

A STUDY ON COMMODITY SPECIFIC STUDY ON SUGAR

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1. INTRODUCTION:

The development of the mining and sugar industries is in line with human growth and agriculture. Although the juice of the fireplace is spread from Polynesia to India, sugar, and sugar are important in the socio-economic conditions of the country. Thus, in the current situation, tradition and sugar have been boosting the Indian economy. The sugar industry has become an important pillar of the socio-economic development of the country through the mobilization of resources, labor productivity and income growth, transport, and communications. About 4 million reads and a large number of agricultural workers are engaged in reed cultivation and similar activities, which is 7.5% of the village's livelihood. Besides, the network provides half and half of the skilled workers in rural areas. Another noteworthy feature is the sugar industry,

Sugar is an important ingredient, while 75% of sugar is used in large quantities, especially in small and medium enterprises.

1. The sugar company must pay a higher price (price) than the proposed minimum legal price.
2. to increase freedom in the medium and the region;
3. reduction of shelf life and negative impact on the hardness of sugar processing units.
4. The industry not ready for the production of processed sugar
5. There will be no shortcomings in the

combination of production and ethanol production.

In addition to being an important source of sugar, it is the largest producer of grain and barrels in India. India is one of the largest sugar producers and produces 300 million tons of rattan annually. Sugar production is the largest agricultural sector in the cotton and textile industries. India is also the world's largest producer of sugar (after Brazil), producing 15 percent white crystalline sugar. Besides, India is the only country that produces white sugar compared to other countries that produce raw or pure sugar.

India accounts for 566 percent of the country's sugar consumption, 56 percent in the cooperative sector, 34 percent in the private sector, and the remaining 10 percent in the public sector. The review centers will be held in 80 major districts, most of them in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (28 in the cooperative sector, 64 in the private sector, and 64 in the public sector) by the end of 2018-06. Increased sugar in the liver converts sugar into the liver and leads to obesity. Most of this production operates for six months a year (Septembalon-May) and has a capacity of 750 to 10,000 tons per day. In the triennium completed in 1999-2000, 368 units of medical care were provided for an average of 148 days, and 425 units completed in 2017-05 were provided for 112 days. As a result, the volume and capacity increased. The price of sugar (1 R1 to 1600 trades), melting (3,300 per ton), the spirit of truth (2.25 Rs per liter), and the bag (R1,100 per ton) are not enough to pay farmers and they are farmers.

Objective

Researchers are assessing the economics of sugar production and sugar production in the 2018-19 academic year. Researchers note that sugar cane farming, especially in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, is not an economic/magical business, and there is not enough information to cover all costs, especially when housework is announced. Research on sugar production shows that the use of sugar as an individual activity is often not a clear recommendation for sugar rats. Of the three countries selected for the study, two are from the tropics (Uttar Pradesh and Haryana) and the other is from the tropics (Karnataka).

The session is divided into five sections. The areas described in Chapter 1, Challenge II of the researchers, sugar production and production, etc. The third section is discussed in detail

- (i) sugar production, production and production trends;
- (ii) heap economy and

Sugar production in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Karnatak

2. Analysis and Interpretation

Section I Trends in Area, Production, and Productivity of Sugarcane

India is the second-largest producer of sand (4 million hectares) and Brazil is the second-largest producer of sugar (26.4 million tons). From 1961 to 2018, sugar production increased by 2.7 percent per year (CAGR). This is due to an increase in area (1.5%) and productivity (1.2%). The average sugar yield (62.8 MT/ha) remains lower than in Brazil, as in other Thailand (70 MT / ha China) (64 MT). / ha. Of the trains completed in 2017-18, agriculture, sugar, and sugar production increased by 19.6 percent, 20.7 percent, and 60.7 percent, respectively (Table 1). The latter depends on changes in consumption from the sugar plant/conductor to the sugar production.

Table 1: Sugarcane in India - Some Facts Triennium Ending

However, in recent years, sugar investment has declined by 10% compared to Brazil (> 14%). Agricultural performance in the 1980s and 1990s led to the same process, but since the 2000s, stress, damage, and disease-related damage have been controlled.

Table 2: CAGR for Area, Production, and Productivity

1. Land use statistics show that over the past two and a half years, the area under sugar cane has increased by 1.5 percent (2.7 million hectares) from 1980-81 to 2 percent.

