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Minor Research Project

On

**“A Study of Problems and Prospects of Cane Cutters with Special Reference
To Ahmednagar Dist.”**

Completed by

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September 2021

CERTIFICATE

*This is certified that **Dr. Kamble Sanjay Madhavrao** Former Principal in our College was awarded minor research project by University Grants Commission, Western Regional Office, Pune-411007 in 2012-13. His minor research titled “**A Study of Problems and Prospects of Cane Cutters with special reference to Ahmednagar Dist.**” has been successfully completed.*

Date:

Place:

Principal
C. D. Jain College of Commerce
Shrirampur.

Declaration

I solemnly declare that the college and University Grants Commission: Western Regional Office Pune 411007 had granted me a minor research project on “A study of Problems and Prospects of cane cutters with Special reference to Ahmednagar Dist.” I have myself completed this project independently. This minor research has not been fully or partly submitted to any university or for any other degree or for any other grant to any other institution.

Date:

Place:

(DR. KAMBLE S. M.)

Research Candidate

C. D. Jain College of Commerce,
Shrirampur.

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Chapter - 1

Introduction and Research Methodology

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Chapter - 1

Introduction and Research Methodology

“A Study of Problems and Prospects of Cane cutters with Special Reference to Ahmednagar Dist.”

1.1 Introduction:

The sugar industry is the agro based processing industry in India next to textile Industries. The Sugar Industries having certain unique features of its own. It is a seasonal industry based on perishable raw material viz. Sugar came with by products like bagasse, molasses etc. The co-operative movement in India has rapidly transformed the rural, under-developed region into throbbing areas of economic activities. This Co-operative movement has been rooted in the country, more particularly in Maharashtra. The large scale of sugarcane has been cultivated in Maharashtra. The Government plays a very crucial role in this Industry. And relatively sugar Industry deals with following three groups.

The first group of the cane-growers.

The second group of the permanent workers in the industry and

The third group of the cane cutters.

The Maharashtra state came into existence on 1st May, 1960. By the end of year 2018, there were 157 Sugar factories working in the state¹. In Maharashtra, Western & Central Maharashtra region is more developed than any other region. And Ahmednagar Dist. is one of the well-developed regions in Central Maharashtra. In this Dist., there are twenty one sugar factories².

1.2 Statement of the Problem:

The Cane cutters are the real army of sugar factories. These laborers are one of the most deprived and under privileged segments in Indian sugar factories. Majorities of these laborers are belong to backward communities and schedule castes. They suffer social disabilities and are prone to economic exploitation. The cane cutter are working on contract basis. They face physical, psychological, social and economic problem in their lives.

The researcher belongs to the Marathwada regions and had observed the exploitation of cane cutters from his childhood. So he is painfully aware of problems of Cane cutters. So he knows the ins and outs of the problems of the Cane cutters.

Some research studies have been made earlier on sugar factories but these studies are mainly related to Managerial and Financial aspects of Co-operative Sugar factories. But no study has been done so far researcher was attracted toward their problems which are especially connected with socio-economic issues and role of Government.

The problems of these laborers are increased day by day since from last 10 years. So taking into consideration the researchers work attends “A STUDY OF PROBLEM AND PROSPECTS OF CANECUTTERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AHMEDNAGAR DIST.”

1.3 Significance of Study:

The attitude of Co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra in such that they do not want to be associated with the problems faced by these laborers. They feel that it is the whole responsibility of farmers to bring the sugar cane to factories and hence they do not want to shoulder any pains for whatever inhuman conditions the laborers live in or economic exploitation they face, in a way they are in no way concerned or at least bothered about the whole of this issue.

The cane cutter and transport labor is a very significant factor in this process of sugar production and they should be protected from this deliberate neglect and traded as an equal deserving human being.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the socio-economic problems of cane cutters.
2. To study the role of Government.
3. To know the history of their organizational structure.
4. To find out the area where improvements are required regarding their working conditions and welfare facilities.
5. To suggest suitable measures for overcoming the relevant problems.

1.5 Hypothesis of the study:

1. Majority of cane cutters in Ahmednagar Dist. come from backward areas of marathwada region.
2. Most of these workers from illiterate background.
3. These Cane cutters comes from backward classes i.e. O.B.C. N.T. and S.C.
4. Most of these workers including women are in the age group of 18 to 45 years.

1.6 Methodology of the Study:

At the time of conducting this study most of the data have been collected through questionnaires and interviews, desk research along with field investigation, discussion and observation method.

Sources of Data:

The data will be collected through

1. Primary source.
2. Secondary source.

The primary data have been collected through random sampling with the help of questionnaire as well as interviews with the selected areas of sugar factories 21 scattered in Ahmednagar Dist.

The secondary data have been collected from Sakhar Sangh, Sugar factories and government policies and published literature relating to sugar cane cutters and the following libraries have been visited.

1. Barr. Jaikar Library, Pune University.
2. Library of R.B.N.B. Collage, Shirampur.
3. Library of C. D. Jain College of Commerce, Shirampur.
4. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.
5. Library of D.G. College of Commerce, Satara.
6. Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Library Shivaji University Kolhapur.
7. Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Management Pune.
8. Maharashtra State Co-Operative sugar factors federation ltd. Mumbai.
9. Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Admonitions of Pune.
10. Vasantdada Sugar Institute, Manjari (BK), Pune.

1.7 Sample Design:

In Ahmednagar Dist. there are 21 Sugar Factories. These sugar factories have per day crushing capacity from 800 to 7500 M.T. The total crushing capacity of this factories is 63100 M.T. per day. And accordingly that much Koyatas are required to them. A Koyatas cuts a tone cane per day.

The researcher selected 210 cane cutters families. This 210 cane cutters are from 21 Sugar factories and represents the total working class in the harvesting season. This sample is sufficient for the research study, because of the same problems and the same situation of the working class. And also physically it's not possible to cover all the Cane cutters who working in Ahmednagar Dist.

1.8 Scope of the Study:

The study is confined to a survey of sugar cane cutters in the selected areas of the Ahmednagar Dist. The present study highlights the socio-economy problems of these workers.

1.9 Limitations of the Study:

1. The study is restricted to the sugar cane cutters in Ahmednagar Dist.
2. The present study covers period of 5 years that is from 2013-14
To 2017-18

1.10 Chapter Scheme:

The minor research project has been divided into eight chapters.

Chapter 1:

The first chapter present research designs and it include introduction to Sugar Cane Cutters, Statement of the research subject, signification of study, objectives of this study, hypothesis of the study, methodology and collection of data, Limitations of study.

Chapter 2:

This Chapter deals with Sugar Cane cutters – An Overview. In this chapter presents the introduction, concepts and terms used in sugar factory, review of books, review of reports and review of articles.

Chapter 3:

It deals with a profile of Ahmednagar Dist.

Chapter 4:

In this chapter Presents Sugar Cane Cutters in Selected Sugar Factories.

Chapter 5:

The fifth chapter deals with Problems of Sugar Cane Cutters.

Chapter 6:

It deals with Prospects of Sugar Cane Cutters.

Chapter 7:

In this chapter a Critical analysis of the data which have been collected with the help of questionnaire, interviews and observations.

Chapter 8:

Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions.

Chapter - 2

Sugar Cane cutters: An Overview

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Concepts and Terns used in Sugar Industries

2.3 Review of books

2.4 Review of Reports

2.5 Review of Articles

2.1 Introduction:

The sugar factory is the most processing factory in the agricultural area in India. This sugar factory is the second largest factory in India, which plays an important role in Indian economy. Near about seven to eight percent population are engage in cultivating sugar cane.

2.2 Concepts and Terms used in sugar Factories.

The following concepts used in terms of sugar factories and cane cutters¹.

Sugar Cane cutter:

The sugar cane cutters is a person who cuts cane from the fields bundles it and loads into bullock carts or lorry or trucks.

Sickle (Koyata):

Sickle is the cutting knife used to cut cane and also this term is used to describe a group of two laboures usually a man and women.

Mukadam:

Mukadam is an agent between sugar factory and cane cutter. Mukadam work on basis of commission. He Provides Cane cutters to the sugar factory according to requirements of factory.

Toli:

Generally one 'Toli' consists ten to twelve workers, which half man and half Female Workers.

Bullock cart (Gadiwan):

Two Cane cutters i.e. one male and one female women that work on bullock cart known as gadiwan.

Cane cutter Family:

This term is used for the family members of a cane cutter who work together on the cane field.

Cane-cultivators:

The cane grower who may or may not be a shareholder of particular factory but supplies sugarcane to the sugar factory.

Command area:

The term used 'command area' which is the geographical area or the villages which benefits from the sugar Co-operative factory.

2.3 Review of books:

Dr. I. Satyam Sundarm in his books "Rural Development"³ has studies that a purely agricultural country remains backward even in respect of agriculture. In this books it's also pointed that majority of the labour force in India depends on agriculture, not because it's remunerative but because there are no alternative employment opportunities. And a part of the labour force now engaged in agriculture needs to shifted to non-agriculture occupations.

Paul A Samuelson, William Dr. Nordhaus Sudip Choudhuri and Anindya sen in his books "Economics"⁴ has analyzed about factor markets; Labour, Land and capital; Unemployment, Inflation and Economic policy. In this section, authors explores how wages are set in a marked economy and it is review that supply of labour and the determination of wage under competitive conditions. And it is also discussion of some of the non-competitive element of labour markets, including labour unions and the thorny problem of labour market discrimination.

Datt & Sundharam in his books "Indian Economy"⁵ has analyzed a rapid changes taking place in the Indian economy. It is also focused that a better understanding of the evolving problems and opportunities for agriculture sector consists of agriculture labour.

Robert H. Frank, Sarah Jennings & Ben S. Bernanke, in their books "Principles of Microeconomics"⁶ have focused issued related to labour markets, poverty and income distribution. And it is consider how labour unions, discrimination and the effect of non-wage conditions of employment as possible.

Mishra and Puri in his books "Indian Economy"⁷ has discussed the basic issues in agriculture i.e. role of agriculture in Indian economy, nature of India's agriculture, cropping pattern in India and the factors determine this cropping pattern.

2.4 Review of Reports:

The District Human Development Report on the Dangs 2015. In this D.H.D. report pointed out that cultivation of Sugarcane in the region, people from Dangs have been migrating even year to Sugarcane farm.

“Human Costs of Sugar: living and working conditions of migrant cane cutters in Maharashtra”⁹. This report Dr. discusses Sugarcane cultivation in Maharashtra. It was published by oxfaladm international in having produced over 10 million metric tons of sugar in 2018-19 Maharashtra is the second among all Indian states in sugar cultivation. The Sugar Industry relies on in formal migrant labour from the drought prone Marathwada region for cane cutter. The Social and economic Challenges in sugarcane cultivation include water scarcity, poverty, Indebtedness and gender inequality among migrant workers and labour, women’s and child rights violations.

