



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF SUGAR FACTORY ON THE VILLAGERS/FARMERS: A SOCIOLOGICALY STUDY

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**Abstract** - There are many types of industry in the India from which sugar industry is a main industry of rural India especially in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The present study is a sociological study of a sugar industry and a village to investigate the socio-economic effect of the sugar industry on rural areas. The method of the study is random sampling and taking 100 farmers of a village. This study is accompanied by the findings that sugar factory aspect the village society was positively and negatively both but positively aspect of the effect are dominant.

**Key words** – farmers, village, sugar factory

**Introduction** - There are various other studies of different writer or sociologist who have studied several issues of sugar factory. Many studies of sugar factory discussed various aspects of sugar factory like problems of farmers in sugar factory grow the employment, security of family less of economic condition. But there are less studies conducted on the Impact of sugar factory in Villagers/Farmers problems of farmers and process of throw sugar in sugar factory. Therefore there is need to such type of studies on above issue.

## Area of study

**About Muzaffarnagar** - For the present study village Barwala in Bhagra block of district Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh has been purposively selected 100 people have been selected from this village to see the impact of sugar factory on the basis of observation interview and some other knowledgeable persons.

This city located in the region that was a part of Harappa civilization, for the pots and pans and other objects of the type of the era are seen occasionally still in use in many neighboring villages. Also, it was part of the Janapada in which, according to a local tradition, the legendary Mahabharata war between the Kauravas and the Pandava - was fought, [in the fields of the present village Pachendra], and their army camps were located respectively at the sites now famous as kaurawali and Pandavli.

In 1901, during the British rule it was made headquarter of Muzaffarnagar district, which was carved out of Saharanpur district, and both become part of the Meerut district of the United provinces of Agra and Oudh. The 2013 Muzaffarnagar riots between Hindus and Muslims resulted in 62 deaths. Muzaffarnagar is located at 29.47°N 77.6°E at an elevation of 272 meters above sea level in the Doab region of Indoganetic plain. It is located in 125 km NE of the national capital, Delhi and roughly 200 km SE of Chandigarh. The city's total area in 1901 amounted to 1,963,663 acres [7,946.66 mk2] or 1,662 square miles [4300 km2] and in 2000 to 4049 square km. The historical cities of Bijnor, Meerut and Hastinapur are close by. Also in proximity are New Delhi, Ghaziabad, Roorkee, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Panipat, Karnal, Yamuna Nagar and the hill station of Mussoorie.

As of the 2011 census, Muzaffarnagar municipality had a population of 3,92,451 and the urban agglomeration had a population of 4,94,792 of which 2,61,338 are males and 2,33,454 are females. The municipality had a sex ratio of 897 females per 1,000 males and 12.52% of population were 80.99%, male literacy was 85.82 % and female literacy was 75.65%. The city has 58% Hindus, 38% Muslims, 1.5% Sikhs, 0.5% Christians and 2% Jains. The majority of the population is speak Hindi.

Muzaffarnagar is an important industrial Town with sugar, Steel Mills, many steel and paper factory more than 70% of the regions population is engaged in agriculture and Kautali mill is the largest is Asia. The Muzaffarnagar market of jaggery [heat-direct sugarcane juice, called 'Gud' in local language] was once the largest in Asia Muzaffarnagar has the highest agriculture GDP in U.P. There are good schools and colleges in the City. It has many public and government schools. The city has a medical college and also privately funded colleges like. S.D. College of engineering and technology S.D.College of management studies D.A.V. College, Gandhi polytechnic, Chotu Ram postgraduate and Shri Ram group of college. Most of the college are associated to CCS University Meerut.

**History of Titawi sugar factory** – Titawi sugar factory was established in 1992. Siddharth Shri Ram is the owner of the titawi sugar factory. Titawi sugar factory is situated in the village namely Titawi. This factory is situated on Muzaffarnagar Shamli road. The campus of titawi sugar factory is speared in 30 Hectare. This factory catches 220 villages and the local centre of the sugar factory is 117. The total employers of the sugar factory are 660 and every local centre has 10 employers. Titawi sugar factory makes 10 lackh bags of sugar in one year. Total turnover of the sugar factory is 100 crore.

