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DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO BASED CO-OPERATIVES INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

In agriculture, agribusiness is a generic term that refers to the various business in evolved in food production, including farming, seed supply agrichemicals, form machinery, wholesale and distribution, processing, marketing and retail sales. The term has two distinctly different connotations depending on context.

KEYWORDS: agriculture, agribusiness , seed supply agrichemicals.



INTRODUCTION

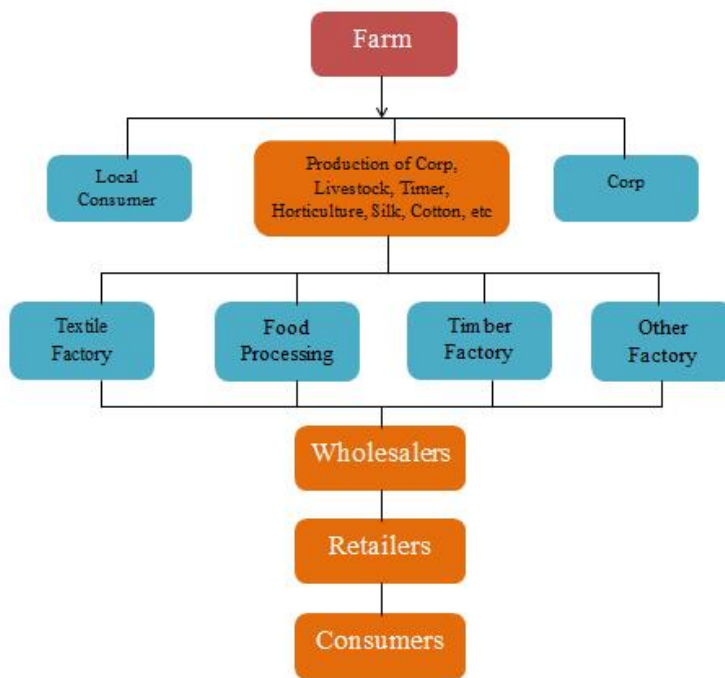
Within the agriculture industry, agribusiness is widely used simply as convenient port-manteaux of agriculture and business, referring to the rage of activities and disciplines encompassed by modern food production. Here, the term is only descriptive, and is synonymous in the broadest sense with food industry. Among critics of large-scale, industrialized, vertically integrated food production, the term agribusiness is used as a negative, synonymous with corporate farming. Farming is engaged in as a large-scale business operation embracing the production, processing and distribution of agricultural products and the manufacture of farm machinery, equipment and supplies. As such, it is often contrasted with family farm, a farm owned and operated by a family, and passed from generation to generation. Some negative connotation is also derived from the negative associations of “business” and “Corporation” from critics of capitalism or corporate excess.

SIGNIFICANCE OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES:

Agro-based industries are mainly engaged in transforming the raw material in to a finished or semi-finished from processing of agricultural produce is one of the important functions of agriculture, which provides value addition to the agricultural products. Processing implies the transformation of products from their non-usable form to usable form. Processing increases the value of the products and makes it possible to retain them for a longer period. It ensures their ready supply throughout the year and thus helps the stabilization of the price. In developing countries, processing is of immense advantage since it helps agriculture a profitable profession. But the individual farmer cannot undertake it owing to limited resources in terms of finance, technical skill and limited marketable surplus. Consequently, processing is undertaken by middle man in private sector, who takes away the profit from the farmers. So it is ideal to organize agro-based processing co-operatives by the farmers.

Processing can be done either by indigenous methods or by mechanical power. The former method can be of advantage only in those areas where unemployment or under employment is rampant. But in areas where Agribusiness, also known as the Food and Fiber Industry, is the chain of industries directly and indirectly involved in the production, transformation and provision of food, fibre, chemicals and pharmaceutical substrates.

Figure: 1.1 Major Sectors of Agribusiness
Input Suppliers
Fertilizer, Seed, Feed, Farm machinery and other farm supplies



Source: Field Study

At each level, there are brokers, transportation agents, financing firms that give special services to agribusiness.

Co-operatives and Agro-based Industries

1. Sugar Co-operatives:-

Sugar is one of the essential commodities of the consumers. It is being consumed by variety of ways in rural areas and urban areas. In tropical countries, sugar is manufactured from sugar beet, a root crop. In several countries, farmers go for manufacturing sugar by crushing sugarcane. The method adopted is very old and raw. Lot of wastages arise through this old method. Modern days saw the organization of sugar factories, which has become an organized sector. Sugar factories have been organized in private sector, public sector and co-operative sector. Sugar co-operatives are one of the important processing co-operatives, which may be classified as industrial co-operatives also. Sugar co-operatives are very popular in countries like India, Indonesia and in several European countries.

2. Dairy Co-operatives:-

Milk is an important liquid food for all ages of human being. Milk contains large amounts of essential nutrients and has been rightly recognized as nature's single most complete food. Nutritionally milk has been defined as "the most nearly perfect food." Milk is an outstanding source of calcium and

phosphorus for bones and teeth and contains number of vitamins. Milk as a food serves the purpose of the development of human being for their growth, reproduction supply of energy, maintenance, and appetite satisfaction.

