A MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO THE UGC

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ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

STUDY ON LABOUR AND MARKETING PROBLEMS OF VEGETABLE GROWERS IN WARDHA DISTRICT

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Certificate

This is to certify that **Dr. Sanjay Seshraoji Kanode** worked as Associate Professor in Co-operation, Shrikrishnadas Jajoo Grameen Seva Mahavidyalaya, Pipri- Wardha from June 01, 1996 to April 04, 2016 as a regular and permanent Faculty Member and currently performing his duties as Principal at Vidyabharti College Seloo, Wardha, has completed his Minor Research Project in the subject Management entitled "Study on Labour and Marketing Problems of Vegetable growers in Wardha District" as a Principal Investigator. He has fulfilled the regulations set by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi. In my opinion the project has been satisfactorily completed

It is also certified that this Project has not been submitted to any other University or Institution for the award of any academic purpose.

Dr. P. M. Kalbhut
Principal
Shrikrishnadas Jajoo Grameen
Seva Mahavidyalaya, Pipri Wardha

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this Minor Research Project entitled, “Study on Labour and Marketing Problems of Vegetable growers in Wardha District”, is not submitted to any university, and is not substantially the same as the one, which has already been submitted to any university

Dr. Sanjay Seshraoji Kanode
Principal Investigator
File No. 23-1193/14 (WRO)

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Prof. Shirish M. Sutar

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

India is basically an agricultural society where sole dependence has been on agriculture since time immemorial. In the olden days, the agricultural produce was fundamentally barter by nature where farmers exchanged goods for goods and also against services. Gradually the scenario changed with the changing times and agriculture produce began being sold with an element of commercial value. Trading of agriculture produce began for exchange of money. And from trading to marketing of agricultural produce began although mostly it is a way of traditional selling. The marketing as a term is broader than traditional trading. And agricultural marketing as a concept is still evolving in the Indian agrarian society. Mahatma Gandhi the father of the nation, who always stressed upon ***"self sufficient villages"*** as the building blocks for making India a strong nation. Hence, the present study is a modest attempt to throw the more light on the farmers' problems in marketing of their produce in the study area.

Indian agriculture can play a vital role in economic development. It is therefore agricultural production should be stepped up. The increase in agricultural production calls for a simultaneous improvement in the marketing system. Thus for the country predominantly dependent upon agriculture the efficient agricultural marketing system is very essential and vital.

The agricultural sector today is facing serious threats and challenges. The farmers are so poverty suffering and indebted. As a consequence, the death toll of farmers' suicides is rapidly increasing at an alarming rate. The contribution of agriculture to GDP has been declining year after year. There is shift in agricultural labour force. The statistical data reveal that agricultural labour forces are shifting towards the construction industry, textile industry and other unorganized sectors, causing scarcity of labour force. The excess use of fertilizer, pesticides further affects the productivity.

The rise in input cost, scarcity of labour and rise in wages and unorganized market structure are the main problems of Indian farmers. Today, high risk and low-profit margin are the twin conditions of Indian agriculture.

"If we seed the Agriculture it will feed the world"

Agriculture continues to be the core of livelihood for more than 50 per cent of the population in Maharashtra. It contributes 12 per cent of Net State Domestic Product. It is the single largest private sector providing job opportunities for rural people besides being the source of supply of food grains and other dietary staples and serving as the prime source of raw materials for industries. Agricultural development is essential not only to achieve self-reliance in food grains at the state level, but also for ensuring household food security and to bring equity in distribution of income and wealth resulting in ultimate reduction of the poverty level. In fact, high economic growth will have no meaning for the masses of people living in rural areas unless agriculture is rejuvenated. Agriculture in Maharashtra is overwhelmed with a number of adverse characteristics such as declining total cultivable area in relation to scarcity of cultivable land, low productivity per unit of labour in most of the regions, predominance of small and marginal farmer households, risk aversion due to production by tenants and agricultural labourers under insecure conditions, vast seasonal variations and presence of a large percentage of tradition loving farmers.

Marketing of agricultural products has been posing a big problem for the farmers. The farmers, who produce crops, struggle a lot of bring them up. They plough and tilt the land, seed the plants, water resources, clean them and pack the products ready to be taken to the markets for sale. Even at the time of producing the crops and at the time of selling them they face a lot of hurdles and obstacles such as the interference of brokers and middlemen, lack of insurance facility, lack of finance, high cost of inputs, storehouses and transporting problems. In the market the farmers are cheated by the brokers the purchases like charging the goods less, weighing the products in unbalanced machines and so on. Thus the farmers face a number of problem form the

initial stage of production to till the sale of the products in the market. And all these are interwoven and ultimately make a deep impact on agricultural marketing. As a result agriculture as an occupation becomes unprofitable and therefore, unviable. Agriculture in India is subject to variety of risks arising from rainfall aberrations, temperature fluctuations, hailstorms, cyclones, floods, and climate change. These risks are exacerbated by price fluctuation, weak rural infrastructure, imperfect markets and lack of financial services including limited span and design of risk mitigation instruments such as credit and insurance. These factors not only endanger the farmer's livelihood and incomes but also weaken the viability of the agriculture sector and its potential to become apart of the problem of widespread poverty of the agricultural labour and the National economic development. In order to develop mechanisms and strategies to mitigate risk in agriculture it is very important to understand the sources and extent of problem involved in agricultural marketing.

The vegetable production is important since it provides all the essential nutrients necessary for the human beings. It is essential to sustain increased production of vegetables in order to meet the demands of people. The vegetables are the cheapest form of natural food. The vegetables are also used for medical and industrial purposes.

Importance of vegetable Production :

Vegetable crops are very important in our daily diet by supplying protective nutrients and tone up energy and vigour of man. It contains large quantities of minerals, vitamins and essential amino acids

a) Importance of vegetable in human nutrition
    i) Vegetable is a good source of roughages which promote digestion and helps to prevent constipation.
    ii) Vegetables are rich source of minerals.
    iii) Vegetable foods are the base former.
    iv) Vegetables are good source of carbohydrates and proteins.
    v) Vegetables are rich source of vitamins

b) Importance of vegetables in farmer's economy.
    i) Vegetables are important source of farmers' income.
    ii) Per acre yield of vegetables is very high.
    iii) More vegetables can be raised in one year.
c) Importance of vegetables production for medicinal properties.
d) Aesthetic value of vegetables.

Per capita availability of vegetables in India is 357 gm/ person/day, which is helping in fighting malnutrition *(Source: Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare)* India continued to be second largest producer of vegetables after China. India is a leader in production of vegetables like peas and okra. Besides, India occupies the second position in production of brinjal, cabbage, cauliflower and onion and third in potato and tomato in the world. Vegetables such as potato, tomato, okra and cucurbits are produced abundantly in the country.

Maharashtra is located in the western region of India and the capital is Mumbai. It has 36 districts in total. The area occupied by the state Maharashtra is 307,703 km square. The vegetables produced in this state include peas, cauliflower, potato, brinjal, okra, cabbage, tomato among other vegetables. The total vegetable productivity of this state is 8008 metric ton per year.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The demand for vegetables has increased due to growing population, simultaneously; production, labour and marketing are the two important problems of vegetables production. Experts in this field have studied the production, labour and marketing of fruits and vegetables. The review of literature has evolved on the following lines

Chandregowda (1997) conducted a study in the Eastern dry zone of Karnataka among chrysanthemum growers and reported that 59.00 per cent of them belonged to middle age group.

Angadi (1999) conducted a study in Bagalkot district of Karnataka state and reported that majority of the pomegranate growers (65%) were middle aged. The respondents below 35 years of age were 18.75 per cent, while 16.25 per cent of them were of old age.

Karpagam (2000) conducted a study in Erode district of Tamil Nadu state and indicated that majority of the turmeric growing farmers (70.83%) belonged to middle aged group.

Sunil Kumar (2004) from his study on tomato growers of Belgaum district of Karnataka state indicated that majority of the tomato growers (53.30%) belonged to middle age group.

Nagoormeeran and Jayaseelan (1999) in their study in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu state found that majority (42.00%) of the farmers had received education upto high school, followed by pre-university (22.00%) and middle school (16.00%) levels of education, respectively.

Vijayakumar (1999) in his study on rose growers in Bangalore district revealed that 22.00 per cent of the rose growers were illiterates. More per cent of them were studied upto high school (42.00%), followed by middle school (20.00%), pre-university college (11.00%), primary school (4.00%) and graduation (1.00%), respectively.

Palaniswamy and Sriram (2000) in their study to measure extension participation of farmers revealed that majority of the farmers belonged to medium education level (53.06%), while 21.77 and 25.17 per cent belonged to low and high education levels, respectively.

Moulasab (2004) in his study on mango growers in North Karnataka indicated that more than 23.00 per cent of growers were educated up to primary school followed by higher secondary school (19.16%) and 4.16 per cent of them were illiterates.

Karpagam (2000) in his study on knowledge and adoption behaviour of turmeric growers in Tamil Nadu reported that majority of the respondents (71.66%) had only farming as their occupation, followed by farming and dairy (11.67%), farming and business (16.67%), respectively.

Patange et al. (2001) observed from his study conducted in Solapur district of Maharashtra state that 70.62 per cent of respondents had farming as main occupation and animal husbandry and dairy as subsidiary occupation. It also seen that 11.87 and 11.64 per cent of the respondents participated in dairy business along with service and other business with farming, respectively.

Jhamtani et al. (2003) revealed that more than half of the respondents (52.82%) were engaged in farming as their main occupation. Whereas, 20.44 per cent of them were engaged in service, followed by 12.00 per cent who were engaged in more than one occupation, while 11.55 per cent of them were engaged in labour work and only 3.11 per cent of them were engaged in business.

Kulkarni (2003) from his study conducted in Rahuri district of Maharashtra state revealed that nearly two-third families of beneficiary women (64.17%) had agriculture as their main occupation, 15.88 per cent had service while relatively small portion of the families of beneficiary women were labourers (6.47%), 5.30 per cent were engaged in dairy and 5.88 per cent had business and other activities as their main occupation, respectively.

Anitha (2004) from her study conducted in Bangalore district of Karnataka state reported that 3.33 per cent of farm women were practicing farming and subsidiary enterprises in addition to other sources of income. Great majority of

farm women (92.50%) were practicing farming and subsidiary enterprises while 4.17 per cent of them were dependent only on farming.

Saravana Kumar (1996) in his study in Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu observed that majority of the mango growers (64.18%) had medium land holding while 21.66 and 14.66 had small and big land holdings, respectively.

Vijayakumar (1999) from his study on floriculturists of Bangalore district of Karnataka state revealed that 75 per cent of the rose growers belonged to small farmers category, followed by medium (23.00%) and big (2.00%) farmers category.

Angadi (1999) in his study in Bagalkot district of Karnataka found that majority of the pomegranate growers (62.50%) had big farm size and only 6.25 per cent had lesser land holdings.

Karpagam (2000) conducted a study on turmeric growers in Erode district of Tamil Nadu observed that 40.83 per cent of them had medium land holdings and 31.66 per cent of them had semi-medium land holdings.

Shashidhar (2003) from his study on socio-economic profile of drip irrigation farmers in Shimoga and Davanagere district of Karnataka state revealed that comparatively more number of farmers (46.67%) belonged to semi-medium category, followed by medium (32.22%) and small land holding categories (18.89%).

