

Sugar Mills Growth in Uttar Pradesh - Analysis by Region

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Abstract

Uttar Pradesh, placed within the Indoganjian Plain, is one in every of India's most fertile lands. Sugar cane is that the state's most prolific crop, manufacturing Approx. 26.5 million tons (MT) in 2010-2011. In 2012, 122 sugar mills crushing sugar cane were operational in Uttar Pradesh, however the state of sugar mills within the state is dire. Current analysis is predicated on each primary and secondary information and is analytical, descriptive and applied. Quantitative ways area unit used permanently results. the growth trend of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh is on a downward trend. thanks to the government's high counseled value (SAP), low investment and use of obsolete machinery, sugar mills area unit closing down. applicable structure structure and committees have to be compelled to be established for operation and maintenance of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh

Introduction

Uttar Pradesh, abbreviated as U.P., is found within the Asian nationn Gangetic Plain and is one in every of the foremost fertile lands in India. Uttar Pradesh is that the most wanted producer of cereals. it's the most important wheat producer and also the second largest rice producer. Among money crops, sugar cane is that the state's most prolific crop, with he manufacturing 133.3 million tons (MT) in 2010-2011. The sugar business is one in every of the foremost necessary agricultural industries in Uttar Pradesh, using over seventieth of his population[1]. referred to as the dish of Asian nation, Uttar Pradesh has immense areas dedicated to sugar cane production and various sugar mills. Sugar is that the main product of sugar cane. In 2012, 122 sugar mills crushing sugar cane were operational in Uttar Pradesh, however the state of sugar mills within the state is dire. Sugar mills area unit grappling with edge time problems that scale back sugar production. the expansion of sugar mills has been discontinuous, inflicting issues for the sugar business in Uttar Pradesh. Through this study, the expansion and distribution of sugar mills in every district of Uttar Pradesh is shown and an endeavor is created to focus on the issues round-faced by sugar mills within the state.

According to the Impact Assessment Study (2012), issues in sugar mills were associated with the provision of stale sugar cane, manual input of sugar cane into looking centres, and also the underutilization of sugar mill capability. I'm here.

The Commission on Agricultural prices costs|and costs} (2010) ought to publish "Price Policy for the Sugar Cane 2011-2012 Sugar Season" and compare the federal counseled costs obligatory on sugar mills by the states with mill prices for sugar. I counseled not. continuing arrears and oppression [2], resulting in pipes. Since sugarcane uses

seventieth of irrigation water, there area unit inequalities in water usage between completely different states, thus acutely aware policymaking is needed to attain satisfactory sugar production from one drop of water. .

Investigative Objectives

The main objectives of the investigatory work area unit to:

- To analyze the expansion trend of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.
- Investigation of issues with sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.

Study Area

Uttar Pradesh is found in northern Asian nation. Its latitude and line of longitude area unit 23°52'N to 30°24'N and 77°5'E to 84°38'E severally. 7.33%, resembling the surface area of Asian nation. Uttar Pradesh is split into Asian nation and Uttarakhand within the north, Himachal Pradesh within the northwest, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan within the west, Madhya Pradesh within the south, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand within the southeast, and Bihar within the east. It borders the border. The river is that the main stream within the region and also the Yamuna is its main tributary. Uttar Pradesh is found within the climatic zone region of Asian nation, with a median annual temperature of 17°C to 24°C. Precipitation varies between one hundred and two hundred cm within the Terai Belt of Uttar Pradesh. It ranges from 50-100cm. sediment soils area unit the predominant soils during this region.

Data Sources

This study is predicated on each primary and secondary information. the first survey are going to be conducted within the style of a form targeting the homeowners of sugar mills in hand-picked regions. Secondary information were collected from Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mills Association (UPSMA) Sugarcane Division U.P. alternative data will be found on U.P. government websites, revealed analysis papers, books, newspapers, etc.

