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DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND BASED INDUSTRIES IN INDIA: A PANORAMA

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ABSTRACT:

These are those industries which derive their raw material from the agricultural product. These industries have huge based in our country because agricultural activities contribute about 30 per cent to our national gross domestic product and about 60 per cent of labor force is employed in the agriculture. Textile, sugar, vegetable oil and plantation industries derive their raw material from agriculture. These are therefore called agro based industries.

Key Words: Development of Agricultural , Based Industries , agricultural product.

INTRODUCTION

1) The sugar industries

After the cotton textile industry the sugar industry in India. It provides employment to about 0.5 million skilled and unskilled worker constituting about 7.5 per cent of the rural



population and about 45 million sugarcane farmer s. India rank second in the world production of sugar despite the fact that is the largest producer of sugarcane. There are two main reasons for this: 1 the sugarcane grown in india of low quality with low sugar content. 2. More than the half of the sugarcane is used to produce gur and khadsart. India has emerged as the largest sugar producing country in the world with a 15 per cent share of the world's sugar production. However, the share in the international trade of sugar is only 0.5 per cent.

1.1 development of the sugar industry

India is native sugarcane and the art of preparing gur and khand owes to this country. The development of the industry on modern lines dates from 1903 when a sugar mill was started in bihar. Subsequently, sugar mills were started in other part of bihar and uttarpradesh, 12 in bihar and only 5 in other state. After 1932 this industry made remarkable progress and the country became self sufficient in sugar. Production increased during the war. In 1950-51, 139 factories were in opration producing 11.34 lakh tones of sugar. Sugar production in india has been cyclic in nature due to good monsoon and increase in sugarcane area under cultivation sugar production from sugarcane during the season 2006-07 and 2007-08 increase substantially to 282 lakh tones and 263 lakhs tons. However sugar production decline to about 147 tonns lakh in 2008-09 sugar and then increased to about 188 lakh tons 2009-10 there were 654 installed sugar feature in the country son 2010. India is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world. Along

with khandsari and gur, india also rank first in the production of sugar. As sugar industry is based on sugarcane, which is heavy, weight losing and perishable the mills are located close to the sugarcane and producing areas.

1.2 location of the sugar industry

The cane producing belts are the great northern plain and peninsular india. The southern state enjoys more favorable climatic condition for the cultivation of cane. Maharashtra, uttar Pradesh, tamil nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are major sugar producing states in the country the industry is concentrated in the state of uttar Pradesh and bihar which considered the “sugar-belt” where more than 60% of the factories located. There are many reasons for this

- 1.The largest quantity of sugarcane is grown in the fertile northern plain with heavy rain fall.
- 2.Coal is the main source of power for the sugar factories which is easily available from the nearby coal mines in bihar.
3. The northern plains being the most densely populated part of the country provides cheap labour.
- 4.Kanpur is great distribution center for the northern india. This is because it is well connected to the different part of the country by means of rail, Road and river transport.

In recent year this industry has shown a tendency to migrate south since the sugarcane produce there has higher sugar content. This due to many reasons:

1. Geographical conditions are more suitable in the south. The soil is well drained and free from water logging. Southern india is free from frost and has high temperature ideals for sucrose development.
- 2.Fertilizers are more commonly used which result in higher sugar content since it is soil exhausting.
- 3.The cooperative movement has made greater headway in the south than in the north. The holdings are are larger and well planned. Scientific method and modern machinery used.
- 4.The factories are closer to the field (within 30 km. radius) and so there is no loss of sugar content in transportation.
- 5.The “sugar lobby” in Maharashtra is responsible for huge capital investment and so there is vested interest in getting the maximum return.

Beside uttar Pradesh and bihar, the other sugar producing states are Maharashtra, andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, tamil nadu, Punjab, Haryana and rajasthan.

1.3 sugar industry in north india

uttar Pradesh is now second in the production of sugar. Its proportion in total production declined from 38.9% in 196-65 to 26.5% in 200-01 sugar factories are concentrated in two belt-ganga –yamuna doab and the tarai region.

Major sugar producing centers in ganga-yamuna doab are Saharanpur, muzaffarnagar, meerut, Ghaziabad, bhagpat, muradabad and bulandshahar district while Gorakhpur, deoria, basti, gonda, sitapur, behrich and faziabad are important sugar producing district in the tarai region.