Shivamurthy (1991) conducted a study on arecanut and cardamom growers in Shimoga district of Karnataka state and reported that the majority of the cardamom growers sold their produce to village traders (61.67%), followed by gardeners' societies (55.00%) and commission agents (32.50%) while none of them sold to contractors.

Nawadkar D. S. et al. (1991), in their article explained the "Marketing of vegetable in Western Maharashtra" The study shows that the profit of intermediaries margin accounts for quite a large proportion of the price paid by the consumers in both the markets. In order to ensure more and better production, consumption and upliftment of the economy of the vegetable

growers will have to be assured of remunerative price. This could be done by regulation of markets, providing storage facilities both in production areas and in the market areas, packing material at subsidized rates, cheaper transportation facilities and reducing a large number of intermediaries who retain quite a large proportion of consumer's rupee. These measures are necessary to avoid price fluctuation over time and space and to establish fair prices both for producers and consumers.

Halakatti (1999) from his study on rainfed chilli production in Gadag district of Karnataka state reported that majority of the farmers (96.71%) experienced the problems of pest and disease which prevented them from attaining higher chilli yield and about 83.00 per cent of them complained about the problems of unfavourable climate conditions.

Agarwal and Sharma (1994) from their study on soybean growers of Jodhapur district of Rajasthan identified the following marketing channels for soybean in Rajasthan.

Channel-I : Producer →□ Seller → Oilseed grower→□ Co-operative Societies→ Tilham Sangh

Channel-II : Producer→ Seller→ Commission agent→ Tilham Sangh

Channel-III : Producer→ Seller→ Commission agent→Wholesaler local processor

Channel-IV : Producer→ Seller→ Commission agent→ Wholesaler

Ravishankar (1995)The main constraints perceived by the potato growers in production were lack of technical guidance, more pest and diseases high cost of fertilizers, high cost of plant protection chemicals, non-availability of seed materials and non-availability of fertilizers in time.

Meenakshi (1983) studied the agricultural market information system in Shimoga district and reported that the personal and market media were the most important sources of market information to the farmers. Mass media such as radio, newspaper were the least preferred sources of information.

Rotti (1983) from his study on sugarcane growers of Belgaum district of Karnataka state found that sugarcane growers consulted 10 different sources of

information, out of which Agricultural Assistants was the top most source consulted, followed by progressive farmers. Next source consulted in sequential order were friends, relatively, neighboring farmers, radio, Cane Inspector, Assistant Agricultural Officer, Opinion Leader and newspaper.

Shashikumar (1987) reported from his study on potato in Hassan district of Karnataka state that the major problems faced by farmers while marketing of potato were fear of price fall, weight loss in storage, lack of improved storage facilities, high cost of transportation and higher commission charges.

Agarwal and Saini (1995) from their study on vegetable marketing in Jaipur market of Rajasthan reported that marketing of vegetables posses more problems as compared to agricultural commodities as they have a high degree of perishability, bulkiness, existence of large number of middlemen in their trade due to low capital investments and are grown mostly by the small and marginal farmers. The middlemen manipulate the situation by offering low prices to the growers under the pre-text of low demand falsely rejecting the produce as substandard one. Sometimes, the vegetables also get accumulated in particular areas, then make distress sale and get substantially low prices in addition to wastage of large quantities of the produce.

Sharma et al. (1995) in their study on marketing of vegetables in Himachal Pradesh reported that costly wooden boxes, time consumed for manual grading, distant markets, high transportation charges, malpractices in the market and lack of market information were the major problems faced by growers in marketing of vegetables.

Narappanavar and Bavur (1998) in their study on marketing problems of potato in Dharwad district of Karnataka, reported that the problem of transportation was mostly felt by small and marginal farmers and the transportation facility was easily available to almost all large farmers. The reason for this was many of the large farmers owned tractors and small and medium farmers were to depend upon the large farmers only to take their produce to market for sale and these large farmers run their tractors on hire charges. Due to lack of transportation facilities at the required time, it was not possible for the small

and medium farmers to sell their produce when the price was better in the market. Transportation charges paid by small and medium farmers were also higher.

Anil Kumar and Arora (1999) from their study on post-harvest management of vegetables in the hills of Uttar Pradesh reported that 20 to 30 per cent of the total harvest of vegetables produced annually is lost primarily because of lack of adequate infrastructure, post-harvest technology relevant to their needs and machinery for technology dissemination. This has led to the continuous adoption of unorganized marketing practices, very low share of farmers in the price consumers pay in major consuming centers, frequent occurrence of glut situations, forcing distress scale on the producers and low quality of produce.

Atibudhi (1998) concluded from his study on agricultural marketing in Sakhigopal district of Orissa state that the exploitation of farmers by the traders can be minimized by strengthening the market committee, providing proper marketing facilities, competent staff and strict enforcement of regulated market act.

Shrivastava et al. (1998) from his study on chilli growers of Nagpur district of Maharashtra state suggested that high yielding variety be evolved possessing the pest and disease resistance and early in maturity crop loan facility should be timely and adequately the price of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides should be reduced and the technical information should be given well in time to the farmers.

Murthy and Subramanyam (1999) reported that India's exports to neighbouring SAARC countries were either decreasing or stagnated. Hence, it should aim not only to capture the new markets but also to arrest the declining trend and to increase the exports to existing traditional market like Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Shah (1999) stated that to create chain of scientific onion storages in different region of the country, cut down upon the post-harvest losses in order to meet increasing demand in the international market, marketing system encompassing onions also need improvement in the efficiency.

Mohapatra (1999) found that establishment of storage godowns at each block headquarter and in the onion producing areas is necessary to get fair prices for the produce in lean season, regulation of onion sale price should be done by government through involvement of regulated market committee (NAFED) by establishing procurement centers so that exploitation by middlemen can be minimized institutional credit facilities at right time should be extended to the onion farmers on propriety basis.

Waman and Patil (2000) from their study on onion growers of Solapur district of Maharashtra state observed that concerned efforts of the extension agencies working in the area growing onion crop were necessary to overcome to the problems faced by grower

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methods and procedures used for carrying our in present study. Every possible effort was made to adopt appropriate method and procedure in order to reach reliable, unbiased and practical conclusion. This chapter deals with the description of procedure followed for carrying out the investigation. It contains the tools and techniques employed for data collection. The sampling procedure adopted as well as the devices used for analysis of data are also explained. Whole chapter described as fallowing

- Location of Study
- Selection of respondents and sampling procedure
- Statistical Tools used for analysis of data

Location of study:

The present study was conducted in Wardha district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state.

Physiography :

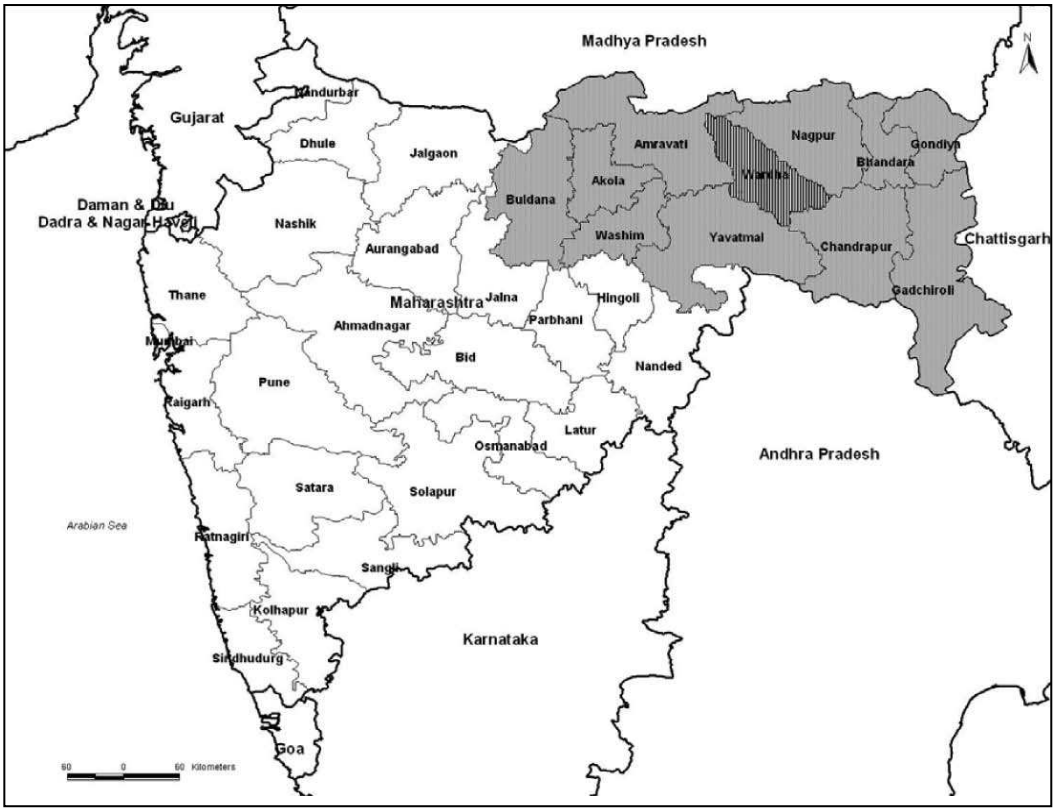
The geographical area of the district is 6309 Sq. Km. Wardha district is situated between parallels of 20^0 .73 latitude and between meridians of 78.61 latitude. The actual cultivated area is 4484 Sq. Km and 769 Sq. Km is under forest. Wardha district comprises of 1361 villages.

The population of Wardha district according to 2011 census is 13.00 lakh out of which 6.68 lakh are male and 6.32 are female. The rural population 8.77 lakh and urban being 4.23 lakh.

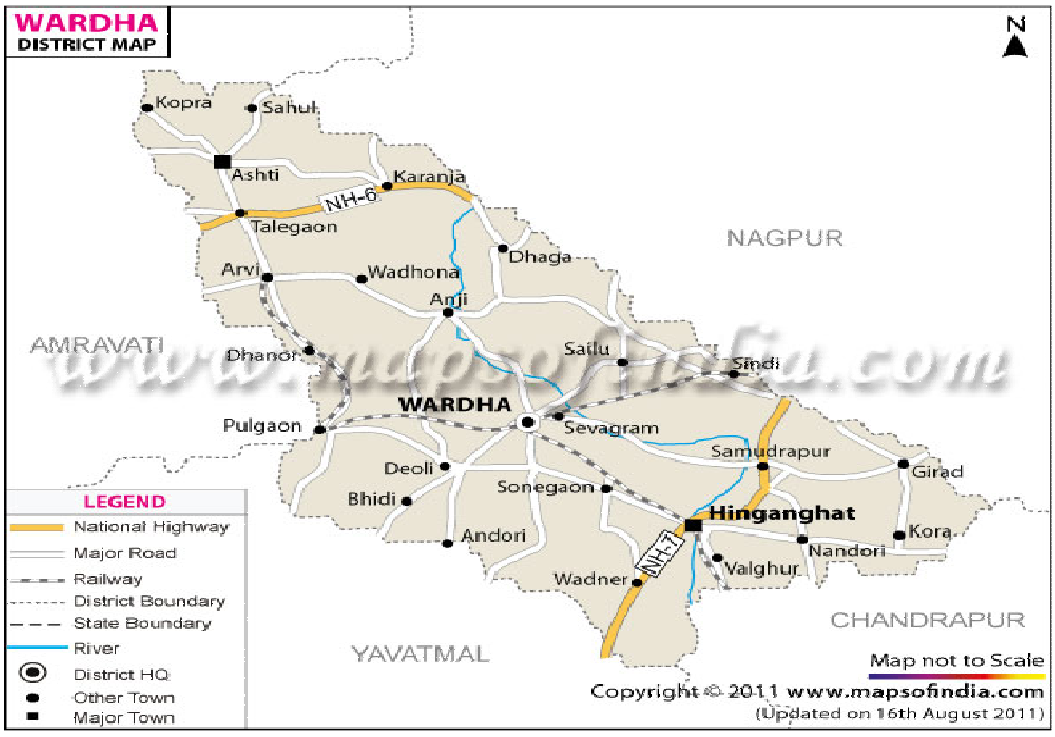
Soil :

The soil of Wardha district is black cotton or dark brown soil. viz., kali, morand, khardi and bardi.

