CHAPTER No. 02:
Review of Literature.

- Introduction.
- The literature review.
Introduction:

A literature review surveys scholarly articles, books and other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, providing a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits into the larger field of study. A literature review may consist of simple a summary of key sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis, often within specific conceptual categories. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information in a way that informs how you are planning to investigate a research problem. The analytical features of a literature review might:

- Give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations,
- Trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates,
- Depending on the situation, evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant, or
- Usually in the conclusion of a literature review, identify where gaps exist in how a problem has been researched to date.

This section identifies theories shaping the project and articulates the contribution to the current conversation.
The literature review:

That is the purpose of the test is not necessary to have an idea of the methodology employed in previous related studies. The literature of Indian and foreign research and are presented.

Sastry (1966) showed that the decrease in total factor productivity (TFP) between 1953-65 regional and national level.

Subramaniyan (1986) found that the relative contribution of factors added value in the sugar sector general was the positive selection of the Indian state. It has been so contradictory cases of the productivity increase the Indian sugar industry.

M. Ramachandran (1987 K.) - this is the study covering roughly two main agro-based business-bamboo, coconut fibers. Introduced here clearly demonstrated during the course of the investigation, to agro-based businesses is relatively simple and the wages of rural regions is presented less company successful and effective management of raw materials nearby. The creator has succeeded taking into account the agro-based production of the commercial companies the nation rural livelihood. So, the book also highlights the automation to the agro-based enterprises with no unemployment and labor uprooting. The rush of the discriminatory practices that had brought him the forward and retrogressive spoken connection to the economy. Here, the strategic suggestions are so remarkable. ERA, livelihood and job we discovered that the agricultural enterprises. Then, the book may be useful for the fortune-tellers the agro-based commercial companies, and the strategy.

Venkaiah, V. (1987) concludes that agro-based industries in employment, occupations, wages, income, and Andhra Pradesh, India. In particular, this potential invests the sugar, rice, tobacco and sugar sectors representing Andhra Pradesh villages of 4 4 types of agro-based industries. The test includes the 1967-68 and 1977-78 irrigation equipment to both the channel and the agro-based industries. It was another village in Nalgonda district was selected, which does not nor the
agricultural irrigation industry. The profiles by comparison of the villages in the agricultural-based industries to the village, has shown that it is lagging behind all aspects of the latter.

**Attwood, D. W. (1988)** - why cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra, India are fully success. Two conflicting explanations in general: (1) cooperative spirit of the village is now generally prevalent communities a solid basis for formal cooperative; (2) the life in the country a few rich and strong leaders who the cooperatives. The explanations given. This claimed that, despite the fact that the high-level inequalities of the past and present, and the villages were informal cooperation. The success of the sugar making up cooperatives had long custom selective associations in order to combat serious technical obstacles. The large cane farmers depends on the total capacity of small farmers in order to make better use, which allows you to pay the high reeds price.

**Attwood, D. W. (1995)** - why cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra, India: (1) successful test. Two conflicting explanations in general, the cooperative spirit is already widely used on the village provided a solid basis for formal cooperative communities; and 2. The life in the country a few rich and strong leaders who the cooperatives. The explanations given. This claimed that, despite the fact that the high-level inequalities of the past and present, and the villages were informal cooperation. The success of the sugar making up cooperatives had long custom selective associations in order to combat serious technical obstacles. The large cane farmers depends on the total capacity of small farmers in order to make better use, which allows you to pay the high reeds price.

**Subramaniyan (1996)** - it was found that the factors relative contribution to the overall added value on the sugar industry was positive all the selected member states in India. It has been so contradictory cases of the productivity increase the Indian sugar industry.

**Interest rate G. S. (2001)** has examined the cooperative banks four main parts the plants individual, financial, administrative and labor. Because, if the sugar cooperative production lines must be auspicious by the increase in the supervising sugarcane of handlebar mustaches growled.

Kharche R. M. (2005) studied the problems with sugar factories as the sugar low recovery, excess costs for staff and the utilization of capacity.