**Location and Area** – In baghara block Barwala is one of the well known villages. The village is situated on Muzaffarnagar budhana road. It is situated 10 km. in the south of the district headquarter Muzaffarnagar and 20 km. north of Budhana town. The total geographical area of this village is 570 hectares, out of which 510 hectares land is under agriculture cultivation. There are 3 primary schools, 2 private schools, 5 public schools, 1 inter College, 1 primary health center, 1 animals health center, 1 bank, 1 Panchayat ghar, 1 post office, 150 shops out of those 10 are footwear shops 10 tractors repairs shops. 12 iron shops, 20 aata chaki, 25 tailor shops, 6 cement sand badarupur shops, 4 seeds shops, 15 medical stores and another shops. There are 8 temples in this village. There is 7 ponds in this village. There are 3 big play ground in this village. 1 weekly local market is organized in this village on every Tuesday.

**Religious and social structure** - According to census 2011 the total population of the village was 8690, out of which mals 4635 and females 4055. The village consists 1370, households at present time and 1110 household were according to census 2011. In comparison of census of India 1991 the population of the village has increased. In village 7038 Hindus and 1652 Muslims. There are 22 castes in the village. The caste structure of the village is avian below. In the village 24.12% are jaat, 7.74% are Brahman, 8.51% are vishya, 1.89% are Saini, 1.85% are gadaria, 4.50% are Dheemar, 6.54 % are Kumhar, 1.56 % are nai, 1.76 % are Bhat, 1.69% are Luhar, 2.07% are Badhi, 1.53 % are Teli, 1.05 % are Dhobi, 0.30% are Sunar, 1.96% are Sekh, 2.84 % are Sayad, 1.84 % are mewati, 0.89% bunker, 6.61% are bhangji, 18.45% are jatav, 1.93% are Jogi.

**Literacy** - According to census 2011, the total literacy rate of this village is about 56.39% out of which 70.22% are male and 40.58% female in comparison of figures of India census 1911 the literary rate has increased. There are 1 inter College, 3 government primary school, and 2 private school and 5 public schools.

**Major occupation** – The main occupation of the villages are agricultural work, labour work on fields, labour work on brick fields, milk business, sweeping, ironsmith and service in government sector etc. Some cast like luhar, Badhi, bhangji, Dobi, Nai etc. are engaged in their traditional work but some members of these castes are also engaged in different non traditional work. Many persons of different caste are in government and private jobs. Mostly lower caste persons are unskilled labourers.

**Methodology** - The data for the present study has been collected from 100 respondents for the require fulfillment of the information. The data has been collected through interview schedule and observation method. Data has been selected by using the purposive sampling I have collected information from the rural people belong to the age group of 25-56. In this way I have collected information 100 farmers using the purposive sample representing the participant of different categories of age, religion, caste, education, type of family, size of family and monthly income. Farming land and the situation of houses will be selected.

Data has been collected with help of some specific research techniques like observation, interview schedule and case study method. The field work has been done during the month of October November 2015.

**Meaning and Definition of sugar factory** – India is the largest sugar consumer and second largest producer of sugar in the world according to the USDA foreign agricultural service. Indian sugar industry has total turnover of Rs. 500 billion per annum and contributes almost Rs.22.5 billion to Central and state exchequer as tax, cess and excise duty every year according to the sources of ministry of food and government of India. Sugar industry is regarded second after the textile industry in India as per the agro processing industry in the country. The industry currently has 453 operating sugar mills in different parts of the country. Indian sugar industry has always been a focal point for social economic development in the rural areas. Today nearly 50 million sugarcane farmers and a large number of agricultural labourers are involved in sugarcane cultivation and ancillary activities contributing to 7.5 % of rural population.

