



34. Food Processing Sector: Make Self Reliant India with Women Involvement

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Abstract

A positive mind-set related to be an idea is understood, analysed, interpreted and adopted which deserves with Atamnirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. After COVID-19 pandemic situation, the self-reliance in the Indian Economy, is very necessary for the survival, existence and for attaining excellence followed by every Indian. Food processing sector/ industry is the largest industry sectors in India and which ranks 5th number in sectors like production, consumption pattern and export of commodities and the sustainable growth that related to sectors like health of peoples, education field, livelihood, governance and skill development which helpful to carry forward our initiative programmes which can support for all methods followed rapidly.

To enhancing the efficiency and global competitiveness among the Indian industry and to expanding business opportunities in both market like domestic as well as foreign markets through the linkages for specialised services across globally. However, India continuously facing significant problem to feeding nutritious food to over a billion of peoples, which leads to issues arises around like chronic undernourishment and malnutrition, lifestyle diseases and micronutrient deficiencies also. In recent era, in India demand for the processed food items has been increased which provides opportunities like higher value addition of product, lower wastages of material and alternative employment opportunities among all over the country.

In the consumer basket, the importance of processed food items has been increased globally and with higher income potential, urbanisation of cities, demographic shifting of people, improved in transportation facilities and changed consumer views related to product quality and safety and food consumption patterns. Involvement of women's in labour force and Slowly forward related to urbanisation which results to prefer for the fresh food consumption at across the country and the workforce entry of more women's and consumption of processed food had been increases.



Keywords: Self Reliant India, Food processing sector, People Involvement, Food consumption patterns, Employment Opportunities.

Introduction

For making India initiative the Indian Government helps, Food processing is a priority sector as well as it is one of the focus sectors among all of them. Due to the availability of affordable credit into the market and other fiscal incentives makes India one of the most favourable markets all over the globe. In food processing sector, most of the international as well as national, food retail and related supply chain companies which are looking to invest or expand their presence or market in pan India. Most of the commercial banks which contributes in financing of the Food Processing Sector.

For the Food Processing Sector (as on December 31, 2016) the commercial banking sector was sanctioned the USD 53 billion credit limit, but it was not sufficient amount in helping to this sector to in achieving its proper market. Primary processing sub-sector which shares (65% share) lending from commercial banks was skewed towards instead of the high value adding in the secondary processing sub-sector, which is the actual profit earner for the Indian economy.

The institutions like National Bank for Rural and Agricultural Development (NABARD) which offers about USD 2.08 billion specifically for the food processing sector and related projects, Small Farmers Agriculture- Business Consortium (SFAC), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) etc. those are India's unique initiatives which financing in agriculture and agri value chain by shows the financing options according to availability.

The Food Processing Industries Ministry, which provides detailed information to boosting the food processing throughout the country by following initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna, with a budget up to of INR 6000 crores (USD 900 million). Including finance under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Bank Yojna (PMMY) in this process, that a small investor follows it to get bank finance and under the government subsidy scheme. The growth rate of this sector increases up to 8% in next five years, (15% for Secondary Processing) and the credit needs will move at least at the same rate on a maximum level i.e. an incremental need of USD 4 billion per year (USD 2.8 billion for Secondary Processing). Now the challenge was occurred for the banks especially towards food processing is not comprehensively included in Priority Sector Lending (PSL) method. The sector has facing the challenge due to lack of structured products risks and demands and lacking of focus (unlike agriculture).

the losses, enhancing value addition of commodities/ crops and enable better price realization for farmers.

Agri Export: A Potential Game Changer

For the economic growth of any nation, the food processing industry plays a significant role in that, and its impact on agriculture, food security and industry sector also. Through this sector, it transforms farmers living being and create social advancement in their daily life. For promotion of trade across the nations and drives national prosperity, food processing industry helps in the reduction of food losses, reduces price volatility in the market, empowering the farmers through better employment generation with a strong and dynamic way.

Food Services Industry: The Catalytic Role Food Service Industry

Indian Agriculture in multiple transformation ways

Food Services Industry is creating a demand for high value-addition of products that can help significantly increase to the farmer's income from the same land area availability. By direct sourcing of fresh produce such as vegetables, fruits, spices etc. It also gives a direct outlet to the agriculture produce particularly as the demand is ever increasing for freshness, direct sourcing from farms, traceability to origin farm, increased sensitivity to usage of preservatives and additives, and increased awareness about the usage of pesticides and antibiotics.