Materials and ways

The analysis work is analytical, descriptive and applied. Quantitative ways area unit used permanently results. so as to grasp the issues within the management of sugar mills, a form technique has been adopted within which queries area unit asked to the homeowners of sugar mills. the expansion of sugar mills is shown mistreatment bar charts and also the range of sugar mills in every district of Uttar Pradesh is shown in tabular format. The distribution of sugar mills is shown employing a map created with ArcGIS ten.2 software. The periods 2001, 2007 and 2012 area unit hand-picked to indicate the expansion and distribution of sugar mills. The districts area unit divided in step with the executive divisions of India's 2001 and 2011 Census. The Brandshar district was hand-picked for the study to interview four sugar mills.

Findings and Discussion

Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mills Growth

To interpret the current scenario for Uttar Pradesh sugar mills, the growth pattern of sugar mills should also be examined. He was expelled from Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000[3]. Check the status of U.P.'s sugar mills. Three years namely H. 2001, 2007 and 2012 were chosen to show the development of sugar mills from the emergence of the new nation to the present day. The table below shows the number of sugar mills in each district of Uttar Pradesh (Table 1).

Table 1: Shows the growth of sugar mills in each district of Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Districts			Number of sugar mills			
	2001	2007	2012		2001	2007	2012
Aligarh	1	2	2	Jaunpur	1	0	0
Ambedkar nagar	1	2	1	Kanpur nagar	1	1	0
Amroha	3	4	4	Kasganj	1	1	1
Azamgarh	1	0	0	Kushinagar	6	6	5
Badaun	1	1	2	Lakhimpur kheri	6	9	9
Baghpat	3	3	3	Maharajganj	2	2	2
Bahraich	3	4	4	Mathura	1	1	0
Ballia	2	2	1	MAU	1	1	1
Balrampur	2	3	3	Meerut	4	6	5
Barabanki	1	1	1	Moradabad	1	4	4
Bareilly	4	5	5	Muzaffarnagar	6	8	8
Basti	3	4	4	Pilibhit	3	4	4
Bijnor	7	10	9	Rampur	1	3	3
Bulandshahr	3	4	4	Saharanpur	6	8	7
Deoria	4	2	1	Sambhal	1	2	2
Faizabad	2	2	2	Sant kabir nagar	0	0	1
Farrukhabad	1	1	1	Sant ravidas nagar	1	0	0
Ghaziabad	1	1	1	Shahjahanpur	3	5	4
Gonda	1	3	3	Shamli	2	3	3
Gorakhpur	2	2	0	Sitapur	5	6	5
Hapur	1	2	2	Sultanpur	1	1	1
Hardoi	1	3	4	Operational mills	101	132	122
				Mills in Western U.P.	26	35	33
				Mills in Central U.P.	37	52	49
				Mills in Eastern U.P.	38	45	40

Table 1 shows the number of sugar mills in each district of Uttar Pradesh in 2001, 2007 and 2012. Except for Bagpat, Faizabad, Farrhabad, Ghaziabad, Maw and Sultanpur districts, all other districts show discontinuous

growth patterns. of a sugar factory. Bijnor and Lakhimpur Kheri districts have the highest concentration of nine sugar mills in the state. In Gorakhpur, Mathura and Kanpur Nagar districts, 0 sugar mills were closed in 2012. U.P. There was a record increase of 31 sugar mills between 2001 and 2007, followed by 10 closures by 2012, and a further 122 closures Decreased. The same pattern continues in each zone of Uttar Pradesh (Western UP, Central UP, Eastern UP), which had the highest number of sugar mills in 2007, and the number of sugar mills has decreased since then. However, central Uttar Pradesh made a remarkable recovery in 2012 with 49 sugar mills.

