

Trends and Patterns of Agribusiness Development in India

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Abstract: *The term of Agribusiness deal with the entrepreneur strategic decision for based on the internal and external factors, the internal factors including costs, technology, risk management financial planning and etc. external factors include marketing strategies, synergies, differentiation and market positions. In the recent decades the central and state governments provided to subsidies in agribusiness activities, it is a lot off potentiality growing agriculture productivity. As per Economic Survey 2023-24 about 42.30 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture and allied activities and it is contribution about 18.20 per cent to the country's GDP at current prices. Due to government policies the cereals, fruits and vegetables exports has been tremendous growing at the rate of 35.16 per cent and 2540 per cent respectively during the period of 2010-11 to 2020-21. Therefore, the agribusiness to encourage the good entrepreneurs, the farmers to take the benefit, available market demand and also contribute good consumers' satisfaction with value-added products.*

Key Words: Agriculture, Agribusiness, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Technology

INTRODUCTION

The term of Agribusiness is a one of the agricultural activities and it is economic profit for related to farming in rural areas. It is several farming activities i.e., crop production or farming, dairy farming, farm machinery, distribution chain linkages, marketing chain system and etc. It is related to industrial sector that is including manufacturing for farm machinery, supply of seeds, fertilisers and etc. And one more important the agribusiness is used for business involvement in the marketing and supply of farm products. The growth of agribusiness system as a including warehouses, processors, wholesalers, retailers and others. In the recent decades the central and state governments provided to subsidies in agricultural sector and agribusiness a lot off potentiality growing for agricultural productivity. The risk and uncertainty are major issues in agricultural sector; it is well management and formation organisation by well entrepreneurship (Dollinger, 2003).

The concept of agribusiness is affected by several factors including, socio-demographic issues, farm management, regional and environmental factors, mind knowledge, technological resources and government policies. Agribusiness is an entrepreneur strategic decision for based on the internal and external factors, the internal factors including costs, technology, risk management financial planning and etc. external factors include marketing strategies, synergies, differentiation and market positions. The farmer having good spirit of an entrepreneurial for try to attract differently and take good decisions about the value chain to be farming and get the higher return and profits of the business. The government of India enhance different terms of agribusiness activities and few procedures to adopt under:

1. Promoting Innovations
2. Increase in Value Addition
3. Development and Adaptation of New Technologies
4. Use of Information Technology

Promoting Innovations: Innovations are needed to growing entrepreneur depending upon solutions of the problems. To be promote new innovation technologies and adapting through farmers and young entrepreneurs in agricultural development.

Increase in Value Addition: The value addition is an understanding and well knowledge of the production and selling of goods and services. The farmers more capture for fresh produce and directly sell to consumers and get the higher returns.

Development and Adaptation of New Technologies: The government to provide the facilities for new technologies and encourage through farmers and extension partnerships between the innovators and farmers to improve the productivity and profitability.

Use of Information Technology: Now-a-days information technology is available and accessible everywhere. Therefore, it is a very powerful way for

extension workers to educate and inform the farmers about new ideas, technologies and other information. Physical distances and the lack of transportation facilities often limit the ability of extension workers to share information with farmers. Mobile phones, tablets, and computer-based systems can be used to overcome these physical barriers. The challenge is how information technology can be harnessed for the benefit of both extension agents and farmers without compromising the importance of human and unique local factors.

Importance of Agri-Business Entrepreneurship

According to Sah et.al. 2009, mention that the important points for the role of agribusiness entrepreneurship in Indian economy.

- ✓ It helps in achieving agricultural productivity with profit by small farmers and also consolidate rural, national and international markets
- ✓ It is contribution of reduce food costs and provides high quality products to the people.
- ✓ The agribusiness provide farmers growing,

income diversified and create good entrepreneurial opportunities in rural and urban areas.

As per Economic Survey 2023-24 about 42.30 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture and allied sector and it is contribution share about 18.20 per cent to the country’s GDP at current prices. This report indicated that the agriculture sector unemployment is the common feature. So, that the survey said that the investment in agricultural research and good enabling policies have well contributed substantially to sustain food security. And also provide private sector investment to agricultural activities, i.e., farm technology, production methods, marketing infrastructure and others. Interestingly, the government mainly focus on post-harvest infrastructure and step wise food processing development, reduce wastage/loss, and provide big warehouses and also ensuring better prices for the farmers.