1990-91 (3.7 million hectares) and 2.2 (4.2 million hectares) in 2018-19 3. About sugar

The production shows a steady growth rate of 2.19%. However, in the 2018-19 season, there was an increase of 3.67 percent.

2. Despite its tropical color, sugar cultivation is divided into two agricultural areas - tropical and tropical. In India, most reeds are found in small tropical regions (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana), which account for 67 percent of the area and 62 percent of production. Although the tropics (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Karnataka) accounted for 33% of the region, they accounted for 38% of gross domestic product.

3. The distribution of land in agriculture shows that large farmers (59%) pay more than sugar farmers (41%) (Table 3).

4. As mentioned above, sugar is grown in tropical and subtropical regions of the country. Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, the region's largest sugar producers. The researchers analyzed agriculture and sugar production and sugar production in three states - Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Karnataka. Of the three countries selected for the study, two are from the tropics (Uttar Pradesh and Haryana) and the other is from

the tropics (Karnataka). Karnataka had the highest annual growth rate in the region from 1951-2017 (4.42%), while Haryana reflected stability in the region under an umbrella. This morning, March 31, 2018, 197 non-subsidiaries and/or private equity companies,

78 in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Uttar Pradesh accounts for only 79% of the country's sugar plantations. Similarly, the selected oblasts have the highest climatic zones and are growing rapidly in the area of sugar production, for example, in government / arid areas, with the participation of several private sugar production units. etc.

5. Anniversary of the survey - 2018-19, 90, 60, and 40 sugar producers will be measured on the lines of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Karnataka. To understand the economics of sugar production, for example, three bottles of sugar in Haryana (2 cooperatives and one person), six in Uttar Pradesh (3 cooperatives, 2 private and 1 excluded), and six in Karnataka (3 units).

STUDY FINDINGS

A. Area, Production, and Productivity – Uttar Pradesh, Haryana & Karnataka

6. Presentations in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Karnataka in this study based on industry reports. These three provinces account for 60% of the area with low agricultural production. Also, such a situation

This also means different agricultural-climatic conditions. Also note the distribution of thousands of sugar sources nationwide, in India (Table 3). In Uttar Pradesh, some large farmers own 55 percent of their farmland, while small and marginal (SF / MF) farmers own 45 percent. However, in Haryana, SF / MF, and other large farmers, you control up to 67-33 percent of their farmland.

7. The average increase in vacancies, productivity and return from 1995-96 to 2016-04 means a decrease (negative) in the growth rate, excluding the current and state-level Haryana.

8. Improvements in the areas under the tumors of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana may be higher than the minimum price under state law. For example, the proposed price of sugar in Haryana in 2018-19 is R23.13 compared to the low price of \$ 80 in March.

9. Changes in location, production, and chemical composition are more important to Karnataka than other Indian calculations (Table 5). Changes in the minimum imbalance in Uttar Pradesh (<all India). The difference in agricultural areas is due to the increase or decrease in sugar production, which is strong.

sugar mill consumption.

10. The rest of the total volume is 67.4 centners per acre. The differences between tropical countries (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, and Kerala) are different from the tropics (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, and Haryana, West). Bengal, Assam, Uttarakhand, and parts of Madhya Pradesh). These changes are in line with the economic situation in the province/region. In the tropics and subtropics, the sugar content is 73 MT / ha. capacity 57 MT / ha. Completed in 2017-18.

11. Large investments in research should be aimed at disseminating farmers' various disease/prevention methods, water resources management, and improved agricultural practices to increase and maintain crop yields.

B. Economics of Sugarcane Cultivation in the Selected States

In some states (Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Karnataka), the economic growth of sugar varies depending on the state of cultivation, genetic structure (agriculture or rattan), agricultural diversity, consumer demand, and so on. , water availability is a factor that determines the amount of rain and drinking water. This affected agricultural costs.

12. Unpaid household expenses amounted to 35,664 r / ha. (Uttar Pradesh) and 81,355 / ha. (Karnataka) cleared the field of R.224.295 / ha. (Uttar Pradesh) and Rs. 59,707 / ha. (Karnataka) to collect sheep. If the fixed costs are considered, think about a cultural pair and good dogs. However, after calculating the value of family work, the cost between Haryana and Karnataka increased by 8%, while in Uttar Pradesh it was generally higher. An increase of 75 percent was observed. In this case, it is better to grow sugar crops it is useless. In both cases, the cost of growing and harvesting trees is lower than the cost of farming.