Talekar (2005) - sugar industry in India is worth holding. This is the second largest agricultural-based industry in India. Sugar-based industrial cooperative holding as a considerable potential in the country and from earning a livelihood. Maharashtra THE cooperative sugar industry the peasant economy and the State Social Policy scene. Yet it would have been sugar processing plants indicates that he had experienced pain. Now you’ve come to the full survey units associated with the time value of money. The study of the study will aim to the sugar the working capital. Located in the temporary financial printed study quality and the cooperative sugar production lines Marathwada region.

Jugale V B (2006) In this study is to examine, and of the Agreement, technique and evaluate the Maharashtra sugarcane. Sugar and sugarcane governed by the central government also lots of approaches and the methodology an incredible impact on the government developed. The method of estimation the remote peoples Indian and analyzed the data in the plan.

Marcoo Meniketti (2006) - sugar plantation development, and environmental change is tested together with the Caribbean and his estates and the sugar case studies the performance of the former British colony. The downscaling of production and general elimination mid-19th century, the island remains untouched the agro-industrial landscape. This approach key industrial economic events since the first is the story of the colony 17 century. Factory technology, architecture, and the changes there was a time and to the development phases hypothesizing to contribute to the socio-economic history the time in the region.

Nikam G.A. (2006) - sugar industry the Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra depresses the dominant the economy of a country and even the state s socio-political scene. So and so both of the state and the sugar plants indicating that their. Despite the time had come to the financial part of the
overall survey and the sugar. This book seeks to explore the costs and operational efficiency gainfulness samples the sugar mills and the Member States.

**Pandey Adya Prasad (2007), which** assumes the sugar industry for Brix, the second largest agro-based after treatment the cotton materials industrial sector, the nation, and the lion also accelerated industrialization prepare and the socio-economic update in the advanced peasant.

**Singh N. P., Singh Paramatma & Singh R. P. (2007)** - The sugar for the major agro-based industrial state of Uttar Pradesh where example is the whole package all sugarcane and supply the money above all else. During 2001-02 the state territory is 20,35 a lakh you! In the sugarcane 44,03 ha amount, then, is a lakh. With sugarcane the nation. Convincing evidence for the sugar openly admit that between the treatment relationship between an aftereffect between autonomy and sugarcane, gur and khandsari sugar, fluctuations in the sugarcane, which and sugar. These vacillations radiation and all the various administrative measures and the differential. Such an indeterminate state, or the questions asked is not favorable to the industry the other nor the voice of cultivators. The plan was, that, in this situation, it is very important to the obvious is discoverable, and that the present status of the sugar industry. The investigation revealed the greater part of the plants was in order to go to the 60-80 per cent. It was more the personal competence (81 %), mimicking people generally (73 %) and helpful (66 %) area. In spite of the fact that the investigation confirmed the extraction strategy halfway up, the methods it called on the politicians, in order to stabilize the economy press sugarcane and the solid state, profiting the manufacturer supplier worldwide business, as well as, the processors, Dev.

**Gaikwad, S. B, Pawar, C. T. and Gaikwad, N. S. (2007) - in the** agricultural sector's share of Indian economy has decreased 25 percent, is still very important, in the Indian economy high, and it supports 65 percent of the Indian population directly and indirectly, the raw materials and the agro-based industries. Agro-based industries in India between the sugar sector, with importance the textile. The State of Maharashtra in India in one of the leading sugarcane and sugar. The structure is characterized by a spatial location in the sugar factories of uneven distribution is located in state of Maharashtra. The plan for distribution jargely influenced by political factors the Alliance and the agro-climatic factors in this analysis, it is found that the high concentration of sugar factories be observed in the western upland Maharashtra walking, in
relation to other parts of. The usual spatial distribution is symmetric reduction of sugar factories in direction. More and more and more the factories the center point. If, however, the physical and social, and economic factors are the dispersion and Khandesh regions of Vidarbha, and the weighted average is located near the training structure the sugar industry center.

S.L. Shirodkar (2008) has examined the raw materials for the sugar industry problems availability, financial and organizational the plant.