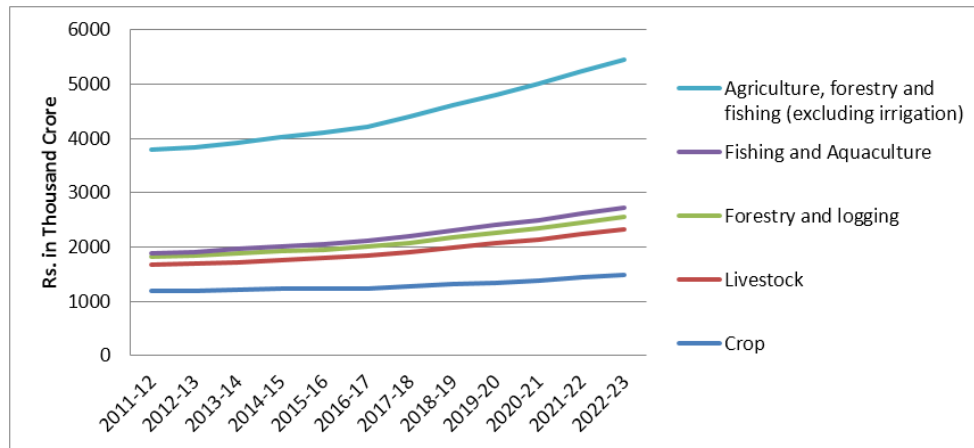
Table-1: The Trienniums Agriculture Output Details in India During a Period of 2011-12 to 2022-23 (2011-12 Constant Prices –in Rs.000 Crore)

Items \ Year	Crop	Livestock	Forestry and logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (excluding irrigation)
Year	Crop	Livestock	Forestry and logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (excluding irrigation)
2011-12	1187	480	147	78	1907
2012-13	1193	493	148	80	1918
2013-14	1216	509	152	85	1961
2014-15	1228	534	156	90	2008
2015-16	1231	563	161	98	2052
2016-17	1238	599	166	107	2110
2017-18	1272	636	173	120	2201
2018-19	1309	676	184	134	2303
2019-20	1345	716	195	145	2402
2020-21	1380	759	208	153	2499
2021-22	1433	800	216	165	2614
2022-23	1485	840	221	179	2725
CAGR	2.00	5.53	4.16	8.45	3.45

The performance of agricultural output for the different period is presented in Table-1. The total crop activity during the period 2011-12 to 2022-23 increased from Rs.1187 to 1485 thousand crores with CAGR constituting 2.00 per cent. Livestock output values increased from Rs.480 to 840 thousand crores with trend growth rate about the 5.53 per cent and

forestry and logging has increased Rs.147 to 221 thousand crores with growing at 4.16 per cent. And also same period fishing and aquaculture increased from Rs.78 to 179 thousand crores with CAGR of about 8.45 per cent and Total all agriculture, forestry and fishing has increased from Rs.1907 to 2725 thousand crores with the CAGR being 3.45 per cent.

Figure-1: The Trienniums Agriculture Output Details in India During a Period of 2011-12 to 2022-23 (2011-12 Constant Prices –in Rs.000 Crore)



Agricultural Export in India

India is one of the major agricultural products exports in the world. The agricultural sector in India primarily exports agri. & allied products, marine products, plantation and textile and allied products.

According to department of commerce the overall export value of agricultural products in the country was recorded from 41.30 to 50.20 billion US dollars with growing at 20 per cent during the period of 2020-21 to 2022-23.

