

A Study on Recent Issues of Agro-Based Industry in India

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Manuscript ID:
COM-2022-10045322

Volume: 10

Issue: 4

Month: October

Year: 2022

E-ISSN: 2582-6190

Received: 25.07.2022

Accepted: 20.08.2022

Published: 01.10.2022

Citation:

Arumugam, U., and M. Manida. "A Study on Recent Issues of Agro-Based Industry in India." *ComFin Research*, vol. 10, no. 4, 2022, pp. 36–40.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.34293/commerce.v10i4.5322>




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Abstract

Most people in India depend on agriculture. Agricultural production has played an important role in the country's rural development and has been passed on to adoptive rural development. Most farms are located around food processing plants. They affect food security and people's basic needs. This study aims to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of India's agriculture-based industries. With so many countries suffering from malnutrition and imminent food crises, India's agriculture-based companies may be able to trade in both domestic and foreign markets by addressing their own challenges. . Certainly, there are some problems ahead for such an industry. Still, it has some strength, such as abundant natural resources, suitable geographic conditions and atmosphere, availability of raw materials, cheap labor supply, and distribution possibilities. However, these organizations have some weaknesses such as lack of infrastructure and poor product quality. Even if this care is preceded by threats such as global performance, additional costs of equipment, unorganized markets, etc., it can withstand anything. About to do his SWOT analysis of the industry.

Keywords: Food Crisis, Organic Industry, Forest Based Industry, Textile Industry, Engineering.

Introduction

Agriculture-based industries play an important role in the economy to promote rural growth in the country. Most agriculture-based industries are centered on food processing plants. They have tips on food security and people's basic needs. Agriculture-based industries can play an important role in improving the living standards of people living in rural areas. Considering the positioning of agriculture-related industries, rural expansion plans can be expressed in the brilliance of rural resource management. This paper attempts his SWOT analysis of Indian agribusiness. Businesses that mainly produce agricultural products and businesses that are located in villages are called rural industries. In India, rural development can only be considered when industries that depend on rural resources are recognized in rural areas. Rural entrepreneurship leads to rural development when rural entrepreneurs are motivated. Rural industries include agriculture-based industries, organic industries, forest-based industries, textile industries, engineering, and service industries.

Review of Literature

G. K. Chadha and P. P. Sahu Small (2003), concluded that agribusiness grew very slowly in the post-reform years, but even its absolute levels were among the lowest among the organized and unorganized sectors and within the unorganized sector. It continued to differ greatly between strata and upper strata, and between rural and urban enterprises.

Dr. C Paramasivan, R. Pasupathi (2016), concluded that force in agriculture-based industries on the income levels of all types of rural residents was significant. Income growth was more pronounced among ménage agricultural workers employed in agricultural-based industrial units. Producers benefited indirectly from higher wages from agriculture-based industries and securing employment in the agricultural sector, while the latter benefited from employment in agriculture based industrial units.

C. Lakshmikanthareddy, S. Rathnakumari (2014), observed that agriculture-based industries in Indian development are well documented and need not stand out. They can provide enormous employment opportunities with relatively little speculation. The production techniques adopted from agricultural production are simple, and the necessary techniques and equipment are readily available.

Objectives of the Study

- To study on the Importance of Agro-Based Industries in India.
- To determine the scenario and scope of agro-based industries in India.
- To examine the problems and limitations to the growth of the agro-processing sector.
- To study on the research and technology and technical support for agro-industrial development.

Importance of Agro-Based Industries in India

All branches of agro-based industry are important because:

- Helps increase industrial production.
- Provide jobs for landless rural workers and indigenous peoples in rural and underdeveloped areas.
- Ensuring the development and stability of rural economies through diversification and reduced dependence on agriculture.
- Alleviate poverty by providing a stable income and livelihood.
- Earn the necessary foreign exchange for the country. Improved living standards in rural areas.
- Helps reduce extreme inequalities in income and wealth distribution.
- Easy to set up.

- Support balanced growth of agriculture and industry.
- Helps avoid wasting perishable produce.

Scenario and Scope of Agro-Based Industries in India

Since India is overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture, the scale of the agro-related industry is very large. According to 2020 statistical data, India's agricultural sector contributes around 18% to India's GDP. Furthermore, about 42% of India's population is employed in the agricultural sector alone. The proportion of the population engaged in agriculture is decreasing year by year for various reasons. However, it is still the largest sector employing the majority of the population. Agriculture-based industries are a future sector of the Indian economy owing to their enormous growth potential, socio-economic impact especially in terms of job and income generation, and ability to remain recession-proof in general. is regarded. Additionally, approximately 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture and agribusiness. According to the 2014-15 economic survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics, India's agro-related industry grew steadily from 2009-10 to 2013-14. By some estimates, about 14% of the total labor force is directly or indirectly employed in the agro-processing sector in developed countries, whereas only about 3% of the workforce in this sector is employed in India. suggested not. The data highlighted above show underdeveloped countries and huge growth potential in this sector.

Problems and Limitations to the Growth of the Agro-Processing Sector

- Inconsistent and inadequate supply of raw materials.
- Harvest seasonality.
- Poor quality of raw material supply and high losses during transportation from farm to factory.
- Improper or outdated handling and ancillary equipment.
- Poor and inconsistent processed product quality.
- Optimal use of treatment facilities and equipment.
- Inadequately trained staff and lack of qualified food technicians.