Map of Maharashtra Showing Wardha District within Vidarbh



Talukawise Map of Wardha District



Climate :

The climate of Wardha district is characterized by hot, dry and sub humid bioclimate with dry summers and mild winters. The year may be divided into three seasons.

1) Moderately warm wet season from June to September
2) Cool dry season from October to February
3) Hot dry season from March to May.

Selection of respondents and sampling procedure :

As the study aimed to study on labour and marketing problems of vegetable growers in Wardha district. Wardha district is purposively selected for the study because it is one of the important districts in growing vegetables crops of Vidarbha region. There are total eight talukas in Wardha district namely Arvi, Ashti, Karanja, Deoli, Wardha, Samudrapur, Seloo and Hinganghat.

Selection of Talukas :

There are eight talukas out of which Arvi, Hinganghat, Selu and Wardha these four talukas were vegetable crops are taken since four to five years and the growers are more in number were selected for the purpose of study. Out of these selected talukas, the village where the cultivators growing vegetables were more in numbers was purposefully selected. The villages selected for the study are Kachnur, Rasulabad, Kharagna, Rohna and Virul from Arvi taluka. Yeranwadi, Shirul, Allipur, Sonegoan (Dhote) and Pimpalgoan from Hinganghat taluka. Rehaki, Ghorad, Gondapur, Kanhapur and Vahitpur from Selu taluka. Dhanora, Ashta, Tigoan, Rotha and Umri from Wardha taluka

Selection of the respondents :

From various taluka agricultural officers, Head quarters of Agriculture in Wardha district, village wise list of total 200 vegetable growers was obtained from 20 villages. These respondents from 20 villages (10 respondents per village) growing vegetables Since 5 years were selected by random selection method. Thus 200 farmers constituted the sample for the study.

The numbers of selected vegetable growers contacted for the study schedule taluka wise are given below.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Number of Vegetable Growers selected
1.	Arvi	50
2.	Wardha	50
3.	Selu	50
4.	Hinganghat	50
Total		200

Preparation of interview schedule :

The response was obtained with the help of structured schedule specially designed for the purpose of study, which was personally filled by the researchers.

Research Design and technique measurement :

Variables and their measurements

Operational definition of the variables

Age :

Age refers to the chorological age of the respondents. The respondent according to the age were classified as under.

Sr. no.	Category	Age years
1.	Young	Up to 32 years
2.	Middle	33 to 54 years
3.	Old	55 and Above

Education :

It refers to the formal education of the respondents, the score of which were given as follows.

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1.	Illeterate	0
2.	Primary Education (upto 4^{th} class)	1
3.	Secondary education (5^{th} to 10 class)	2
4.	Junior college (11^{th} & 12^{th} class)	3
5.	Higher Education (Graduate and above)	4

Occupation:

Two occupational groups are considered. Respondents engaged in Agriculture constitute the one group, where as the respondents doing agriculture as well as subsidiary occupation which includes service as small scale business viz. grossary shop, dairying etc. were considered in the second subsequent group.

Agriculture as main occupation was given one score, where as agriculture plus subsidiary occupation was given two score

Sr. No.	Occupation	Score
1.	Agriculture	01
2.	Agriculture + subsidiary occupation	02

Land Holding :

In present study, the land holding was defined as the number of hectares of land possessed by the respondents. The following categories were formed with respect to size of holding of the vegetable farmer for the analysis.

Sr. No.	Categories	Holding
1.	Small Farmer	Up to 2 Ha.
2.	Medium Farmer	2.01 to 6 Ha.
3.	Big Farmer	6.01 Ha. and Above

Family Size :

In present study the family members was defined as the number of blood related members residing in the family of the respondents. The following categories were formed with respect to the size of family of the vegetable farmer for the analysis.

Sr. No.	Categories	Numbers of Members
1.	Small Family	Up to 3 members
2.	Medium Family	4 to 6 members
3.	Big Family	7 and above members

Subsidiary occupation :

It was operationalized as the activities in which the farmer and his family members are engaged with the major activity for extra income

Sr. No.	Categories	Score
1.	Dairy / Goat farming	1
2.	Agriculture inputs shop	2
3.	Labour	3
4.	Grocery shop	4
5.	Other business (floor mill/ vegetable shop / workshop, Tent rent & decoration)	5
6.	Transport / tractor	6

Area under Irrigation

It refers to the field area covered under irrigation with available irrigation source.

Sr. No.	Categories	Score
1.	No Irrigation	0
2.	Up to 1Ha	1
3.	1.01 Ha to 3 Ha	2
4.	3.01 Ha and above	3

Professional Crops

In present study the Professional crops refers to the other major/ commercial crops cultivated on the respondents field

Sr. No.	Categories	Score
1.	Cotton	1
2.	Soybean	2
3.	Wheat	3
4.	Gram (chickpea)	4
5.	Fruit crops	5
6.	Floriculture	6
7.	Other crops (Tur-pegionpea, sugarcane etc.)	7

Source of irrigation

Source of irrigation related to the means of irrigation available to the respondent

Sr. No.	Categories	Score
1.	Well	1
2.	Canal	2
3.	Bore well	3
4.	Other	4

Vegetable production related aspects

Sr. No.	Categories	Score
Professional Vegetable Production		
1.	Not Professional Vegetable Producer	0
2.	Professional Vegetable production	1
Total Area under Vegetable Production		
1.	Up to 1 Ha	1
2.	1.01 Ha to 3 Ha	2
3	3.01 Ha and above	3
Season of vegetable Production		
1.	Kharif	1
2.	Rabi	2
3	Summer	3
Types of vegetable production		
1	Brinjal	1
2	Tomato	2

3	Spinach	3
4	Cauliflower	4
5	Cow Pea	5
6	Ladies Finger	6
7	Others, (Chili, Cluster bean Bottle Gourd etc.)	7
Objectives of vegetable production		
1	To get Cash	0
2	Less Expensive	1
3	Family get vegetable easily	2
4	Other	3
Other Objectives		
1	a) Support to Farming b) Meet family Expenses	1
2	Economical Support	2
3	Meet Family Expenses	3
4	For more Income	4
5	Support Farming	5
Source of information regarding vegetable seeds		
1	Agricultural assistant	1
2	Big farmers	2
3	Center for sustainable Agriculture	3
4	Agriculture Input Shop	4
5	No Answer	5

Source of vegetable Seed purchase		
1	Agriculture Nursery	1
2	Agriculture input shop	2
Guaranty of Production from Seeds		
1	No Guaranty of seed for production	0
2	Guaranty of seeds for production	1
Vegetable farming Groups		
1	Vegetable farming with Group	0
2	No Groups	1
Input from farming Groups		
1	Take inputs from groups	0
2	Don't take inputs from groups	1

The labour related aspects and labour problems of the vegetable growers

Total Labours required for production of vegetable on 1 Arc of Land		
1	Up to 5 Labours	1
2	6 to 15 Labours	2
3	More than 15 Labours	3
Availability of Labours		
1	Labour are not available	0
2	Labours are available	1
Requirement of skilled labours for vegetable production		
1	Skilled labours are not required	0
2	Skill labours required	1

Availability Skilled of labour		
1	Skilled labours are not available	0
2	Skilled labours available	1
Time Hours of labours need		
1	Morning Hours	1
2	Afternoon Hours	2
3	Full Day	3
Requirement of Skilled labours for vegetable Pickings		
1	Skilled labours not required	0
2	Skilled labour required	1
Period of vegetable production		
1	Up to 3 months	1
2	3.01 to 5 months	2
3	More than 5 month	3
Mode of wages payments		
1	Barter	1
2	Money	2
Types of wage fixation		
1	Hourly Basis	1
2	Per Day Basis	2
3	Monthly Basis	3
Problems regarding labour		
1	Labours are not easily Available	0
2	Labours wages are High	1
3	Other villages labours have to brought	2

4	No Problems	3
Solution Suggested on Labour Problems		
1	Use High tech farming	1
2	Give proper rates to veg produce	2
3	Sometimes labours were brought from other villages	3
4	Labour rates should be fixed	4
5	No Solutions Suggested	5

The marketing related aspects and marketing problems of the vegetable growers

Level of vegetable Market		
1	District of Market	0
2	Taluka (Block) Level	1
3	Village Market	2
4	Other	3
Market Type		
1	Wholesale Market	1
2	Retail Market	2
System of Selling Vegetable Produce		
1	By self	1
2	Through Commission Agent (Brokers)	2
If sold by own then what are the rates		
1	Lowered rates	0
2	As per market rates	1

Commission Percent of Agents (Broker)		
1	2 to 8 percent	1
2	9 to 12 percent	2
Brokers Commission Affordable		
1	Affordable	0
2	Not Affordable	1
Types of charges by Broker		
1	No reply	0
2	Commission	1
3	Commission + Hamali	2
4	Commission +Hamali + Weighing charge	3
5	Commission + Weighing charge	4
6	Hamali	5
7	Hamali + Market Fee	6
8	Hamali + Weighing charge	7
Rates get when vegetable produce sold through Brokers		
1	Not Get proper Rates	0
2	Sometimes get proper Rates	1
3	Get Proper Rates	2
Time for getting cash after selling produce through Broker		
1	Cash get late	0
2	Cash get immediately	1
Broker free market concept		
1	Didn’t answer	0
2	Can’t say	1

3	Broker free market	2
4	A Broker are required	3
5	Best options should be discovered	4
Problems regarding brokers		
1	Didn't answer	0
2	Brokers do malpractice, partialities	1
3	Commission should be reduce	2
4	Vegetables should get proper rates	3
5	Broker free market	4
6	No Problem	5
Selling of produce in group (Group selling)		
1	Personal Marketing	0
2	Marketing in groups	1
Grading of vegetables		
1	Don't Grade	0
2	Do Grading	1
Facilities available at wholesale markets		
1	Didn't answer	0
2	No facilities available	1
3	All facilities available	2
Satisfaction about facilities available at wholesale market		
1	Not satisfied	0
2	Satisfaction with facilities available	1
Reasons of dissatisfaction for facilities available at wholesale market		
1	Can't say	0