13. On the contrary, according to the analysis, a cane is not a consumer stock, especially in Haryana (on all farms) and in Uttar Pradesh (grown), especially when reported. In all countries, especially in the city of Haryana, wages have risen sharply. According to CACP, the cost of the product was 4 percent of the sugar tax. In Uttar Pradesh, workers also pay for non-field packages. Farmers often sell bees at government prices, but sugar can be sold to private farmers to produce wolves. However, the prices required from the sources are not guaranteed. However, the return was significantly improved by Karnataka.

14. In general, sugar production is not an economic proposal if all costs are taken into account. Upon return to Karnataka, attention

should be paid to the high rainfall in the region and the increase in species and interpretation of production results.

C. Economics of Sugar Production in the Selected States

15. The situation in the sugar industry in the country is not a cause for concern. The results of the analysis (Table 8) clearly show that decisions on the sale of sugar can not be a profitable offer for sugar factories due to the negative (Uttar Pradesh) decline from negative (Karnataka). In Karnataka, between 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the consumption of the sugar factory was 146, 77 and 71%, respectively, in 2015-16, the production of 18.68 tons of sugar reached 10-18 tons. ,

Section IV Domestic Marketing and Trade Competitiveness of Sugar

16. Sugar is an important topic of raw materials and therefore reflects cost and control. India's domestic sugar market is one of the largest markets in the world for economic growth, so there is a demand for domestic and international tariffs for sugar production in India. As it is an integral part of oil, the production and sale of sugar are regulated by the Law on Organic Products. Thus, the controlled sugar supply to the domestic market is also delivered monthly. Despite the sharp drop in sugar prices since market liberalization, factories are still unable to sell their shares. As a result, sorghum has preserved sugar cane for a long time, which in turn affects its quality and value. The CACP will also allow the government to (i) re-evaluate the operation of the exemption mechanism to create transparency and efficiency, and (ii) set the price of sugar in the market to remain positive in the industry and wage prices. I am also finding farmers.

- Significant investments in field research and development authorized to develop livestock, water resources management, and agriculture to improve marine productivity and marine productivity and sausage/quality.
- Conflicts between sugar prices (SMP and SAP) should be resolved and prices between the centers and the country should be beneficial to farmers but not limited to consumers. If necessary, distinguish between younger and older SAP can be issued by the government.
- Rules should be adopted for the transportation of empty boats. This sugar is necessary for the delivery of sugar during transportation and must be allowed to carry class sugar. But in the end, we need to change the technology used by sugar consumers, because some factories do not have sugar.
- The monthly reduction process should be abolished and sugar tariffs (10%) should be reduced, as 3/4 of sugar production is used by industry and trade and high-income households. The use of rice and buckwheat accounts for 17% of the harvest. However, these are serious needs to support certain activities.
- Previously, sugar bottles operated 148 days per day (Table 8). This has led to an increase in the number and capacity of units. Delay and diversion in the area under the influence of sugar water have a significant effect on the formation of the sugar container. To reduce the use of less efficient metals, the sugar level should be raised from 15 km to 25 km.
- The final price of sugar consumption and the decrease in the price of raw materials may lead to a decrease in the area of sugar. This year, the area of sugar water has decreased by 17 percent. Besides, there has been no significant increase in sugar prices in recent years, which has harmed non-agricultural areas. This problem has been exacerbated by falling oil prices. The difference is that the burning caravan suggests the use of sugar.

- Business management procedures can be established. This will reduce costs and reduce the need for government assistance. The government can develop a strategic sugar plan. This not only helps maintain a buffer but also reduces gluten deficiency. It also allows you to overcome the difference in the price of sugar and the best price break

3. CONCLUSION

However, it is important to increase the production of baths and increase the amount of sugar. In the absence of improvement in agricultural practice, the cultivation of sugar crops may contribute to other agricultural lands. Therefore, we need to develop a model that will have a positive impact on culture, mosquitoes, and even different materials

4. RECOMMENDATION

Financial assistance and trust are needed to address the issues discussed above. The sugar industry needs to change in terms of technological innovation, the introduction of business management practices³², holding, and others. This is especially true for the corporate industry. Private companies always have sources of income (from the market). IPO / ECB / Trouble etc. Therefore, to promote the results of the Union's work, the Government must make significant changes in cooperative activities.

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