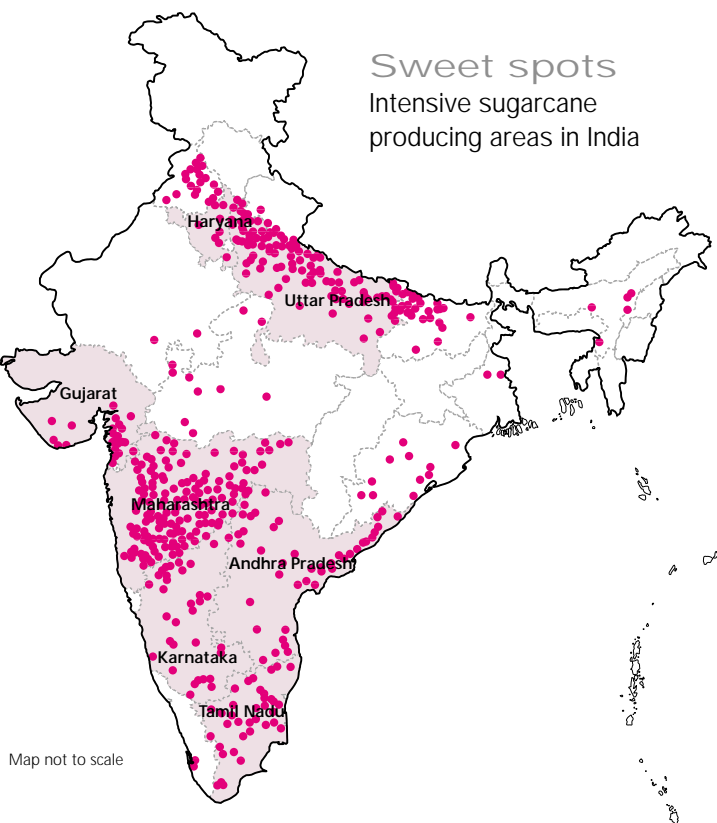


# Too sweet

**Sugarcane farming guzzles water as unsold sugar stock in the country piles up**

**Sweet spots**  
Intensive sugarcane  
producing areas in India



## Drying sugarstates

Number of blocks/mandals/taluks/water-sheds left Over exploited and Dark

| State          | Over exploited | Dark |
|----------------|----------------|------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 6              | 24   |
| Gujarat        | 12             | 14   |
| Haryana        | 45             | 6    |
| Karnataka      | 6              | 12   |
| Maharashtra    | —              | 34   |
| Tamil Nadu     | 54             | 43   |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 19             | 22   |

Note: Over exploited blocks are which in level of groundwater development is more than 100 per cent of groundwater recharge; Dark blocks are in which level of groundwater development is 85 per cent and within 100 per cent of annual groundwater recharge

Source: [www.cgwaIndia.com](http://www.cgwaIndia.com)

## Suction plant

Water requirement of some important  
crops grown in India

| Crop               | Water requirement<br>(in centimeter) | Number of turns |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rice               | 50                                   | 6               |
| Bajra              | 20                                   | 3               |
| Groundnut          | 40                                   | 5               |
| Cotton             | 90                                   | 10              |
| Wheat              | 40                                   | 5               |
| Banana             | 240                                  | 24              |
| Sugarcane (Adsali) | 400                                  | 32              |

Source: [www.indiaagronet.com](http://www.indiaagronet.com)

► Government is assuring the sugarcane farmers increased fixed price, supporting a crop that does not make great business sense and leaves aquifers dry

## Support bitterness

Average statutory cane price  
fixed by central government

| (Rupees per tonne)    |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| States                | 2001-02 |
| Eastern Uttar Pradesh | 708.8   |
| Central Uttar Pradesh | 696.6   |
| Western Uttar Pradesh | 745.3   |
| Haryana               | 730.2   |
| Gujarat               | 787.9   |
| Maharashtra           | 908.5   |
| Karnataka             | 878.1   |
| Andhra Pradesh        | 767.1   |
| Tamil Nadu            | 718.1   |

Source: Volume I II, Indian Sugar, January 2003 & Hand Book of Sugar Statistics, Indian Sugar Mills Association, June 2002

## No taker

Sugar stocks, production, consumptions and export of  
(1961-1962 to 2001-2002)

|            |               |            |                    |                      |         | (Lakh tonne)  |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|
| Seasons    | Opening Stock | Production | Total Availability | Internal Consumption | Exports | Closing Stock |
| 1961-62    | 14.82         | 27.29      | 42.11              | 26.01                | 3.54    | 12.56         |
| 1971-72    | 14.07         | 31.08      | 45.15              | 37.90                | 1.33    | 5.92          |
| 1981-82    | 9.15          | 84.36      | 94.28              | 57.43                | 4.15    | 32.70         |
| 1991-92    | 33.30         | 134.04     | 167.34             | 112.70               | 5.62    | 49.02         |
| 2001-02(P) | 112.00        | 183.00     | 295.00             | 165.00               | 10.00   | 120.00        |

Note: P = Provisional

Source: Hand Book of Sugar Statistics, Indian Sugar Mills Association, June 2002

► Every year we are only increasing our stock of sugar without any internal and external demand by extracting the precious natural resource water

► Government promotes declined groundwater and large water infrastructure by promoting sugarcane farming