Figure 1: Sugar Mill Growth in Uttar Pradesh (2001-2012)

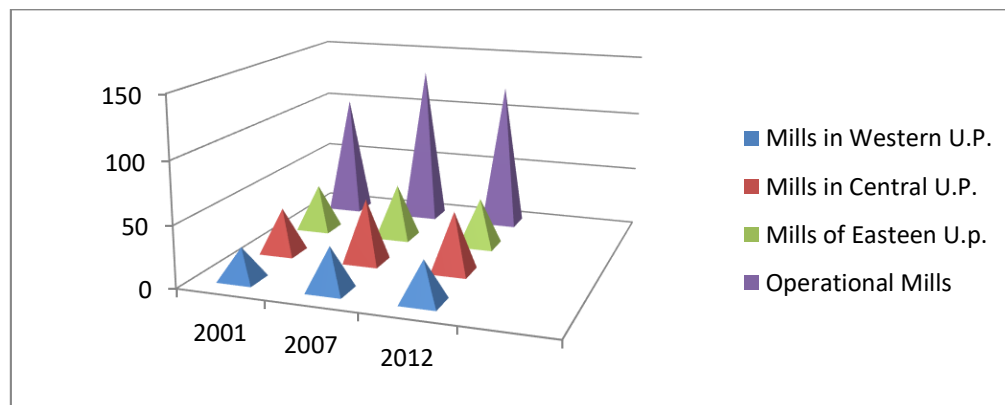


Chart 1 shows the growth trend of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh. There is an upward trend from 2001 to 2007, but the overall trend is downward. Among each zone in Uttar Pradesh, only his post-2012 zone in the middle showed an increasing trend. Both the western and eastern zones have the same number of sugar mills, the difference being the number of sugar mills in the eastern U.P. U.P. Western numbers are declining, but they are always declining.

Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mill Issues

Both primary and secondary methods have been used to investigate the Uttar Pradesh sugar mill issues. The Brandschar district was selected to investigate sugar mill issues at the regional level and to investigate sugar mill issues in general. We examine Uttar Pradesh government reports, research papers and newspaper articles to analyze the current situation facing sugar mills. There are four sugar mills in the Brandshah district, one of which is a cooperative sugar mill and the other three are private sugar mills. All four mills grind high, medium and low grade sugar cane to produce processed sugar. The main crushing season is between December and February with average crushing days of 100 to 200 days. More than 200 villages are covered by each sugar mill in the Brandshahr district, at a distance of 5-10 km. Although the distance from farmland to sugar mills is reasonable, sugar mill owners agree that farmers are not happy with how sugar mills operate. The main problem of sugar mills is outdated technology. The machines used in sugar mills cannot grind more than a certain amount of sugar cane, so sugar mills cannot buy sugar cane in bulk.

Sugar cane from farmers. State Advised Price (S.A.P.) is another problem faced by sugar mills. It turned out that the sugar mill was dissatisfied with the SAP set by the state government and explicitly agreed to a fixed price. Lack

of investment and low interest in sugar mills make it difficult to operate in a continuous pattern and meet farmers' demands [5]. In 2010 the sugar mill was closed due to not functioning properly. Research and development in the field of sugar factories should be promoted.

The conclusion of the above data is that although Uttar Pradesh is India's largest producer of sugar cane, the state's sugar mills are in a bad state. Between 2001 and 2012, the number of sugar mills decreased in each district of Uttar Pradesh, resulting in numerous closures and a downward trend in the total number of sugar mills in operation. Of his three zones in Uttar Pradesh, Central U.P. is showing positive signs with an increase in the number of sugar mills compared to the previous year. In a regional study of sugar mills in the Bulandshahr district by U.

Conclusion

Uttar Pradesh is India's fifth largest state and agriculture is its main industry. Located on the great plains of India, Uttar Pradesh has alluvial soils as the predominant soils in the region. Uttar Pradesh is the most fertile region of India. The sugar cane industry is a major agriculture-based industry and employs over 70% of the state's population. Uttar Pradesh is India's largest sugar cane producer and is also known as India's sugar bowl as it has the largest sugar cane production and the most sugar mills. The growth of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh shows a downward trend and the distribution of sugar mills across districts of the state shows a large number of closures. Sugar mills suffer from issues such as outdated technology, lack of investment, lack of research and development in the field, and high government price targets. All of these issues make it difficult for sugar mills to operate properly and produce satisfactory amounts of sugar. A committee was needed to oversee the welfare and maintenance of the sugar mills, as well as the occasional inspection of the machinery, and the establishment of a state-owned sugar mill could somehow handle the situation.

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