

SECURITY GUAGES FOR SUGAR FACTORY

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ABSTRACT

This is an effort to explore security, its concepts and dynamics so that the industrial managers could avail from it. This is to examine role of security that determines impact upon industrial productivity. Internal and external threats posed by deviant workers, saboteurs, terrorists and other types of criminals, the theft of finished product, wilful defect in machinery, strikes, illegal actions, international Orson, spying and burglary etc. are controlled through security touchstones with standing operating procedures and guidelines to deal with emergencies.

INTRODUCTION

Security can be defined as state of being secure and safe. It is protection from all threats to life and property of dynamic term. It can be seen from different dimensions and angles. Fear of loss or property is key point.

Security in contest of sugar industry has following features:

- To pro-act and react timely to confront all possible threats to life, security of material transportation, machines, equipment and tools.
- To investigate, follow up and solve security and crime related issues within the premises of the sugar unit.
- To organize and arrange delegated functions of management and protect management from all risks, threats or strikes.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sugar is a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen known as carbohydrate. There are seventy six sugar mills in Pakistan. Sugar is as old as is the ancient history of sub-continent, which is also mentioned by Allama Shibli Nomani, who writes that sweets were sent from this area to Abbasi Calif. Ibn Nofil

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Bhaghdadi has also written that in four cites of Sindh sugar was manufactured.

Sugar production is carried out during a season of four to five months usually from November – April when sucrose level is peaked. Manufacturing sugar, basically involves slicking the cane into conceits with added hot water. The resulting raw sugar juice is treated with lime and carbon dioxide during clarification, fine sugar syrup is produced from the concentrate.

The sugar industry is the major rural employer. This industry contributes a high amount of revenue, excise and sales tax and levies to Government. The direct employed persons are over one million. There are 1.5 million farmers in sugarcane production. People directly and indirectly involved are over ten million and the area under sugarcane cultivation is around one million hectors.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY

Security is a dynamic concept affecting life and property of citizens in society. The fear of possibility of threats and dangers need to make us think that we must build up an environment of security in which we feel peace of mind and fearlessness.

Security in any industry visualizes its use as a personal army and the management to break, enrobe, put down all opposition and force the workers to function as per the desire and dictates of the management. Any business organization those days is most vulnerable to threats which can cause losses to its production. According to survey the major concern to corporate security managers are as follows:

Major security concerns:

1. Workplace violence
2. Internal/External security
3. Employee selection/screening concerns
4. Fraud/white-collar crime
5. Business interruption/disaster recovery

6. General employee theft
7. Hardware/software theft
8. Drugs/alcohol in workplace
9. Unethical business conduct
10. Property crime.

Industrial security is simply not physical means of preventing crime as guards and gates, lights and locks but over the year's crimes against business have grown in frequency and in value of losses. Industrial security is a systematic approach to protecting all forms of corporate assets – a company's reputation and ethics. The modern security specialist is less like a policeman and more like a safety engineer. Now the job of security is awareness of vulnerabilities in business operations, potential threats and to take care of industrial espionage.

SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

It is tangible and intangible as it includes physical security gauges and unseen security checks. Gate security control, men, money, machines, material and vehicles and minimizes chances of threats. Security also discourages sabotage machinery, denying obeying orders, intentionally slow down the work. It also avoids for infiltration of intruders, saboteurs, robbers and terrorists carry out any criminal activities.

The security for sugar factory is to deal with the following factors:

- a) Raw material
- b) Vigilance on excess weight, loading, misappropriation
- c) Queuing cane vehicles
- d) Proper checking
- e) Proper and effective surveillance
- f) Sale keeping of staff
- g) Total care of colony affairs
- h) Collecting necessary information.

Objectives and Preventive Measures:

- a) Physical security measures
- b) Movement Control – Men, Vehicle and Stores
- c) Apprehend and prosecute criminals
- d) Investigation services involving cases and discipline, fire, thefts and frauds etc.
- e) Control and maintenance of company classified information
- f) Management functions i.e. administration, training, planning, control, supervision, budgeting and coordination
- g) Advisory function
- h) Provision of protective, surveillance and other security measures for the assets
 - i) To check on suspects and other criminals
 - j) To plan, prepare and coordinate emergency measures
 - k) To plan, develop, maintain and coordinate all intelligence activities
 - l) To obtain character verification of new and other employees.

MAJOR CRIMES/THREATS

1. Fire to Bagasse to let finish the game
2. Drilling the molasses tank
3. Digging passage from open molasses pits to drain molasses and cause a loss of millions of rupees
4. Hindrance in supply of electricity, in self generation to stop the factory
5. To not allow proper boiling to juice and melting of sugar to bring down the quality of sugar
6. Any employees object to theft to disturb employees
7. Theft of raw and finished goods
8. Theft of any store item, equipment, machine tool etc.
9. Any burglary to disturb discipline
10. Internationally making defect in machine to suffer production
11. Avoiding care from fire hazards to give losses

12. Defect in fire fighting equipment to disallow extinguisher fire
13. Arson
14. Any misuse of chemicals to give deliberate loss
15. Willful intention to disturb production process
16. Fraud in cash handling
17. Fraud in cane procurement
18. Double weighment
19. Problem in sugar stacking
20. Leakage of private information
21. Secrecy of personal files
22. Spread of secret information
23. Avoiding safety regulation to give deliberate loss to machinery, material or men
24. Deliberate loose security to allow crime or burglary
25. Strikes
26. Illegal actions
27. Sabotage measures
28. Usage of drugs inside factory premises
29. Spreading misinformation/propaganda and misreporting
30. Encourages and doing sit-in
31. Increasing pollution
32. Carelessness

SECURITY GAUGES

Security measures can be a problem in itself. There can not be a single theory or formula for better security. The reason is obvious. Dealing with security means dealing with human nature and human natures are different. It cannot, therefore, be possible to devise a single theory or formula for better security.

This involves two things to maintain discipline. The other is to have continuous observations and feedback. The latter category includes exercise of rules with due care by adopting proper approach.

Although, it cannot be possible to devise a single theory or formula for security measures but certain principles and guidelines,

a successfully tried from time to time can be made use of in appropriate situations. The following guidelines, rules and principles may enable to deal successfully with security problems.

1. Foolproof security gauges ensure comprehensive safety of men, money, material, machinery and equipment. The lapse or relaxation in following the criteria leads to lacquer resulting in deviations.
2. The recruitment policy, overall working environment and checks and balances contribute towards security personnel proving themselves as man of character, integrity and honesty.
3. The welfare and consideration of employees and workers on behalf of the management makes security personnel feels satisfied.
4. The deterrent physical effect of security personnel must work to prevent offence from taking place.
5. Security and management should work in union so that their inner weaknesses may not be exploited by anti social elements.
6. Standing operating procedures themselves provide security standers or gauges which automatically operate and provide guideline in hours of threat or emergency.
7. The security guard or personnel must know his proper function for which he is on the duty. He should be given different roles or tasks to develop his capacity to confront with wide variety of threats, criminals or terrorists.
8. The drills of technical and practical nature must be arranged regularly so that security staff may be kept prepared for facing any challenge.
9. The job specific training offered to security staff for their capacity building.
10. A good manager must have skills to design a workable security plan that can be implemented with the willing cooperation of security staff.

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