

# **Problems and Prospects of Sugar Industries in India – with Special Reference to U.P.**

**Kahkasha Safi,**  
**Research Scholar,**  
**Department of commerce,**  
**DSMNR University,**  
**Lucknow.**

**E-mail Id: kahkashasafi@gmail.com.**

**Dr. Prem Mohan,**  
**Department of commerce,**  
**DSMNR University,**  
**Lucknow.**

**E-mail: Premmohan.56@gmail.com**

## **Abstract**

The second largest producer of the sugar and sugarcane is India, which comes after the country Brazil. The sugar based industry is the agro based industry which comes after the textiles industry and also plays an important role for the Economy of India. Before 2013 the problems of sugar industry were divided into two parts that is policy issues and natural issues. The study was conducted to analyze the policy issues before 2013 and post 2013. This research paper includes all the problems related to the sugar industries in India with special reference to U.P. and to study the future prospects of sugar in U.P.

## **Introduction**

In India sugarcane is known as widely crop grown by the grimier family. This sugar based industry provides employment to the millions of people directly and indirectly besides contributing significantly national exchequer. In India the sugar cane cultivation was done on the date backs of the Vedic period. The sugarcane cultivation was found earliest in the Indian writings under the period of 1400 to 1000 B.C. Important regions / zones for the sugar cane cultivation in India - it is being observed that in India sugarcane cultivation is done on agro-climatic regions of the India which includes tropical and subtropical.

### **Tropical sugarcane regions-**

The tropical regions include the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh Goa and Kerala.

### **The subtropical regions-**

This subtropical sugarcane region includes U.P., Bihar, Haryana and Punjab comes under this region.

### **Production Area and yield of sugarcane in major growing states.**

In tropical zones the states Maharashtra is the largest sugarcane growing about 9.4 lakh ha area with the total production of 61.32 Million ton, whereas the productivity of Tamil Nadu is the second highest in the zone of tropical regions.

U.P. is the largest producing state in the subtropical zones with the area 22.77 lakh with the production of 135.64 million ton cane were as Haryana is the largest state for the production of sugarcane in subtropical zones.

### **Literature Review**

- **Nisha Madhulika (2017):** she carried out the study in which she defines the term “protection” for the sugar. She said that earlier the sugar based industries were traditionally called as “child of Protection”. During the first five year plan the number of factories was 143 and again afterwards it keeps on increasing with 571 sugar factories in another five year plan. For the protection of child the Indian government provides incentives for the higher production and output of the sugar. The study shows the journey of the average producer with lots of fluctuations in the price, frequent control and decontrol by the government, mainly from the out of political controversy.
- **D.K. Pant (2005):** in his study he analyzed the various economic process of sugar production followed by the Indian sugar industries which tries to explain the efficient manner By-Products of sugarcane for the utilization. He concluded that if the by-products of the industry were utilized properly the sugar production cost would be reduced.
- **M. Sivaraman (2005):** in this study the researcher describe the various sections in Act and Amendments of Intellectual Property Rights effecting agriculture. The issues related to Agriculture; Biological Diversity Act and Agriculture, varieties of Plant Protection Act and provisions of these Act Affecting traditional Knowledge of Indian farmers.

### **Objectives**

1. To study the problems of sugar industry in India.
2. To study the problems of Production sugarcane in sugar industries in India.

### **Research Methodology**

The present study is based on the secondary data. The collection of secondary data includes research papers, books, newspaper article magazines and from numerous web-site which include directly or indirectly with the topic related to the Problems and Prospects of Sugar

Industries in India with special reference to U.P. The relevant information was subsequently analyzed to address the objectives of the present study.

### **Problems to be faced by sugarcane growers in India**

1. Firstly, in sugarcane cultivation there is the problems of timely availability of the basic requirement such seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc insufficient quantity is one of the important factor.
2. Secondly, the main problems which effecting the problems related to production of sugarcane which includes land fertility, problems of seeds, non availability of water supply, problems of labor finance, problems of fertilizers, lack of technical guidance and problem of demand and supply for sugarcane.
3. The marketing problems of sugarcane which include low rate of sugarcane, dishonest in weighing at Weight Bridge, unnecessary deductions in the name of toll charges, delayed in payment of installments, shortage of sugarcane buyers.
4. The problem of low- yield of sugarcane.
5. Problem of sugar pricing policy.

### **Sugar cane Production Problems**

- Sugar production in India has been cyclic in nature. Every 2-3 years of high sugar production are followed by 2-3 years of low sugar production. From the sugar season 2010-11 onwards, the production of sugar has been more than the domestic requirement /consumption in the country. As such, it appears that the cyclist in sugar production has reduced.
- Based on the sugarcane production data released by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the information received from the Cane Commissioners of the major sugar producing States, the production of sugar during current sugar season 201516 is provisionally estimated to be around 260 lakh MT.
- Under de-canalized regime, the export of sugar was being carried out through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under Ministry of Commerce. Thereafter, the sugar export was undertaken by the various sugar mills/merchant exporters, after obtaining the export release orders from the Directorate of Sugar.
- Under de-canalized regime, the export of sugar was being carried out through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under Ministry of Commerce. Thereafter, the sugar export was undertaken by the various sugar mills/merchant exporters, after obtaining the export release orders from the Directorate of Sugar.
- Under de-canalized regime, the export of sugar was being carried out through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under Ministry of Commerce. Thereafter, the sugar export was

undertaken by the various sugar mills/merchant exporters, after obtaining the export release orders from the Directorate of Sugar.

- The Institute rendered its services to various sugar factories situated in all the major sugar producing states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Odisha etc. on the issue problems related to setting up of new units, addition of co-generation & ethanol production facilities, capacity expansion and modernization, energy and water conservation, lower sugar recovery, deterioration of sugar upon storage etc. 39 sugar factories/distilleries and other related organizations availed the services of the Institute's experts. In addition to this, institute also provided its services to various organizations in recruitment of technical staff for their sugar & allied units.

### **Conclusions**

It has been concluded that U.P. is the second largest producer of sugar outputs but it is being likely to shut due to disputes with state government over the price of cane when they tries to pay to the farmers. The private sector sugar industries wanted that the state government to cut the price of sugarcane up to rs.225 from rs.280. The sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh which accounts for the 30 percent of the country's output usually being crushing operations by mid of the November but has done in this year. Today the price is not the main priority. The sugar industries wish to start supply of sugarcane as soon as possible with reduction in production problems of sugar.

### **References**

1. A.K. Saxena, S.L. Singh (1996), Process Computers for Sugar Industry, Proceedings of STAI Conference, Kanpur, U.P.
2. Amitabh Sen (2004) India's Sugar Industry, <http://www.indiaonestop.com/sugar/sugar.htm>, Accessed on 12th June 2013.
3. Love D J (1997), Sugar factory Automation, Indian Sugar, 257- 264.
4. [www.business-standard.com/article/beyond-business/sugar-shock](http://www.business-standard.com/article/beyond-business/sugar-shock).