2	Facilities aren't proper	1
3	No Cleanness	2
If supply of vegetables in wholesale market increases then the rates gets decreases		
1	Supply increase Rate decrease	0
2	Supply increase Rate not decrease	1
Availability of cold storage if vegetable rates are low		
1	Cold storage not Available	0
2	Cold storage available	1
Vegetable is perishable so have to sell as early as possible		
1	Not to sell early	0
2	Have to Sell early	1
As vegetable in Perishable do it gets proper rates		
1	Didn't get proper rates	0
2	Get proper rates	1
Knowledge regarding cold storage		
1	Don't know about cold storage	0
2	Know about cold storage	1
Use of cold storage, If provided		
1	Will not use the cold storage if provided	0
2	Use the cold storage if provided	1
Problems regarding storage facilities		
1	No storage facilities	0
2	Vegetables are Perishable so Cold storage facilities should be provided	1

Vegetables purchase by APMC		
1	APMC not purchase vegetable produce	0
2	APMC purchase vegetable produce	1
Vegetable should have minimum support price		
1	Minimum Support Price should not be for vegetable produce	0
2	There should be Minimum Support Price for vegetable produce	1
Wholesale market is controlled by Brokers		
1	Can't say	0
2	Wholesale market is not controlled by Brokers	1
3	No, Wholesale market is controlled by Brokers	2

Information Regarding Transport of vegetables

Means of vegetable transport		
1	Bullock cart	1
2	Five wheeler Auto	2
3	Bike	3
4	Bicycle	4
5	Other,(407, Auto 3, Truck, 207, Bus, etc)	5
Personal Transport facility		
1	Don't have Personal Transport	0
2	Personal Transport avaliable	1
Timely Availability of transport facility		
1	Transport facility Not Available Timely	0

2	Transport facility Available Timely	1
Losses Due to Non Availability Transport facility timely		
1	Have to Bear Losses	0
2	Don't had losses	1
Problems regarding Transport facilities		
1	No Problems	0
2	No Transport facility in village	1
3	Transport is not available timely	2
4	No proper roads	3
5	Transport is Expensive	4
6	Police give challans	5
Suggestion for transport facilities		
1	No suggestion	0
2	Transportation rates should be reduced	1
3	Special facility should be made available for vegetable transport	2

Suggestions regarding Government actions required

Government actions required		
1	Proper rates/minimum support price	1
2	Proper Facilities/storage/cold storage	2
3	Brokers free marker	3
4	Government should keep control on Brokers /Market	4
5	Government should communicate or SMS for veg. rates/schemes/new tech	5
6	Proper roads/transport /no challans	6

7	Guaranteed vegetable seeds	7
8	Didn’t answer	8

Use of statistical tests :

Simple statistical tools like frequency, percentage were used for analysis of data. To calculate the percentage the frequency of the particular category was multiplied by hundred and divide by the total number of respondents in that category

Chapter IV

RESULTS

Present investigation entitled “problems of Vegetable Growers in Wardha District” was undertaken with a view to study the extent of labour and marketing problems of vegetable growers.

The findings of the study have been presented under following heads.

1) Personal and economic characters of respondents.
2) Information regarding vegetable production.
3) The labour related aspects and labour problems of the vegetable growers.
4) Suggestions given by vegetable growers regarding labour problems.
5) The marketing related aspects and marketing problems of the vegetable growers.
6) Suggestions regarding marketing problems given by the vegetable growers.

4.1 Personal and Economic characters

Distribution of respondents and the basis of their personal and economic characters.

Table 1

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Age

Sr. No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Young age(up to 32 years)	42	21.00%
2.	Middle age(33 to 54 years)	103	51.50%
3.	Old age (55 and above)	55	27.50%
	Total	**200**	

It was observed from the table-1, that majority (51.50 per cent) of the respondents were from middle age group (33 to 54 years) followed by 27.50 per cent from old age (55 and above years) and 21.00 per cent from young age group (up to 32 years)

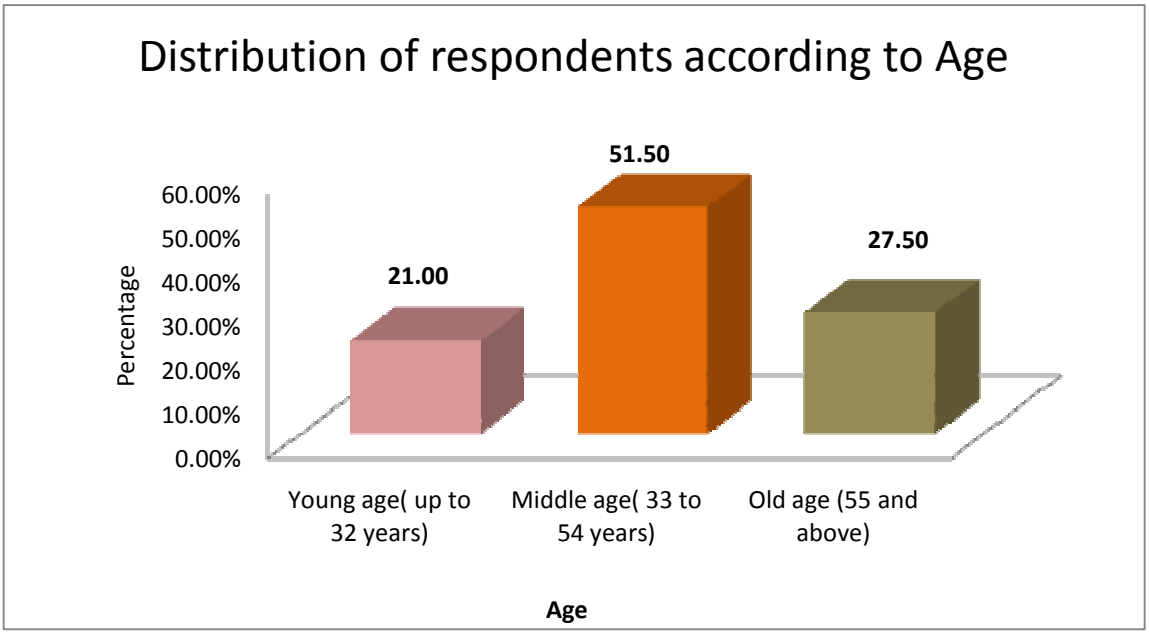


Table 2

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Education

Sr. No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	09	4.50
2.	Primary Education	24	12.00
3.	Secondary Education	84	42.00
4.	Junior college education	50	25.00
5.	Higher Education	33	16.50
	Total	**200**	

With regards, educational qualifications it was revealed from table-2, that 42.00 per cent of the respondents were educated up to secondary level, 25.00 per cent respondents were educated up to junior level (10+2 level), 16.50 per cent respondents were educated up to higher education level, 12.00 respondents were educated up to primary education level and 4.50 per cent of respondents were found illiterate.

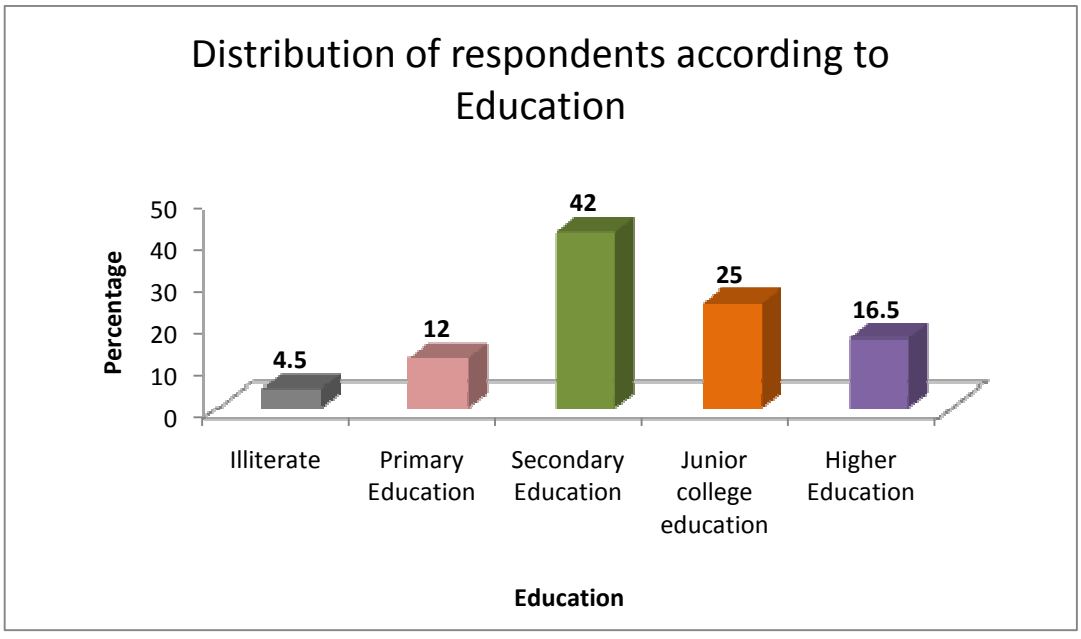


Table 3

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Family Size

Sr. No.	Family Size	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 3 members	23	11.50
2.	4 to 6 members	146	73.00
3.	7 and above members	31	15.50

Table no. 3, indicates that most of the respondents (73.00 per cent) were having 4 to 6 family members where as 15.50 per cent of respondents having 7 and above family members, similarly 11.50 per cent of respondents having small family i.e. up to 3 family members.

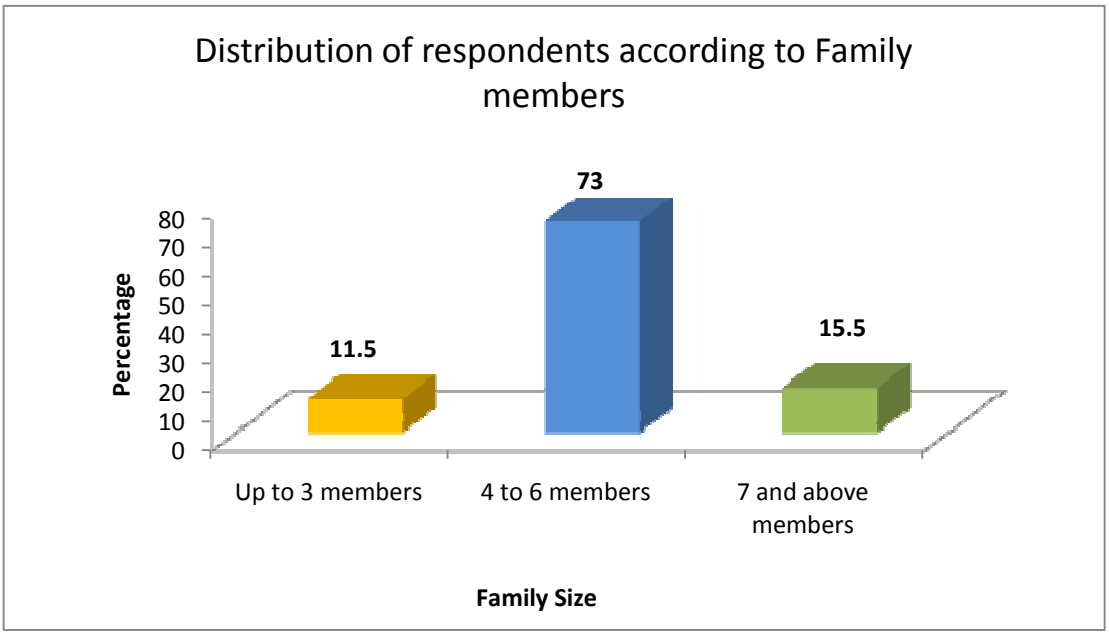


Table 4

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Occupation

Sr. No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	159	79.50
2.	Agriculture + Subsidiary occupation	41	20.50

