

SUGAR INDUSTRY



SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR CONSUMPTION RATE IS HIGHEST IN INDIA AS SHOWN IN THE STATISTICS RECEIVED FROM USDA FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. HOWEVER, AS PER PRODUCTION IS CONCERNED, INDIA HAS NOTCHED UP 2ND POSITION FOLLOWING BRAZIL, THE LARGEST SUGAR PRODUCER IN THE WORLD.



SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

- ANDHRA PRADESH SUGAR INDUSTRY
- BIHAR SUGAR INDUSTRY
- GUJARAT SUGAR INDUSTRY
- HARYANA SUGAR INDUSTRY
- HIMACHAL PRADESH SUGAR INDUSTRY
- KARNATAKA SUGAR INDUSTRY
- MADHYA PRADESH SUGAR INDUSTRY
- MAHARASHTRA SUGAR INDUSTRY
- CHHATTISGARH SUGAR INDUSTRY
- MANIPUR SUGAR INDUSTRY
- ORISSA SUGAR INDUSTRY
- PUNJAB SUGAR INDUSTRY
- TAMILNADU SUGAR INDUSTRY
- UTTARANCHAL SUGAR INDUSTRY
- UTTAR PRADESH SUGAR INDUSTRY
- WEST BENGAL SUGAR INDUSTRY



**UTTAR PRADESH ALONE
ACCOUNTS FOR 24% OF THE
OVERALL SUGAR PRODUCTION IN
THE NATION AND
MAHARASHTRA'S CONTRIBUTION
CAN BE TOTALED TO 20%.**



