

Mechanisation of the Plantation Industry

What is the issue?

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• The plantation sector (coffee, tea and rubber) is acclaimed for its rich heritage.

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• However, the industry is at a crossroads in terms of financial sustainability, calling for mechanisation.

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What are the feasible new techniques?

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- \bullet India is 50-100 years behind Japan in terms of mechanisation. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- \bullet There is a need for changing the mindset towards $\underline{\text{mechanisation}}$ as being anti-yield and anti-quality.

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- Precision in <u>harvesting</u> through mechanisation is an opportunity for increasing crops and reducing costs.
- With the help of a <u>continuous withering system</u>, assembly line concept in tea harvesting and manufacture can be achieved.
- Automation in <u>fertiliser application</u> has appreciable prospects in terms of optimisation of dosages and effectiveness.
- \bullet The potential of $\underline{\text{drones}}$ will lie in pest surveillance with simultaneous spot application.
- Breeding must undergo fundamental changes as incremental yield increases

are no longer enough.

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• A mechanised green leaf factory in case of tea, as in the Japanese model, is a good target to pursue.

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- Use of <u>digital technology</u> in improving <u>real time controls</u> of process parameters will enhance quality and reduce cost.
- This can be used with specific reference to temperature, moisture and grade recovery.

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• Convergence of mobile phones, bluetooth and sensors offers a wide range of control opportunities and can be a low-cost alternative.

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What is the case with prices?

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• **Tea** - Low price discovery (vis-a-vis end consumer price) is the single biggest threat to the tea industry.

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• Successful marketers no longer need to be producers; in fact, it becomes a burden.

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- So rationalisation of supply through quality upgradation by producing speciality products is the way to go.
- Speciality products by virtue of higher end consumer price will automatically give a better primary farmgate price.

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- Therefore, grade and product differentiation is the key as certain higher grades produced in small quantities, have high demand and offer high value.
- **Coffee** In coffee, separation of ripe and semi ripe berries offers quality improvement avenues.

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 This is coupled with mucilage (a layer surrounding the coffee seeds with a sticky, sugary substance) removal process.

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What is the way ahead?

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• Sustainability framework must be used as a consumer connect.

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• The tenets of this framework include \n

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i. good agricultural practices

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ii. biodiversity management

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iii. employee welfare

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iv. safety at workplace

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v. product safety

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vi. livelihood of communities

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• The plantation industry must learn to run the business with fewer people as shortage of manpower is an opportunity and not a threat.

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• As, employee cost amounts to 65% of the cost of production (as against a maximum of 20% for other industries).

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• So the need of the hour is to leverage the power of global technology and best practices.

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Source: BusinessLine

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