



## Sugarcane as a cash crop

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### Abstract:

*Cash crop is type of crop which contribute national asset directly. In This category several plants comes out but sugarcane is the most Important crop plant. It cultivated mainly in up Maharastra Karnatka, Tamilnadu, Andrapradesh, Gujrat, Hariyana, Utranchal, Punjab, Bihar,MP etc. In India the Cultivation of sugarcane require appropriate climatic condition sugar mollases, vinegar alcohol, Gurh, animal feeder are yield from sugarcane plant. It also used in paper industry.*

**Keyword:** *Cash crop, Climatic condition, National asset*

### 1. Introduction

(i)-Sugarcane is a tropical, perennial grass that forms lateral shoots at the base to produce multiple stems, typically three to four m (10 to 13 ft) high and about 5 cm (2 in) in diameter. The stems grow into cane stalk, which when mature constitutes around 75% of the entire plant. A mature stalk is typically composed of 11–16% fiber, 12–16% soluble sugars, 2–3% nonsugars, and 63–73% water. A sugarcane crop is sensitive to the climate, soil type, irrigation, fertilizers, insects, disease control, varieties, and the harvest period. The average yield of cane stalk is 60–70 tonnes per hectare (24–28 long ton/acre; 27–31 short ton/acre) per year. However, this figure can vary between 30 and 180 tonnes per hectare depending on knowledge and crop management approach used in sugarcane cultivation. Sugarcane is a [cash crop](#), but it is also used as livestock fodder.

(ii)-There are 716 installed sugar factories (Co-operative-326, Private-347 & Public-43) in the country as on 31.01.2016, with sufficient crushing capacity to produce around 330 lakh MT of sugar.



### 2. Major Sugarcane Growing States

Sugarcane is grown in various states in subtropical and tropical regions of the country. Main sugarcane growing States are: a) Sub Tropical: Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar with an annual rainfall of 180 to 2000 mm. The climate ranges from humid, moist sub-humid and dry sub-humid to cold arid, semiarid and arid. b) Tropical region: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh with an annual rainfall of 602 to 3640 mm having moist to dry subhumid and semi-arid to dry semi-arid climates.

### 3. Products and by- products of Sugarcane

Sugarcane based Sugar industry is one of the largest and important industry in tropical and sub tropical countries of the world. The Sugarcane plant offers a huge potential, not only as the sucrose of a very

important food but also as a source of energy and valuable commercial products from fermentation and chemical synthesis. Sugarcane processing is focused on the production of cane sugar from sugarcane. Sugarcane is considered as one of the best converters of solar energy into biomass and Sugar. Sugarcane is a rich source of food (Sucrose, jiggery and syrups), fiber (cellulose), fodder (green top, bagasse, molasses) fuel and chemicals (Bagasse molasses & alcohol). During the process of sugar production, the main by product of cane sugar industry are Bagasse, Molasses and Press mud. The other co-products and by products of less commercial value are Green leaves, green tops, trash, Boiler ash and effluents generated by sugar industry and distillery. There are many other industries which are based on sugarcane by diversification and utilization of co-products and by products of the sugar industry, instead of merely depending on production of sugar. Thus the effort should be for integral utilization of sugarcane, its co products and by products to produce many value added products, to derive maximum benefits from sugarcane crop.

#### 4. Sugarcane Pricing Policy of the Government

For every sugar season, the Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane (earlier called Statutory Minimum Price) having regard to the factors mentioned in clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (control) Order, 1966, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACAP) and after consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders. The FRP is a benchmark guaranteed price of sugarcane determined by the Central Government below which no sugar mill can purchase sugarcane from cane growers. However, the State Governments of States viz. Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Uttarakhand, and Tamil Nadu announce the State Advised Prices (SAP) which is normally higher than the FRP. Fixing of SAP at a price higher than FRP compounds the problem of cane price arrears. The following table indicates the FRP over the years.

Sugar Season	FRP in Rs per quintal
2009-10	129
2010-11	139
2011-12	145
2012-13	170
2013-14	210
2014-15	220
2015-16	230
2016-17	230

#### Statistics on sugar Production, Export, Import & Recovery (%) of Sugar during 2010-11 to 2014-15

Sugar Season (Oct-Sept)	Production of sugar (lakh tonnes)	Export (lakh tonnes)	Import (lakh tonnes)	Sugar Recovery (%)
2010-11	243.50	28.14	3.65	10.17
2011-12	263.43	36.74	1.886	10.25
2012-13	251.83	12.02	17.12	10.03
2013-14	245.54	16.85	10.78	10.23
2014-15	284.63	24.32	12.82	10.37

(Source: Website of Department of Food & Public Distribution, Data on sugar recovery (%) has been taken from website of IISR, Lucknow)

### Ex-Mill & Retail Prices of Non-Levy Sugar

Sugar Season (Oct-Sept)	Range of Ex-Mill Prices of sugar (Rs per quintal)	Range of retail Prices of sugar (Rs per kg)
2009-10	2500-4400	25.00-47.00
2010-11	2350-2390	28.00-34.00
2011-12	2540-3735	31.17-43.70
2012-13	2810-3685	32.74-41.00
2013-14	2420-3300	31.00-36.00
2014-15	2050-2860	29.35-35.87
2015-16 (up to march 2016)	2350-3500	30.55-34.64

*(Source: Website of Department of Food & Public Distribution)*

### Reverence

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