

REJUVENATION OF SICK INDUSTRY WITH THE REFERENCE OF DOWLATHAPURAM SUGAR FACTORY

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Abstract: Sugar industry is second biggest agro based industry in the wake of looking at the cotton business in India. Sugarcane is most important commercial crop and it occupying 5.0 million hectares in area of the Indian nation. Sugar developing in semi-tropical district is two-third of world sugar generation. The adjust the 33% of beet is developed in calm atmosphere. Kadapa Cooperative Sugars Ltd, at Chennur will not take up sugarcane crushing this season due to non-availability of adequate sugarcane, but will send the cane stocks to nearby factories offering a good price. In this paper we suggest some points to rejuvenate the factory.

Keywords: Rejuvenation, Crushing capacity, sugar cane, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sugar Industry in India

Sugar ventures advancement is spine to monetary improvement of the country In India, Sugar industry is the second biggest agro-based industry and it contributes fundamentally to the financial improvement of the country. Sugarcane is the key crude material for the creating of sugar in India. Two diverse crude materials sugarcane and beet are the removed from the sugar. Sugar developing in semi-tropical district is two-third of world sugar generation. The adjust the 33% of beet is developed in calm atmosphere.

Sugar industry is second biggest agro based industry in the wake of looking at the cotton business in India. Sugarcane is most important commercial crop and it occupying 5.0 million hectares in area of the Indian nation. It contributes essentially to the financial improvement of the country. Indian sugar industry is likewise a noteworthy division to create work to rustic populace. Probably 0.5 million people dependent on sugar factories and also 50 million sugarcane farmers what's more, 7.5 for each penny of the provincial populace were engaged with development of sugar, collecting and auxiliary exercises in India. Indian sugar industry advancement is spine to financial improvement of the country zones through assembling rustic assets prompting age of business, to demonstrate transportation offices. The Indian sugars are self-sufficient.

Sufficient in its vigor needs and also makes surplus exportable power through cogeneration. The different side-effects of sugar industry additionally add to the monetary development of the country to advancing various supplementary businesses. Sugarcane has emerged as a multi-product crop used as a basic raw material for the production of sugar, ethanol, paper, electricity and besides a cogeneration of ancillary product. Molasses is an important nourish stock for distilleries The ethanol necessity of the nation is going up progressively. In sugar industry, production of electricity using bagasse was the typical option and use of bagasse as an alternative raw material for wood pulp for economic and environmental sustainability. The feeding of cattle of sugarcane is important source of bio-energy and more demand in rural area.

India is the world's largest producer of sugarcane and second largest producer of sugar after Cuba Yet, India turns into the biggest maker if gur and khandsari are additionally included. This industry includes an aggregate capital venture of Rs. 1,250 crore and gives work to 2.86 lakh laborers What's more, 2.50 crore sugarcane cultivators additionally get advantage from this industry.

II. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

India has a long tradition of manufacturing sugar. References of sugar making by the Indians are found even in the Atharva Veda. India is rightly called the homeland of sugar. Be that as it may, in antiquated occasions, just gur and khandsari were made and modern sugar industry went ahead the Indian scene just amidst the nineteenth century, when it was presented by the Dutch in North Bihar in around 1840.

Unfortunately, this attempt could not succeed. The primary fruitful endeavor was made by the indigo grower at the activity of British's in 1903 when Vacuum pan mills were started at Pursa, Pratabpur, Barachakia and Marhowrah and Rose in north-eastern U.P. and the adjoining Bihar. This happened when interest for indigo stopped to exist because of the presentation of engineered blue in the market.

III. SUGAR INDUSTRY IN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The sugar business is occasional in nature thus preferably suited to the helpful area. For the whole year the ranchers are occupied with creating sugarcane as it is a yearly product. At the point when the yield is harvested, ten agriculturists pool together

their assets, set up factories inside the sugar stick delivering zones and create sugar the occasional idea of the sugar business is fought by setting up helpful where agriculturists share the benefit and misfortunes.