- Lack of proper sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Inappropriate packaging materials and high packaging costs.
- Weak or non-existent market development.
- Lack of technical support for agricultural sector.
- Insufficient management of processing plants after commercialization.

These issues have been endlessly raised and discussed in many local and regional forums, and many practical recommendations have been made. Most do not seem to implement these recommendations. The lack of an implementation strategy is very likely the result of a lack of a well-thought-out and planned agri-industrial development strategy. It may be helpful to examine some of these individual limitations.

Suitability and Accessibility of Raw Materials

It is highly doubtful whether the current state of Dominica's agro-processing sector is due to the lack of suitable domestic raw materials and the availability of desirable quantities of such raw materials. The Caribbean is blessed with a wide variety of exotic commodities, many of which are used in agricultural processing with excellent results. Most of the commonly known fruits were used to make jams and jellies and were used to make fruit nectar and drinks. Other commonly used ingredients are herbs, spices, and root vegetables. However, it has been argued that few of these commodities are available year-round in the required quantities, making it impossible to maintain a viable agro-processing sector. Based on experience in the agro-processing sector in Grenada, the author strongly believes this view is incorrect. A clear distinction must be made between the seasonality of growth and the availability of raw materials for processing. For example, we have developed a storage form for semi-processed products such as hot peppers and seaweed, which makes it possible to process them all year round. Similar attention is not paid to a wide variety of exotic tropical fruits that have enormous processing potential throughout the year. This limitation needs to be addressed by conducting basic and applied research aimed at developing know-how for better and innovative ways to harness indigenous resources. Dominica has also paid close attention

to crop diversification. However, the program again focuses on the fresh fruit export market, with little attention paid to the production of selected raw materials for processing. Concerns remain that the fresh fruit market surplus will flow into the agro-processing sector. The reality is that surplus fresh fruit market varieties may be suboptimal for agricultural processing or the prices charged to them by farming communities may be exorbitant. A possible solution is the development of state farms. Here, selected raw materials destined for the agricultural processing sector can be propagated and gradually cultivated to meet the needs of the processing sector. Another possible solution is to develop mechanisms to ensure an adequate supply of raw materials by farming communities throughout the year.

Research and Technology and Technical Support for Agro Industrial Development

The manufacturing of jams, jellies, fruit nectars and other beverages is well established in the Caribbean. However, the technology used in smaller processing sectors remains relatively static and traditional. In many respects, therefore, other significant obstacles to the development of the agricultural processing sector are lack of proper use of research and technology, lack of trained manpower, and inadequate technical and management and marketing support. Neither the state nor the private agro-processing sector has invested in developing the most effective research and has not actively adopted and adopted the most appropriate and modern technologies. These problems are even more acute for small farmers, who generally do not have the financial or credit lines to invest in new processes, human resources, management or innovation. In addition to trained professionals from Produce Chemist Laboratories, technical support for produce processing is provided by U.W.I. However, these connections should be strengthened through outreach programs. It has been said many times that the services of food technologists are necessary to educate locals in public and private food processing establishments about new innovations, techniques and uses of local products. Therefore, the need for training and

technical assistance in basic principles of processing, hygiene, sanitation, quality assurance and standards, product development, food microbiology, labeling and packaging is politically and financially critical. You can handle it if you want. In summary, setting standards in food processing requires a science based approach. This will also affect national, regional and international trade as the industry and other agencies such as the National Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of Standards evolve. In addition, food science and technology is a fundamental field of research and development in the food industry. Therefore, professional development in this area must be considered a cornerstone of any agro-industrial/food processing development programme. This reality needs to be seriously addressed in agriculture and agro industrial development policies at the national level.

Management, Finance and Marketing Support Mechanisms

Another major obstacle to the development of a viable agro-industrial sector is the lack of finance and the low level of entrepreneurial and managerial education of the majority of those working in agricultural processing and cottage industries. In general, most of these operators have little or no formal training in the technical aspects of operations, and little in organization, marketing, and small business management. Moreover, unlike large agroindustrial enterprises, small processors receive little consistent government support and are involved in consistent programs and projects specifically designed to support their development. Is not ... On the contrary, in the most important area of marketing, domestic products had to compete with a wide range of imported products in the domestic market. I am aware of that. In many cases, they study their competitors' products, source relevant technology, improve their packaging, and compete on price and quality. Such individual successes can be attributed to their determination to succeed despite an environment that seems seemingly insensitive to the need to support the growth and development of the agricultural processing sector.

Conclusion

Lack of consumer education and market research also contributes to the industry's slow development. There has always been a tendency to treat the local consumer as a captive market with little or no investment in consumer education and market promotion of locally processed products. Very few resources are spent on promotion. As a result, little attention is paid to the importance of factors such as standards, quality control, packaging and product presentation. Agriculture-based industries in India are one of the fundamental backbones of the Indian economy, providing employment, income generation, industrial inputs and outputs, regional growth and are relevant to all types of people. The growth of the agricultural sector has resulted in the growth of the country's socio-economic development. Therefore, it is concluded that there is a large scope for the export of agricultural-based products with huge foreign exchange in the future. Promoting future agricultural exports requires professional and effective measures.

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