



INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY; AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Vasundara A.S* **T.Rajendra Prasad****

**Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore.*

***Research Guide, Professor in Economics, Department of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore.*

Abstract

Sugar has been produced in the Indian sub-continent since ancient times and then it spread to other parts of the world. Sugarcane is a native of tropical Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. In India, sugarcane is planted thrice a year in October, March and July depending on part of the country. Most of the sugar production in India takes at local co-operative sugar mills. After gaining independence, India made serious plans for overall industrial development of sugar industry. Sugar industry is a big business in India. Around 525 mills produced more than 30 million tonnes of sugar in the last crushing season, which lasted from October to April. This makes it the world's largest producer unseating Brazil. Some 50 million farmers and millions of more workers are involved in sugarcane farming India is the world's largest consumer of sugar. The processing of sugarcane generates bagasse, Molasses and press mud. Indian sugar industry has been using these by-products to generate bioethanol, electricity and many other products over the year.

Introduction

Sugar industry is the second largest agro based industry in India. Its contribution to the Indian economy is enormous. With a total turnover of around 20000 crores per annum, the Indian sugar industry is amongst the largest tax payers, contributing around 1800 crore per annum to the central and state exchequer. Further about 4.5 crore sugarcane farmers, their dependents and a large number of agriculture labour and about 5 lakh skilled and semi-skilled workers mostly from rural areas earn their livelihood from the sugar industry. It is also employment generated industry through its various ancillary activities, various agencies of distributive trade and through subsidiary industries such as confectionery and alcohol. India not only produces highest share of sugar in the world but also the consumes largest part of sugar. Apart from white sugar as stated India also consumes alternate sweeteners jaggery and khandasari which are produced in large quantities representing about 35% of the total sweetener production in the country. Taking into account all the 3 sweeteners ie, white sugar, jaggery and khandasari on percapita basis also. Indian consumption of white sugar in India is generally urban based. In rural areas, the alternate sweeteners gur and khandasari are consumed.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the growth and development of sugar industry in India.
2. To analyze sugarcane production in India.

Methodology

In this present study primary and secondary data has been collected wherever required, the secondary data has been collected from various sources like E-content, journals, books and annual report of sugar industries.

Trends in sugar production in selected states in India;



Table-1.1 State-Wise Sugarcane Acreage in India (Thousand Hectares)

states	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Maharashtra	940	1060	1050	765	915
Karnataka	476	499	510	410	415
Odisha	42	30	30	43	35
Uttar Pradesh	2513	2307	2302	2310	2330

From 2013-14 onwards data has been extracted from ISMA satellite mapping
 Above table shows that area for sugarcane production is highest in Uttar Pradesh and lowest in Odisha in 2017-18 i.e., 2330 thousand hectares in UP and 35 thousand hectares in Odisha.

Table 1.2 State Wise Production of Sugarcane in India (Thousand Tonnes)

States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Karnataka	41900	46700	39700	24600	39200
Maharashtra	75200	98900	80000	45900	99100
Odisha	2100	1500	1500	1600	1400
Uttar Pradesh	133200	126900	122500	144100	179400

The above table shows production of sugarcane highest in Uttar Pradesh ie,179400 thousand tonnes, in Karnataka 39200 thousand tonnes, production of sugarcane lowest in Odisha i.e., 1400 thousand tonnes during 2017-18.

Table 1.3 Statewise Sugar Production Directly From Cane in India (Thousand Tonnes)

States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Goa	12	11	10	4	6
Karnataka	4177	4935	4049	2165	3754
Maharashtra	7712	10506	8424	4203	10723
Odisha	61	43	48	38	35
Uttar Pradesh	6495	7101	6840	8773	12048
West Bengal	6	5	1	1	1

The above table shows sugar production directly from cane highest in Uttar Pradesh i.e., 12048 thousand tonnes, in Karnataka 3754 thousand tonnes, production of sugarcane lowest in West Bengal i.e. 1thousand tons during 2017-18.

Table1.4 State- Wise Average Recovery of Sugar Percent In India

States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018
Karnataka	10.95	11.06	10.74	10.19	10.60
Odisha	8.91	9.38	9.28	9.40	9.34
West Bengal	8.35	8.36	6.63	7.18	5.21
UP	9.26	9.54	10.61	10.61	10.84

Above table shows Recovery rate increased compared to previous year, state Uttar Pradesh occupies first place and state Karnataka stands second. In Uttar Pradesh recovery rate of sugar from sugarcane i.e. 10.84 whereas in West Bengal recovery rate lowest i.e. only 5.21.



Findings of the Study

1. The sugar production fluctuates significantly in our country.
2. Highest sugarcane production in India from the state of Uttar Pradesh during the observed period lowest from the state of Odisha.
3. The state Uttar Pradesh has produced large amount of sugar directly from cane during the observed period very less in the state of West Bengal.
4. In India, the state Uttar Pradesh has highest production of sugarcane during the observe time period 2013-18. But the state Odisha
5. Uttarpradesh has highest and west Bengal has lowest recovery of sugar from sugarcane state wise.

Conclusion

In Uttar Pradesh the high-yielding (0-238) variety not only gives a higher per hectare yield but its average sugar recovery is also more than existing varieties. Moreover, the variety is expected to occupy almost 80% of the total planted areas, as a result of which the overall sugar production is projected to increase.

References

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