The report covers the political economic and social background of sugar cultivation in the region, an analysis of the sugarcane supply chain; research on migrants from Marathawada and female labour participation in sugarcane farms; as well as policy recommendation for the sector.

“The 64th Round of National Sample Organization (NSSO)¹⁰” data, Keshari and Bhagat (2012) calculated seasonal out-migration rate per 1000 population for major states of India and found that for the age group 15-64 it was the highest at 50 per 1000 in Bihar, 34-36 in Madhya Pradesh and Jarkhand.

Dr. Neelam Gore, legislature counsel Vice-president, presented a report on “Myomectomy Case of Beed”.¹¹ In this report of purpose is that to investigate myomectomy cases in beed dist. in this report the committee has recommended health department to provide every sugar cane catting- laboures with a health card, to do a medical checkup before and after sugar cane-catting work; to organizes medical checkup drives for woman at sugar cane- cutting fields of sugar factories with help of primary health centers; all private hospitals to use SOP for myomectomy; private gynecologists to submits monthly myomectomy report to district surgeon. It’s also recommended Sugar Commissioner, sugar factories and Labour Commissioner to register all sugarcane- cutting laboures at Assistant Labour Commissioner and provide them with an identity card; to provide the laboures with drinking water, toilets and other basic facilities in the sugarcane process season and to install temporary toilet-bathrooms if necessary; to build houses in sugar factory area for sugarcane-cutting laboures on the model of Gharkul; to provide tents to stay at farm field; to provide mobile toilets.

2.5 Review of Articles:

Leela Visaria and Hansh Joshi in her article “Seasonal sugar cane harvesters of Gujarat trapped in a cycle of poverty”¹² has described that a huge share of cane cutters, earnings much lower than the minimum wage rate of farm labour is used to pay the labour contractors (Mukadam) who provides cash advances during the year post-monsoon months. Paying return the principal amount with high interest on it traps generations of migrant workers in the various cycle of poverty and ultimately they are in indebtedness.

Nikita Chatterjee in her article “Cost of sugar women cane cutters in Maharashtra.” has focused that women cane cutters especially from Dalit, Backward cast and de-notified Tribes faces several forms of exploitation beyond the hysterectomies. In these articles researcher also highlighter the koyata (Canecutters couple) work twelve to fourteen hours without any weekly days off. The canecutter couples are expected to harvest and load at list two tons of cane every day. If any cause, these couple takes a day’s leave, they are forced to pay a fine anywhere between Rs. 250/- to Rs. 500/-. Because of these they work 12-14 hours shifts even during illness. This has greatly compromised the health of the sugar cane cutters.

Shirish Khare in his article “Sugar cane cutters in Maharashtra”¹³ described that thousands of labourers leave their homes here every year between Diwali and the monsoon to work as sugarcane cutters for to sugar factories. Most of them belong to Dalit, Banjara and Paradhi Communities.

Mr. C. U. Mane and S. S. Tadakhe in his article “Problems and Prospects of sugar cane cutters migrants in Karad taluka of Satara District. (Maharashtra) A case study of Sahayadri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Yashwantnagar, Karad”¹⁴. The problems and prospects of sugarcane cutters migrants in the fields where they are migrated or worked. And migration of population affects.

Jayali Wavhal in her article “The curse of being a sugarcane cutter”¹⁵ has analyzed that sugar cane cutters from Beed Dist., Face many problems like droughts, extreme poverty, seasonal migration and lack of alternative employment.

Mridula Chari in her article “In Marathawada, migrant cane cutters earn a little cash but not much respect”¹⁶ described the fact that Stuck in an endless cycle of migration, cane cutters endure long hours at work and uncertain incomes. In her article she also pointed out

that factories are supposed to provide schools for the workers children but most of these school are remain shut.

Saroj Shinde in her article “The Crucial highlights on sugarcane cutters in Maharashtra unorganized seasonal migrant laborers”¹⁷. discussed the exploitation of sugar cane cutters by the meddlers like Mukadam, Contractor and vehicle owner and ultimately sugar factories is prevalent. She concludes in this articles that the sufferings of these workers in terms of livelihoods, health, and education are sharply visible and could be understood by considering the socio-ecological circumstances under which their livelihoods are laid. Therefore labor issues of sugarcane cutters are needed to be solved by taking concerted endeavors at the policy level.

Balaji Kendre in his article “Socio-economic background and seasonal migration of sugarcane harvesting workers”¹⁸. has analyzed that the socio-economic composition of any kind of laboures is shown, that they are basically property less and belongs to the poverty ridden section of the society.

Meena Menon in her article “Oppressed for generations, women cane cutters in Maharashtra continue to work in inhuman conditions, shows study”.¹⁹ that women cane cutters are required to work for 13 to 18 hours a day without any weekly rest day. They work even during illness, menstruation, pregnancy or delivery, which affects their health.

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Chapter - 3

Profile of Ahmednagar Dist.:

3.1 Introductions

3.2 General Informations of Ahmednagar Dist.

3.3 Organisational Aspects of Sugar Canecutters

3.4 Present Organisational Position of Sugarcane Cutters

3.1 Introductions

Ahmednagar dist. is in the state of Maharashtra, India about 120 km north east of Pune and 114km from Aurangabad. Ahmednagar is the home to 21 Sugar factories and is also the birthplace of the co-operative movement¹. Due to scarce rainfall, Ahmednagar often suffer from drought.

History of Ahmednagar Dist.

The Ahmadnagar town was founded in 1490 by Ahmad Nizam Shah I on the site of a more ancient city Bhingar.

3.2 General Information of Ahmednagar Dist.

Now let us a brief history of Ahmednagar dist². Which is as follows:

Country: India

State: Maharashtra

District Name: Ahmednagar

Founded by: Ahmad Nizam Shah I in 1490

Government Type: Mayor-Council

District Headquarters: Ahmednagar

Municipal Division: Nashik

Geographical Location:

North Latitude: 18.2 to 19.9

East Longitude: 73.9 to 75.5

Climate/Temperature:

Minimum: Degree / Celsius 19.92

Maximum: Degree / Celsius 36.38

Rainfall (Average) MM 566

Boundaries:

- A. To the north of the Ahmadnagar Dist. lie the districts Nasik and Aurangabad.
- B. To the east are the districts of Beed and Osmanabad
- C. To the south lie Solapur and Pune
- D. To the west lie the districts of Thane and Pune.

Area: 17413Sq.km. (First in Maharashtra)

Population: 350,905 (2011)

Density: 8,900 km²

Demonym(s): Nagarkar / Nagari (Marathi)

Time zone: UTC+5:30(IST)

PIN: 414001, 414003

Telephone code: 0241

Vehicle registration: MH 16, 17

Website: ahmednagar.gov.in (<http://ahmednagar.gov.in/>)

Administrative Division: 4

Total Tahshil: 14

Namely Ahmednagar, Parner, Pathrdi, Shevgaon, Karjat, Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Shrirampur, Nevasa, Rahuri, Rahata, Akole, Sangamner, Kopergaon.

Total Cities in Districts: 18

Total Villages: 1578

Municipal Corporation: 1

Nagatparishad: 9

Contentment Board: 1

Paanchayat Sammities: 14

Gram Panchayat: 1311

Nagar Panchayat: 1

Police Station: 24

Police Outposts: 38

Land Total Area: 1741271(Hector)

Forest: 151571(Hector)

Under Irrigation: 425100 (Hector)

Under Non-Irrigation: 133356

Source: Apla Ahmednagar Zilha (Vidhya Bharti Prakashan) and ZP Ahmadnagar

GoM

Climate:

Situated in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats, Ahmednagar experiences primarily hot and dry climate through November to mid-June.

Table No. 3.1

Climate data for Ahmednagar (1981-2010 extremes 1901-2012)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high C (F)	36.1 (97.0)	38.9 (102)	43.2 (109.8)	43.5 (110.3)	44.0 (111.2)	43.3 (109.9)	37.7 (99.9)	39.5 (103.1)	38.2 (100.8)	39.7 (103.5)	35.6 (96.1)	35.6 (96.1)	44.0 (111.2)
Average high C(F)	30.1 (86.2)	32.3 (90.1)	35.7 (96.3)	38.6 (101.5)	38.6 (101.5)	33.1 (91.6)	29.7 (85.5)	29.2 (84.6)	29.9 (85.8)	31.8 (89.2)	30.3 (86.5)	29.5 (85.1)	32.4 (90.3)
Average low C (F)	11.7 (53.1)	13.3 (55.9)	16.8 (62.2)	20.4 (68.7)	22.5 (72.2)	22.1 (71.8)	21.4 (70.5)	20.9 (69.6)	20.4 (68.7)	18.3 (64.9)	15.0 (59.0)	11.6 (52.9)	17.9 (64.2)
Record Low C (F)	1.8 (35.2)	2.8 (37.0)	7.5 (45.5)	9.5 (49.1)	15.2 (59.4)	17.0 (62.6)	16.5 (61.7)	12.2 (54.0)	10.7 (51.3)	10.6 (51.1)	5.6 (42.1)	3.3 (37.9)	1.8 (35.2)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	0.3 (0.01)	0.8 (0.03)	1.9 (0.07)	4.1 (0.16)	22.7 (0.89)	124.5 (4.90)	90.9 (3.58)	99.6 (3.92)	186.9 (7.36)	72.0 (2.83)	24.8 (0.98)	6.8 (0.27)	635.4 (25.02)
Average rainy days	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	6.4	6.0	5.0	8.8	4.2	1.0	0.4	34.3
Average relative humidity (%) (at 17:30 IST)	37	32	26	23	30	58	68	70	68	57	52	43	48

Source: India Meteorological Department ^[11] [12]

Table No.3.2

Duration of Crushing Season (simple Average Days)

State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	113	101	101	93	104
Bihar	97	117	126	100	95
Chhattisgarh	76	85	120	119	90
Gujarat	137	145	147	154	139
Harayana	146	136	152	143	136
Karnataka	149	133	138	149	121
Goa	90	81	94	98	78
Madhya Pradesh	73	89	122	119	92
Maharashtra (North)	128	108	112	121	87
Maharashtra (South)	142	130	135	146	141
Maharashtra (Central)	167	130	126	165	115
Punjab	102	112	116	128	136
Rajasthan	39	63	78	92	91
Telangana	-	-	110	105	114
Tamil Nadu	202	174	103	125	147
Orissa	90	80	80	74	77
Puducherry	206	185	177	103	56
U.P. East	114	128	121	120	101
U.P. Central	127	128	113	120	108
U.P. West	129	133	131	138	127
Uttarakhand	110	113	102	115	107
West Bangal	53	53	74	71	09

