



---

---

## SUGAR INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Prof. Harishchandra S. Timbole**  
**(MA.BEd.SET.NET.Phd(apr) & M.J.)**  
Research Scholar, PAHSUS, University Solapur.

### ABSTRACT:

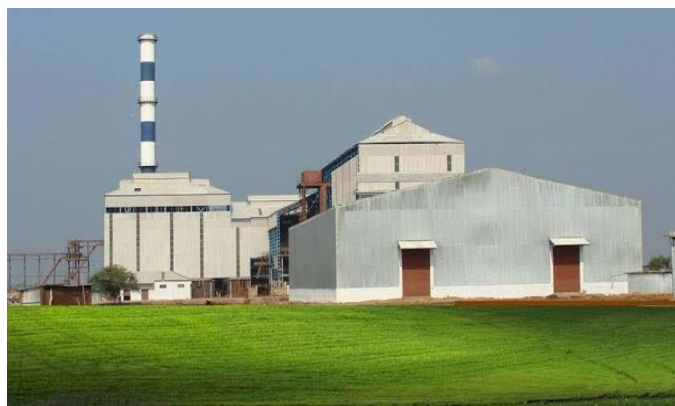
*India is the world's largest producer and consumer of sugar. India ranks second in the world in sugar production. The sugar industry has established itself as the second largest industry after the textile industry. With the adoption of modern technology in the sugar industry, the sugar industry will be the most profitable enterprise in the country in the future. Sugar mills have gained importance due to production of sugar, ethanol, electricity, baggage, paper, sludge. The sugar industry is currently emerging as an important agro-industry. Along with the daily necessities of food, wine, and juice, it is gaining notoriety as a producer of fuel, electricity, and fertilizer.*



**KEY WORDS:** Cyber Crime, Law, Internet Crime, Awareness.

### INTRODUCTION

India is an agricultural country. More than 68% of the country's population is directly or indirectly involved in agriculture. In 2020-21, the share of agriculture in the national income is 20.2 percent. This share is increasing after the Corona crisis. Many cash crops are grown in different parts of India. Sugarcane is one of the cash crops. It is the major weight loss raw material of the sugar industry. Therefore, sugarcane processing units are set up in the sugarcane areas. There are more than 700 registered factories in India. Of these, only 482 factories were started in the year 2020-21.



**Fig. 1: Sugar factory**

**STUDY AREA:**

The research focuses on the contribution of rural development by sugar factories in India. Sugar mills are playing a major role in development. The traditional agro-industry has become a modern industry.

**DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY:**

The sugar industry is gaining importance as a focal point of rural development. It is developing due to the availability of a nutritious environment for sugarcane cultivation. The first sugar factory in India was started in the 19th century and the first co-operative sugar factory was started at Pravaranagar in A' Nagar district of Maharashtra.

In the early days, the development of sugar factories was very slow. After independence, the number of sugar mills increased rapidly. Along with the number of sugar factories, ethanol, liquor, sludge, khandsari, jaggery and electricity are being produced in one place along with sugar. The sugar industry is totally dependent on agriculture for raw materials. Sugarcane is the major raw material used in the sugar industry. Skilled and Unskilled workers are needed to cut sugarcane. Cheap and abundant labor is available in rural areas.

**SUGAR PRODUCTION:**

Brazil ranks first and India second in sugar production in the world. Brazil alone produces 33% of the world's sugar. India's sugar production was 16%, China at 9%, Thailand at 6%, Mexico at 4% and other countries at 32%.

**MAJOR SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES :**

Sr. No	Country	Sugar production %
1	Brazil	33
2	India	16
3	China	9
4	Thailand	6
5	Mexico	4
6	Other	32
	Total in world	100

**Table No. 1 Major Sugar producing countries**

As on 31st December 2020, India's sugar production reached 210 lakh tonnes. By the end of December 2019, 78 lakh tonnes of sugar has been produced.

**The Major sugar production states: (Million Tons)**

Sr. No	State	Sugar production 2020-21	Sugar production 2021-22	Used sugar for Ethanol production
1	Uttar Pradesh	110	102	6.9
2	Maharashtra	106.5	117	7.2
3	Karnataka	44.68	45.21	5.5
4	India	311	314	NA

**Table No. 2 Major Sugar Producing States in India Ref: The Hindu [www.thehindu.com](http://www.thehindu.com)**

During 2020-21, India produced 311 lakh tonnes of sugar. Compared to the previous year, 314 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced in 2021-22 and many states have used sugarcane to produce ethanol. The total sugar production has come down due to the use of 7.5 lakh tonnes of sugar / sugar ethanol by sugar mills in Maharashtra. After Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh has used sugar for ethanol production.

Sugar factories have started producing sugar, alcohol, electricity and ethanol. With the advent of modern science, the sugar industry is emerging as a valuable industry. This will increase the income of farmers. Today the sugar industry is playing an important role in rural development. Due to the sugar industry the per capita income of the rural people had increased. It also helping to reduce the Poverty, Malnutrition, child marriage and school drop outs issues.