Sugar factories are located in bihar, Punjab, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh and gujrat. Bihar contributed about 12% of total sugar production in 1964-65, which declined to 1.6% in 2000-01. Saran, champaran, muzaffarpur, siwan, darbhanga and gaya district are important for sugarcane. However, relative significance of Punjab has declined; tought gurdaspur, jalandhar, sangrur, patiyala and Amritsar are major producer.

In Haryana sugar factories are located in karnal, ambala, rohtak, hissar and gurgaon district. Sugar industry is comparatively new in gujrat. Share of this state in total sugar production in the country increased form only 1.5% in 1964-65 ti 5.9% in 2000-01 there are 16 sugar mills located in the cane growing tract of surat, junagarh, Rajkot, amreli, valsgd and Bhavnagar district.

1.4 sugar industry in south India

Maharashtra has emerged as the leading sugar producer in the country. At the same time tamil nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have increased their share. They together produce 59.1% of total production in 2000-01. It was only 40.5% in 1964-65. Maharashtra produce more than one-third of the total production of sugar in the country and thus, rank first.

There are 119 sugar mills in the state in narrow belt extending from manmad in the north to Kolhapur the south. Most of these mills (87) are the cooperative sector.

This state increased its share in total production of the country from only 19.7% in 1964-65 to nearly 37% in 2000-01. Moreover, the recovery rate (11.6) of sugar from cane is higher and crushing period is longer (162 days). Kolhapur, sangli, ahmadnagar, solapur, pune and manmad are principal sugar producing district in the state.

In tamil nadu, sugar factories are located in coimbtore, vellore, tiruvanamalai, villupuram and tiruchirapalli district. The states produces 8.3 % total sugar production of the country. Contribution of the Karnataka is 8.1 per cent; here sugar factories are located mainly in belgaum, bellary, mandya, shimoga, bijapur and chitradurgs diistrict. Contrary to this state. Andhra Pradesh lost its share from 9.5 per cent in 1964-65 to 5.7 per cent in 2000-01 in country's sugar production.

The industry is distributed in the coastal region, which possess suitable climatic condition for sugarcane. East godavri, west Bengal, Vishakhapatnam, nizambad, Krishna, medak, and chittor are sugar producing district of the state.

1.5 by product of the sugar industry

Important by product are obtained during processing of sugar which are commercially very important.

1. Molasses : it is the dark brown syrup that drain during the manufacturing of sugar. It is used to manufacture industrial alcohol, fertilizers, rum and yeast.

2. Bagasse : it is the crushed sugarcane the juice has been extracted. It is used as organic fertilizer, cattle feed, fuel for mills and as raw material in the manufactured of paper, fiber board and synthetic fiber.

2) Vegetable oil in industry

Vegetable oil is an important item of Indian food as it is major source of fat. Extracting oil from oil seed is an age old village industry in india. India is the largest oilseeds and vegetable oil producing country in the world. It is also the biggest consumer of vegetable oil as it is most popular cooking medium. The most common source of oil are groundnut, mustard and rapeseed, sunflower seed, soybean and coconut.

Vegetable oil in industry of india can be divided into three broad group depending upon the technology used.

1. Ghani is the main technology for expelling oil in the village. Different oil seed are used in different areas. For example groundnut is used in gujrat, coconut in kerala and mustard seed in uttar Pradesh.
2. Factories using intermediate level of technology are located in town. Oil seed are region specific.
3. Large scale sophisticated mills are located in big cities and oriented towards bigger market. They also procure oil seeds from much large area.

The ordinary oil was replaced in big way by hydrogenated oil giving semblance to ghee. Vanaspati is hydrogenated oil. The first vanaspati factory was established in 1930 which produce a meager of 298 tonnes the World War II and the levy of import duty on vanaspati gave a fillip to this industry and in 1951; there were 48 factories with a capacity of 3.3 lakh tones and a production of 105 thousand tones.

The major producing state are: uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, gujrat and west Bengal, which account for 70% of the total production. Gujrat leads all other state in vegetable oil, particularly the groundnut oil. The industry is widely spread owing to the universal

nature of market, availability of various kinds of seed in different part of the country.