India sugar industry generate power for its own requirement and even gets surplus power for export to the grid based on by product bagasses. There is even production of ethanol, an ecology friendly and renewable energy for blending with petrol sugar companies have been established in large sugarcane growing states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil nadu and Andhra Pradesh and are the six states contributing more than 8.5 % of total sugar production in the India and 57% of total production to together contributed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. India sugar industry has been growing horizontally with large number of small sized sugar plants set up throughout India as opposed to the consolidation of capacity in the rest of the important sugar producing countries and sellers of sugar, where there is gathers concentration on large capacity of sugar plants.

**Meaning and definition of village** – A village is a clustered human settlement or community larger than a Hamlet but smaller than a town with a population ranging from a few hundreds to few thousands though often located in rural areas, the term urban village is also applied to certain urban neighbourhoods villages are normally permanent, with fixed dwellings however, transient villages concur. Further, the dwellings of a village are fairly close to one another, not scattered broadly over the lands as a dispersed settlement.

**According to Sanderson** - In sociology village or rural community is a that local area which includes the social interaction and social institutions of their residents and that the centre of that's people common activities.

**Meaning of farmer** – An individual whose primary job function involves livestock and or agriculture. A farmer takes all the necessary steps to ensure proper nourishment of the items that he/she raises and then sells the items to purchasers. Some farmers have been able to capitalize on the need for high demand products that they produce, such as organic vegetables and livestock.

Example – Every morning my father a local farmer wakes up at four am to make sure all of the animals are in check, before he goes out and work the land for crops.

I was the only kid in the class that had a dad who was a farmer and it actually made me proud because I loved farming. Life can be hard at times for a farmer if there is a natural disaster or a drought that makes it harder for his crops to grow.

**Farmer** – Farmers are often members of local, regional or national farmers unions or agricultural producer's organizations and can exert significant political influence. The Grange movement in the United States was effective in advancing farmer's agendas especially against railroad and agribusiness interests early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The FNSEA is very politically active in France, especially pertaining to genetically modified food. Agricultural producers, both small and large, are represented globally by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), representing over 600 million farmers through 120 national farmer's unions in 79 countries.

**Dr. Adinath B. Kuchanur (2013) has examined that ,” Analysis of technical performances : A case study of cane sugar industry in Maharashtra.”** The aim of this study the overall technical performances of the industry during the study period and the consistency in technical performances of the industry and the future trends of technical performances of the industry from 2012-13 to 2019-2020 in a case study of cane sugar industry in Maharashtra. Data were collected secondary sources and it reports on the consistent technical performances of sugarcane industry in Maharashtra for a period of ten years. The

research found that the overall technical performances of the industry and consistency in technical performance in respect of the seven industry bench marks and with regard to the sixteen industry bench marks.

**Osieko Daniel Odhiambo (2013)** has analysed that “effect of muhoroni sugar company’s practices on livelihood of sugarcane out growers in muhoroni district Kenya.” The aims of this study to investigate the effect of MSC on education on sugar can Grower and food security and housing in Muhoroni district Kenya. Data were collected survey study design, sample survey 370 sugarcane Grower (2007). the research reveals that majority of sugarcane out Growers 198 (54%) find the cost of affordability of education as very high and food security out Growers 221 (59.5%) as their source of medication or majority of the respondent 195 (53.3%) indicated that their roofs were in poor condition, an induction that they lacked repair and renovation.

**Anoop Yadav and Renu Dautta (2014)** have examined that effect of sugar mill on physic chemical characteristics of groundwater of surrounding area. The aims of this study is find out the impact of sugar mill on drinking water domestic water agriculture in Panipat Haryana. Data were collected drinking water by random sampling method around 10 kilometre area surrounding from Panipat sugar mill. The research reveals that the parameter of drinking water exceed the permitted limit which is threat to human health.

**Dr. Ganesh salunke (2015)** has observed that “work environment and its effect on job satisfaction is cooperative sugar factory in Maharashtra India.” The aims of this study working condition of employee and work environment and the effect of work on job satisfaction in cooperative sugar factory in Maharashtra. Data were collected sampl and 850 random sample primary sources has been collected through questionnaire and interview and secondary sources has been collected with the help of journal, magazines, book. The research reveals that workplace environment is suitable for the employees. the study found that work environment significantly affects employees job satisfaction in sugar industries.