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

Table No. 3.3
State Wise Number of Factories in Operation

STATE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	37	36	34	22	19	18
Bihar	11	11	11	11	09	11
Chhattisgarh	3	3	3	3	3	4
Gujarat	19	18	18	20	21	19
Harayana	14	14	14	14	14	14
Karnataka	58	60	62	65	64	63
Goa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	13	12	15	15	17	17
Maharashtra	170	172	159	184	177	150
Punjab	17	16	16	16	16	16
Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telangana	-	-	-	10	7	7
T.N. & Puducherry	45	45	44	45	43	39
U.P. Central	49	49	48	49	50	48
U.P. East	42	40	38	38	39	39
U.P. West	33	33	33	32	32	32
Uttarakhand	10	9	9	9	8	8
Others -						
Orissa / W.B.	6	6	5	4	4	4
All India	529	526	511	539	525	491

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

Table No. 3.4
Statement Showing Sugar Policy

YEAR	POLICY	LEVY%	FREESALE%	MINIMUM CANE PRICE (Rs/QTL	LINKED TO BASIC RECOVERY
01.10.71 to 31.12.71	“	-	-	-	-
01.01.72 to 30.06.72	Scheme of Voluntary Partial Control	Distribution			
01.07.72 to 30.09.72		60	40*		
1972-73	“	70*	30	8.00	8.5
1973-74	“	70	30	8.00	8.5
1974-75	“	65	35	8.50	8.5
1975-76	Partial Control	65	35	8.50	8.5
1976-77	“	65	35	8.50	8.5
1977-78	“		35	8.50	8.5
01.10.77 to 15.08.78		65			

16.08.78 to 30.09.78		Complete Decontrol (Monthly Release Mechanism)			
1978-79				10.00	8.5
01.10.78 to 04.06.79		Complete Decontrol (Monthly Release Mechanism)			
05.06.79 to 11.09.79		(Monthly Release Mechanism) Introduced by Govt.			
12.09.79 to 30.09.79		Govt. Introduced full price Control			
1979-80				12.50	8.5
01.10.79 to 16.12.79		Full Price Control	35		
17.12.79 to 30.09.80	Partial Control	65	35		
1980-81	Control	65	35	13.00	8.5
1981-82	Partial Control	65	35	13.00	8.5
1982-83	“	65	35	13.00	8.5
1983-84	“	65	35	13.50	8.5
1984-85	Partial Control	65	45	14.00	8.5
1985-86	“	55	50	16.50	8.5
1986-87	“	50	50	17.00	8.5
1988-89	“	50	55	18.50	8.5
1989-90	“	45	55	19.50	8.5
1990-91	“	45	55	22.00	8.5
8.5	“	45			23.00
1991-92	“	45	55	26.00	8.5
1992-93	“	40	60	31.00	8.5
1993-94	“	40	60	34.50	8.5
1994-95	“	40	60	39.10	8.5
1995-96	“	40	60	42.50	8.5
1996-97	“	40	60	45.90	8.5
1997-98	“	40	60	48.45	8.5
1998-99	“	40	60	52.70	8.5

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

3.3 Organizational Aspects of Sugar Cane cutters:

Introductions:

An ordinarily understood trade union means a combination formed for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers. The trade union came into being as an agent of workers and working class at large. The unions aim to obtain greater benefit for its members. Trade unionism is an outcome of industrialization and gift of England to Modern world. Trade Unions help workers to improve their conditions of living by securing rise in wage rates.

Definitions:

“A Trade Union, as we understand the term, is continuous association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their working lives³.”

- Sidney and Beatrice Web

“A Trade Union is a continuous voluntary association of wage, salary and fee-earners for the following purposes:

- a) For maintaining and improving the conditions of their working lives through the regulation of their relations with employers and provision of benefits and services
- b) For regulation of the relations of two groups with the state in matters of mutual concern.
- c) For the participation of wage and salary earners as an organized group of producers in the life of the nations⁴.
- Baron

“A Trade Union is combination, where temporary or permanent formed primarily for the purpose of regulating relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of a trade or business and includes any federation of two or more trade⁵.”

The Indian Trade Unions Act 1926 [Section 2(1)]

The trade unions can play an important role in planning and implementation of social security benefits, creating awareness among workers for social security rights. The structure of trade unions is National Trade Unions, Regional or State-wise Trade Unions and Zonal or district level trade unions. Unions in the field of canecutters are zonal trade unions. They are an interlinked or affiliation among National Trade Unions, State Level Trade Unions, regional Trade Unions.

Sugarcane Cutters Trade Unions give training to its members make ready for strikes and lock-outs. They organize workers on the ground of growth of wage rates, healthy atmosphere in industrial campus and welfare schemes of workers. The wage rates authority, sometimes neglects the demands put-forth by the cane cutters unions. The conflict arises accordingly and both stand against each other. If the solution does not come into existence, the working force becomes furious and the situation goes

beyond control. Sometimes, arbitrator tries to bring both sides to make an adjustment and find out the ultimate way.

3.4 Present Organizational Position of Sugarcane Cutters:

Now let us see cane cutters in Ahmednagar Dist. The actual practices exercised by sugar cane cutters unions in Maharashtra as well as Ahmednagar Dist.

The following five organizations are the major ones that work at the Maharashtra State Level for the protection of the interest sugar cane harvesters and cane transporting labourers, and mukadams⁶.

1. Oos tod kamgar, Vahatuk Majoor Va Mukadam Sanghatana Maharashtra Rajya.

The head office of this organization is at Udaynagar, Kille Dharur, and Tal. Dharur, Dist. Beed. It works at the state level and has 14,00,000 members.

It has also played a role in convincing the government to open 'Sakar Shalas' at the sugar factory; and exempting the workers from the to and fro fare.

2. Maharashtra Rajya Oos todno, Vahatuk Kamgar va Mukadam Union.

The head office of this union is at pimpalgavhan and in pathardi taluka of Ahmednagar district. It has 1,21,000 members and 8,11,000 Oos todni workers. This union played a key role in implementing the insurance scheme for the individual workers and their huts.

3. Maharashtra Rajya Sakhar Kamgar Pratinidhi Mandal.

The head office of this organization is located at 'Shrinisas Villa' A/34/12, Erandwana, and Pune.

4. Maharashtra Rajya Todni va Vahatuk Kamgar Sanghatana.

The head office of this organization is situated at B. T. Randive Bavan, Tryambak Road, satpur, Nashik

5. Maharashtra Rajya Ustod Vahatuk Kamgar va Mukadam Saghatana.

The head office of this organization is located at pathardi in Ahmednagr Dist.

Though these organization claim that they are working to promote the issues of sugarcane Cutters they are generally known as organization protecting the interest of the Mukadams and the sugar industry.

This highlights that there seems to be absence of a genuine and free organization who would work to truly protect the interests of sugarcane cutters.

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Chapter - 4

Chapter 4 – Sugar Cane Cutters in Selected Sugar Industries.

4.1 Introduction:

The Maharashtra state is the second largest sugar producing in India next to Uttar Pradesh. It is purely a seasonal Industry. The Seasons of this sugar Industry near about six to seven months. This seasons is ultimately depends upon availability of sugarcane. In this sugar industry Government plays a vital role. This sugar industry consists three group. The first is the sugar cane cultivators. The second is permanent workers and third is sugarcane cutters.

2.1 Sugar Industry In Ahmednagar Dist.:

Ahmednagar dist. is known as a birthplace of co-opertive moment of sugar industry. The renowned economist Dr. Dhanjayrao Gadgil in his guidance, Vithalrao vikhe Patil and his colleagues established first co-operative sugar factory in 1948 at Pravaranagar in Ahmednagar Dist.¹ and then this co-operative movement spread overall Maharashtra.

The Ahmednagar Dist. has an area of 17413 Sq. KM (which is first stood in Maharashtra.) And a population 45, 43,159 as per 2011 census.

Ahmednagar dist. is one of well know sugar producing in the central Maharashtra. The sugar factories are located at²

Agastinagar (Akole), Ashoknagar (Shrirampur), Shrishivajinagar (Rahuri), Amrutnagar (Sangamner), Dnyaneshwar (Newasa), Ganeshnagar (Rahata), Harinagar (Shevgoan), Jagdamha (Karjat), Halgaon (Jamkhed), Goutamnagar (Kopargaon), Sumannagar (Shevgaon), Devibhoyate (Parner), Pimpalgaon (Shrigonda) Sonai (Newasa), Walki (Ahmednagar), Sade-wambori Road wambari (Rohuri), Devdaitam (ShrigondaK), Hiradgaon (Shrigonda), Sahajadanagar (Kopargaon), Shrigonda factory (Shigonda), Kavtemahakal (SamgamnerK), Pravaranagar (Rohata), Adinathnagar (Pathardi). In Ahmednagar district there are twenty one sugar factories let us to know performance.

The brief of these sugar factories in Ahmednagar Dist. to know with the help of following tables.

1) Agasti Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

At present the crashing capacity of Agasti Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 2500 Metric Tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.1

Statement showing performance of Agasti Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr.No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	5.39	2.59	4.52	4.43	3.82
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	6.11	2.88	5.11	5.08	4.41
4.	Recovery (%)	11.33	11.11	11.30	11.45	11.55
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	20523	9743	17898	17068	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

2) Ashok Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

At present the crashing capacity of Ashok Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 2800 Metric Tons. The following table shows the performance of this factory.