The government is working on creating additional milk processing infrastructure to double the dairy farmers' income by 2022 and meet the future challenges. For about 15 years, India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world and likely to retain its prime position with annual growth rate of 5.53% for last three years as against global milk production, which is growing at 2.09%.

Indian milk has increased to 163.7 million tonnes in 2016-17 from around 17-22 million tonnes in the 1960s, report from agricultural ministry of India. It increased by 19% during 2016-17 in comparison to 2013-14. It increased the per capita availability of milk by 14.3% to 351 gram in 2016-17 from 307 gram in 2013-14.

3. Cotton Textile:

In antiquated India, cotton materials were delivered with hand turning and handloom weaving strategies. After the eighteenth century, control looms came into utilization. Our conventional enterprises endured a mishap amid the pioneer time frame since they couldn't contend with the plant made material from England. Today, there are almost 1600 cotton and human made fiber material factories in the nation. Around 80 per cent of these are in the private segment and the rest in people in general and agreeable divisions. Aside from these, there are a few thousand little processing plants with four to ten weaving machines. In the early years, the cotton material industry was amassed in the cotton developing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Accessibility of crude cotton, markets, transport including available port offices, work, sodden atmosphere, and so forth contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close connections with agribusiness and gives a living to agriculturists, cotton boll pluckers and laborers occupied with ginning, turning, weaving, colouring, planning, bundling, fitting and sewing. The business by making requests underpins numerous different ventures, for example, chemicals and colors, process stores, bundling materials and designing works. While turning keeps on being unified in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is exceedingly decentralized to give degree to joining customary aptitudes and outlines of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, weaving, and so forth.

India has world class creation in turning, however weaving supplies low nature of fabric as it can't utilize a great part of the top notch yarn delivered in the nation. Weaving is finished by handloom, control linger and in plants. The hand spun khadi gives extensive scale work to weavers in their homes as a cabin industry.

India trades yarn to Japan. Different merchants of cotton merchandise from India are U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, East European nations, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and African nations. India has the second biggest introduced limit of axles on the planet, alongside China, at around 34 million (2003-04). Since the mid-eighties, the turning segment has gotten a considerable measure of consideration. We have a vast offer on the planet exchange of cotton yarn, representing one fourth of the aggregate exchange. Notwithstanding, our exchange pieces of clothing is just 4 per cent of the world's aggregate. Our turning factories are focused at the worldwide level and fit for utilizing every one of the filaments we create. The weaving, sewing and handling units can't utilize a great part of the brilliant yarn that is delivered in the nation. There are some vast and current processing plants in these sections, yet the greater part of the generation is in divided little units, which oblige the local market. This crisscross is a noteworthy downside for the business. Accordingly, a considerable lot of our spinners send out cotton yarn while clothing/piece of clothing produces need to import fabric.

Table 1.1 Area, Yield, Production of Sugarcane, Production of Sugar, Consumption of Sugar and Sugar Recovery of Indian Sugar Industry (2012-13 to 2016-17)

Sr. No.	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production of Sugarcane (MT)	Production of Sugar	Consumption of Sugar (LT)	Recovery of Sugar (Per Cent)
2014-15	5068.53	73.2012	349.193	25.1242	227.393	10.1527
2015-16	5158.99	72.0164	353.777	25.9833	232.115	10.1399
2016-17	5260.45	72.8327	362.361	26.8426	236.837	10.1271
2017-18	5361.92	73.6491	370.945	27.7019	241.564	10.1143
2018-19	5463.38	74.4655	379.529	28.5612	248.282	10.1015

Source: India Sugar Industry

The projections obtained for area, yield, production of sugarcane production of sugar, consumption of sugar and sugar recovery of Indian sugar industry by linear growth models are listed in Table 4.6. It shows the area, yield, production of sugarcane, production of sugar, consumption of sugar and sugar recoveries have been growing marginally. The trend movement of area, yield, production of sugarcane, production of sugar and consumption of sugar is 5463.38, 74.4655, 379.529, 28.5612 and 246.282 respectively. It will be highest for the year 2018-19 and the sugar recovery is 10.1527 in 2012-13. The area, yield, production of sugarcane, production of sugar and consumption of sugar will be the lowest in the year 2014-15 and the sugar recovery in the year 2018-19.

Growth rates of India's textiles & clothing exports to the world exports during 11th Five Year Plan is given below:

Table 1.2 Growth rates of textiles and clothing exports to the world exports

Year	Textile			Clothing			
	World Export	India's Export	India's Share in World Export	World Export	India's Export	India's Share in World Export	% in
2014-15	241.3	9.81	4.06	347.06	9.93	2.86	
2015-16	253.4	10.45	4.12	364.91	11.50	3.15	
2016-17	211.1	9.12	4.32	315.62	11.45	3.62	
2017-18	251.0	12.87	5.13	351.0	11.00	3.13	
2018-19	293.5	15.01	5.13	412.45	14.36	3.48	

Source: International trade statistics 2019,

CONCLUSION:

It is seen that the agro based co-operatives of sugar industry, dairy industry and textile industry is having developing industries in India.

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