Passing of the Cooperative Societies Act, 1904

The Cooperative Societies Act was ordered in India in 1904 with a restricted goal to give shoddy credit to the agriculturists and spare them from misuse of cash moneylenders. It was just in the mid 1930's that the agreeable development entered into the sugar division. The inexorably high rates of premium charged by cash loan specialists and fierce changes in the Gur, Jaggery and Sugar markets, drove the ranchers to use the under lying thought of self improvement and confidence, in the Cooperative Societies Act and prompted the setting up of agreeable social orders and helpful sugar processing plants. Anyway the genuine development of the helpful sugar segment began after India's autonomy, when the Government chose to industrialize the nation by growing the agreeable area. The main of collaboration was doled out an essential job for the nation's financial and social improvement and was given need over alternate segments. Because of the contribution of ranchers ideal from the commencement, the sugar manufacturing plants were never viewed as just preparing units of sugarcane, yet through the medium of the production lines they tried for financial, instructive and social improvement of the whole region encompassing the sugar industrial facilities.

IV. EMERGENCE OF COOPERATIVE SECTOR

Although, the Cooperative Societies Act was already enacted in 1904, the same year that the first vacuum pan sugar factory at Saran in Mahowrah, Bihar was established, it was just in 1933-35 that the helpful development made an in-street into the sugar segment in Andhra Pradesh. In spite of the fact that sugarcane was not one of the central products of Andhra Pradesh, the sugarcane cultivators gravely influenced by the brutal vacillations of the jaggery advertise, chose to use the essential idea of personal development and trust in the Cooperative Societies Act and dealt with accommodating social requests and set-up pleasing sugar mechanical offices at Etikoppaka, Thummapala and Vuyyuru. Be that as it may, due to starting getting teeth issues, absence of hierarchical and administrative capacity and shortage of assets, Thummapala and Vuyyuru must be sold off to private ventures. Thummapala, was in any case, came back to the helpful overlap in 1959 for the sake of Anakapalle Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd. Etikoppaka Cooperative Sugar Factory in Andhra Pradesh survived on account of good initiative, solid support of the Central Cooperative Bank, continuous and wary development, great association with individuals, installment of higher stick cost and assortment of other powerful motivators. Amid 1933-35, in Uttar Pradesh additionally a helpful sugar manufacturing plant was set up at Biswan which likewise must be sold off to private endeavor.

V. GROWTH OF COOPERATIVE SECTOR OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

The development of the Indian sugar industry in a sorted out way had its starting, when the Government of India passed the Industrial Policy Resolution on April 6, 1948, trailed by the Industrial Act, 1956, wherein the standard of Cooperation was doled out a vital part for the nation's financial improvement, especially for businesses in light of rural deliver, for example, sugarcane. Under this strategy, the Government of India began offering inclination to authorizing of new sugar manufacturing plants in the helpful area. This arrangement was reemphasized in all the resulting Industrial matter of licensing, there was a spurt in the establishment of sugar factories, especially in the cooperative sector of Maharashtra. The advancement of helpful sugar industry in Maharashtra has been a trailblazer for every one of the cooperatives in India. The foundation of sugar production lines in territories which did not have any water system offices and which were relatively infertile i.e. Pravara, Sanjivani and Sangamner spoke to a class of extensive criticalness, not just in light of the achievement they accomplished as agro modern units worried. Roof was forced ashore possessions - both watered and dry land. This made private sugar processing plants with hostage expansive sugarcane ranches unworkable. Indeed, even the sugarcane domains created by private sugar manufacturing plants in Maharashtra State were taken over by the State Government and brought under the control and management of State Farming Corporation, a State Government undertaking. The private entrepreneurs lost interest in sugar industry.