Table-4, indicates that most of the respondents (73.50 per cent) were having agriculture as their main occupation where as 20.50 per cent of the respondents were engaged in the agriculture as well as other subsidiary occupation

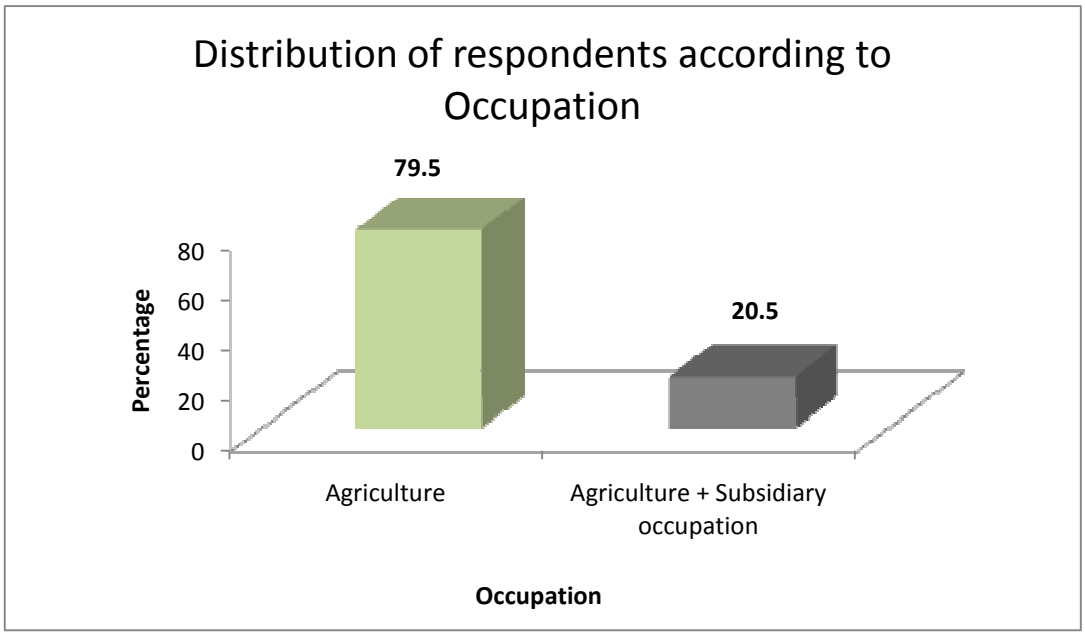


Table 4.1

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Land Holding

Sr. No.	Land Holding	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Small Farmers (up to 2 Ha))	11	5.50
2.	Medium Farmers (2.01 to 6.00 Ha)	102	51.00
3.	Big Farmers (above 6.01 Ha)	87	43.50
	Total	200	

.

It is observed from the table 4.1 that, 51.00 per cent respondents had medium size land holding (2.01 Ha to 6 Ha), 43.50 per cent respondents had big size land holding (6.01 Ha) and 5.50 per cent respondents had small size land holding (below 2 Ha).

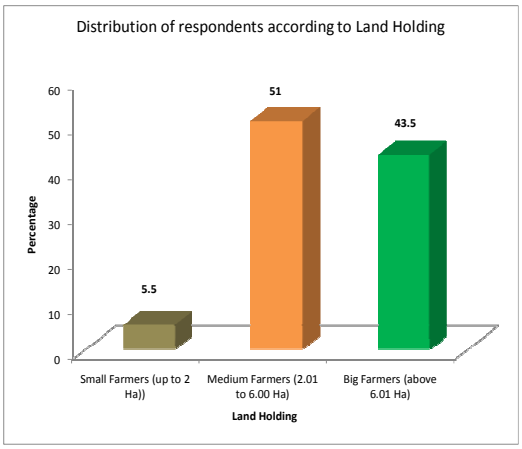


Table 4.2

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Subsidiary occupation

Sr. No.	Subsidiary Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Dairy / Goat farming	18	43.90
2.	Agriculture inputs shop	01	02.43
3.	Labour	02	04.87
4.	Grocery shop	10	24.37
5.	Other business (floor mill/ vegetable shop/ workshop, Tent rent & decoration)	07	17.07
6.	Transport / tractor	03	07.31

It was revealed from the table 4.2, that substantial number (43.90 per cent) of the respondents are engaged in Dairy farming or Goat farming business, 24.37 per cent of respondents were engaged in house hold grocery shop, 17.07 per cent respondents are engaged in various other business such as household flour mill, vegetable shop, wielding workshop, tent suppliers etc, where as 4.87 per cent respondents were engaged in labour and 2.43 per cent of respondents were having agriculture inputs shop.

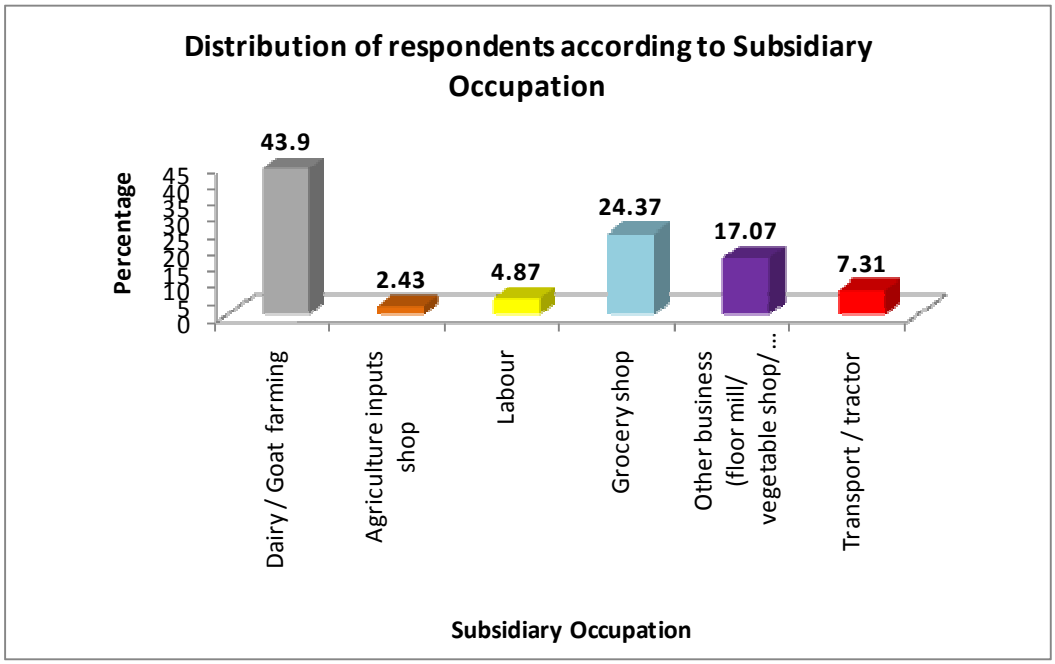
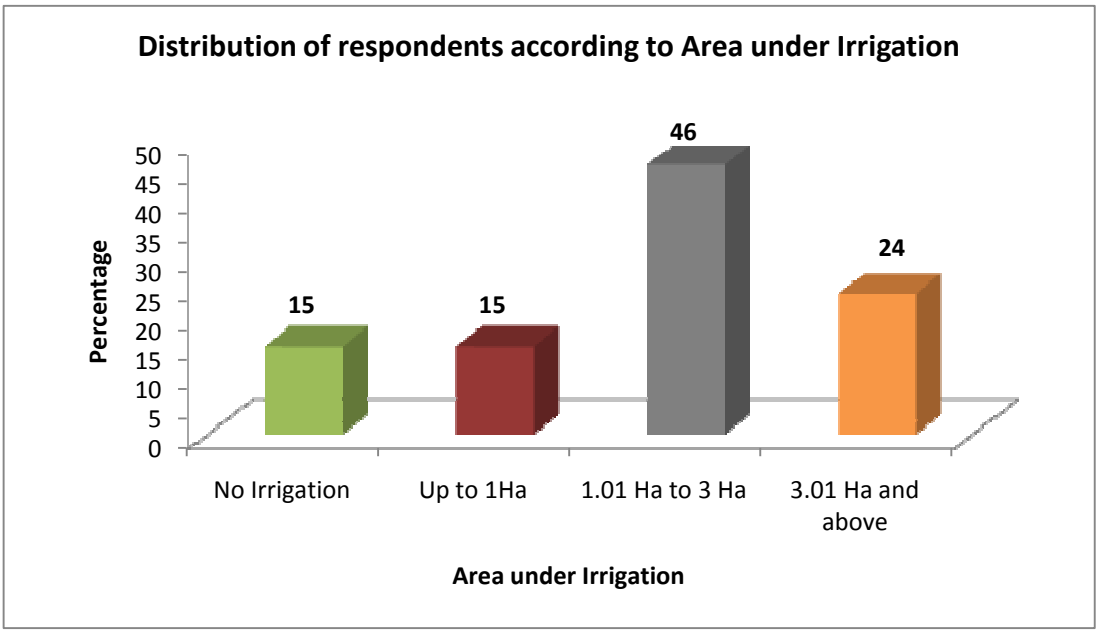


Table 4.3

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Area under Irrigation

Sr. No.	Area under Irrigation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No Irrigation	30	15.00
2.	Up to 1Ha	30	15.00
3.	1.01 Ha to 3 Ha	92	46.00
4.	3.01 Ha and above	4.8	24.00

It was observed from the table 4.3 that 46.00 per cent of the respondents having 1.01 Ha. to 2 Ha. of land under irrigation, 24.00 per cent of respondents holding 3.01 Ha. and above land under irrigation, where 15.00 per cent respondents having only up to 1 Ha. land under irrigation and 15.00 per cent respondents don't have irrigation.



4.2 Information regarding vegetable production

Table 5

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their growing of Professional Crops

Sr. No.	Professional crops	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Cotton	197	98.50
2.	Soybean	150	75.00
3.	Wheat	137	68.50
4.	Gram (chickpea)	93	46.50
5.	Fruit crops	08	4.00
6.	Floriculture	09	04.50
7.	Other crops (Tur- pegionpea, sugarcane etc.)	18	09.00

Table -5 indicates that 98.50 per cent of respondents grow gram, cotton, 75.00 per cent of respondents grow soybean, 68.50 per cent of respondents grow wheat, 45.50 per cent of respondent grow wheat, 46.50 percent of respondents grow gram (chick pea), 9.00 percent respondents grow other crops (tur (arhar), sugarcane etc.), 4.50 percent respondents grow floriculture and 4.00 percent respondents grow fruit crops on their fields.

