

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- (1) Summary
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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was undertaken with a view to examine the measures adopted for increasing sugarcane production and its impact.

(1) SUMMARY :

Rajaram Karkhana has been operating since 1969. After achieving desired level of financial stability, it has increased its crushing capacity from 1250 TCD to 2000 TCD in 1978. With the increased crushing capacity the Karkhana felt need of more sugarcane. Therefore, the Karkhana has adopted following measures for increasing sugarcane production.

(1) Sugarcane Seed Improvement Scheme :

- i) Distribution of disease free seeds.
- ii) Installation of hot water treatment plant.
- iii) Taking trial of new varieties.
- iv) Organising lectures, seminars and conferences.
- v) Institution of seed farms

(2) Water Supply Schemes :

- i) Encouraging lift irrigation schemes on co-operative basis.
- ii) Boring of open wells.

- iii) Trying to popularise sprinkler and drip irrigation.
- iv) Creating separate Water Management Department.

(3) Infra-Structure Facilities :

- i) Construction and maintenance of roads.
- ii) Creating separate sugarcane Development Department.
- iii) Establishing soil testing laboratory

(4) Protective Measures :

- i) Supply of fertilizers.
- ii) Supply of press-mud.
- iii) Supply of chemicals, insecticides and pesticides.
- iv) Tackling Water Logging problem.

(5) Incentive Schemes :

- i) Providing credit facilities.
- ii) Providing rubber-tyred carts.
- iii) Implementing subsidy scheme for Backward class and small landholders.
- iv) Implementing pilot project scheme.
- v) Maturity-wise harvesting.
- vi) Arranging Crop competition.
- vii) Arranging demonstrations.
- viii) Taking Cotton Crop testing plots.

- ix) Implementing varietal planning programme.
- x) Arranging Zone-wise meetings.
- xi) Providing financial assistance for tractors.

The first four groups of measures have been continuously adopted from 1979-80 onwards by the Karkhana. As far as fifth group is concerned, measures like providing credit facilities, Backward class and small landholders subsidy scheme, maturity-wise harvesting, zone-wise meetings etc. have been continuously adopted by the Karkhana. Measures like pilot project, crop competition, cotton crop testing plots, varietal planning programme, financial assistance for tractors etc. were abandoned due to lack of proper response from members.

(2) CONCLUSIONS :

Due to adoption of the various measures by Rajaram Karkhana for increasing sugarcane production, it would be seen that the area under sugarcane, yield per acre, sugarcane production and average recovery percentage had shown increasing trends. The area under sugarcane increased from 2791 hectares in 1979-80 to 3328 hectares in 1987-88 and 3026 upto six months ending on 31st March, 1989. The yield per hectare increased from 70 M.T. in 1979-80 to 88 M.T. in 1987-88. The sugarcane production increased

from 1,94,964 M.T. in 1979-80 to 2,91,386 M.T. in 1987-88 and 2,25,911 M.T. upto six months ending on 31st March, 1989. The recovery percentage increased from 11.56 in 1979-80 to 12.27 in 1988-89. However there had been variations in area under sugarcane and sugarcane production from year to year, due to agro-climatic conditions.

Upto 1987-88 Rajaram Karkhana was required to purchase, to some extent, sugarcane for crushing from outside the area of operation of the Karkhana., In 1979-80 the sugarcane supplied from outside the area of the Karkhana was 24% of total crushing, whereas in 1987-88 it was only 0.5%. In 1988-89 crushing season the Karkhana became self-sufficient in cane in the sense that the entire requirement was met from its own area of operation. This was possible because of increased sugarcane production. In order to deal with this increased sugarcane production, Rajaram Karkhana increased its crushing capacity from 2000 TCD to 4000 TCD in 1989-90 crushing season.

The Karkhana has adopted number of measures at one and same time every year, therefore ascertainment of impact of individual measures was found to be difficult. Total impact however, could be measured in terms of acreage, cane production and recovery percentage.

(3) SUGGESTIONS :

With a view to ensure adequate supply of sugarcane to the Karkhana and for enabling it to utilise the increased crushing capacity to the full extent the emphasis should be laid on increase in area under sugarcane, yield per hectare and sugar content of sugarcane. Following suggestions are useful to lunch cane development programme in the area of operation of Rajaram Karkhana.

(1) Sugarcane Research Centre should be set-up in the area of Rajaram Karkhana.

(2) The Cane Development Department should try to persuade members to adopt water saving devices like sprinklers and drip irrigation.

(3) By making use of public media farmers should be educated with regard to the facilities available for testing soil.

(4) The Karkhana should formulate good scheme of ratoon management, so that the difference in yield of ratoon and regular crop is narrowed.

(5) The Karkhana should use audio-visual aids for showing the demonstration of certain experiments or for

getting knowledge of different pests and diseases to all the cultivators.

(6) The main problem that need attention is adoption of measures to solve water logging problem.

(7) In order to judge the progress of the development activities, it is necessary to maintain the informations year after year with help of computer or by creating a statistics department.

(8) The cane Development Department must have some area under cultivation of sugarcane preferably in every division. If no cultivable land is available in any of the divisions, then every efforts should be made to take on lease some area, where there is noticeable change in soil and climate. The cultivable land is needed for - (a) Growing nurseries, (b) Testing new varieties, (c) Carrying out different experiments, (d) Demonstration plots. etc.

(9) A history sheet of each farmer should be maintained, so that the cane yield and quality below a certain level can be spotted and more attention is given to improve the standard of cultivation and thereby increase the average yield.

(10) The Karkhana should consider the farms of their members as factory farms and get it cultivated by improved methods through their members.

(11) The Karkhana should have a good library and magazines relating to sugar industry and sugarcane. The Karkhana should not neglect this issue.,

(12) A scientifically planned cane development programme should be made, which will bring about impressive results.