PRAVARA EXPERIMENT

The principal agreeable sugar industrial facility to be set up in Maharashtra was the Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory at Ahmednagar. Ahmednagar region as of now had six business entities - three of them in Kopergaon Taluka. There was widespread misuse of sugarcane agriculturists by proprietors of the business entities. The business entities were given on long rent the place that is known for huge number of little cultivators at an extremely ostensible lease of Re.1/- per annum /section of land. On this, the business entities set up their own huge sugarcane bequest and made colossal benefits. The business entities paid low cost for the sugarcane and as it was not authoritative on them to buy all the sugarcane developed, the stick cultivators needed to much of the time devour their sugarcane handle along these lines making them bankrupt. As there was no irrigation worth the name and as rainfall was scanty, the Pravara area was barren, the farmers had not taken to canal irrigation. Because of the exploitation of the joint stock companies and deriving impetus from the Malis of Saswad village help of Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank which helped in the collection of offer capital, enlisted the Pravara Cooperative Society and set up the Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory.

The Pravara agreeable sugar industrial facility has presented numerous highlights - social, instructive and social - as a component of its aggregate commitment for the prosperity, both of its agriculturist individuals what's more, of the earth of which they are a bit of. From the social edge, the overall population has continually given watchful thought to little agriculturists. It makes stride for the welfare of its plant work too and furnishes them with all the vital comforts. Each town in its operational region has been connected with all around developed street. A system of Schools, Colleges, Professional Colleges, Medical Colleges, all adding to the financial resurgence of the area. The Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory has been a trailblazer.

Today India is the second biggest maker of sugar on the planet after Brazil and the agreeable part is in charge of around 48 for each penny of the aggregate creation. The part of the helpful area of sugar manufacturing plants in the financial improvement of India can scarcely be over-stressed. The part of the helpful division is of central significance in the present situation of changed economy since it is just the agreeable exertion which can make Indian sugar universally aggressive.

Nonetheless, for this the Cooperative Sector of the sugar business ought to be allowed to work in a vote based way. There are still a few States where the Cooperative Sector sugar processing plants are overseen by the Government selected Administrators.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh (AP) abounds in the number of private sector sugar companies in India along with Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In the year 1933-34, vacuum process is adopted for sugar manufacturing in the state. Previously, the state government is planning to support cooperative sector as against other sectors. In any case, with taking a break, an impressive change in the approach was taken note. Letters of Intent (L.O.I.) were given to the meriting business visionaries including 20 LOIs to the private area organizations. Today, the state of Andhra Pradesh sugar industry ranks 3rd in terms of recovery and 5th in terms of cane crushing. As per production capacity is concerned, Andhra Pradesh stands at the position 5th in India.

TYPES OF SUGAR INDUSTRY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh sugar industry can be grouped into two sections, for example, composed area including sugar plants and disorderly segment including makers of gur (jaggery) and khandsari. The chaotic area is regularly alluded to as the provincial business. The rustic business assumes real job in the level of generation.

SUGAR MILLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

A portion of the real players in the Andhra Pradesh sugar industry are recorded beneath:

- Bhagwathi Khandasari Sugar Mills
- N C S Sugars Ltd
- The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd
- Tirumala Khandasari Udyog
- Sri Sarvaraya Sugars Ltd
- The KCP Sugar & Industries Corpn. Ltd
- KBD Sugars & Distilleries
- Deccan Sugars Ltd

KADAPA CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR

Kadapa Cooperative Sugars Ltd. at Chennur will not take up sugarcane crushing this season due to non-availability of adequate sugarcane, but will send the cane stocks to nearby factories offering a good price.

Crushing was unviable as only 14,000 acres of cane was available and the factory cannot run with such less quantity of cane.

The factory would bear the charges for transporting cane to nearby factories, Kadapa District Collector told a meeting of sugarcane farmers on the factory premises. The sugar factory had already incurred losses of Rs. 17 crores and crushing of cane this year would cause an additional loss of Rs. 2 crores.

INCENTIVE

The factory should produce sugar and diversify into production of alcohol, power and chemicals etc. to earn profit, Kadapa District Collector said.

Kadapa District Collector asked farmers to grow sugarcane in at least 5,000 to 6,000 acres in the district to facilitate expansion. The Collector promised an incentive of Rs. 3,000 to each farmer if together they raised sugarcane in 3,000 acres in the district next year. The factory would function properly if more quantities of cane were grown.