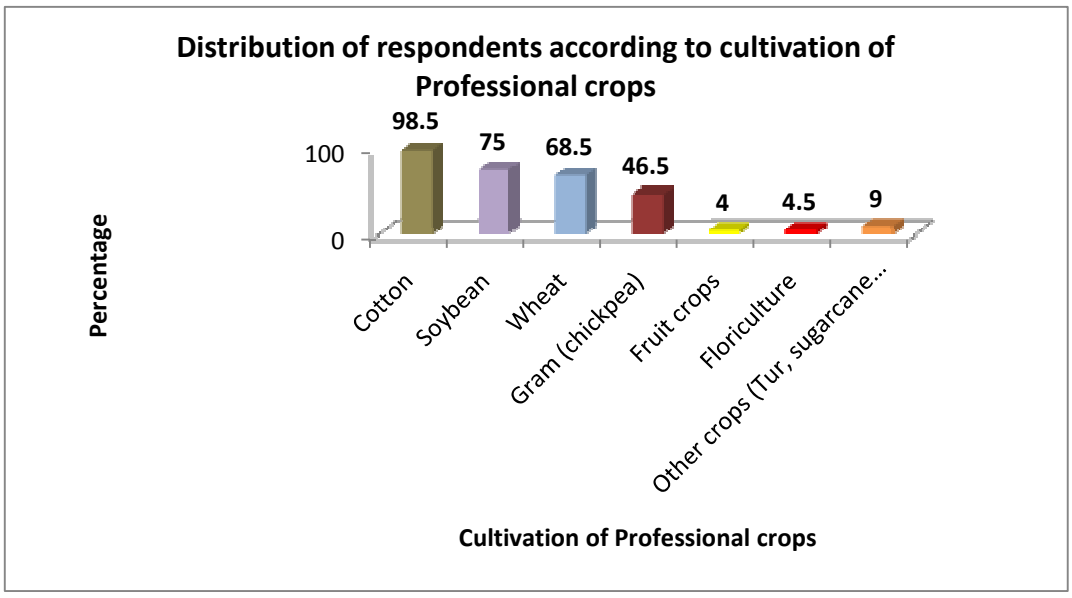


Table 6

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Source of irrigation

Sr. No.	Source of irrigation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Well	191	95.50
2.	Canal	01	0.50
3.	Bore well	07	3.50
4.	Other	01	0.50
	Total	**200**	

From table – 6 it is clear that most of respondents (95.50 Per cent) have well, 3.50 per cent of respondents have Bore well, 0.50 per cent of respondents having canal and 0.50 per cent of other irrigation facility on their farms.

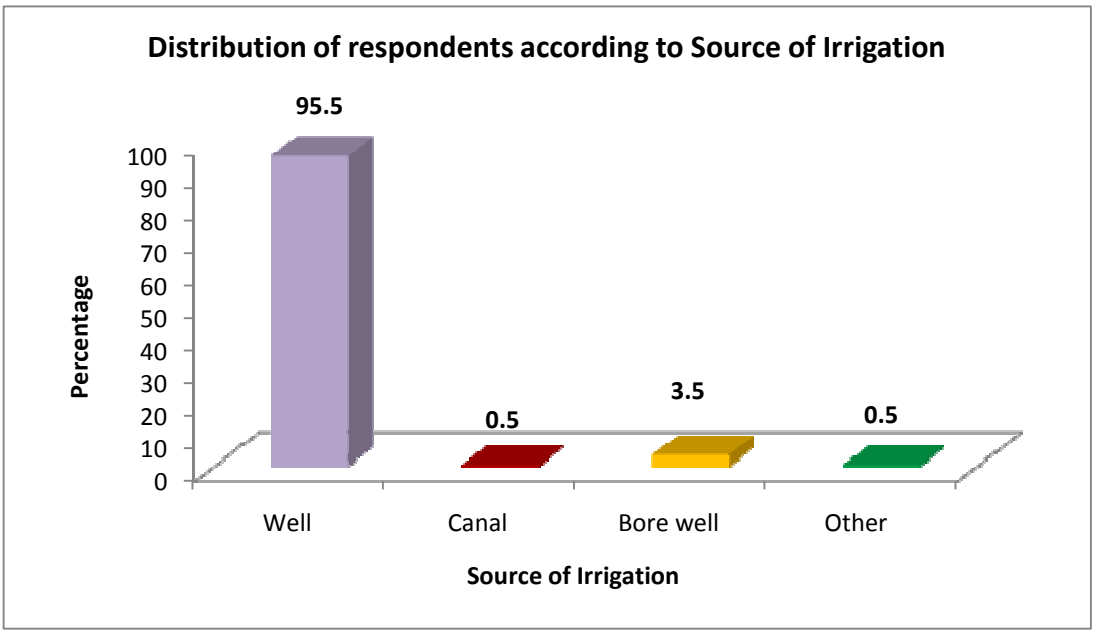


Table 7

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Professional Vegetable Production

Sr. No.	Professional Vegetable production	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Professional Vegetable production	199	99.50
2.	Not Professional Vegetable Producer	01	00.50
	Total	200	

Table- 7, It is highlighted that mostly all (99.50 per cent) of respondents were professional vegetable and only 0.50 per cent respondents were not professional vegetable growers.

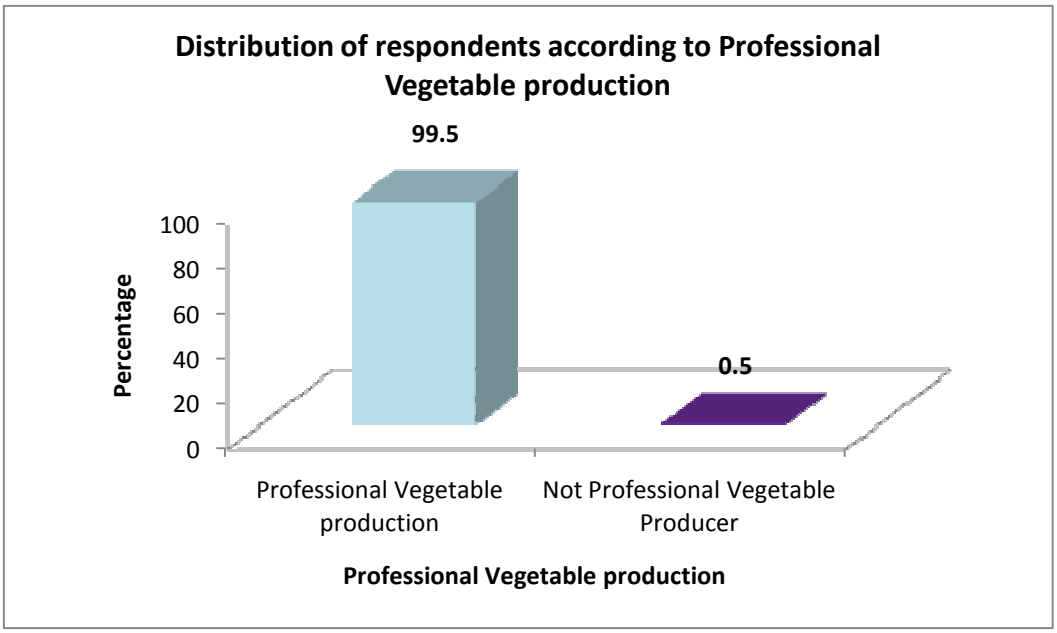


Table 8

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Total Area under Vegetable Production

Sr. No.	Area	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 1 Ha	164	82.00
2.	1.01 Ha to 3 Ha	33	16.50
3	3.01 Ha and above	03	01.50
	Total	200	

According to the details shown in table- 8, It is clear that 82.00 per cent respondents had up to 1ha area under vegetable production, 16.50 per cent of respondents had 1.01 Ha to 3 Ha area under vegetable production and 1.50 per cent of respondents had 3.01 Ha and above area under vegetable production.

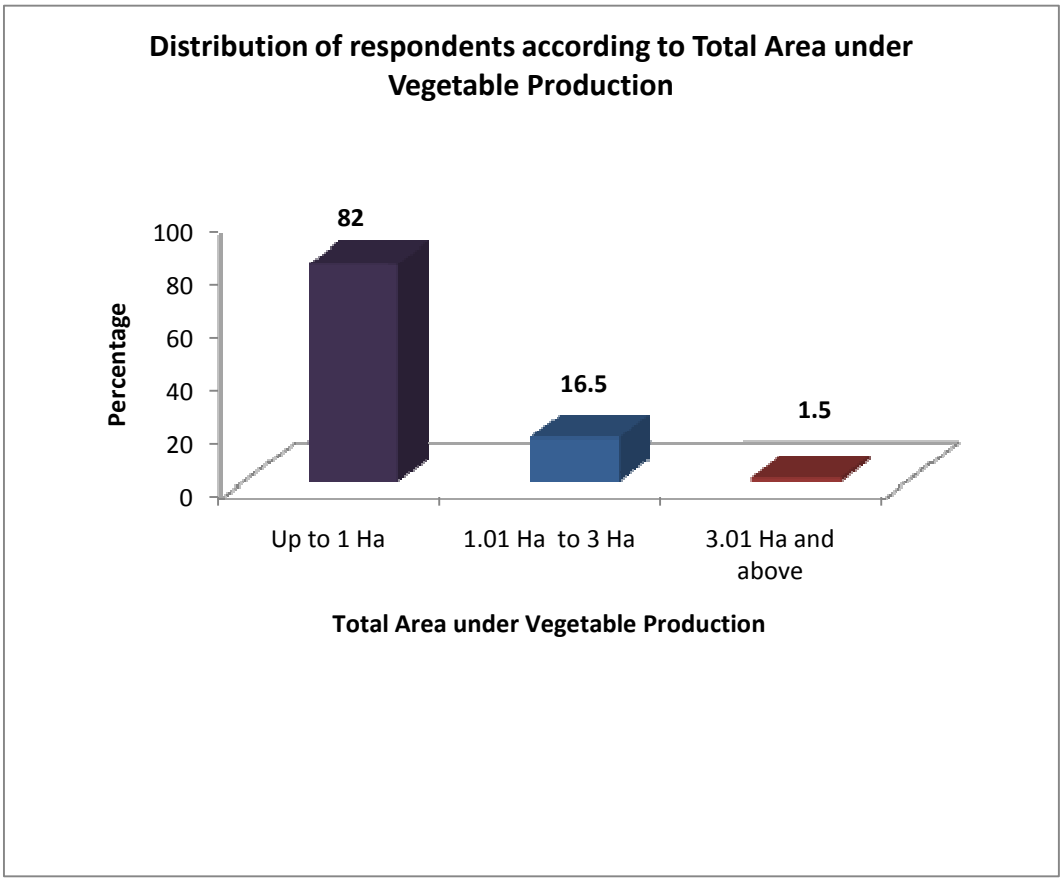


Table 9

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Season of vegetable Production

Sr. No.	Season	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Kharif	172	86.00
2.	Rabi	184	92.00
3	Summer	153	76.50

According to table-9, 92.00 per cent of respondents grow vegetable in Rabi season, 86.00 per cent of respondents grow vegetable in Kharif Season and 76.50 per cent respondents grow vegetable in Summer Season.