**Statement of the problem** – In the light of the above framework the certain research questions have been made up to examine –

The impact of sugar factory on the villagers/farmers the present study focuses upon the following specific questions.

1. What is the problems faced by farmers to throw the sugarcane in sugar factory.
2. What is the impact of sugar factory on the categories of villagers/farmers.

The first question refers to the problems faced by farmers to throw the sugarcane in sugar factory in terms of slip found on time, supply timing, distance payment, labour force, loss weighting, supply to factory gate, more time, price low and high, illiteracy and transport of supply.

The second question refers to the impact of sugar factory on villagers/farmers in terms of education, standards of living, status, employment marriage, political awareness, migration, decision making health and economic freedom.

**Finding** – On the basis of the analysis of the facts the findings are given below:

**The problems faced by farmers to throw the sugarcane in sugar factory –**

1. The majority 59% of the respondents says that slip of sugarcane not found on time and the minority 41% of the respondents says that slip of sugarcane found on time.
2. The majority 61% of the respondents says that the supply time is not appropriate and the minority 39% of the respondents says that the supply time is appropriate.
3. The majority 74% of the respondents says that the distance of sugar factory is more and the minority 26% of the respondents says that the distance of sugar factory is not more.
4. The majority 90% of the respondents says that payment of sugarcane by mill not on time and the minority 10% of the respondents says that payment of sugarcane by mill on time.
5. The majority 85% of the respondents says that problem of labour force in sugarcane farming and the minority 15% of the respondents says that problem of labour force is not in sugarcane farming.
6. The majority 85% of the respondents accepts the less weighting problems in sugarcane weighting and the minority 15% of the respondents accept the weighting problems is not is sugarcane weighting.

7. The majority 90% of the respondents accept the sugarcane supply at the factory gate is more time taking and the minority 10% of the respondents accept the sugarcane supply at the factory gate is not more time taking.
8. The majority 90% of the respondents accept the price low and cost of production high in sugarcane process and the minority 10% of the respondents accept the price low and cost of production is not high in sugarcane process.
9. The majority 85% of the respondents accepts the illiteracy make a hurdle in sugarcane production and the minority 15% of the respondent accepts the illiteracy not make a hurdle in sugarcane production.
10. The majority 85% of the respondents accept the face the problems of transport to supply sugarcane to factory and the minority 15% of the respondents accept the face is not problem of transport to supply sugar can to factory.

### **Effect of sugar factory on various categories of villages/farmers**

1. The majority 85% of the respondents says that their education is increased due to the sugar factory and the minority 5% of the respondents says that their education is decreased due to the sugar factory.
2. The majority 85% of the respondents says that their standards of living has become better due to the sugar factory and the minority 6% of the respondents says that their standard of living has become loss due to the sugar factory.
3. The majority 75% of the respondents feel that their social status has enhanced and the minority 0% of the respondents says that there are decreased in their status due to the sugar factory.
4. The majority 75% of the respondents says that their employment has enhanced and the minority 5% of the respondents says that their employment is decreased.
5. The majority 70% of the respondents says that their marriage of farmers family has changes and the minority 30% of the respondents says that their marriage of farmers family has no change.
6. The majority 60% of the respondents says that their political awareness has enhanced and the minority 10% of the respondents says that their political awareness has decreased.
7. The majority 70% of the respondents says that their migration has increased and the minority 0% of the respondents says that their migration has no change.
8. The majority 70% of the respondents says that their decision-making is increased and the minority 10% of the respondents says that their decision making is decreased.
9. The majority 75% of the respondents says that their health is increased and the minority 10% of the respondents says that their health is decreased.
10. The majority 72% of the respondents says that their economic freedom is increased and the minority 10% of the respondents says that their economic freedom is decreased.

**Conclusion** – This study shows that the sugar factory plays and importance role in the social and economic life of the villagers/farmers. The effect of sugar factory on the village changing the migration, family, marriage and economic freedom patterns and lead to economic freedom of the village society.

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