Govt. notified sugar price for levy sugar as applicable to our factory and free sale price as per market price @ Rs. 400/- per auintal.

2) Out of surplus shown in column No.8 above, factory will have to meet the expenses on additional cane price and other cane Development activities and conversion charges and other facilities extended to cane growers.

Source : Records of Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory, Report on Cane Development, p. 23 A

Areas of Problems in the Sugar Cane Development :

Sugar cane is the most basic raw material in the production of sugar. But in growing or in the actual cultivation of cane there are innumerable problems. The Bhadra sugar has made necessary arrangements and has provided basic facilities to the farmers. It has been encouraging the sugar cane production from all angles. In spite of it, there are certain problems like water supply to sugar cane without proper water supply it is impossible to grow sugar cane even though there is Bhadra canal, it is not sufficient, some times water will not be supplied well in time. The area comes under tailend of Bhadra Canal so sufficient water will not be supplied.

The factory has given loan to sink borwells but there is the current or electricity problem. Karnataka Electricity Board is delaying in giving service to Borewells, power cut is a curse on the part of the farmers. Dryland farmers have been demanding loan facilities from the factory. Where there is sufficient water supply the farmers prefer paddy because it is a short term crop and they say paddy is profitable than the cane.

Road and Transport Problem :

Some times the sugar cane plots will be in the interior places, proper road facility is a must for quick transport of sugar cane. The cane development office spends Rs. 10,0000/- every year for the improvement of road. But it is considerably very less. Lack of good roads leads to transportation problem. Therefore the most significant factor which affects early and timely supply of sugar cane is the means of transportation and communication. It consists of link roads and feedar road in the factory areas. The scheme of sugar cane development will be meaning less without the progressive development of road. The government should make adequate funds available to road and railways development work in sugar factory areas in our country.

Side by side, truck loding and unloading and trans-loading of cane is a severe problem. Machanisation of motor truck loading unloading of cane will further increase the significance. This sort of mechanism solves the labour problem.

Sri. Mylarlingeshwara co-operative lift irrigation project, Yelehole, Harihar taluka has come into existance. In the year 1988-89. It irregates 300 to 500 acres of land.

This project is financed by The Bank of Maharashtra, Harihar Branch. This branch has invested Rs. 65 lakhs. But the farmers are not allowed to grow sugar cane by the authorities of Bank of Maharashtra. They advise to grow short term crop i.e. Paddy groundnut. If any farmer wants to grow the sugar cane the Bank has fixed the tax of Rs. 2500/- per acre. By paying such a large amount of tax the farmer will not be under profit. This is indirectly discouraging the farmers to grow sugar cane.

Reasons for Decrease in Cane Plantation :

1) Wide publicity by the government Irrigation Departmental authorities through hand bills in the year 1987-88 and 1988-89, in its various meetings about the stoppage of water in canals for a period of six months during summer, once in three years in each of the three blocks, under block system of Irrigation Programme. In addition non-assurance of sufficient quantity of water supply in canals by the concerned departmental authorities.

2) Most of the area of operation of the ' Bhadra ' Sugar Factory lies in the tail end of Bhadra canal area. Due to non availability of sufficient quantity of water in Bhadra canals and other water resources, Sugar cane crop suffered. Acute water scarcity results in low yields. Most of the crop in tail end area was perished.

- 3) Bhadra canal water supply remains closed for about three months in a year i.e. from 1st June to 10th July and from 1st of December to 10th of January every year affects the sugar cane crop in particular.
- 4) Failure of timely rains during mansoons for the last three years.
- 5) Inspite of higher demand of cane price by the cane growers, low fixation of cane price by the government and also delay in announcement of the same by the government has discouraged the cane growers to cultivate sugar cane crop.
- 6) The farmers in the area of operation have got better alternate crops to sugar cane. Gradually crops like groundnut, paddy and other short term varity hybrid crops like **maize** and jowar are grown and even the price of these crops in the market are always fluctuating on higher side and the growers feel easy disposal, as such majority of farmers have changed the cropping pattern which resulted in low availability of cane.
- 7) Since the sugar cane crop is attacked by pests like top shoot borers, early shoot borers, mealy bugs, pyrills, root grubs and termites and smut and grass shoot diseases, timely plant protection measures are to be taken to control the above pets and diseases.

8) Due to scarcity of labour problem weeding is not done in most of the farmers fields.