Table. No.4.2

Statement showing performance of Ashok Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	7.04	1.32	4.96	5.84	5.51
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	7.54	1.22	5.48	6.40	5.91
4.	Recovery (%)	10.71	9.25	11.02	10.96	10.74
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	30688	5265	21521	23441	20313

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

3) Sahakar Maharshi Bhausaheb Thorat S. S. K. Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Sahakar Maharshi Bhausaheb Thorat Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 5500 metric Tonnes. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.3

Statement showing performance of Sahakar Maharshi Bhausaheb Thorat Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	5500	5500	3500	3500	3500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	11.47	4.10	8.73	9.48	9.02
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	13.17	4.23	9.95	11.26	10.65
4.	Recovery (%)	11.48	10.30	11.40	11.87	11.81
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	48800	17204	31812	34243	44700

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

4) Shri. Dnyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Kharkhana Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Shri. Dnyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 7000 Metri Tonnes. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.4

Statement showing performance of Shri. Dnyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	7000	6000	6000	6000	6000
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	13.54	2.08	8.07	11.41	6.60
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	15.31	1.86	8.38	12.32	6.42
4.	Recovery (%)	11.25	8.72	10.23	10.68	9.60
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	52470	7768	27661	38715	23520

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

5) Padm. Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil S. S. K. Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Pad.Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 1750 Metric Tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No. 4.5

Statement showing performance of Padm. Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	3.25	0.23	3.23	3.05	--
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	3.68	0.18	3.69	3.34	Closed
4.	Recovery (%)	11.19	8.50	11.43	10.95	--
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	14424	10500	16822	131140	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

6) Gangamai Industries & Construction S. S. K. Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Gangamai Industries & Construction S.S.K.Ltd.is 5500 Metri Tonnes. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.6

Statement showing performance of Gangamai Industries & Construction Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	5500	5500	5500	4000	2500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	10.13	2.35	6.25	7.66	4.90
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	10.72	2.01	6.26	8.24	4.76
4.	Recovery (%)	10.58	8.73	10.02	10.75	9.70
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	43076	8563	22840	30785	20626

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

7) Shri. Ambalika Sugars Pvt. Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Shri. Ambalika Sugars Pvt. Ltd. is 7500 Metric Tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.7

Statement showing performance of Shri. Ambalika Sugars Pvt. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	7500	7500	4750	4750	4750
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	14.19	4.29	10.78	13.04	8.45
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	16.50	4.38	12.52	15.17	9.65
4.	Recovery (%)	11.63	10.21	11.63	11.63	11.41
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	60300	20180	44000	53429	35436

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

8) Jaishriram Sugar And Agro Products Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Jaishriram Sugar and Agro Product Ltd.is 2000 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.8

Statement showing performance of Jaishriram Sugar And Agro Product Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	2.14	0.82	1.72	2.04	0.24
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	2.04	077	1.79	2.18	0.19
4.	Recovery (%)	9.52	9.44	10.42	10.74	7.94
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	12000	4142	8749	8289	1380

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

9) Karmveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Karmveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 4000 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.9

Statement showing performance of Karmveer Shankarrao Kale Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	4000	3000	3000	3000	3000
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	6.31	2.25	4.92	5.90	5.71
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	6.59	2.08	5.24	6.04	5.99
4.	Recovery (%)	10.43	9.25	10.66	10.54	10.49
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	35710	10988	26992	30479	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

10) Shree Kedareshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Shree Kedareshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 2500 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.10

Statement showing performance of Shree Kedareshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana.
Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	2500	2500	2500	--	--
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	2.64	0.22	0.45	--	--
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	2.43	0.14	0.35	--	--
4.	Recovery (%)	9.22	6.59	8.47	--	--
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	--	1200	--	--	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

11) Shree Kranti Sugar & Power Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Shree Kranti Sugar & Power Ltd. is 1250 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.11

Statement showing performance of Shree Kranti Sugar & Power Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	2.01	0.78	1.29	--	--
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	2.23	0.84	1.43	Closed	Closed
4.	Recovery (%)	11.08	10.55	11.12	--	--
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	8083	3151	3975	--	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

12) **Kukadi Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.**

At present the crushing capacity of Kukadi Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 3500 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.12

Statement showing performance of Kukadi Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	3500	3500	3500	3500	2500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	6.40	1.04	5.18	6.03	4.16
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	6.95	0.95	5.56	6.69	4.45
4.	Recovery (%)	10.86	9.07	10.72	11.09	10.70
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	30992	5230	23370	25970	17900

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

13) Mula Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Mula Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is 5000 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.13

Statement showing performance of Mula Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	5000	5000	5000	5000	3500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	11.47	2.57	6.92	9.36	7.41
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	12.73	2.28	7.29	10.43	7.89
4.	Recovery (%)	11.10	8.94	10.54	11.14	10.65
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	45654	12460	26420	35588	25269

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

14) Piyesh Sugar & Power Pvt. Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Piyesh Sugar & Power Pvt. Ltd. is 2500 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.14

Statement showing performance of Piyesh Sugar & Power Pvt. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	2500	2500	2500	2500	--
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	1.98	0.41	0.07	1.79	New
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	1.72	0.32	0.04	1.87	Factory
4.	Recovery (%)	8.71	7.84	5.60	10.47	--
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	10195	1991	528	8231	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

15) Prasad Sugar & Allied Agro Products Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Prasad Sugar & Allied Agro Products Ltd. is 2500 Metri Tonnes. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No. 4.15

Statement showing performance of Prasad Sugar & Allied Agro Products Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	2500	2500	2500	3500	3500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	4.18	0.49	2.58	3.56	2.15
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	4.10	0.46	2.64	3.72	2.35
4.	Recovery (%)	9.81	9.51	10.25	10.44	10.94
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	--	2673	10360	13964	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

16) Shri Saikripa Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Shri Saikripa Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd. is 1250 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No. 4.16

Statement showing performance of Shri Saikripa Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	--	--	1.75	2.63	--
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	Season	Season	1.85	2.73	--
4.	Recovery (%)	Off	Off	10.59	10.38	--
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	--	--	7250	10231	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

17) Shri.Saikrupa Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Shri.Saikrupa Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd. is 7500 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.17

Statement showing performance of Shri.Saikrupa Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	-	-	-	5.60	-
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	Season	Season	Season	5.29	Season
4.	Recovery (%)	Off	Off	Off	9.51	Off
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

18) The Sanjivani (Takli) Sahakari Sakhar Kharkhana Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of The Sanjivani (Takli) Sahakari Sakhar Kharkhana Ltd. is 4200 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No.4.18

Statement showing performance of The Sanjivani (Takli) Sahakari Sakhar Kharkhana Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	4200	4200	4200	4200	3200
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	6.52	2.46	5.50	6.61	6.59
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	6.60	2.24	5.86	7.20	7.05
4.	Recovery (%)	10.12	9.09	10.66	10.89	10.70
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	26065	11505	24986	28886	26500

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

19) Sahakar Maharshi Shivajirao Narayanrao Nagawade S. S. K. Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Sahakar Maharshi Shivajirao Narayanrao Nagawade SSK Ltd. is 4800 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this Factory.

Table. No. 4.19

Statement showing performance of Sahakar Maharshi Shivajirao Narayanrao Nagawade SSK Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	6.58	1.24	5.65	7.26	4.85
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	7.29	1.26	6.28	8.21	5.32
4.	Recovery (%)	11.07	10.16	11.12	11.30	10.98
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	31350	6210	25590	31000	19720

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

20) Padmashri Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil S. S. K. Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Padm. Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil S. S. K. Ltd. is 5000 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this factory.

Table. No.4.20

Statement showing performance of Padm. Dr. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil S. S. K. Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	5000	5000	5000	5000	4000
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	8.36	4.87	7.89	9.80	9.29
3.	Sugar (Lakh/Qtl.)	9.86	5.28	9.40	11.67	11.00
4.	Recovery (%)	11.78	10.79	11.94	11.89	11.84
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	28974	19632	29188	32528	32250

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

21) Shri. Vridheshwar Shakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

At present the crushing capacity of Shri.Vridheshwar Shakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.is 2500 metric tons. The following table shows the performance of this factory.

Table. No. 4.21

Statement showing performance of Shri. Vridheshwar Shakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

Sr. No.	Performance	Years				
		2017-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14
1.	Crushing Cap (M.T.)	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
2.	Crushed (Lakh M.T.)	5.04	0.96	2.34	4.31	3.04
3.	Sugar (Lakh / Qtl.)	5.35	0.81	2.37	4.63	3.04
4.	Recovery (%)	10.62	8.39	10.13	10.73	10.00
5.	Molasses (M.T.)	24884	4500	10719	20581	13230

Source: Sugar India year book 2018

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Chapter: 5

Problems of Sugar Cane Cutters.

5.1 Introductions.

5.2 Concepts of Migration.

5.3 Causes of Migration.

5.4 Cane cutters from Navel, Poetry and Film.

Chapter – 5

The Fifth Chapter Deals With Problems Of Sugar Cane Cutters:

5.1 Introduction:

The sugar cane cutters are one of these most deprived and under privilege sections in Maharashtra sugar factories. Majority of these workers belong to backward communities and schedule cast. Generally this workers are suffers of social disabilities and economic exploitation the nature of sugar cane word basically on seasonal and contract basis. They face physical, psychological, social and economic problems. The researcher belongs to the Marathwada region and he had been observe the exploitation of sugar cane cutters since his childhood. So he is connects the problem of sugar cane cutters and he is also knows the 'ins and outs' of the problem of sugar cane cutters. There for the researchers was dragged towards their problems which are to specially related to like socio-economic, migrants and the role of governments etc. the problems of sugar cane cutters are increasing day-by-day.

5.2 Concept of migration:

The dictionary meaning of migration¹ is that, the location of moving from one place to another. The tern migration is used to denote the moment of workers from the village to industry or factory. The sugar cane cutters migrants belong to economically and socially lowest sections of the rural areas. This class of landless and small farmers who may came due to in acquits facilities of employability's in their region. Generally poverty is the basic reason of migration. This migration is general in nature and is result of slow growth in job opportunity².

5.3 The Causes of Migration:

The major cause of migration is that the burton of population not only upon hand but upon the village and its resources³. Another close of migration is that deference between the labels of income and employments opportunity in the agriculture and industrial sectors.

The cast system in India still reflects disabilities on the members of lower cast in villages. The urban areas offers then and anonymity in which they can escapee this ability of cast and liberty. This is also important causes of migration⁴.

Adverse Effect of Migration:

Following are the adverse effect of migration

- Effects of efficiency
- Adverse effect on health
- Degradation of social and moral standard
- Hampers Sound Trade Unionism

Migration of sugar cane cutters from the rural areas to the sugar factory centers creates Problem of housing, health, education, Electricity, water, Economic problem, Social Problem, Entertainment and Psychological Problems, Transpirations and sanitations.

The attitude of co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra is such that they do not want to be associated with the problems faced by these labourers. They feel that it is the sole responsibility of farmers to bring the sugarcane to factories and hence they do not want to shoulder any pains for whatever inhuman conditions the labourers live in or economic exploitation they face; in a way they are in no way concerned or at least bothered about the whole of this issue.

This mindset is harbored by both the private as well as co-operative sugar factories. There is an urgent need to change this mindset. Most of the sugar factory in Maharashtra are co-operative in nature, so at least they should not treat these labourers so inhumanly. The sugarcane cutting and transport labour is a very significant factor in this process of sugar production and they should be protected from this deliberate neglect and treated as an equal deserving human being.

5.4 Cane Cutters from novel, poetry and film.

The Novel, Poetry and Film is a way to know the actual life's of any character. In these source, the reflection is effected on Novel, Poetry and film by the author or directors. With the help of novel, poetry and film to know the problems faced by cane cutters.

'Prahar'⁵ is a novel by Prof. Raibhan Dawange. This novel depicts the life of cane cutters. It is based upon the real experiences of the cane cutters.

Many times literary work takes birth from coincidences of events. And out of this coincidence, the genius of author flourishes. The novel 'Prahar' is an example of such flourished genius of the author.

Once the author was travelling by bus towards Kopargaon which in Ahmednagar dist. Through the window the author saw the burning flames. It was the event of burning huts of the cane cutters. And the old men and children of cane cutters were crying loudly as their whole life was totally distracted.