Farm produce, dairy, poultry, fisheries, and horticulture produces are the all-round consumer restaurant industry. As the restaurant industry expands and becomes more organized, the frozen couriering is going to get a boost.

Major Challenges for the Indian Food Industry Food-processing industry

This industry is facing more problems like lack of adequate infrastructural facilities and adequate quality control, testing infrastructure, inefficient supply chain and seasonality of raw material, high carrying cost, high taxation, packaging cost, affordability and cultural preference of fresh food.

Lack of adequate trained manpower

In the food processing sector types of positive developments also resulted related about the emerging skill shortages due to mismatch between the demand for specific skills facility and available supply.

This ministry, has an umbrella/ roof scheme for the (PMKSY) which provides institutional sources of credit and equity, under which lots of subsidies to promote food processing sector. Under this scheme, the Ministry is providing subsidy facility to increasing establishment of processing infrastructure, logistics and storage infrastructure, backward linkages and development of farmer producer organisations, test infrastructure, research and development and training and development. Most of the Government departments, which offers subsidies primarily for the storage and logistic infrastructure and some other components of processing on a food sector specific basis from other department.

The agriculture sector, which gives large impact on agriculture and allied sectors of the rural economy, as well as it gives a significant effect on the manufacturing & services segments of the national economy, while it contributes only 16 per cent of GDP, it employs 49 per cent of people. The role of Food Processing & Agriculture Technologies follows towards this endeavour, is significant and the Government is looking at implementable recommendations and solutions from the various stakeholders for doubling farmers' incomes by 2022 year. Government of India has initiated a number of initiatives related to agricultural marketing sector which are gives deep positive impact on farmers' income by Launching of electronic National Agriculture Markets (eNAM) is one of them. These initiatives interlink between various agriculture markets within all over the States and the country by creating a unique market through online trading platform, both, at State and National level also.

The new model like Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017, which introduced by the Indian Government, in which includes and reflect the goal of a national market for agriculture sector and other side is which facilitates alternate market channels. The agricultural market is attracting attention across all corners of other sectors. It is also recognizing that the farm production and marketing would together and helps in gives benefits to farmers and consumers by hand-in-hand ways.

For empowering self farmers need to decide to sell out their crops when, where, to whom and at what price will be taken and no need of middlemen. The seasonal fluctuations in prices of perishable commodities/ crops, those commodities pushing up the food inflation, without benefitting to farmers and cannot be addressing without market reformation. For promoting this sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries doubling fund allocation up to 1,500 crores will significantly help to promote investments into the sector. This funding also helps to reducing

The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

It is a membership-based organization established in 1972 from a combination of the labour, women, and other cooperative movements. It is established for to organize self-employed women to involved in the economy and helps to collect women in pan India and it is expanded which include 130 cooperatives sector, 181 rural producer groups, and numerous social security organizations in this structure.

In Rural region of India, there is lacks public infrastructure for health, education and employment, which in turn causes low literacy, unemployment and changed rural to urban migration, which estimated to be 19-20 million persons in 2007-2008. In 2011, the literacy rate for rural women was increased up to 58 per cent; while it was 77.15 per cent for rural men and 79.11 per cent for urban women is also severely limited. In the year 2007, 62 per cent of India's rural population did not have bank accounts and 98 per cent had no health insurance facility.

SEWA's activities are increased in rural areas, and have it placed equal weight on creating alternative employment generation and sustainable livelihoods, and which helps on organizing workers to struggle for their rights. By organizing into cooperatives and district-level federations, members develop collective bargaining power and create alternative sources of employment for themselves, and livelihood security for their families. Sewa organization helps to self-employed women to acquired their loans and the formal banking system for a few years, then realized they faced some fundamental constraints that prevented them from participating in the conventional system.

Initial challenges in rural areas

- Lower levels of literacy and awareness
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Migration
- Higher vulnerability to natural disasters

Due to high cost of product and raw material, low level of productivity, high wastage and lack of competitiveness of Indian food products in the global market the growth of food processing companies are reduced in India. The growth potential of this sector and current challenges that largely effect on this industry but solving this problem need to be properly maintained and gave prover way to be taken to remove the bottlenecks hampering this pectoral growth.

all the humanity required to educate the women's that's are beneficial to acquire bright future to the nation and its help to moving the execute power from the weak position.

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