Maharashtra has the largest number of Vanaspati producing units. other important Vanaspati producing centers are-Kanpur, Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Ghaziabad, Modinagar, Hyderabad, Chennai, and Jaipur.

A Government stipulation since 1976, made the use of imported soybean oil compulsory to the extent of 75% of the total oil quantity consumed by a factory. As part of liberalization, the industry has been allowed to use expeller groundnut, sesame and mustard/rape seed oils up to a level of 30% since 1993. The public sector factories at Kozhikode, Delhi, Kanpur, Amritsar and Bhavnagar are among the largest units in the country. Together they have an installed capacity of over one lakh tonnes.

Crushing of major oil seeds, namely, groundnut, mustard and sesame is reserved for small scale oilseed grower's co-operative section and state agro industries. In terms of the liberalized industrial policy of the Government, no license is required for an activity relating to processing of vegetable oils, provided the proposed unit does not come under the locational policy angle.

3) Tea Industry

It is one of the largest employers of women among organized industries in India (Women workforce is 50% of the total workforce). The industry Continues to maintain its track record of growth. From a level of 560 million kg in 1981 to an all time record High of 870 million kg in 1998. The achievement has been exemplary.

Some Recent Trends

1. A shadow of uncertainty has fallen on the tea Industry due to successive yew it. of price decline.
2. Over the years, there has been a clear shift towards CTC teas. Orthodox manufacture showdown from million kg (20 per cent of the tail crop) in 1990 to 78 million kg in 1999 and now it is below 100 kg this is against position in the world market Where Orthodox tea forms 50% CTC 36% and Green Ted 14%
3. Larger availability of CTC has resulted to oversupply in the domestic market leading to lowering of prices and reduced availability for export and hence lower exports.
4. Internal consumption of tea has grown from 319 million kg in 1981 to a staggering 697 million kg in 2003. In the international arena, the industry faces major challenges. The sweeping changes in the erstwhile Soviet Union and major economic upheavals in Key West Asian markets have compelled India to look for fresh pastures and to respond more flexibly to the emerging trading conditions.
5. A remarkable feature of exports during 2002 was the sharp rise in shipments to Iraq which had become second largest (22%) destination of Indian tea after Russia (24%).

The depressed exports scenario can be attributed to:

1. Yielding space to Sri Lanka in the international market particularly Russia, where orthodox tea has again become popular.
2. Ban on tea imports by Iran in 2003 adversely affecting India's Orthodox production and exports.
3. Large quantities of indifferent quality tea (CIF as low as Rs. 38.18 per kg), are being imported and re-exported severely affecting India's quality image in international market.
4. Insignificant or no exports to large markets like Egypt, Libya and Pakistan. Egypt is a vast CTC market but Indian exports are severely affected because of COMESA tariff arrangements. Exports to Libya have come to zero after a dispute on quality with some Indian exporter, affecting 20 million kg orthodox market.

4) Coffee Industry

Coffee is grown over a constricted area around the Nilgiris in Western Ghats because of its narrow range of agro-climatic conditions. The crop require hot-west climate and is very sensitive to frost. The plant

cannot bear strong sun and as much it is grown in shade. Over 100 cms of well-distributed rain is a must as the plant cannot tolerate long spell of drought. Plenty labor is needed for pruning, plucking, separating the seeds, washing drying in the sun for about week and other marketing operation.

Coffee is cultivated in about 3.49 lakh hectares in india mainly spread over 3 southern states, namely Karnataka (57.8%),kerala (24.3%) and the tamil nadu (8.8%). Arabica and robusta are the two varieties grown comprising of 48% and 52% of the area respectively.

Over 80% of coffee produce in the country is exported. The annual domestic consumption is around 50-60 tonnes. In recent year, global coffee price have fallen due to global oversupply thus adversely affecting all the coffee producing countries including india.

CONCLUSION

It is observed from the survey it is cleared that india is really a agricultural based industry marching toward its economic status at increasing rate day by day. Nature has given abundant water through rain annually. Land is rich in its nourishment of crops like sugar, coffee, tea and vegetable oil plants. Big industries of Tata in coffee and tea production are well making profits. While state of Maharashtra is getting profit from sugar and oil industries from sugar and plants agriculture.

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