This event made the author depressed. In fact from his childhood life he had the experience about the life of cane cutters and their poverty. How they were thrown into the miserable condition of poverty. And this burning event gave birth to this novel. 'Prahar' means protest against injustice. Even today, the author remembers the old memories of life of cane cutters, how the wives of the cane cutters in the cloth of cotton, carry their little children on their back. The cane cutters were majority from Jalna, Beed, Ambejogai, Dhule, Jalgaon (Khandesh) and Ahemadnagar Dist. The novel discusses how they become victims of the injustice and exploitation of the directors and mukadams of sugar factory. And how meager compensation they get from mukadam over their burned huts. Thus considering the day-to-day problems of the cane cutters, the author throws light on their problems through this novel.

The novelist has successfully woven the plot of the novel. The prominent character Bhima- a cane cutter, along with his wife Sarji and three children leaves the home to keep their livelihood. They were living in poverty. His young and beautiful daughter Sushi was along with him. Before leaving home, he had taken some amount from the mukadam as an advance to pay his loan. But the mukadam had lust in his mind for Bhima's daughter.

Another villainous character is Sarjerao Patil who is the director of sugar factory. A young lady teacher becomes victim of illicit lust of Sarjerao Patil, and is killed by him. He also has similar same intentions in his mind when he sees Sarji and her daughter Sushi on the sugarcane land. Once he tries to seduce Sushi, but fortunately she escaped herself. Many cane cutters were victims of such exploitation and injustice of the landowners like Sarjerao Patil.

In this novel, novelist depicts another character named Vasanta, who is young and somewhat literate cane cutter. He is in love with Sushi. He tries to protest this injustice and exploitation by the landowners and the politicians like Sarjerao Patil. Once along with his other young cane cutter companions, he declares strike for certain demands like improved

wages, facility of health care etc. But due to his aggressive nature, he is killed. Vasanta, the young cane cutter, who fights for cane cutters loses his life.

In the concluding part of this novel, many cane cutters continue the same protest by taking burning sticks in their hands and running towards the house of Sarjerao Patil. It means they became ready to attack i.e. "Prahar" on the exploitation and injustice by the people like Sarjerao Patil.

'Tanda'⁶ is a collection of poems by Prof. Raibhan Dawange. This collection of poems is based upon the problems faced by the cane cutters. It depicts the life of cane cutters with full of sufferings and sorrows. In fact the poet he has closely observed and experienced the problems of cane cutters. Hence he has close attachment with their life and the problems.

While depicting the life of cane cutters, the poet is very concise with the realistic situation. The picture that has been created in his collection of poems really appeals the readers.

In real sense, sugar factories provided an opportunity of employment work in the rural part of Maharashtra. But at the same time, this opportunity has turned into a critical situation. Prof. Raibhan Dawange virtually shown these problems and sufferings through his collection of poems. So the effort of the poet is appreciate one.

The Marathi Cinema 'Survanta'⁷ is directed by Ramdas Phutane in the year 1994 is also based on lives of cane cutters. The main theme of this cinema is the socio-economic and sexual exploitation of cane cutters family. In this movie, Tushar Dalvi and Prateeksha Lonkar played a role of cane cutters couple. This movie depicts that how the main character becomes victim of sexual harassment and later how she takes revenge by killing the exploiter.

It may be concluded that the cane cutters are victims of gross neglect of all the responsible agents in this business' the sugar cane growers, the contractors or sugar factories or government. The situation is more or less similar in other parts of Maharashtra, India or the World. This extreme economic exploitation of sugarcane cutters is found across the globe. In addition to this economic exploitation of these labourers have been denied all the basic facilities such as adequate water, proper sanitation, insurance, health care and education to their children.

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Chapter 6:
Prospects of Sugar Cane Cutters

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Economics of Cane Productions

6.3 Prospects of Sugarcane Cutters in Ahmednagar Dist.

Chapter – 6

Prospects of Sugar Cane Cutters.

6.1 Introduction:

Sugar industry is the backbone of agricultural economy of Maharashtra. On the map of India, today Maharashtra is leading in the industrial sector and especially in the sugar industries.

Cane cutters is one of the important factors of sugar industry which has important value for running of sugar industry. If we separate these from sugar industry it will not complete the fulfillment of the process of sugar industry. The force of cane cutters is the real army of sugar industry. Without this force, the sugar factories will not run properly and ultimately would collapse.

In every season near 14 lacks cane cutters migrate from their native place for the seasonal work¹. Every year during July-August the representatives of each sugar factory go in concerned part to collect groups of cane cutters. Each group has its leader called 'Mukadam'. Each group consists of 8 to 10 'Koyatas'. A koyata is formed by the couple of, generally, husband and wife. One person would amount to half koyata. The wage structure depends upon a koyata. One koyata generally cuts 1 to 1 ¹/₂ tons cane per day. The wage rate is fixed by the mutual understanding through negotiations among the State Government, representative of sugar factories and unions leaders. Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh plays an important role in fixing the wage rates. And these fixed wage rates are compulsorily binding on every sugar factory all over the Maharashtra state².

6.2 Economics of Cane Production:

The sugar industry is the second largest agro-based processing industry after the textile industry in India. The role of sugar industry in Indian economy is very crucial. The cane growers play an important role in this industry.

To study Economics of Cane Production, the researcher has interviewed, 9 cane growers, out of which 3 are small cane growers who produce sugarcane in 1 to 4 acres of land, 3 medium cane growers who produce sugarcane in 5 to 8 acres of land, and 3 large cane growers who produce sugarcane in 9 and above areas. Generally, cultivation practices of sugarcane is divided into 4 parts which is as follows³-

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Preparatory Tillage | 2) Planting Material |
| 3) Inter-culture operation | 4) After Care. |

The economics of cane production depends upon expenses on the above four groups. The researcher has consulted with many experts in the field of agricultural departments and MCVC's Department of R.B.N.B. College of Shirampur. To know the elements of cost in different manner i.e. material cost, labour cost, and overheads that however, the researcher is unable to find out the elements of cost in that format. And such practice of the payment to cane cutters and other cane labourers as labour cost is not practice in the sugar factories.

6.3 Prospects of Sugarcane Cutters in Ahmednagar Dist.:

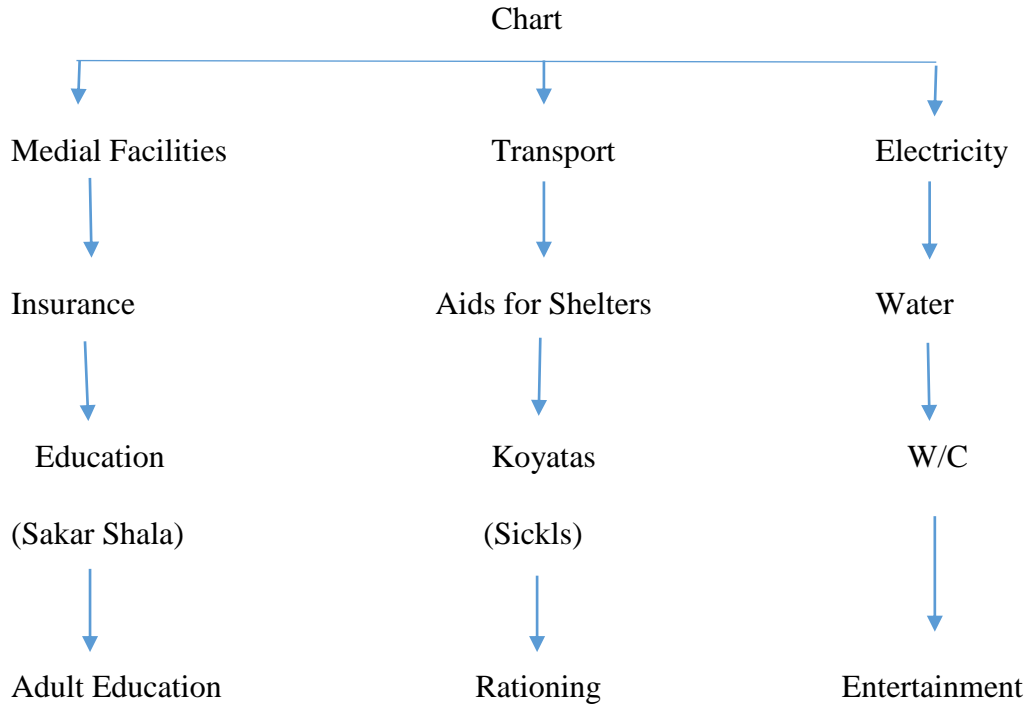
Ahmednagar Dist. is one of the well-known developed districts in the Central Maharashtra. Sugar cane is grown mainly in Ahmednagar Dist. Akole, Sangamner, Kopergaon, Rahta, Shirampur, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Rahuri, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed.

Now let us focus the major causes of pull factory sugar of cane cutters in Ahmednagar Dist.

The following chart shows the snapshot of the prospects of sugar cane cutters in Ahmednagar Dist.

Table No. 6.1

Amenities Provided by Sugar Factories in Ahmednagar Dist.



The above amenities and facilities provided by sugar factories it's defiantly to increase the efficiency and earning of sugar cane cutters. Providing amenities and welfare facilities is important for maintaining the capacity of workers at peak level along with good health. If we imagine the cane cutters without amenities and welfare facilities, their existence is in danger. Because these amenities make them able to work with redoubled vigour, which consist of medical facilities, insurance, education, transport expenses, aids for shelters, sickles etc.

Sugar industry is one of the significant and major industry in Agro-industrial sector of Maharashtra. This is opening new avenues for creation of new society by gibing a dimensional shift to the social, economic and educational face of rural Maharashtra. Thus it has definitely become respectful in Maharashtra which is considered at the center of rebuilding of agro-industrial society in rural Maharashtra.

This industry is completely dependent upon the solid support of the Government in Maharashtra. Whenever it is in financial crisis, the government bears the loss and supports it to recover and resurge, but the condition of 12 to 14 lakh workers related to this industry is

extremely pathetic. They have been largely exploited by various factors relating to their hard life, but compared to this the facilities given by the factories are absolutely meager. Though they work for the factory, they have been solely controlled by the contractors, unfortunately they have been widely forced to live the lives of bounded labors; and this is rampantly found in most of this industry.

A significant thing to be noted here is that this industry is found and run on co-operative principle, with the idea that no one is exploited. Therefore the farmers from rural Maharashtra resorted to co-operative sugar industry. Hence the industry found and functioning on such principles should treat these cane cutters and transporting laboures also with 'social responsibility'. The owners of the sugar industry, sugarcane growers and the government should extend 'social justice' to them and simultaneously make use of their potential to sustain in the competitive globalized world.

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Chapter: 7
Data Analysis

7.1 Introductions

7.2 Recruiting Procedure of Sugarcane Cutters.

7.3 Amenities and Welfare Facilities.

Chapter – 7

Data Analysis

“A Study of problems and prospects of cane cutters with special reference to Ahmednagar district.”

