

Role of Secondary Agriculture in Farmers Doubling Income

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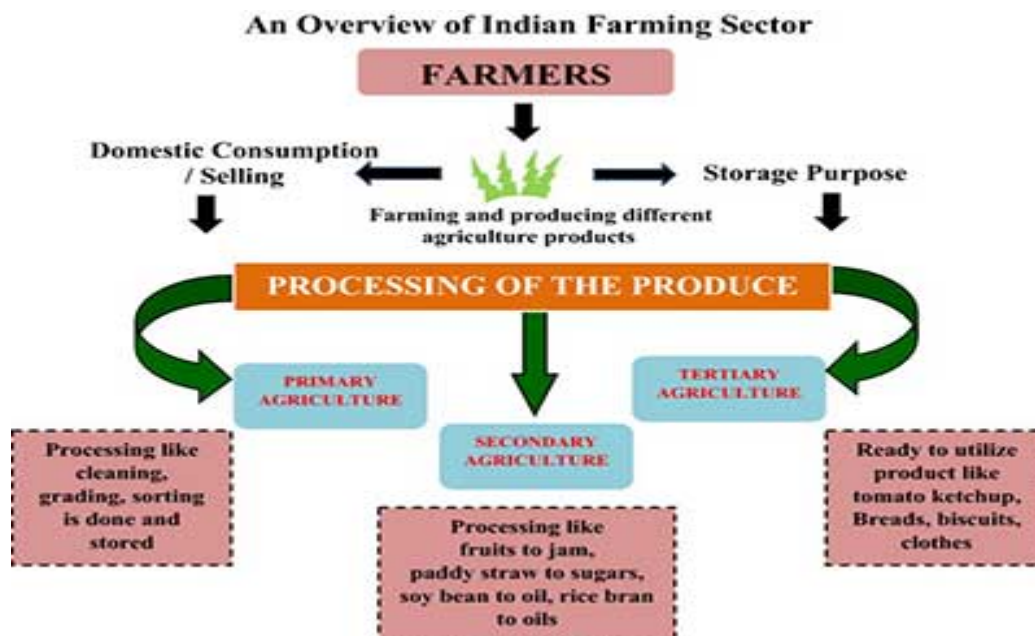
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Introduction

The use of secondary agriculture can be vital for achieving this goal, which is to double farmers' income, which is a significant goal for agricultural development. The term "Secondary Agriculture" refers to a production activity that has developed a strategy that involves selling farmer's produce, expediting extension services, and recognizing agriculture as an enterprise. The term "secondary" is relevant to issues like food security, nutrition, sustainable resource use, adaptation to climate change, its mitigation, small farm viability and profitability, and farm revenues. Secondary agriculture describes the process of adding value to main agricultural produce and turning it into secondary products. It entails transforming unfinished or semi-finished products made from agricultural raw resources into more valuable finished or semi-finished items, increasing farmers' income. With the declaration of the objective to double farmer incomes, secondary agriculture becomes more prominent. Ashok Dalwai, the chairman of the committee on doubling farmers' income, said that instead of concentrating on the previous mandate of simply supplying food and fodder, a shift towards employment and improved income of the farmers is essential.

In other words, encouraging secondary agriculture effects the achievement of sustainable development goals, which aim to connect primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors by utilizing loose factors of production, such as land and labor contributing to primary agriculture production, capturing "value" in primary agricultural activities, and generating additional income at the enterprise level. Food processing (such as milling, canning, and freezing), dairy processing, meat processing, vegetable oil extraction, textile manufacturing

from agricultural fibers, and production of value-added goods including jams, pickles, and processed foods are a few examples of secondary agriculture activities.



Strategies to the adoption of secondary agriculture

The creation of a secondary agricultural strategy necessitates a thorough approach that takes into account a range of factors, such as infrastructure, legal support, technology adoption, market connections, and capacity building. The following is a step-by-step plan for utilizing secondary agriculture.