HARYANA

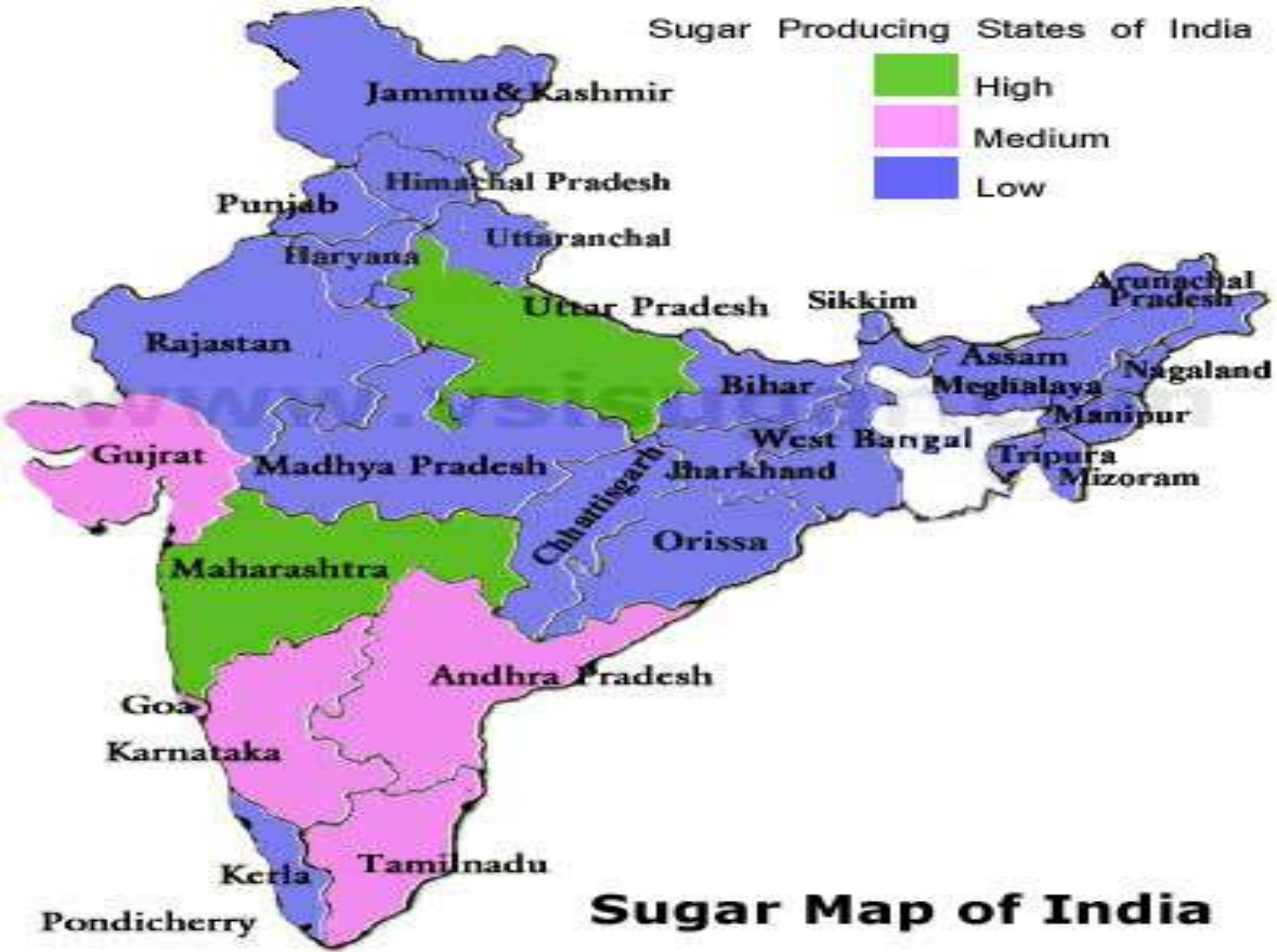
LOCATION OF SUGAR FACTORY



LEGEND	
	Sugar Factory Locations

Map not to Scale

Sugar Producing States of India



Sugar Map of India




INDIA

Total Numbers of Sugar Mills = 566
Total Sugar Production (2004-05) = 135.46
Figure in Lakh Tonnes



Haryana



-  Sugar Mills
-  Co-generation Units
-  Ethanol Units

REASONS FOR ITS PRESENT LOCATION.

- PROXIMITY OF THE JUTE PRODUCING AREAS.
- INEXPENSIVE WATER TRANSPORT.
- SUPPORTED BY A GOOD NETWORK OF RAILWAYS, ROADWAYS, WATERWAYS TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF RAW MATERIAL TO THE MILLS.

○



PROCESS FOR MAKING SUGAR



- Crushing
- Important points to remember during crushing are:
 - Cane must be crushed within 24 hours of being cut. After this time the sugar begins to 'invert' into different sugars that will not set solid.
 - Crushing efficiency is the most important factor in good sugar yields. Every possible amount of juice needs to be squeezed from the cane.





- Juice treatment
- Juice should be filtered through a cloth before boiling in order to remove any solids such as dirt or particles of cane.
- Juice boiling
- Cleanliness
- Cleanliness is vital to the whole process. Once the juice has been heated, impurities will speed the 'inversion' of sugar and lead to reduced yields. All boiling pans and tools need to be thoroughly cleaned between uses.
-



CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

- 1. Lack of Policies to Control Pollution.
- 2. Unplanned Industrial Growth.
- 3. Use of Outdated Technologies.
- 4. Presence of Large Number of Small Scale Industries.
- 5. Inefficient Waste Disposal.
- 6. Leaching of Resources From Our Natural World.



EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

- 1. Water Pollution.
- 2. Soil Pollution.
- 3. Air Pollution.
- 4. Wildlife Extinction.
- 5. Global Warming.





**"Water and air,
the two essential
elements on which
all life depends,
have become
global garbage cans."**



MEASURES TO CONTROL POLLUTION.

- - PROPER ZONING.
 - IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON PROPER SITES.
 - PROTECTION OF RESIDENTS FROM INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION BY MEANS OF BUFFER ZONING.
 - RAISING AWARENESS AMONG PEOPLE.
 - ARRANGING COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES TO TAKE POLLUTION ISSUE.