7.1 Introduction:

In this chapter the region and districts, caste and religion, age groups, marital status, literacy and education, family members, house, land holdings and types of land and income at native place, etc. are considered to get substantial information of Sugarcane cutters.

Table 7.1

Region and Districts of Cane Cutters

Districts	No. of Cane Cutters	Percentage
Beed	78	37%
Ahmednagar	29	14%
Jalna	25	12%
Parbhani	16	8%
Aurangabad	21	10%
Usmanabad	18	9%
Latur	10	4%
Nanded	20	6%
	210	100%

Table No. 7.1 indicates that the sugarcane harvest and cane transporting labourers are from drought-prone zone of Maharashtra. Especially from Beed, Ahmednagar, Jalna, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Usmanabad, Latur and Nanded. The percentage of each district indicates – Beed 37%, Ahmednagar 14%, Jalna 12%, Parbhani 8%, Aurangabad 10%, Usmanabad 9%, Latur 4% and Nanded 6%.

From the above table, it can be seen that majority of cane cutters came from Marathwada region and majority of them are from Beed district. Ahmednagar dist. is at the second place after Beed. The local cane cutters from Latur and Nanded districts are as little as 10% only.

Table 7.2

Caste and Religion

Caste	Hindu	Neo-Buddhist	Muslim	Jain	Christians	Total
Vanjari	81	-	-	-	-	81 (39%)
Mahar	-	46	-	-	-	46 (22%)
Dhangar	33	-	-	-	-	33 (16%)
Matang	18	-	-	-	-	18 (9%)
Maratha	14	-	-	-	-	14 (7%)
Muslims	-	-	5	-	-	8 (4%)
Others (Shimpi, Sonar, Nhavi, Mali)	13	-	-	-	-	13 (5%)
Total	159	46	5	-	-	210 (39%)

(Bracketed figures indicate percentage)

The above table indicates that the Caste and Religions of the sugarcane cutters and cane-transporting labourers. This table shows that more than 2/3 of the cane cutters were Hindus,

Buddhists were 46 and 5 were Muslims. Jain and Christians were not found working as cane cutters.

The Vanjari community from Beed district is the leading community among the cane cutters. This community has land to cultivate as the source of income but most of the land is non-irrigated; the Mahar community is the second largest community among them but this community owns no land at all. So. They have no source of income though they live in rural parts of Marathwada region. Dhangar community is the third major community in this job. And then Matang, Mali, Maratha and Muslim are working here for their livelihood.

Table 7.3

Classification of Category

Categories	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
S. C.	67	32%
S. T.	-	-
N. T.	115	55%
O. B. C.	12	6%
General	16	7%
Total	210	100%

In the above 4.3 we can see that the percentage of N.T. category is 46% and then S.C. 34%, General 13% and O.B.C. 7% however people belonging to S.T. category were found working here.

Table 7.4

Age Group

Age Group (in years)	No. of Canecutters	Percentage
Below 18 Years	13	6%
18 to 25	68	32%
26 to 35	71	34%
36 to 45	37	18%
46 to 55	15	9%
56 and above	6	1%
Total	210	100%

Table 7.4 indicates the age wise classification of cane cutters; out of 210 cane cutters, 71 cane cutters (34%) are from the age group of 18 to 25, 68 cane cutters (32%) are in the 36 to 45 age group, 37 cane cutter (18%) are from 46 to 55 age group, 15 cane cutters (9%) are below 15 years of age. The children below 15 years working in any field are legally defined as child labour and here we find (7.4 table) 6% cane cutters are child labourers. Another 6 cane cutters (1%) are in age group of 56 and above.

It clearly reflects that 34% of cane cutters are from young age group that is below 35 years.

Table 7.5

Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Canecutters	Percentage
Married	181	86%
Unmarried	17	8%
Widow	12	6%
Widower	-	-
Total	210	100%

Table No. 7.5 gives the information about the marital status of cane cutters. Out of 210 cane cutters, 181 cane cutters (86%) are married, 17 cane cutters (8%) are unmarried and 12 cane cutters (6%) are widow.

The above table reveals that majority of cane cutters are married as the criteria of forming koyatas is a married couple. Generally husband and wife form a koyata. It is also found that just form a koyata have more money in advance. Young boys and girls get married much earlier than the marriageable age.

Table 7.6

Literacy and Education

Education	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Illiterate	127	60%
Primary (1 to 4 Std.)	29	14%
Secondary (5 to 7 Std.)	16	8%
Higher Secondary (8 to 10 Std.)	17	8%
H.S.C.	14	7%
Graduate	7	3%

B.A./B.COM/B.SC		
Total	210	100%

Above table 7.6 gives the information about the literacy and educational position of cane cutters. Out of 210 cane cutters, 127 (60%) cane cutters are illiterate, 29 (14%) cane cutters are educated up to 4th standard. 16 (8%) cane cutters are educated up to 5 to 7th standard, 17 (*%) are educated up to 8 to 10th standard and 14 (7%) have studied up to 11 to 12 standard whereas 7(3%) cane cutters are graduates.

It is seen that 114 (30%) cane cutters have done primary and secondary education i.e. from 1 to 7th standard because they are very poor, mostly from villages and primarily from backward communities, who are resource less and again some studied up to higher secondary and graduates are also seen working here as they could not find any jobs elsewhere which would also give negative signals to may who wish to complete their studies.

Table 7.7

Classification of Category

Nature of Relation	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Husband & wife	12	6%
Husband, wife and children	168	80%
Husband, wife children & other members	16	8%
Cane cutter and other member	09	4%
Cane cutter only	05	2%
Total	210	100%

Table 7.7 reflects the members of family of cane cutters at workplace. Out of 210 cane cutters, 168 cane cutters (80%0 were husband, wife and children working together. 16 cane cutters (8%) were husband, wife, children and other family members working together. 12 cane

cutters (6%) were husband and wife working together whereas 9 cane cutters (4%) were working along with their relatives.

Table 7.8

House, Land Holding and Type of Land at Native Place

Home	No. of cane cutters	Land	No. Of Cane cutters	Types of Land	No. Of Cane cutters
Home	139 (66%)	Land Owner	119 (57%)	Irrigated	67 (32%)
Homeless	71 (34%)	Land Labourers	91 (41%)	Non Irrigated	113 (68%)
Total	210 (100%)	Total	210 (100%)	Total	210 (100%)

(Bracketed figures indicate percentage)

Above table (7.8) shows the details of cane cutters and transporting labour who are in possession of home, land holding and types of land at their native place. Out of 210 cane cutters, 139 (66%) cane cutters have their own houses at native places whereas 71(34%) so not have their own houses at their native places. Though cane cutters who have their own houses those are traditional house made of mud, shapeless ones, tin, wooden roofs etc. These houses have no proper flooring.

The above table also reflects the possession of land by the cane cutters. It is found that 119 (57%) cane cutters are landowners and 91(43%) cane cutters are land labourers.

In addition to this the above table also gives the information about the types of land of cane cutters. It can be seen that 67(32%) cane cutters have irrigated pieces of land whereas 113(68%) cane cutters have non-irrigated land.

Table 7.9

Size of Land

Size of Land Holding	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Up to 2 Acres	75	36%
3 to 5 Acres	97	46%
6 to 8	27	13%
9 and above	11	5%
Without land		
Total	210	100%

Table 7.9 indicate that the size of piece of land owned by cane cutters.

The above table shows that 75 cane cutters (36%) own up to 2 acres of land. 97 cane cutters (46%) cane cutters have 3 to 5 acres of land. 27 cane cutters (13%) have 6 to 8 acres of land whereas only 11 cane cutters (5%) have 9 to 11 acres of land.

From the above table it should be noted here that 46% of the total land holder's cane cutters have 3 to 5 acres of land holding which is almost non-irrigated and economically valuable only land of seasonal nature. This is mostly due to the natural factors such as unpredictable weather, inconsistent monsoon, ultimately and insufficient rains etc.

Table 7.10

Income at Native Place

Income	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Up to Rs.12000	148	70%
12001 to 15000	39	19%
15001 to 20000	14	7%
20001 and above	9	4%
Total	210	100%

Table No. 7.10 shows the picture of the workers who have some source of income at their native place. This table shows that 148 cane cutters (70%) earn up to Rs. 12,000/-. 39 cane cutters (19%) earn between Rs.12001 to 15000/-. And 23 cane cutters (11%) earn between Rs. 15001/- to 20000/- and above at their native place.

This income is of the period of 4 to 5 months and it includes the distribution of spouse as well. It means that they have limited resources their native place.

7.2 Recruiting Procedure of Sugarcane Cutters:-

This is an important part during the harvest that the sugar factories have to go through. The representatives of sugar factories go to the native places of cane cutters and give them advance money through mukadams and with the payment of this advance the recruiting procedure is fulfilled.

This section deals with issues like recruiting procedure, advance payment and paying authority, things brought from house, formation of koyatas and paying authority, things brought from house, formation of koyatas and groups, working hours, earning per day and in a season, types of work, sources of income, heads of expenditure, sources of loans and indebtedness of canecutters etc.

Table 7.11

Classification of Category

Recruiting Procedure	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Through Mukadam	190	91%
Called by Factory Officers	-	-
Through labour Societies	9	4%
Trusts	11	5%
Total	210	100%

Table No. 7.11 gives the information about recruiting procedure of cane cutters. Out of 210 canecutters, 190 canecutters (91%) are recruited through Mukadam, 11 cane cutters (5%) come through trusts and only 9 cane cutters (4%) through labour societies.

Table 7.12

Advance Payment and Paying Authority

Sources	No. of Cane cutters	Paying authority	No. of cane cutters
Mukadam	197 (94%)	Mukadam	199 (95%)
Labour Societies	13 (6%)	Sugar factories Agricultural Dept.	11 (5%)
Trusts and Others	14 (4%)	Trusts and others	-
Total	210 (100%)	Total	210 (100%)

This table 7.12 shows the sources of advance money that is given to the cane cutters and paying authority. Out of 210 cane cutters, 197 cane cutters (94%) get advance money from Mukadam and 13 cane cutters (6%) from Labour Societies and Trusts.

Above table also shows that the paying authority who pays the wages to cane cutters. Out of 210 cane cutters 199 (95%) cane cutters have responded that they get it from Mukadams and only 11 (5%) cane cutters have replied that they get it from Agricultural department of sugar factory.

Table 7.13

Things Brought from House

Articles	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Groceries, Pots, Clothes	33	16%
Groceries, Bajari (Millet) Clothes, etc.	121	58%
Groceries, Jawar, Clothes, etc.	56	26%
Total	210	100%

The table 7.13 shows that majority of cane cutters i.e. 58% bring utensils along with groceries, Bajari (Mallet), clothes etc. while 26% cane cutters bring only groceries, jawar, clothes etc. However 16% of them brought only groceries, clothes, etc.