The management of Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory appointed a committee of experts to identify the basic causes for decrease in sugar cane plantation and to suggest remedial measures. Accordingly the study team after field study and careful analysis recommended the following measures.

Soils :

Even though there is wide variation in soils, the predominant soils are medium black, red, sandy and clayloam; Most of the soils are suitable to grow sugar cane. But in low-lying areas patches of saline soils are noticed. The soils in the area of operation are low in nitrogen, phosphorus, medium to high in potash. Most of the soils are well drained.

Yield And Recovery :

In view of the favourable climate and soil and irrigation sources are not limiting factors to achieve a higher recovery of 10.5 to 11 % and 35 tonnes per acre cane yield and 2 lakh of tonnes crush. However this was not achieved because of many reasons.

Nursery Development :

The main objectives of nursery development are to improve quality of the seeds to have better germination and vigour. To control diseases and to supply disease free seed material and to encourage self seed production by farmers.

Approach :

Multiplication of foundation seeds and primary seed should be introduced in the factory farms of about 50 acres. The farmers also must be given training in this connection. Arrangements should be made for supply of foundation seeds in different centers, various Agricultural Research station should be established in the area of operation for easy availability of seed materials.

In order to improve sugar cane yield, application of recommended dosage of fertilizers in time, timely inter culturing and timely earthing up, adoption of timely plant protection measures should be undertaken by the farmers. To carryout this educative programme a squad of experienced authorities are to be appointed.

Trash Mulching :

The sugar cane trash is the most valuable organic source. It contains almost all nutrients viz. N.P. 20s ca

Mg., K, Na, Fe, Mn Zn and Cu. But it is a general practice that most of the farmers burn it which leads to loss of most of the nutrients. If the required quantity of trash is left in between the rows it helps in conservation of moisture and checks the growth of weed.

Research and Development Wing :

In order to identify the local problems in respect of sugar cane and recovery of sugar and to introduce the new technology a full pledged research and development wing needed to be established with the following main activities.

Screening of varieties for higher yields sugar contents, organising trials and demonstrations on nutrients and fertilizer usages; plant protection measures; irrigation and drainage studies, drought resistance; Inter cropping; harvesting methods, variety cropping systems, and agronomic practices etc. Apart from all these practices strengthening of Agriculture Departments is a must.

Audio Visual Aid :

Organising film shows, exhibition on intensive sugar cane cultivation in consultation with the department of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences and sugar cane Research stations. Systematic propoganda by televison, radio and tape recorders.

Publication of Literature and Leaflets :

It is necessary that wide publicity has to be carried out through periodicals, books, journal, pamphlets and leaflets. All these must throw light on management practices, plant protection measures, cultural operations and foliar nutrient sprays etc.

Infrastructure :

At present the cane development department is not well equipped with qualified field staff. It is essential to strengthen the department with more qualified and competent hands. For every 1000 acres there should be one Agriculturist Graduate, and two cane development officers, supported by agricultural cane development and field supervisors. All officials including field assistants are to be provided with vehicles. Besides a full pledged department will be able to advise the farmers to grow more cane. So that the factory can crush continuously without any break. Improved technology helps to transport cane within the minimum possible time, to supply cleaned cane and reduces the time in cane yard.

Irrigation Facilities :

Practically the area of operation of Bhadra sugar factory comes under tailend of Bhadra canal. So there is in sufficient water supply. To eradicate this shortage of

water supply creation of an additional irrigation potential by lift irrigation and by tapping under ground water and other water resources. Proper irrigation management results in improving sugar cane yield and quality. The river Tungabhadra flows towards western side of the factory in Harihar taluka at a distance of 5 Kms. There is much scope for lift irrigation along the river bank. It is desirable to have the lift irrigation schemes at the villages like Vasana, Yelehole, Sirigere Deetur, Ukkadagatri of Harihar taluka. Sri Kedareshwara Co-op. society of Vasana has come forward to help. About 175 acres can be irrigated under the scheme. In order to encourage the medium farmers for taking up sugar cane cultivation, where there is no canal and in tail end areas it is proposed to drill borewells.

To increase the sugar cane production area the factory can act as a ' Co-ordinating agency to forward loan records to financial institutions to help the cane growers.'

Conclusion :

The Bhadra Co-operative Sugar Factory should implement on war footing the cane development programme. Sugar cane is the ' LIFE BLOOD AND OXYGEN ' for the sugar factory. Every attempt should be made for quick payment of cane price, which will help regular supply and availability of cane.

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