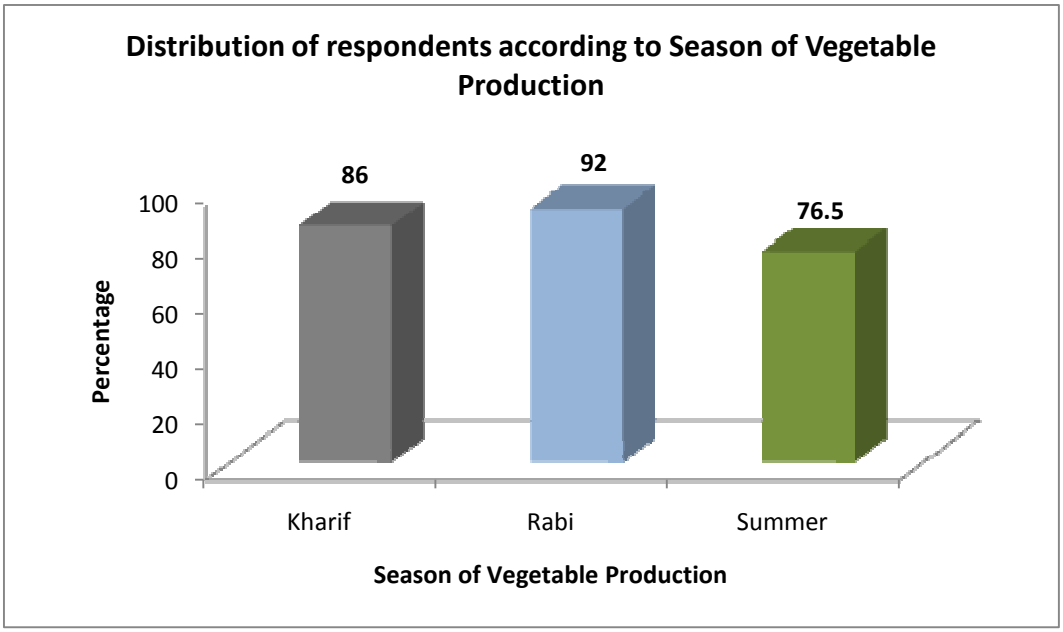


Table 10

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Types of vegetable production

Sr. No	Types of vegetable grown	Frequency	Percentage
1	Brinjal	143	71.50
2	Tomato	96	48.00
3	Spinach	97	48.50
4	Cauliflower	31	15.50
5	Cow Pea	199	99.50
6	Ladies Finger	102	51.00
7	Others, (Chili, Cluster bean Bottle Gourd etc.)	111	55.50

According to the details shown n table-10, 99.50 per cent respondents grown cowpea, 71.50 per cent respondents grow Brinjal, 55.50 percent respondents grow other vegetables (chili, bitter gourd, cluster beans, Bottle gourd, pumpkin , etc), 51.00 respondents grow ladies Fingers 48.50 percent respondents grow spinach, 48.00 percent respondents grow tomato and 15.50 percent respondents grow cauliflower on their fields.

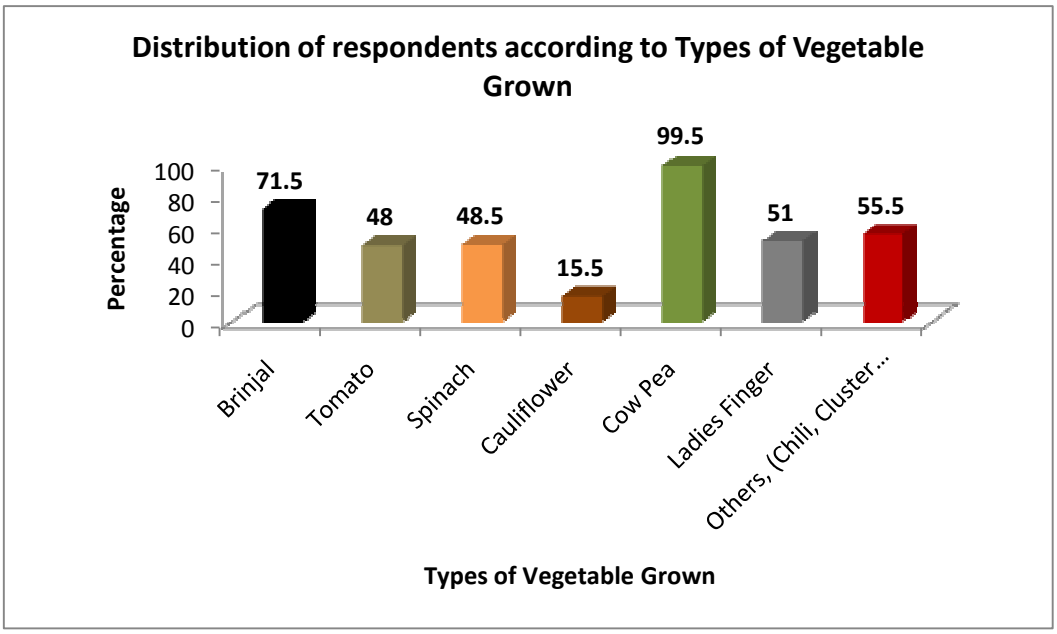


Table 11

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Objectives of vegetable production

Sr. No	Objective	Frequency	Percentage
1	To get Cash	200	100.00
2	Less Expensive	03	1.50
3	Family get vegetable easily	187	93.50
4	Other	106	53.00

Table 11 indicates that mostly all respondents (100.00 per cent) produce vegetables to get cash , 93.50 per cent respondents produce vegetables because family get vegetables easily, 53.00 percent respondents produce vegetables because for other reasons and 1.50 percent respondents produce vegetables because the production is less expensive.

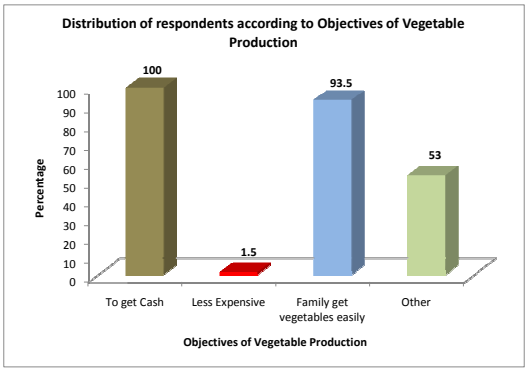


Table 11 a

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Other Objectives of growing vegetables

Sr. No	Other objective	Frequency	Percentage
1	a) Support to Farming b) Meet family Expenses	10	9.43
2	Economical Support	15	14.15
3	Meet Family Expenses	12	11.32
4	For more Income	01	0.0.94
5	Support Farming	68	64.15
Total		106	

Table-11a, indicates that mostly all respondents 100 percent produce vegetable to get cash 93.50 percent respondents produce vegetable so family get vegetable easily 53.00 percent respondents produce vegetables for other reasons as given details in table no 11 a and 1.50 percent respondents produce vegetable because it is less expensive.

Table 12

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Sources of information regarding vegetable seeds

Sr. No	Source of information	Frequency	Percentage
1	Agricultural assistant	1	0.50
2	Big farmers	1	0.50
3	Center for sustainable Agriculture	02	01.00
4	Agriculture Input Shop	181	90.50
5	No Answer	15	7.50

According to table 12, 90.50 percent respondents get information from Agriculture input shop, 7.50 respondents didn't answer, 01.00 percent of respondents get information from center for sustainable Agriculture, 0.50 percent respondents get information from big farmers and 0.50 percent respondents get information regarding vegetable seeds from Agriculture Assistant of Agriculture department.

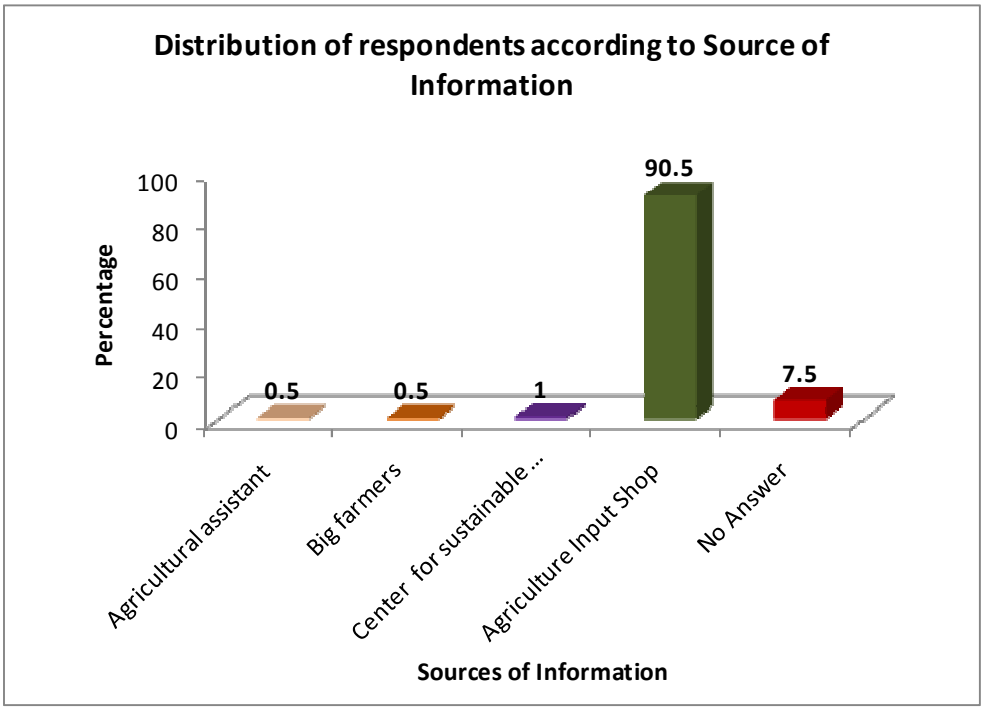


Table 13

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Sources of vegetable Seed purchase

Sr. No	Source of purchase	Frequency	Percentage
1	Agriculture Nursery	01	0.50
2	Agriculture input shop	199	99.50

It is observed from table-13 that mostly all 99.50 percent respondents purchase vegetable Seeds from Agriculture input Shop and only 0.50 percent respondents purchase vegetable Seeding from Agriculture nursery.

