**Review of Literature**

**Anekar R.B. (2002)**

discussed the co-operative sugar factories capital structure cost structure, marketing methods and labour practice.


The reasons why cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra, India are given: (1) successful are examined. Two contradictory explanations are generally the cooperative spirit already prevalent in the village communities provided a sound basis for formal cooperatives; (2) village life is governed by a few wealthy and powerful leaders who also control the cooperatives. Both explanations are rejected. It is argued that despite a high level of inequality in the past and the present, informal cooperation has flourished in the villages. The success of the sugar cooperatives rests on the long-standing habit forming selective alliances to overcome serious technical obstacles in production. The large farmers depend on the cane supplied by the small farmers to maintain full capacity utilization, which enables the factories to pay high cane prices.


The share of agricultural sector in Indian economy has dropped to 25 per cent; still its importance in Indian economy is high as it supports 65 per cent of Indian population directly and indirectly and supplies the raw materials to agro-based industries. Among agro-based industries in India, sugar industry is next in importance after textile. Maharashtra is one of the leading states in India in sugarcane and sugar production. The spatial pattern of locations of
sugar factories is characterized by their uneven distribution in Maharashtra. This distributional pattern is largely influenced by political factors in association with the agro-climatic factors. The analysis reveals that the high concentration of sugar factories is observed in the western upland districts of Maharashtra as compared to other parts of the state. A normal spatial distribution of sugar factories i.e. symmetrical decrease is found towards east. The number of factories is increasing from mean centre. However, the impact of physio-socio and economic factors on the dispersion is shown in Vidarbha and Khandesh regions; and the weighted mean centre of the vocational pattern of sugar industry is located near the mean centre.


published a research paper highlights the importance of human resource practices in selected sugar factories. Human resource is one of the most vital assets of an organization. It makes the other resources move and provides a wide variety of activities in different functional areas. Human resource handles all physical and financial resources in an organization. Without its efforts, the non-human resources remain idle. The sugar industry plays a very significant role in the development of rural areas. The economy of western Maharashtra and its vicinity is highly dominated by the sugar industry situated in this area. This paper examines the role of human resource workforce (organized – managerial level and below-managerial level staff and unorganized – sugarcane cutters) and its contribution to the development of sugar factories. It also examines the human resource practices adopted by the selected sugar factories from cooperative and private sectors. This study covers the areas of Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Belgaum districts of Maharashtra and Karnataka states.
Hritesh D (2012) –

Reasons for location of sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra- These regions produce plenty of sugarcane. Hence raw material is easily available. Sugar-cane should be quickly processed into sugar. Hence sugar factories should be near to the fields. These States have such facility available. The labour required in sugar industries is easily available in these regions. These are among the largest populated States of India. All means of transport and communications are available here.

In his research article discussed that the development of sugar industry in the state is progressive but after globalization support of state government is declining. So, sugar industry in Maharashtra is facing to so many problems. Currently, sugarcane price is a burning problem in Maharashtra state. For the season 2009-10 the central government fixed ‘Fair and Remunerative Price’ of Rs. 129.84 per quintal and for 4 percent incremental recovery rate F.R.P. will be 9.5 percent. means, recovery rate is a base of Fair and Remunerative price.

Ingale B.D. (2011)

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The present study is analyze and assess the policy procedure and operation of pricing the sugarcane in Maharashtra. Sugar and sugarcane commodities are controlled by the Central Government policies which have great impact on the policies and procedures formulated by the State Government in this regard. Procedures for pricing cane in Indian States and foreign countries are examined with a view to vouch for the system.

Kamat G.S. (2001)

has studied four major aspects of co-operative factories namely production, financial structure, management and labour. He argued, if co-operative sugar factories are to become successful they must begin from managing cultivation of sugarcane by farmers.

Kendre Balaji – (2011)

investigating the socio-economic background of the migrant sugarcane harvesting workers. At the outset it seems overtly to be a repetitive attempt as the knowledge of the socio-economic composition of any kind of labourers is shown that they are basically propertyless and belongs to the poverty ridden section of the society. What is new in studying the socio-economic composition of migrant sugarcane cutters and transport labourers? Is it a meaningful exercise? All such questions arise. It is interesting to know the fact that the migrant sugarcane cutting and transporting labourer’s perse is not a homogeneous category. In other words, can we claim that the migrant sugarcane cutting and transporting labourers hail from one general class category or from one caste composition? The very compositions of migrant sugarcane cutting and transporting labourers become an attractive theme of investigation. In this paper, it is found that traditionally backward communities such as Scheduled Caste, Nomadic and Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes are still in large number in unorganized sector like sugarcane harvesting field. Scheduled Caste workers background (social and economic) is poor than all other sections of workers in the field. This is an
attempt to study socio-economic background of the migrant sugarcane cutters in Maharashtra in general and Kolhapur district in particular. The paper is based on the data collected for the Ph.D. and other research work carried out in the area by other author.