Table-2: The Major Agricultural Commodities Exports Details in India During a Period of 2010-11 to 2020-21

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Oil Meals	Fruits and Vegetables	Dairy and Poultry Products	Total Meat and Marine Products	Total Agriculture Exports
2010-11	3648.49	870.04	11069.58	2620.48	1531.09	20812.72	113046.58
2011-12	5492.92	1067.93	11796.46	3023.31	1105.84	30591.82	182801.00
2012-13	8180.61	1284.99	16519.53	3407.19	2819.61	36688.36	227192.61
2013-14	7178.14	1748.81	17070.13	5384.47	4974.58	57790.30	262778.54
2014-15	58282.23	1218.30	8129.18	13602.32	2820.22	30127.56	239681.04
2015-16	40966.26	1655.90	3599.56	15421.83	2446.60	27528.14	215396.32
2016-17	40316.41	1277.70	5410.10	16974.50	2231.62	27036.01	226651.91
2017-18	52536.55	1469.60	7043.15	16874.40	2506.72	26895.69	251563.94
2018-19	56826.01	1801.50	10557.48	18620.22	4062.95	25986.61	274571.28
2019-20	47325.56	1511.80	5861.35	17688.37	2558.49	23346.99	252976.06
2020-21	74776.23	1977.60	11688.56	20287.27	2826.70	23821.05	308830.00
CAGR	35.16	5.81	-5.35	25.40	5.52	-2.76	6.33

Figure-1: The Major Agricultural Commodities Exports Details in India During a Period of 2010-11 to 2020-21

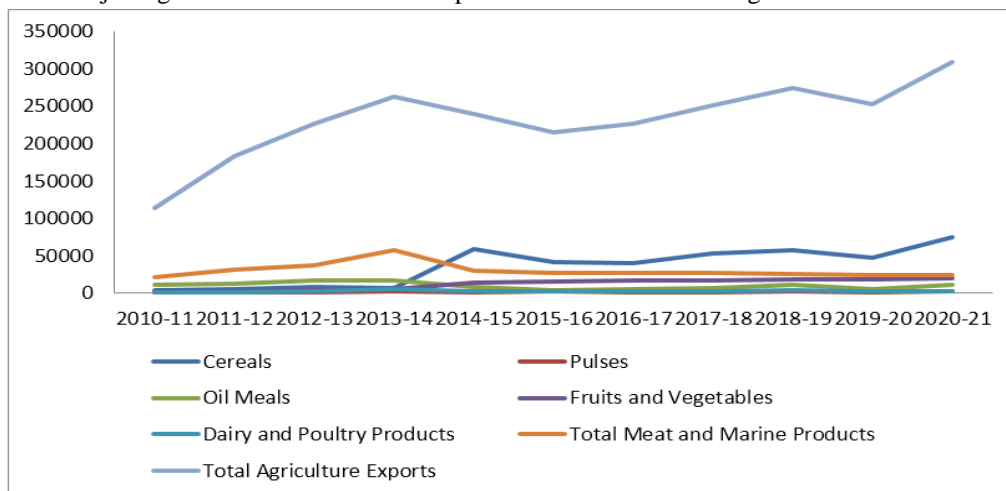


Table-2 indicated that the major agricultural commodities for exports in India during the periods of 2010-11 to 2020-21. In this period cereals increased from Rs. 3648.49 to 74776.23 crores with tremendous growing at 35.16 per cent and pulses also increased Rs.870.04 to 1977.60 crores with CAGR being 5.81 per cent. Fruits and vegetables is growing positively from Rs.2620.48 to 20287.27 crores at the 25.40 per cent and dairy and poultry products increased from Rs.1531.09 to 2826.70 per cent with CAGR about 5.52 per cent. However, the oil meals and total meat and marine products have been declined during the period 2010-11 to 2020-21. Oil meals CAGR has been declined at the rate of -5.35 per cent and total meat and marine products CAGR has been declined at the rate of -2.76 per cent. Thus, the total agricultural exports in India during the period 2010-11 to 2020-21, have increased from Rs.113046.58 to 308830 Crores with CAGR positively growing at the rate of 6.33 per cent.

CONCLUSION

Agribusiness is more needful to make the agricultural activities much better attractive profitable business enterprise. Entrepreneurship and innovative new start-ups are great importance for the agricultural sector. In the developing countries agribusiness has not been successful to produce higher income, because of poverty and scarcity is more in the rural areas. Hence, the innovation and good agribusiness management provide this sector definitely more income and profit generates in the rural farmers. And also agribusiness provides more employment in rural areas and much higher contribution to the national income. Therefore, the agribusiness to encourage the good entrepreneurs, the farmers to take the benefit, available market demand and also contribute good consumers' satisfaction with value-added products.

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