P. Chellaswamy, S. Revathi V (2009) it is found that about 45 million, the sugarcane of handlebar mustaches growled and the large mass of agricultural development work is included in the preferred raw material, and the additional exercises, and so the country 7.5 percent. The neighboring, if the 0.5 million gifted and a very talented worker, in general, the sugar in the country.

Vijay Kumbhar (2009), Maharashtra preparation of blood sugar for sugar and donate it. The spilled the sugar, sugar plants built-in sugarcane. Significant part of the processing plants it assumes the socio-economic developments areas but the state of Maharashtra. The last two decades the sugar scale Maharashtra different active and the external problems.

T. S. Devaraja (2009) - The really superb research work: it may be the first recording detailed financial performance for the sugar industry in Karnataka, more point of view, problems and prospects sugar sugar industry. The study is a comprehensive analysis of trends and the sugar sugar firms financial performance the public, cooperative and the private sector. The author's original efforts to examine the financial performance from the sugar industry the company's level to the state and national level. The test includes the current political and policy options for improving the industry Karnataka. An overview of sugar industry in India.

Khandare B. D. & Bhise V. B. (2009) the study finds that Indian sugar industry one of the largest enterprises, the nation. The rapid development of sugar industry in Maharashtra served to the incredible extent to stabilize the sugar from the lack of the nation and the sugar. Create the State of Maharashtra if the 1/3 sugar aggregate the nation. The retrogressive Marathwada district
state of Maharashtra, high growth potential of sugarcane and sugar sector developments. Sugar increases the chance for an experienced fame and agronomy, instructive and different Offices and development investment, finally rises. This book was handled by the sugar in preparation of Marathwada for cooperatives, and sugarcane, sugarcane, sugar, and donate it. It is also the surveys the sugar in the development of financial cooperatives that the latest district 23 years. This study also allows certain critical recommendations sugar through the development area.

**The economic (2010)** - the role of reason behind success of personality factors of cooperative development. The western State of Maharashtra; the sugarcane producers began increasing the cooperatives and allied organizations in the early twentieth century. The sugar Vitthalrao Vikhe-Patil operatives initiated by the peasant village Pravaranagar; a leader in the year 1948 would Ahemadnagar district after the huge success of other sugar cooperative is part of. The peasant leader Shri Malshiras taluka. Shankarrao Mohite-Patil ,thorough Sahakar maharashi Shankarrao Mohite Patil CooperativeSugar Mill at Akluj in 1960. 20. Followed by Shri Shankar Sadashivnagar cooperative sugar mill, the decimal 13, 1968 the same taluka.

**Pratapsinh Chhauhan (2010) 18** - farming is still the backbone of Indian economy, which provides 30 percent of the stunning new provide the impetus aggregate national income for 2/3 mob the nation. Sugar, exceptionally, importance in the agricultural area. There is the same as 426 sugar the nation. The Indian sugar industry likewise handles the gentleman with a landlord 45 million families second largest agro-industrial preparation. The sugar factories is not properly controlled, to the extent that that their performance. The overwhelming, debilitation and poorer performance speeds up the money in the sugar related processes. Major disaster the infection, and lower power is immediately examine the budget process with the sugar. It is the time of the study to examine the conversion in the transaction or the monetary and fiscal performance, the Indian private sugar industry and the second is that the agreement of the transaction costs of the industry progress.

**Todkari G. U. (2011)** - sugar industry occupies an important industrial map of State of Maharashtra. The factory has played a major role in rural areas of socio-economic development
Maharashtra. The different urban centers help you to solve the problem, so that the unemployment employment, and the growing industries.

Shinde Udaykumar (2011) stresses that India's leading sugar country of production. One of the main contributors Maharashtra to national production. State sugar industry is dominated by cooperative sector. At the close the factory survived the right management practices adopted by keeping personal lease period during POST.

Ingale B. D. (2011) The research questions, the sugar industry after the state, however, gradual spread is supported by the government. Yes, Maharashtra sugar industry looks like, so that many problems. Currently, the flaming state of Maharashtra sugarcane price problem. At the end of the harvesting season 2009-10 the central government is not "fair and remunerative price: RS. 129,84 Per quintal and 4% of the individual recovery rate F. R. P. 9.5 Percent of assets recovery rate fair and profitable.