**SUGARCANE PRODUCTION:**

India is the second largest sugarcane producer after Brazil. In India, Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugarcane producing state in the country. In the financial year 2021, 177 million tons of sugarcane was produced by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra ranks second with 101 million tonnes of sugarcane production.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugarcane producing state in India. It Produced 177 million tonnes of sugarcane in FY 2021. Due to the availability of water and fertile soil. Uttar Pradesh has a favourable climate for sugarcane cultivation. Meerut, Berli, Shaharanpur, Bulandshahr districts are major sugarcane growers. Maharashtra is the second largest sugarcane producing state. In the financial year 2021, the area increased by 12.32 lakh hectares. Produced 101 million tons of sugarcane. Pune, Ahmednagar, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts are the major sugarcane growers.

Karnataka is the third largest sugarcane producer state in the country. Karnataka produced 42 MT in 2021. Sugarcane is widely grown in Shimoga, Mysore, Belgaum and Chitradurga districts. In the state of Tamil Nadu, the average is 12.80 M Tons of sugarcane are produced.

In the financial year 2021, Five states account for 80% of the total sugarcane production in the country. About 20% of sugarcane production is in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab.

**CONTRIBUTION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY TO DEVELOPMENT:**

The sugar industry is known as the second most important agricultural industry after textile. Ethanol is being looked at as an effective solution to the problem of pollution, fuel, electricity etc. Many sugar mills have started ethanol production on a commercial basis. This is the reason that the sugar mills are called green energy production centers.

There are more than 700 sugar factories in the country. Indian sugar mills have a crushing capacity of 340 lakh metric tonnes and an annual turnover of about Rs 80,000 crore.

The sugar industry is a major contributor in India's GDP. The contribution of the sugar industry to agricultural GDP is about 10%. According to 2018 statistics, 55.38 per cent of women workers were working in the agriculture sector. In the 2011 census, 98 million women were working in agriculture. There are more male workers than females in the sugar industry. (www.ifc.org) In 2021, about 5 crore farmers and their families and 5 lakh workers were working in the sugar industry.

#### **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:**

Efforts are being made to increase sugarcane production per hectare. Factories are raising awareness to stop burning sugarcane materials during Khodwa management. Under the revised cane scheme, members are allotted high sugar cane and early maturing cane seedlings. Improvement in sugarcane cultivation method, Various new varieties are recommended by Sugarcane Research Centers. The use of compost manure instead of chemical manure is being encouraged.

The government and sugar mills are helping the sugarcane growers through soil testing, wind compost bags, drip irrigation grants, solar pump schemes. To protect the environment, sugar mills are providing financial assistance to farmers for planting fruit trees.

#### **Social Work:**

The sugar industry has given impetus to the social development of rural areas. Out of social commitment, sugar factories have organized mass marriage ceremonies, blood donation camps, disability treatment programs, eye donations programs, free health check-ups for senior farmers, a savings scheme in the name of the first girl child to promote increase in female birth rate, and free maternal check ups. Various skills development programs are transforming rural areas.

#### **Problems of Sugar Industry:**

1. Seasonal monsoon rains cause sudden increase or decrease in sugarcane area.
2. Farmers agitate at a time when there is constant uncertainty about sugarcane prices.
3. Inadequate return of sugarcane.
4. Insufficient money supply
5. Rising inflation is affecting sugarcane production cost.
6. The problem of excess sugarcane is being created every year.
7. Shortage of sugarcane workers.

#### **Suggestions on Sugar Industries Problems:**

1. Sugar mills should announce cost based guarantee policy.
2. Additional capital should be taken from the bank to pay the dues of the farmers on time.
3. Sugar Factories should increase crushing capacity and their duration.
4. The government should lift restrictions on sugar exports.
5. Sugar mills should focus on ethanol production to solve the problem of excess cane.
6. Factories themselves should use ethanol-powered vehicles to promote ethanol consumption.
7. The amount of ethanol blend in petrol-diesel fuel should be increased up to 50% by 2030.

#### **OBSERVATIONS:**

1. Farmers are attracted to sugarcane fields due to higher returns.
2. Sugarcane is being cultivated in low rainfall areas due to the sugar industry.
3. Rural Unemployment has been decreased due to sugar industry and other projects
4. Various By-products are produced in sugar factories like ethanol, electricity, sludge etc.
5. In the area of sugar mills, other ancillary industries are also being set up.
6. Per capita income of rural people has increased due to cane farming.
7. Today, Sugar industry has become a tool for social and economic development.

---

**CONCLUSION:**

Due to government policy, the sugar industry has become a tool of rural development. Sugarcane is the weight loss raw materials because of that all the sugar mills are set up in the sugarcane area. This industry needs a large number of workers. As a result, rural unemployment has decreased. Various service providing agencies started their work in this region. Like transportation services, providing freight vehicles, cars, agricultural machinery industry, automobile industry, vehicle repair, marketing services. With the opening of car sales outlets, auto repair centers and hotel services near sugar mills. It creates many employment opportunities. Due to employment opportunities the living standards of the rural people are improving. Therefore, sugar factories have gained importance in the rural economy.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Annual Report, Vasantdada Sugar Institute, Manjari, Pune
2. The Hindu, the sakal
3. India's Economic Survey Report (2020, 2021)
4. Nikam G. A. (2006), "Indian Sugar Industry A Comparative Study", shree publication & distribution, New Delhi.
5. Khatib K. A, Geography of India
6. Information on the Internet