It indicates that they do not buy anything at the work place, as they hardly carry any money with them, since the advance money they got at their native place before the season might have been already utilized either to clear earlier loans or to get married of daughters and give dowry.

Hence they do not have much money on them when they come here.

Table 7.14

Formation of Koyata and Groups.

Working Members (in a group)	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
8 to 12	39	19%
13 to 16	87	41%
17 and above	84	40%
Total	210	100%

Table No. 7.14 reveals the total number of cane cutters working in Group. Out of 210 cane cutters, 87 cane cutters (41%) were working in group of 13 to 16 members. 84 can cutters (40%) were working in a group 19 and above. 39 cane cutters (19%) were working among the groups of 8 to 12.

Table 7.15

Types of Work

Type of work	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Only cutting and loading in Tracks and Tractors.	89	42%
Cutting and Transporting by own bullock cart	9	5%
Cutting and transporting by bullock cart hired	112	53%

from factory		
Total	210	100%

Table No. 7.15 indicates that types of cane cutters working under factory. Out of 210 cane cutters, 112 cane cutters (53%) cutting and transporting by bullock cart hire from factory. 89 cane cutters (42%) only cutting and loading in Tracks and Tractors. And only 9 cane cutters (5%) cut the cane and transport that by their own bullock carts.

Table 7.16

Working Hours

Working hours	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
8 to 10 hours	-	-
11 to 12 hours	67	32%
13 to 16 hours	123	59%
17 hours and above	20	9%
Total	210	100%

Table 7.16 indicates the working hours of cane cutters in a day. Majority of the cane cutters have to work for 13 to 16 hours in a day. 67 cane cutters (32%) work for 11 to 12 hours in a day. 123 cane cutters (59%) work up to 13 to 16 hours in a day. Whereas 20 of them i.e. 9% work as long as 17 hours and more than that.

It has been observed while collecting data, that normally cane cutters start their work at 6 a.m. early in the morning and go on cutting cane till 11a.m. after that load from 11to 12 in the afternoon, from 2 to 4 p.m. they transport it to the factory and from 4 to 10 p.m. wait for getting their vehicle weighed and be decanted.

Here the researcher observed that the cane cutter works for 14 to 16 hours much more than the international standard of 8 hours.

Table 7.17

Earning Per day and in a Season

Per Day Income	No. of Canecutters	Income in a season
Rs.300 to 400	65 (31%)	Up to Rs. 25000/-
Rs.401 to 600	68 (32%)	Rs. 25001/- to 30000/-
Rs.601 to 700	29 (14%)	Rs. 30001/- to 40000/-
Rs.701 to 800	19 (9%)	Rs. 40001/- to 50000/-
Rs.801 and above	29 (14%)	Rs. 50000/- & above
Total	210 (100%)	Total

This table 7.17 shows that the earning of cane cutters in a day as well as earning in a season. The above table indicates that out of 210 cane cutters 65 cane cutters (31%) get wages up to Rs. 300/- to Rs. 400/- per day. 68 cane cutters (32) get wages up to Rs. 401/- to Rs. 600/- per day. 29 cane cutters (14%) get wages up to RS. 601 to 700. 19 cane cutters (9%) get wages up to RS. 701/- to Rs. 800/-. 29 cane cutters (14%) get Rs. 801/- and above.

According to the price-index the Government decides minimum wage rates. Generally the cane cutters get very little amount than minimum wage rates, because they do not knowledge of their value, capacity and the government's minimum wage rate policy.

Table 7.18

Sources of Income

Income Source	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Primary work and sale of wade	153	73%
Primary work with Other	57	27%
Total	210	100%

Table No.7.18 indicates the sources of income of cane cutters. Out of 210 cane cutters, 153 cane cutters (73%) income is from primary work i.e. cane cutting and sale of 'wade'. 57 cane cutters (27%) income is from the primary work of cutting the cane and maintaining livestock.

Though the source of income of majority of cane cutters is their primary work and selling of 'wade', they have very limited source of income. The rate of 'wade' is very less in the market. So it is important to note that the maximum income is from their primary work i.e. cane cutting.

Table 7.19

Expenditure

Head	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Food, clothing's, groceries, interest of debts, etc.	173	82%
Food clothing	17	8%

medicine and education expenses		
Food clothing's groceries (daily needs)	20	10%
Total	210	100%

Table No. 7.19 Shows that these workers spend their earning. Out of 210 canecutters, 179 canecutters i.e. 82% canecutters spend their money on food, clothing and paying interest on their debts. 17 canecutters (8%) spend their money on medical expenses, education and daily needs and 20 canecutters (10%) spend their money on food, clothing and daily needs.

Here it can be noted that none of these workers are left with any money to save.

Table 7.20

Source of Loans

Sources	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Co-operative credit societies and Banks	33	16%
Money lenders (Savkar) and Mukadams	177	84%
Total	210	100%

Table No. 7.20 Indicates the sources of the loans for these cane cutters. Out of 210 cane cutters, 33 cane cutters (16%) have received loan from co-operative credit societies and banks whereas a large member i.e. 177 cane cutters (84%) have taken the private loans from money lenders (Savkar) and Mukadams.

This table reflects that majority of cane cutters are under the heavy burden of debt. And as usual the money lenders and Mukadams charge high interest rates as much as three times than any nationalized or scheduled bank.

Table 7.21

Indebtedness of cane cutters

Indebtedness	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
Having no debts	9	9%
Up to RS. 10000	8	4%
Rs.10001 to 20000	27	13%
Rs.20001 to 30000	39	19%
Rs.30001 to 40000	87	41%
Rs.40001 to 50000	12	6%
Rs50000 and above	17	8%
Total	210	100%

Above table 7.21 reflects the situation of indebtedness of cane cutters. Out of 210 cane cutters only 9 (9%) cane cutters are free from debts. 9 cane cutters (4%) have debt up to Rs.10000. 27 cane cutters (13%) have debts of Rs.10001 to 20000. 39 cane cutters (19%) have debts of Rs.20001 to 30000. 87 cane cutters (41%) have debts of Rs.30001 to 40000. 12 cane cutters (6%) have debts of Rs.40001 to 50000. And 17 cane cutters (8%) have debts of RS. 50001 and above.

It clearly shows that more than 2/3 of cane cutters are under the pressure of indebtedness. They had taken loan for non-productive purpose like marriages, festivals. Annual fairs etc. Other reasons being their inability to make both ends meet.

7.3 Amenities and Welfare Facilities: Given by Sugar Factories of Ahmednagar Dist. to sugarcane cutters.

Providing amenities and welfare facilities is important for maintaining the capacity of workers at peak level along with good health. If we imagine the cane cutters without amenities and welfare facilities, their existence is in danger. Because these amenities make them able to work with redoubled vigor, which consist of medical facilities, insurance, education, transport expenses, aids for shelters, sickles etc.

Table 7.22

Amenities and Welfare Facilities

Sr. No.	Amenities Provided by Factory	No. of Cane cutters	Percentage
1.	Medical Facilities	31	14%
2.	Insurance	21	10%
3.	Education (Sakhar Shalas)	27	13%
4.	Transport Expenses	210	100%
5.	Aids for Shelters	210	100%
6.	Koyatas (Sickles)	210	100%
7.	Electricity	0	0%
8.	Water	29	14%
9.	W/C bath	0%	0%
10.	Rationing	0%	0%
11.	Adult Education	0%	0%
12.	Entertainment	0%	0%

The table no. 7.22 reflects that the transport expenses, aids for shelter and sickles are fully provided to cane cutters and transporting labourers by the sugar factories.

All cane cutters are far away from amenities such as electricity, water, W/c bath, rationing, Adult education, entertainment, etc. out of 210 only 14% cane cutters have gat medical

facilities, 10% cane cutters have gat insurance facilities and only 13% cane cutters have education (Sakhar Shalas) to their children.

Chapter – 8

Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions

8.1 Introductions

8.2 conclusion

a) Social Background

b) Recruiting Procedure

c) Amenities and welfare Facilities

d) Workers and trade unions

8.3 Suggestions

Chapter – 8

Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions

8.1 Introduction:

The sugar co-operative factories movement in India has rapidly transformed the rural, under developed regions into throbbing areas of economic activities. This co-operative movement has taken deep roots in the country, more particularly in the central region of Maharashtra. It has witnessed the sugar industries development in almost all spheres of the economic activities. Foremost among the sugar industries in central Maharashtra have been prominent positions in central Maharashtra. Ahmednagar Dist. is one of the biggest and the most important districts of sugar industry in central Maharashtra.

The Ahmednagar Dist. has been recognized as the birth place of “Sugar Co-operative Movement” not only in Maharashtra but also in India. It has developed in spite of the unfavorable climatic facilities of ready market for the produced.

8.2 Conclusion:

A) SOCIAL BACKGROUND:

1. Region and Districts:

Marathwada Region is known as highly drought- prone region on the map of Maharashtra. As far as rain, weather, production of agriculture goods, leaving standard of labour is concerned, it's quite below average. Due to lack of non-availability of water and even an employment has made this workers migrant from this region and forced then to work on the sugar cane field as cane cutters.

2. Cast and Religion:

Most of Cane Cutters are Hindu's to be more specific they are Vanjari, Dhangars, Matangs, Maratha, Buddhist and rest of them are Muslims. The Vanjaris are in the highest number. The Buddhist consist Nav-Boudha and Mahars how have not converted to Buddhism. This Sugar Cane Cutters play an important role in harvesting at the second position.

3. Age Group:

It's pointed out that majority of the cane cutters are from young age group however 72% of the cane cutters are from the age group of below 35 years. It's also observed that child labour is grossly found.

4. Marital Status:

Majority of the Sugar Cane Cutters are married to get more advance and more income generally very young boys and girls are getting married early and are working as cane cutters.

5. Literacy:

40% Cane Cutters are literate and 60% are illiterates this work will also contribute some more illiterates, as the parents work here, the children are left to themselves. These workers are totally cut off from the society and school for nearly 6 to 7 months during the harvesting and thus remain illiterate.

6. Family Member:

These workers and their child are also their elder members of the family, as the old ones are left to take care of home at native place. Generally the younger and middle aged relatives come together to form groups. Mostly all these workers in a group are from the same family.

7. House at Native Places:

Majority i.e. 66% of the cane cutters have their own houses at their native places. Whereas 34% of them do not own a house.

8. Land:

57% of Cane Cutters have own some land and 43% Cane Cutter are land less. This land is non-irrigated as there is no water for cultivation. Therefore the land remained unproductive because of depends on monsoon season.