Pralhad Gurav M and Krishna Mudalkar (2011) shared aim of the test, to draw the attention of paper criticalness practice you have chosen the human device sugar processing plants. An asset is a standout majority of the farms my discovery. This allows a contains a wide variety of different devices, and the different practices was practical. The tool handles all the physical and financial assets a my discovery. No, the non-human assets still did not move. Sugar is a prerequisite for a case of a very remarkable in the regions. The economy of west and around the very was crushed by the Maharashtra sugar here should be established. This study is the human labor force supply ("driving below the level and management level staff and superficial "sugarcane cutters) and improve the industrial sugar. Similarly, the human device looks like the practice in the sugar production lines cooperative and private. This study covers the Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur, Maharashtra site and Karnataka Belgaum

Balaji, Kendre (2011), investigating the socio-economic background of the sugarcane harvest migrant workers. It seems that the outset the sharp repeated experiment, the knowledge of the socio-economic composition of workers are of all shows that, in principle, property, and the poverty ridden by the society. What is the new for the socio-economic composition of migrant
sugarcane workers and in traffic? This authoritative? Such issues it would be interesting to know of the fact that the migrant sugarcane cutting and supplier worker Perse is not homogeneous category. Other words, claims that the migrant workers to sugarcane for transporting and a general class or a caste composition? The compositions of the migrant workers and cutting Sugarcane is also an attractive theme during the test. This study, the traditionally underdeveloped communities, it is found that, for example, a scheduled caste, nomad tribes and other backward classes and Denotified yet unorganized a number of sectors like the sugarcane harvest. Scheduled caste background (workers' social and economic) poor, as all the other staff. This study the socio-economic background by Maharashtra sugarcane cutters the district general and Kolhapur. Based on the data collected from the paper he wanted and the other research carried out in the other author.

**Lalvani Mala (2011) - the** inescapable Maharashtra sugar campaign will start in the 1950s. After independence cooperatives, structured necessary part of the "advancement of congress vision with the nearby drive". The "Custom" status is that the administration of cooperatives and the tutor is also expected that it be awarded, Underwriter Laboratories and the control. Set up by the five decade maze rules, in spite of the fact that it is expressed in a unique method of argument, that requires it, dug the ground an animated outline as far as hobbies. The clarion call the Times first sharp negligible. Teething problems, disappointments and may also be present introductory market may not be worse it was the adventure as the government failure

**Martina. R. Noronha - Dilipsinh Thakor (2012)** suggests that there is no space we would emerge significant players in India's huge the world commercial development. If we can make a fair degree of development of the agricultural efficiency, as well as the conversion efficiency, India will have a significant reduction and the industry have been taken into account the significant extent, as well as new landscapes as well as the growth of Indian sugar industry.

**Hritesh D (2012) - reasons, the sugar sector, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra in these regions there were many of the sugarcane. From raw material easily available. Cane must be processed quickly. Therefore, sugar factories near the field. These are also the states is such an option. It is**
necessary the sectoral social partners of the sugar easily available. These are among the greatest Indian inhabited states. Transport and Communications are available here.

**Rupesh and Shaha Laddha (2012) - India** in the sugar production was the first year 2001 million tonnes are produced 19.87 " H 2002 the sugar, 1 while Brazil sugar production was the 2002 - 2003 23.65 million tonnes of sugar followed by production of 21.90 million tonnes of sugar is produced in India in the world sugar cane in the raw material. Sugar-producing countries are a total of 122 148,91 million sounds, and the world's 2002 - 2003, sugar cane and sugar beet. High sugar producing countries of Brazil, India, China, Thailand, Australia, Mexico, France and Germany.

**Kadam Sandip Maruti (2012)** is considered to be 21 - Maharashtra Ahmednagar dollar. Cooperative section are most of the sugar industry. Assume a critical part in the great social and financial progress, until the district six decades. Due to the industry's development of an incredible high useful environment. It was also a development and helped the modern district. However, if the a option in the industry has recently been facing champion the other serious issues, such as corruption, the decision problems, the price, the infamous sugar natural vagaries and sugarcane, there is little risk of the privatization process, et cetera. system, it is accordingly necessary during the audit these questions is to be distinguished from and, as a result, the number of a rancher in a ten-gallon hat, too, the economic sector.