**Khandare B.D. V.B. Bhise (2009)**

in their study concludes that the Indian Sugar Industry is one of the oldest industries in the country. The rapid growth of sugar industry in Maharashtra has helped to a very great extent in stabilizing the of sugar production in the country and reducing the shortage of sugar. Maharashtra state produces about 1/3rd of total sugar produced in the country. Marathwada, a backward region of Maharashtra state, has good potential for sugarcane cultivation and development of sugar industry. Sugar industry adds to the income of farmers, creates employment opportunities and educational and other facilities and ultimately leads to economic development. This book examines the growth of sugar cooperatives in Marathwada with respect to area, yield and production of sugarcane, sugarcane crushed, sugar recovery and capacity utilization. It also assesses the impact of sugar cooperatives on economic development of this region during the

**Kharche R.M. (2005)**

studied the problems related to sugar factories like low recovery of sugar, excess expenditure on staff and under utilization of capacity.

**Kumbhar Vijay (2009)**

concludes that Maharashtra tops in sugar production as well as recovery of sugar. Due to the weight loosing nature of sugar cane, all sugar factories are established in sugarcane area. These factories play major role in the socio-
economic development of rural areas in Maharashtra. From the last two decades sugar industry in Maharashtra has facing various internal and external problems.

**Marcoo Meniketti (2006) –**

Sugar plantation development and environmental change in the Caribbean are examined together through case studies of sugar estates and settlement distribution on a former British colony. The downscaling of production and general abandonment of the island after the mid-19th century left intact an agro-industrial landscape. Relic industrial features provide insights to pivotal economic episodes since the first founding of the colony in the 17th century. Technology, factory architecture, and artifacts were used to assess change over time and for hypothesizing phases of development congruent with socioeconomic history in the region.

**Martina. R. Noronha & Dilipsinh Thakor (2012)**

conclude that there is tremendous scope for India to emerge as a significant player in the world sugar trade improvement. If we can make a fair degree of progress on agricultural efficiency as well as conversion efficiency, India will surely become a major exporter which will stabilize the industry and reduce its cyclicality significantly, as well as open up new vistas of growth for the Indian Sugar Industry.

**Mehta (1994)**

in his study also found that TFP has been falling in Indian sugar industry

**P. Chellasiwamy, S.V. Revathi (2009)**

state that About 45 million sugarcane farmers, their dependents and a large mass of agricultural labours are involved in sugarcane cultivation, harvesting and ancillary activities, and constituting 7.5 per cent of the rural population.
Beside these, about 0.5 million skilled and semi-skilled workers, mostly from the rural areas are engaged in the sugar industry.

**Pandey Adya Prasad (2007)**

concludes that sugar industry, is the second largest agro-based processing industry after the cotton textiles industry in country, has a lion's share in accelerating industrialization process and bringing socio-economic changes in under developed rural areas.

**Sastry (1992)**

pointed out that there has been a declining Total Factor Productivity (TFP) over the period 1953-65 at regional and National levels.

**Shinde Udaykumar (2011)**

highlights that India is leading sugar producing country. Maharashtra is one of the major contributors of National Sugar Production. State sugar industry is dominated by Cooperative sector. A factory which was on the threshold of closure down is survived by better management practices adopted by private management during post leasing period.

**Shirodkar S.L. (2008)**

has studied the problems of sugar industry in respect of availability of raw materials, Finance and organization of the factory.

**Subramaniyan (1996)**

found that the relative contribution of residuary factors on value added in sugar industry was positive in all the selected states in India. Thus there have been conflicting instances of evidence on productivity growth in Indian sugar industry.

**The Economic Times (2010)** –

The reason behind this success is the role of personality factor in cooperative development. In western part of Maharashtra state; the sugarcane growing farmers have started in cooperative Societies and allied organizations in the beginning of twentieth century. The origin of sugar co-

The reasons why cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra, India are successful are examined. Two contradictory explanations are generally given: (1) the cooperative spirit already prevalent in the village communities provided a sound basis for formal cooperatives; (2) village life is governed by a few wealthy and powerful leaders who also control the cooperatives. Both explanations are rejected. It is argued that despite a high level of inequality in the past and the present, informal cooperation has flourished in the villages. The success of the sugar cooperatives rests on the long-standing habit forming selective alliances to overcome serious technical obstacles in production. The large farmers depend on the cane supplied by the small farmers to maintain full capacity utilization, which enables the factories to pay high cane prices.

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**Todkari G.U. (2011)** –
Sugar industry occupies an important position on the industrial map of the state of Maharashtra. These factories played a major role in the socio-economic development of rural areas in Maharashtra. The growth of various urban centers is helping to solve the problem of unemployment by providing employment in the growing industries and business.

**TS Devaraja (2009)** –
This is indeed an excellent research work: perhaps the first record of detailed financial performance of sugar industries in Karnataka that covers several aspects of sugar production, problems and prospects of sugar industries in the state. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of trends of the sugar production and financial performance of sugar firms set up in the public, cooperative and private sectors. The author has made genuine efforts to examine the financial performance of the sugar industry starting from the firm level to the state and national levels. The study also covers the current policy and policy options for improvement of the industry in Karnataka. Providing an overview of the sugar industry in India.