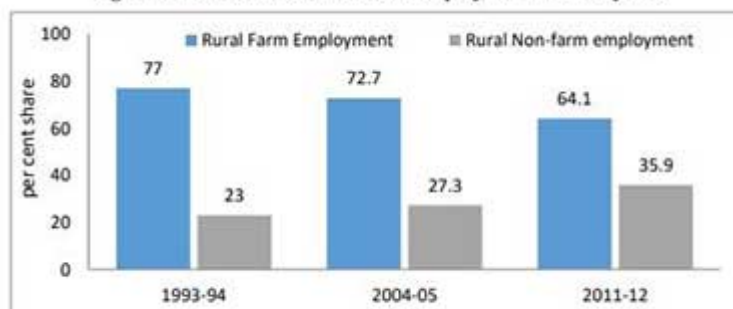
1. **Analyze the availability of the resources:** Conduct a complete evaluation of the region's agricultural resources, including the crops, animals, and by-products. Determine the possibilities of processing as well as value addition in considering regional demand and market opportunities.
2. **Develop Infrastructure:** Spend money constructing the infrastructure that is required, such as testing labs, warehouses, cold storage, and food processing equipment. It is essential for efficient post-harvest handling and value addition if the infrastructure is adequate.
3. **Encourage policy support:** Encourage the government to implement supporting policies and incentives to promote investment in secondary agriculture. Tax breaks down, financial support, and simple market access are some examples of this.



4. **Distribute Information:** Inform farmers and customers about secondary agriculture's advantages, such as decreased food waste, increased income, and improved food security.
5. **Establish Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs):** Encourage the establishment of Farmer Producer Organizations so that small-scale farmers can collaborate in secondary agriculture. FPOs have access to technology, may share resources, and can bargain for better prices with buyers and processors.
6. **Deliver training and technical support:** Provide farmers and business owners engaged in secondary agriculture with training and technical support programs. This covers packing, quality control, processing, and post-harvest handling processes.
7. **Promote research and development:** Encourage research and development projects aimed at enhancing value-adding procedures, creating new products, and efficiently using agricultural byproducts.
8. **Emphasis on Certification and Quality:** Emphasize the importance of maintaining high standards for processed agricultural products. Prestige markets may become available by promoting certificates like organic, fair trade, or geographical indications.
9. **Facilitate Financial Availability:** Make certain that farmers and agro-processing facilities may obtain inexpensive finance and financial support to start and grow their companies.
10. **Promote Market Connections:** Promote direct connections between farmers, processing units, traders, and customers in the market. Support the development of supply networks that allow farmers to receive fair prices and guarantee a consistent demand for processed goods.
11. **Examine your options for exporting:** Identify export markets for agricultural products with value-added and aim towards achieving global quality and safety requirements.
12. **Encourage the use of modern technology:** To increase productivity and product quality, encourage the use of modern processing, packaging, and storage technology.

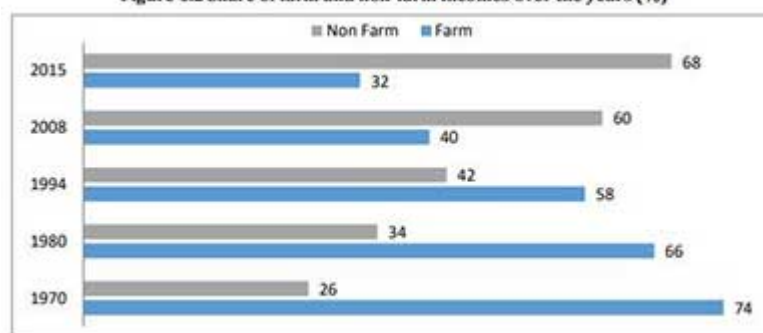
13. Monitoring and examine: Follow the strategy's implementation closely and assess how it affects the income of farmers, the creation of jobs, and rural development. Adapt as necessary according to the implications of the comments received.

Figure 1.1 Rural farm and non-farm employment over the years



Source: NSSO

Figure 1.2 Share of farm and non-farm incomes over the years (%)



Source: National council of Applied Economic Research, Elara securities Research

Future Advantage of secondary agriculture

For lots of reasons, it is anticipated that secondary agriculture will have a wide and favorable future impact.

- Rural economy diversification
- More Job Opportunities
- Reduction post-harvest losses
- Increased Farmer Income
- Increasing Food Security
- Export Possibilities Increase
- Technological Progress
- Develop sustainable Techniques
- Financial Development
- Develop Rural-Urban Connectivity



Conclusion

In conclusion, secondary agriculture has huge potential to change conventional agricultural methods and advance rural economies as an entire sector. Secondary agriculture, which emphasizes value addition, processing, and agro-based industries, benefits farmers, rural communities, and the agricultural industry as a whole in a variety of ways. Secondary agriculture, reducing its dependency on primary agriculture and generating new sources of income. The growth of agro-based enterprises creates job opportunities, improved quality of life, and reduces rural unemployment. Additionally, value addition improves food security and reduces the amount of waste by reducing post-harvest losses. Promoting secondary agriculture is, overall, an essential step toward creating a more resilient, sustainable, and prosperous agricultural industry.