9. Income:

70% Cane Cutters have their annual income up to rupees 35000/- and 19% cane cutters have their annual income up to rupees 40000/-. Here we need to consider that this income is seasonal and considered as to be the annual income.

B. RECRUITING PROCEDURE OF SUGAR CANE CUTTERS.

1. Recruiting Procedure:

Most of the Sugar Cane Cutters are recruited through Mukadams. Mukadams provides these labourers to sugar factories on commission basis.

2. Advance Payment:

The sugar cane cutters get advance from mukadams before starting each season.

3. Equipment:

The sugar cane cutters bring Bajara, (Millet), Clothes and Pots etc. With them while coming to work. It's observed that cane cutters manage with very limited equipment.

4. Formation of Koyatas and Groups:

One married couple makes a Koyata. To form a Koyata it's necessary that a couple should be married. 16 to 18 such Koyatas make a group.

5. Paying Authority:

The paying authority to cane cutters are Mukadams. The Mukadams give payments as an advance before starting the season.

6. Working Hours:

The working hours Sugar Cane Cutters are 13 to 17 hours and above every day. Majority of cane cutters cut cane from the early morning and work continuously without a break. Cutting and loading goes on continuously.

7. Per day Earning:

Generally a koyata earns rupees 300 to 400 in a day. It's observed that this wages is not sufficient for livelihood of a family.

8. Earning in a Season:

The cane cutters how work for cutting and loading earn up to Rs. 35000/- in a season. This is a seasonal income.

9. Sources of Income:

The sources of income sugar cane cutters are their wages and additional is "wade"

10. Head of Expenditure:

Majority of sugar cane cutters spend their money on marriage ceremonies, paying interest on loan, on daily needs, on fears, clothes, on addictions, like tobacco, bidi and liquor.

11. Indebtedness:

Most of the cane cutters are under heavy burden of private loan of local moneylenders and mukadams. It was pointed out that the interest rate paid by them is beyond imaginations.

12. Sources of Loans:

There are many sources of loan to cane cutters. Co-operative banks and credit societies also provide loan to them. But cane cutters takes loan from moneylenders and Mukadams because of easy, quit and hassle free.

C) AMENITIES AND WELFARE FACILITIES:

1. Transport Expenses:

The sugar factories provide transport expenses to cane cutters at the time of arrival and at the time of departure.

2. Aids of shelties:

The sugar factories provide 'Tattya', Bamboos, Catya for their temporary shelties.

3. Koyatas:

The instrument the cutting cane is called 'Koyata'. This koyatas provided by sugar factories without charging any cost.

4. Insurance:

Some sugar factories have provided insurance but such example are up to 10% only.

5. Medical Facilities:

Only 14% sugar factories have provided medical facilities to cane cutters but this medical facilities are primary, causal, and temporary.

6. Education:

Only 13% children of cane cutters go to school (Sakhar Shala). This Sakhar Shala being far away from their shelters, sometimes students are not able to attend the school.

D) WORKERS AND TRADEUNIONS:

1. Unions:

In Ahmednagar Dist., there are few union of cane cutters exist. Their unions deal with political parties motivated. But the Mukadams play a key role in this unions.

2. Disputes:

Any disputes of cane cutters shorting out us the help of Sakhar Sangh. The sugar factories also are of the opinion that a whenever a problem arises that should be dealt with by the respective Mukadams.

8.3 SUGGESTIONS:

1. Recruiting Procedure:

The Sugar Cane Cutters are recruited through the Mukadams. To make this Procedure convenient separate recruitment procedure should be form with the help of state government. These cane cutters should provide identity cards by government with the help of respective sugar factories.

2. Agreement Process:

The Sugar factories and cane cutters shall prepare the terms and conditions for both the sides. If any problem arrives, matter should be solved in third party agency.

3. Wages

The wages must be fixed according to minimum wage act and the paying authority must be sugar factories. Instead of the mukadams.

4. Working Hours:

The working hours should be accepted norms of 8 hours. If they workers continue to work after 8 hours that should be considered to be work overtime and Rs.50 per hour at least should be paid.

5. Transport Expenses:

The sugar factories must make provision of comfortable seats in trucks and separate provision for luggage.

6. Houses:

The sugar factories must make the provision of tent in good conditions with separate bathrooms, adequate water and electricity.

7. Rationing:

The sugar factories make provision for rationing to cane cutters on tenure of season.

8. Medical Facilities:

The sugar factories should provide them medical facilities through medical center in the factory zone and primary medical aids should be made available in cane fields. At the time of emergency cases well equipped mobile van should be available through sugar factories.

9. Free Insurance:

The insurance policy must be issue to the cane cutters and the premium must be paid by sugar factories. The insurance policy must cover the indivisible, bullock, tents, children etc.

10. Education:

The Education facilities should be provided by state government. These schools for the children of cane cutters like 'Navodaya Vidyalaya'

11. Contract Method should be stopped:

In this contract method Mukadam should be removed from the system of recruitment to save money both on the part of sugar factories and cane cutters. By this the exploitation of cane cutters will stop. An agreement must be made for 3 years. The provision change factories on the part of cane cutters must be desirable.

12. Loan Facilities:

The co-operative banks provide loan facility to the cane cutters and procedure should be simple without any obstacle.

13. Strong organization:

Cane Cutters organization should be freeform Political parties. If the cane cutters organization link with political parties. There should be limitations to straggle for the problems of cane cutters. Therefore its need of a powerful and strong organization is essential for bargaining for the existence of this workers.

14. Adult Education:

The program of adult education should be given by the sugar factories with the help of state government.

15. Maternity Benefits:

50% of the cane cutters are women. Generally these women's work even their pregnancy period. Women cane cutters should be given Rs.10000/- as maternity benefits and at least maternity leave for a month.

16. Disputes:

If disputes arise among this workers and sugar factories it should be solved with the help of third parties.

17. Separate law:

A separate law should be made for this workers like 'Mathadi Kamgar Act', 'Bidi Kamgar' Act.

18. Child Labour:

The Sakhar Sangh and non-government organization should take initiatives to stop child labour.

8.4 Hypothesis Reviewed:

A study of problems and prospects of sugarcane cutters was done through the data collection of information from 210 cane cutters through the interview scheduled. So as to test the hypothesis mentioned in chapter one. This hypothesis is now reviewed in light of data collected for the present study.

- 1) Central Maharashtra is known as a part of the Deccan belt and Ahmednagar Dist. is part of central Maharashtra. The crushing season of this district is larger due to availability of sugarcane. Out of 210 cane cutters 181 (86%) cane cutters come in Ahmednagar Dist. from drought- prone zone of Marathwada region. The mentioned hypothesis 'Most of the sugarcane cutters come from backward areas of Marathwada region' has been proved in table No. 7.1 by the researchers' survey.

- 2) Poverty is the main cause of illiteracy. Illiterate people have no choice of work. So they work in un-organized sector. They also work without dignity. In Ahmednagar Dist., (table No 7.6) 60% of the cane cutters are illiterates. The researcher also observed that most of the cane cutters faced the problem of discrimination on the basis of caste.
- 3) Researchers sample survey proved (in table No. 7.3) that 93% per cent of cane cutters come from backward classes, out of 210 cane cutters 115(55%) cane cutters are from N. T. Category, 67(32%) cane cutters are from S.C. category, and 12(6%) cane cutters are from O.B.C. category.
- 4) The nature of cane cutting is seasonable. The span of harvesting is near about 6 to 7 months. In Ahmednagar Dist. (table No. 7.4) 84% per cent of cane cutters are from the age group of 18 to 45 years.

The research work done by the researcher finds that the above mentioned hypotheses is true for all the 21 sugar factories of Ahmednagar Dist.

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APPENDICES

I. Questionnaire

Questionnaire Schedule for U. G. C. Sanction Minor Research Project

Researcher

Dr. Sanjay M. Kamble

M. Com., M. Phil., NET, Ph.D.

Subject: - **“A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF CANE CUTTER
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AHEMDANAGAR DIST.”**

[The information collected from this questionnaire will be used only for research purpose only]

GENERAL & FAMILY INFORMATION OF SUGARCAN CUTTERS

1. Name
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Religion
5. a) Caste
b) Category
6. Education

7. Mother tongue
8. Marital Status a) Unmarried b) Married c) Widow d) Widower
9. Where does he come from? Village, Taluka, District
10. Native Place
11. Residential Address
12. Date of joining Present Job
13. How many years you are doing Present job?
14. Family members of Household

Adults		Children
Male	Female	

15. No. of family members working in the factory and earning per Day? Rs. ----- (Per Person)
16. Number of family members staying at native place: - -----
17. Annual income at native place: - -----
18. How many people from your village are involved in this work in a Factory? -----
19. How many your relatives are here in this area? -----
20. Whether you owned a bullock cart. Yes / No
21. What article do you bring with you?

22. Does you have home at native place? Yes / No
Total land in Possession : - -----
Irrigation
Non-Irrigated :- -----

RECRUITING PROCEDURE FOR WORK:

1. How you are recruited for the work?
 - a) Through Mukadam
 - b) Called by Factory Officers
 - c) Through Labour Societies
 - d) Trusts
 - e) Self Decision
 - e) Any other

2. Do you receive any advance for this work? Yes / No
If yes – Who has paid this advance?
 - a) Mukadan
 - b) Factory officer
 - c) Labour Societies
 - d) Trusts
 - e) any other

3. In what kind of group / Toli do you work?
 - a) Only cutting and loading
 - b) Cutting the cane and transporting it by own bullock cart.
 - c) Cutting the cane and transporting it by hired bullock cart from
Factory
 - d) Any other.

4. Which family members accompanied you at work place?
 - a) Husband
 - b) Wife
 - c) Children
 - d) Father
 - e) Mother
 - f) brother
 - g) Sister
 - h) other

5. Does factory maintain your attendance Register / Muster?
Yes / No

6. Do you pay any rental charges for transportation? Yes / No

7. Are you given brakes in service due to?
 - a) The factory arrangement
 - b) Harassment by the Mukadam
 - c) Disputes of Cane growers
 - d) any other

8. What is the duration of the working hours: - -----
9. How many members are working in your group / Toli? -----
10. Other information if any: - -----

WAGES:-

1. From whom do you receive the wages?
a) Mukadam b) Sugar factory
c) Agriculture Dept. d) any other
2. What are the parameters of your wages?
a) Sickles (Koyata) b) Bullock-carts
c) Tolis d) Tonnage's
e) Numbers of works f) Any other
3. What is the mode of payment of wages?
a) Daily b) Weekly
c) Monthly d) Any other
4. Do you get any bous? Yes / No If yes-
a) In cash b) In kind
5. Are any deductions made from your wages? Yes / No.

Give details: - _____

6. How much do you earn in a season? :- _____

7. Whether factory provides any weekly holidays? Yes / No

If weekly holidays is not given then do you received the wages of that day?

Yes / No