**J. Jayarajasingh John Samuel (2012)** - Tamil Nadu is one of producing sugar tops, with the appropriate rank agro-climate. There are 34 Sugar factories. Perform the below 16 this is the self-employed 15 co-operatives and (3) the public sector. The membership includes the financial situation, equity capital, employment and wages, the welfare, capital-production ratio and other financial indicators. The cooperative sugar factories have a remarkable contribution to the socio-economic development of the entire rural area. A small part of the different producer members in the factory collection is state of Maharashtra, each year these activities. It was a mill up and down net profit during the period examined. This was the reason of the political changes in the government. The traffic situation, the mill was not favorable. The mill he had faced a shortage of raw material to be analyzed.
Sugar Industry in India (2012) Report: The Sugar Industry in India is part of Netscribes’ Food & Beverage Series reports. The market will be boosted by the rapidly growing food and beverage industry with increasing production of confectionaries, resulting in increased demand for sugar. The report begins with the market overview section, providing details on the domestic sugar production and consumption. India is the world’s largest sugar consuming country and is also the second largest in terms of sugar production. The growth of sugar factories along with the sugar industry segments depicts the sugar industry scenario in India. The sugarcane overview section provides a clear idea about the linkage between the sugarcane farmers and millers, including growth of sugarcane production and cane acreage. This is followed by the sugar industry value chain, illustrating the structure and operational mechanism in the sugar plants and sugar refineries, including the distillery and cogeneration process. The regional distribution section provides a vivid description of the sugar industry in the largest sugar producing states across the country, including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Bihar. This section provides state-wise information, such as no. of sugar factories, sugar production, average sugarcane production, sugarcane area and production. Factors driving the growth of sugar industry in India are also explained in detail. Growing population coupled with rising income is providing impetus to the growth in the country’s sugar consumption, benefiting the overall sugar industry. India is the world’s second largest populated country, representing about 17.31% of the global population. Aggressive growth in the food and beverage industries will lead to the increasing demand for sugar. High sugar content in confectionaries, including chocolates, pastries and ice-creams, will drive the domestic demand for sugar. By-products, such as ethanol and power via cogeneration provides cross functional and cross business opportunities. Growing pharmaceutical market and low per capita sugar consumption in India provide opportunities for the players to capitalize upon. The challenges hindering the market are illustrated. Oversupply situation coupled with higher cane prices results in declining profit margin for the players in the sugar industry. Cyclical nature of the crop results in volatility in sugar production leading to high cane arrears. The present pricing policy is highly government regulated resulting in limited bargaining power of the sugar millers.

The government initiatives section provides a detailed description about the Pre-Budget Memorandum 2012-13, including removal of 10% levy sugar quota, implementation of tax
incentives, Cenvat Credit on Bagasse, tax deduction under section 35 AD and exemption from both service tax and value-added tax. This is followed by the government’s consideration to decontrol the sugar sector.

The competition section begins with the Porter’s Five Forces analysis for the sugar market. It outlays the competitive landscape of the sugar market in India briefing about the domestic and foreign players existing in the market. This section provides a three dimensional analysis of domestic key players’ revenues, profits and market capitalization. The report also features brief profiles of major domestic and foreign players in the market and a snapshot of their corporation, financial performance along with the key financial ratios, business highlights and their product portfolio providing an insight into the existing competitive scenario.

Some of the key statistics or factors impacting the sugar market in India covered in the report include growth of sugar production, consumption and no. of factories, sugar industry scenario in 2010-11, growth of sugarcane production and cane acreage, sugar-value chain, no. of factories (state-wise), sugar production (state-wise), Avg. sugarcane production (state-wise), sugarcane area and production (state-wise), major players in each state, export and import (value-wise), growing population, rise in per capita income, growing confectionary, chocolate and ice-cream market, potential alcohol demand, pharmaceutical market growth, annual per capita sugar consumption, state advised cane prices and induced cyclicality.

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