

**Sugar Industry of the World(UG)_Geography_Department of
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Introduction

Sugar is produced in 120 countries. Global production now at around 180 million tonnes a year. Approximately 80% of sugar is produced from sugar cane, which is largely grown in tropical countries. The remaining 20% is produced from sugar beet, which is mostly grown in temperate zones of the northern hemisphere. 70 countries produce sugar from sugar cane, 40 from sugar beet and 10 from both.

Ten largest sugar producing nations represent 75% of World sugar production.

According to a recent report there are more than 120 countries producing sugar on a large scale to meet their own needs and export.

Production

Production of Sugar has been shown in table 1.

Table 1

Production of Sugar in the World in million metric tonnes(2018)

Country	Production(In million metric tonne)
India	33.30
Brazil	29.29
EU 28	18.18
Thailand	15.44
China	10.71
USA	7.83
Pakistan	6.28
Russian Federation	6.18

Mexico	5.92
Australia	4.64

Source of data: www.isosugar.org

Factors responsible for development of sugar industry

1. Availability of raw material
2. Good transport network
3. Availability of power
4. Technological Innovation
5. Availability of Skilled and unskilled labour
6. Market
7. Capital
8. Government Support

Sugar Consumption

Between 2001 to 2018, sugar consumption increased from 123.454 million tonnes to 172.441 million tonnes, the equivalent of average annual growth of 2.01 percent. However, the second half of the current decade has seen a considerable deceleration in world sugar consumption growth to less than 0.84 percent per annum.

Distribution of Sugar Industry of the World (Add map)

Brazil

Brazil is the biggest producer of sugarcane.

The sugarcane industry including cultivation, processing and refined products represent an important segment of the Brazilian economy

It is the biggest producer and exporter of sugar.

It is the second biggest exporter of ethanol.

The sugarcane industry employs 1.09 million workers.

Paraibo, Pairanambuko, Bahia, Sarjia, Alagaos of North Eastern coastal region, in Southern Campos-Sabana districts in Minas-Gerais, Sao Paulo, Rio de Geniro sugarcane is grown and sugarcane factories have been established.

The Brazilian sugarcane industry employs modern agro economic management practices to enhance productivity and protect the environment. Brazilian sugarcane fields have relatively low levels of soil loss, due in part to the semi-perennial nature of sugarcane. The same plant will grow back many times after it is cut and its cane juice is extracted. Sugarcane is replanted every six to seven years. The Brazilian industry also emphasizes farming techniques that preserve soil stability while yielding approximately 85 tons of sugarcane per hectare. Strategies include No-till production system, crop rotation and green fertilization and minimum water use, reduced use of agrochemicals. Besides eliminating field burning, 173 mills and 29 associations of sugar cane suppliers who signed Green Protocol's directives have committed to protect and recover 280,000 hectares of land alongside streams and riverbanks.

Between 2005 and 2009, the Brazilian sugarcane industry expanded at a rate of 10% annually.

100 new mills began to operate.

In 2008, the sector was severely impacted by the global financial crisis.

Despite challenges, Ethanol and sugar still contribute the largest economic impact.

In 2016, Brazil sugar industry got a profit margin of 20%.

India

Largest consumer and second largest producer in the World. Located in rural heartland the industry directly contributes to rural economic development. India has 453 sugar mills in 2016. Among them 252 are cooperative, 134 are private and the rest are Government. U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh. 50 million sugarcane farmers generate employment for around 12% of the entire rural population. Renuka Sugar, Gem Sugar, Bajaj Hindustan, Dwarikesh, Laxmi Sugar, K.M. Sugar are the main producers. One of the most environmental friendly industries

serving several requirements. Supplying eco-friendly bagasse based energy for consumption. Mainstay in the alcohol industry and eco friendly Ethanol blending policy.

China

China is the World's third largest sugar producing country after Brazil and India. Sugarcane contributed more than 90% of the total sugar production in recent decades. Red Basin, Captain, Non Chang, Hangking. Guangxi, Yunan, Western Guangdong are the main sugar producing areas. Chinese sugar industry encompasses 270 operating sugar mills, 233 sugarcane and 37 sugar beet mills. The sugar industry is the major contributor to the socio-economic development of the cane producing areas.

Thailand

Sugar factories are located in Bangkok, Thaonbari, Lampang, Paoching. There are 54 sugar mills in the country.

Pakistan

Sugar factories are located in Charsadda, Joharabad, Karachi, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Sialkot. Pakistan is self sufficient in sugar production.

Mexico

Mexico is the sixth largest sugar producing country of the World. In Mexico sugarcane production is concentrated in Nuevo, Leon, Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz province. Sugar factories are in Mexico City Leone, Merida, Poza Tika, Montara.

Columbia

Columbia ranks 7th largest sugar producing country of the World.

There are estimated 70,000 sugarcane farmers with 80% of production occurring on farms <5 hectares. The sector employs about 120,000 subsistence farmers throughout Columbia. Sugarcane is harvested year round, supporting the continuous process of harvesting, milling and distilling. Sugarcane production and processing are heavily concentrated in the Cagua river valley.

There are 13 mills, 5 ethanol distilleries can be found in this region.

Philippines

Philippines is the 8th largest sugar producing country of the World.

17 provinces located in 8 regions of Philippines archipelago have grown sugarcane crops of which 2 on Negros Island account half of country's total production. 29 sugar mills are operational in the country.

Among them 6 mills are on Luzon, 13 mills are on Negros, 4 mills are on Panay, 3 mills are on Eastern Visayas and 3 mills are on Mindanao.

USA

In terms of sugarcane production by USA, it is mostly concentrated in the Federal States of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Hawaii. Sugarcane is processed into raw sugar at mills shortly after harvest and then transported to refineries to produce powdered, granulated and brown sugar.

Indonesia

Indonesia is the 10th largest sugar producing country of the World.

Sugar industry plays an important role in the country's economy.

Java and Jakarta are main centres.

The country currently has 63 sugar mills owned by 18 companies.

The majority of these factories are old and due to underinvestment, have low rate of productivity.

Continued decline in sugar cane fields is also creating problems for the industry.

Export and Import of Sugar

World sugar trade averages 64 mln tonnes per year. Raw sugar occupies a predominant place in the case of sugar trade. Brazil, Thailand, Australia and India are the main sugar exporting countries. Brazil as the largest producer and exporter dominates the sugar trade of the World. While China, Indonesia, European Union (EU) and the United States are important sugar importing countries.

Conclusion

Sugar industry is one of the most important agro-based industries in the World. But the industry faces a lot of problems due to Weight losing nature of the sugar cane and short crushing season. Currently, by-products of the sugar are also popular in the World. The industry needs government's intervention for upgradation of sugar mills and support of the sugarcane producing farmers.