STATE-WISE AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE (CANE)

	1997-98						
STATE	AREA (M.HECTARS)	%	PRODUCTION (M.TONNES)	% OF TOTAL PRODUCTION	YIELD (KGS/HECTARE)	% UNDER IRRIGATION (1995-96)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(12)	
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.19	4.8	13.73	5	72263	95	
ASSAM	0.03	0.8	1.29	0.5	43000	-	
BIHAR	0.11	2.8	5.04	1.8	45818	22.4	
GUJARAT	0.17	4.3	11.84	4.3	69647	100	
HARYANA	0.14	3.5	7.55	2.7	53929	97.2	
KARNATAKA	0.31	7.8	28.33	10.3	91387	100	
MADHYA PRADESH	0.06	1.5	2.11	0.8	35167	97.3	
MAHARASHTRA	0.46	11.6	38.18	13.8	83000	100	
ORISSA	0.02	0.5	1.14	0.4	57000	100	
PUNJAB	0.13	3.3	7.33	2.7	56385	94.9	
RAJASTHAN	0.02	0.5	1.16	0.4	58000	96.4	
TAMIL NADU	0.32	8.1	35.68	12.9	111500	100	
UTTAR PRADESH	1.96	49.4	119.97	43.4	61209	51.4	
WEST BENGAL	0.03	0.8	1.83	0.7	61000	70.9	
OTHERS	0.02	0.5	1.07	0.4	-	-	
ALL-INDIA	3.97	100	276.25	100	69647	88.5	

PRODUCTION BY MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

1.	Brazil	25.91	24.40	22.29	18.13	18.19
2.	India	14.80	21.90	20.16	20.11	19.80
3.	China	11.84	11.61	9.27	6.74	7.42
4.	U.S.A.	8.04	7.40	7.28	8.02	8.21
5.	Thailand	7.28	7.67	6.49	5.44	5.83
6.	Australia	5.67	5.54	4.75	4.40	5.65
7.	Mexico	5.34	5.34	5.17	5.24	4.98
8.	Pakistan	4.37	4.00	3.53	3.21	2.64
9.	France	4.34	5.10	3.96	4.60	4.92
10.	Germany	4.12	4.39	4.07	4.75	4.79
11.	Colombia	2.66	2.63	2.49	2.24	2.35
12.	Cuba	2.52	2.25	3.71	3.59	4.12
13.	Philippines	2.42	2.24	1.96	1.87	1.68
14.	South Africa	2.38	2.57	2.29	2.80	2.51
15.	Russia	2.09	1.75	1.74	1.67	1.72
	Others	40.61	40.79	38.83	39.87	39.92
	World Total	144.39	149.58	137.99	132.68	134.73

Sugar Production, Consumption, Import, Export and Year-end Stocks (In '000 tonnes, raw value basis)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Production	17436	20219	20480	20475	22140	16670	15880
Import	1075	438	0	100	10	100	1000
Total Supply	24361	28031	31190	32560	33820	29200	25180
Export	10	25	1360	1130	1410	400	20
Consumption	16977	17296	17845	19760	19980	20500	20700
Ending Stocks	7374	10710	11985	11670	12430	8300	4460

A summary of the third assessment of the world sugar balance in 2008/09 is provided in the table below.

World Sugar Balance				
	2008/09	2007/08	Change	
	(mln tone, raw value)		in mln t	in %
Production	161.527	168.611	-7.084	-4.20
Consumption	165.801	162.241	3.560	2.19
Surplus / Deficit	-4.274	6.370		
Import demand	49.621	45.948	3.673	7.99
Export availability	49.608	46.245	3.363	7.27
End Stocks	66.272	70.533	-4.261	-6.04
Stocks/Consumption ratio in%	39.97	43.47		

Source: ISO quarterly market outlook, February 2009



Thanks