Congress leader P. Chandrasekhar Reddy said farmers would come forward to raise sugarcane in greater stretches if cane purchase price was enhanced to Rs. 1,400 or Rs. 1,500 a tonne. A farmer, I. Siva Reddy, urged officials to appraise Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy on increasing cane price.

The Collector advised sugarcane growers to submit a memorandum to the Chief Minister during his proposed visit to the district on January 23, 2009.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FACTORY

The factory was established in the year 1974, by Dr. Ramamurthy Reddy of Ramanapalli (Vi), Chennur (Mo). It is located at Chennur (Mo), Dowlathapuram (Vi). The factory construction cost was Rs 4 Corers.

CRUSHING CAPACITY OF THE FIRM

The crushing Capacity of the factory was 1250 tones per day. Crushing was done during the period 1977-78 & it has crushed nearly 1 lakh metric tones of sugar with 8% Recovery.

At the same season it has been set back, the Central Government of India has decentralized the sugar. By this way the cost of production of sugar was came down from 0.462 Paisa to 0.162 Paisa but 1 or 2 occasions the Plant was unable to Crush Sugar cane to its optimum capacity the reason was the farmer were not interested in cultivating the sugar cane in larger extent.

REASONS FOR SICKNESS

Some Of the Points which causes to winding up of a Factory are discussed below;

- ❖ Lack of sugarcane supply
- ❖ Lack of working Capital
- ❖ Idle Position of company
- ❖ Low crushing Capacity
- ❖ Non Payment of loans

REMEDIES TO REJUVENATE THE FACTORY**1. Increment of Cultivation of Sugarcanes:-**

This is the most important Remedy which one of the main reason to close the factory. The Government may take actions to increase the cultivation of Sugarcanes. The Government or Management of the Factory may should encourage the People or farmers by following ways;

(A) BRINGING AWARENESS

The Government and management of the factory should aware the People in this area and they should Provide some subsidies and loans for cultivation; and they are also give a Positive opinion for the Cultivation. The management should mould the Farmers towards the Cultivation of sugarcanes by conducting of awareness programs.

(B) TEST OF SOILS

This is another remedy to improve the cultivation of sugarcanes, test of soils is very important. Why because, all the soils may not support to cultivate the sugarcanes and some other crops so, the government or the management of the factory should test the soils and select the seed which is suitable for that soil. If incase the Soils will be tested the result of the crop will be in better.

(C) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

With the help of Scientist, the management or Government may test the Soils and which is Suitable for this Atmosphere, and that seed will be Planted. By using of technology & new innovations (Hybrid) seeds Should be Planted and using of new technology that means using of machineries in the place of human beings.

(D) DEVELOPMENT OF INTER CROPS CULTURE

Another way to improve the cultivation, Development of Sugar crop culture. After Cultivation of Sugarcanes it will take 2-3 months time to Grown up at that time the farmer may Cultivate another crops like Vegetables, Tomatoes etc; by using this farmer may get an additional Income too.

(2) CRUSHING CAPACITY SHOULD BE INCREASED

Now a days in Andhra Pradesh all the sugar Factories has a crushing capacity minimum 2500 tones per day. But this factory has a Crushing Capacity 1250 tones. If it increases from 1250 tones to 2500 or more than tones per day the factory may get some relieve from their financial burdens.

(3) MODERN SUGAR CANE PLANTATION

If the Government or management of the factory may provide modern Sugarcane Plantation nurseries to all or to some villages. The Government should take some acres of land from the Farmers in the form of lease and cultivate the sugar canes with the help of farmers and Scientist and there will be a new innovation plants. Which is helpful to increase the output.

(4) SELLING OF POWER

The Company may produce or Crushed In the period Oct- Feb, Remaining Period will be in idle. At this time the factory may should Produce the power by using of bagasse. And it will sold to Govt. By selling of Power it will helps the management financially.

(5) INCREMENT IN AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

We should increase average Yield per acre from existing 35-40 tones to 70-80 tones per acre .This will help to increase the supply of sugarcanes. By using of advanced technology and hybrid seeds and some techniques which helps to increase the average yield per acre we will get a more yield.

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