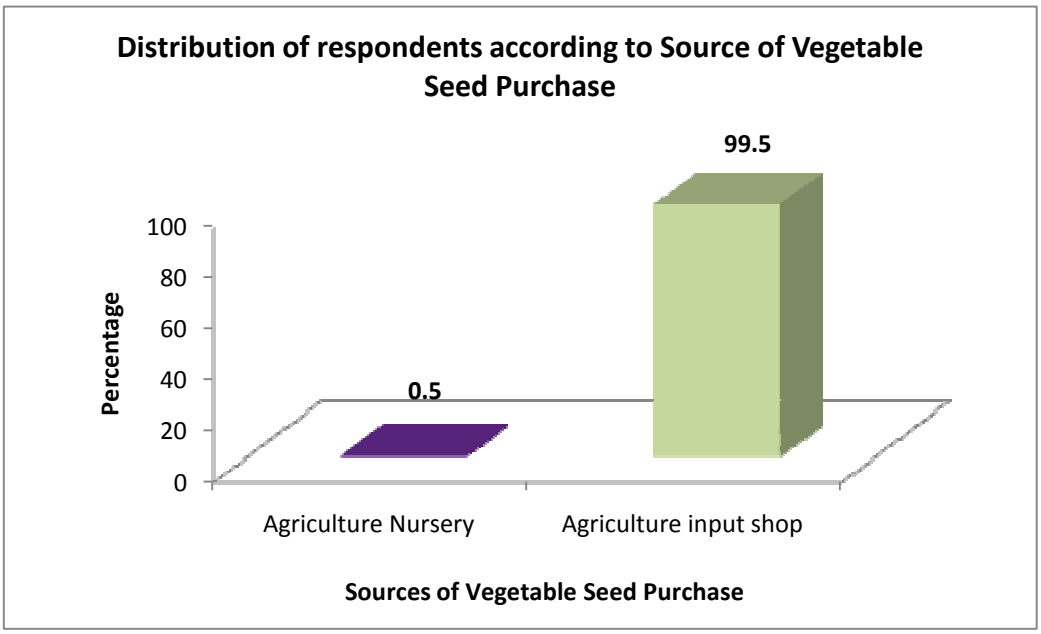


Table 14

Distribution of vegetable growers according to Guaranty of Production from Seeds

Sr. No	Seeds Viability	Frequency	Percentage
1	Guaranty of seeds production	119	59.50
2	No Guaranty of seed	81	40.50

It is clear from the Table-14 that 59.50 percent of respondents say that here in Guarantee of seed for production and 40.50 percent of respondents says that there in no guarantee of seed for production.

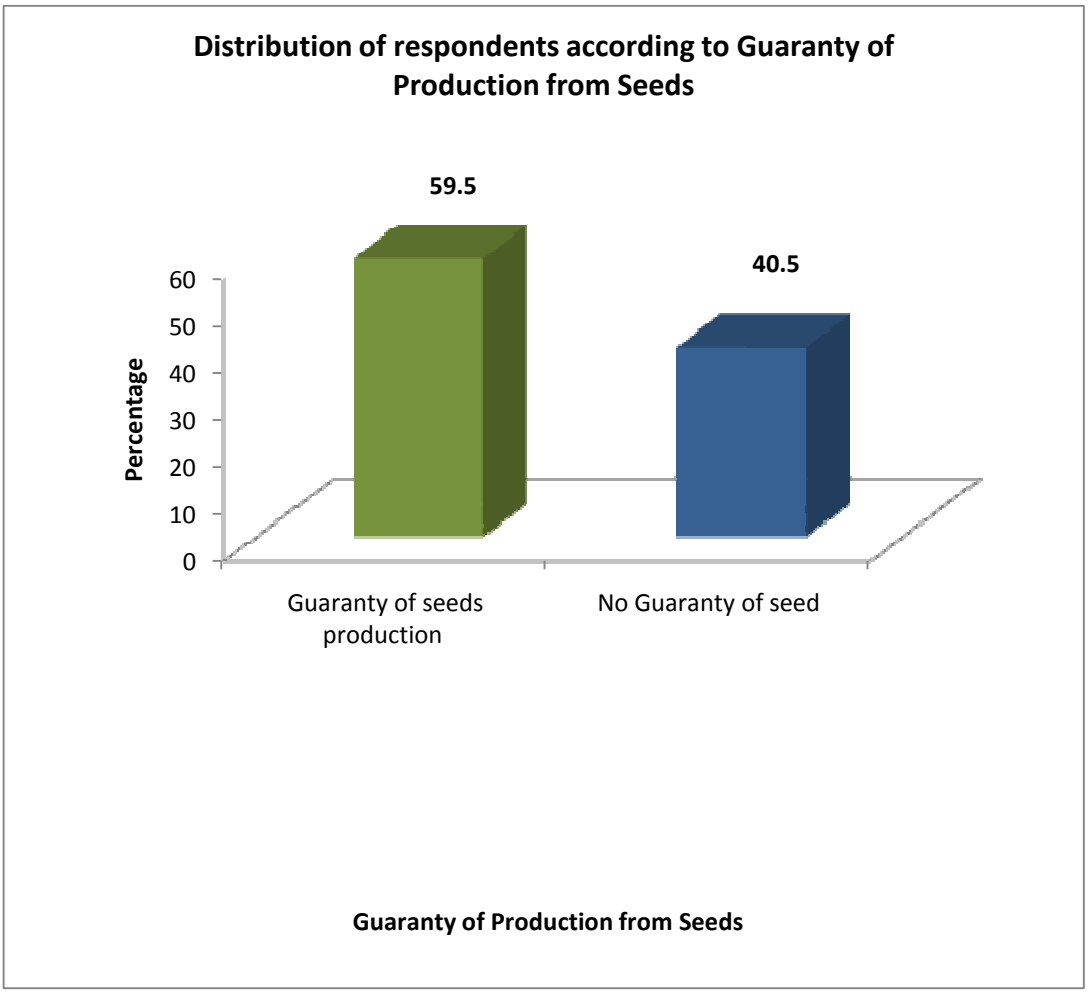


Table 15

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Vegetable farming Groups

Sr. No	Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Vegetable farming with Group	33	16.50
2	No Groups	167	83.50

Table-15, shows clearly that 83.50 percent respondents grows vegetables without any groups and 16.50 percent respondents do vegetable farming with groups.

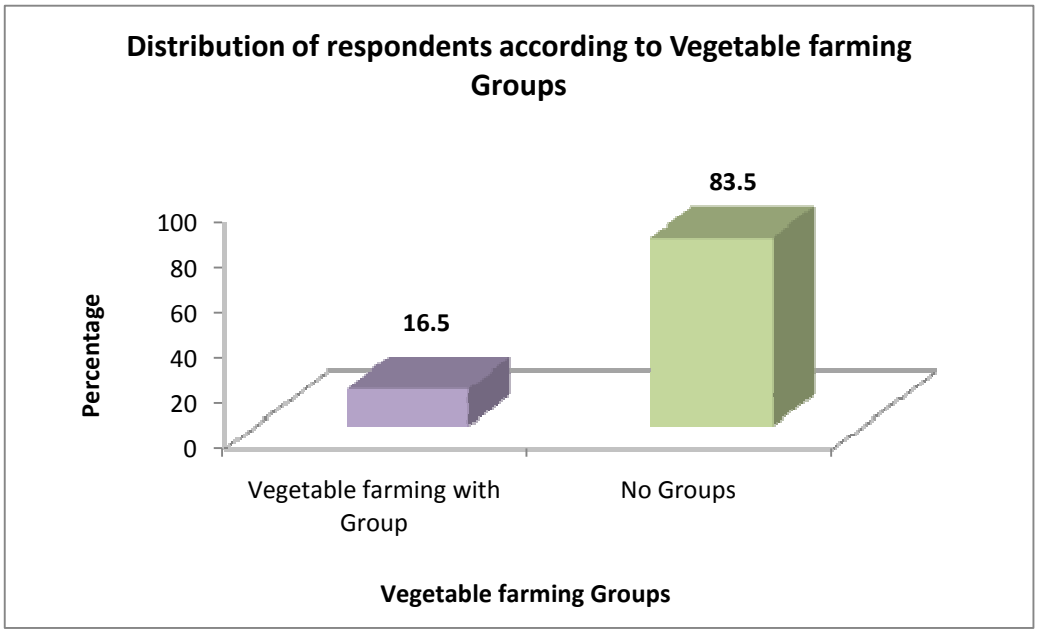
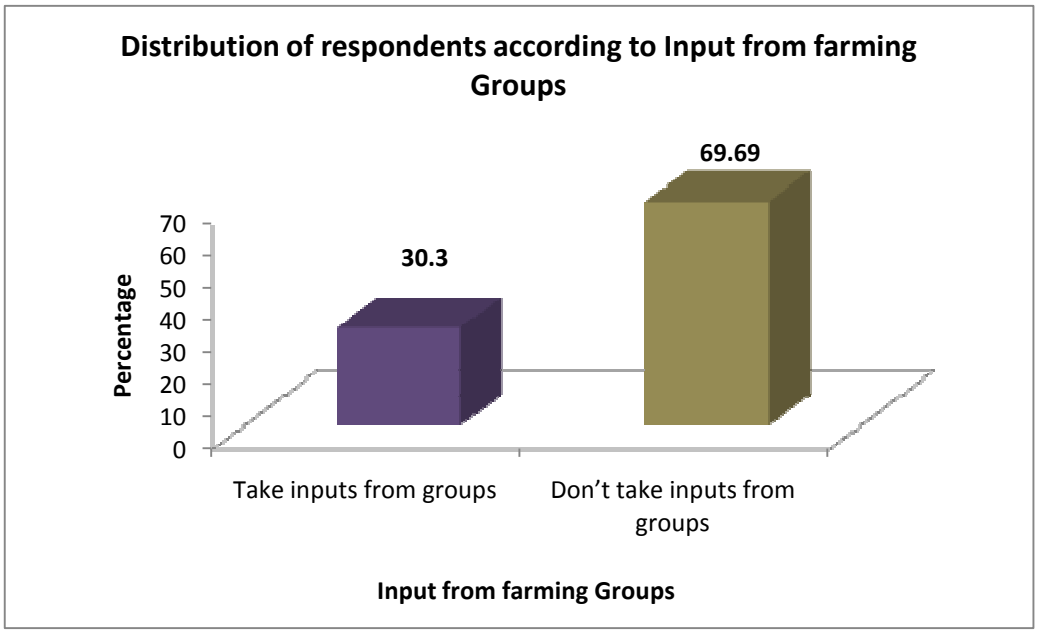


Table 16

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Input from farming Groups

Sr. No	Input from Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Take inputs from groups	10	30.30
2	Don’t take inputs from groups	23	69.69
Total		33	

Table-16 indicates that 69.69 percent of respondents take input from Groups and 30.30 percent respondents don’t take inputs from groups formed for vegetable production.



4.3 The labour related aspects and labour problems of the vegetable growers.

Table 17

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Total Labours required for production of vegetable on 1 Arc of Land

Sr. No	Total Labours required	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 5 Labours	143	71.50
2	6 to 15 Labours	55	27.50
3	More than 15 Labours	02	01.00

According table-17, 71.50 percent of respondent require up to 05 Labours for production of vegetable on 1 Arc of land, 27.50 percent of respondent requires 6 to 15 Labours and 1.00 percent of respondent require more than 15 labours for production off vegetables on 1 Arc of land.

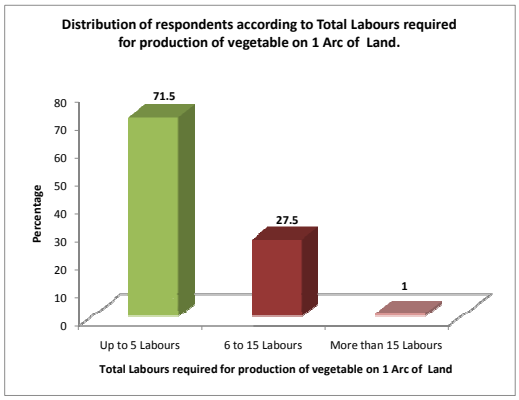


Table 17 a

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Availability of Labours

Sr. No	Availability of labour	Frequency	Percentage
1	Labours are available	166	83.00
2	Labour are not available	34	17.00

According table- 17.a it is seen that 83.00 per cent respondents said labours are available and 17.00 00 per cent respondents said labours are not available.

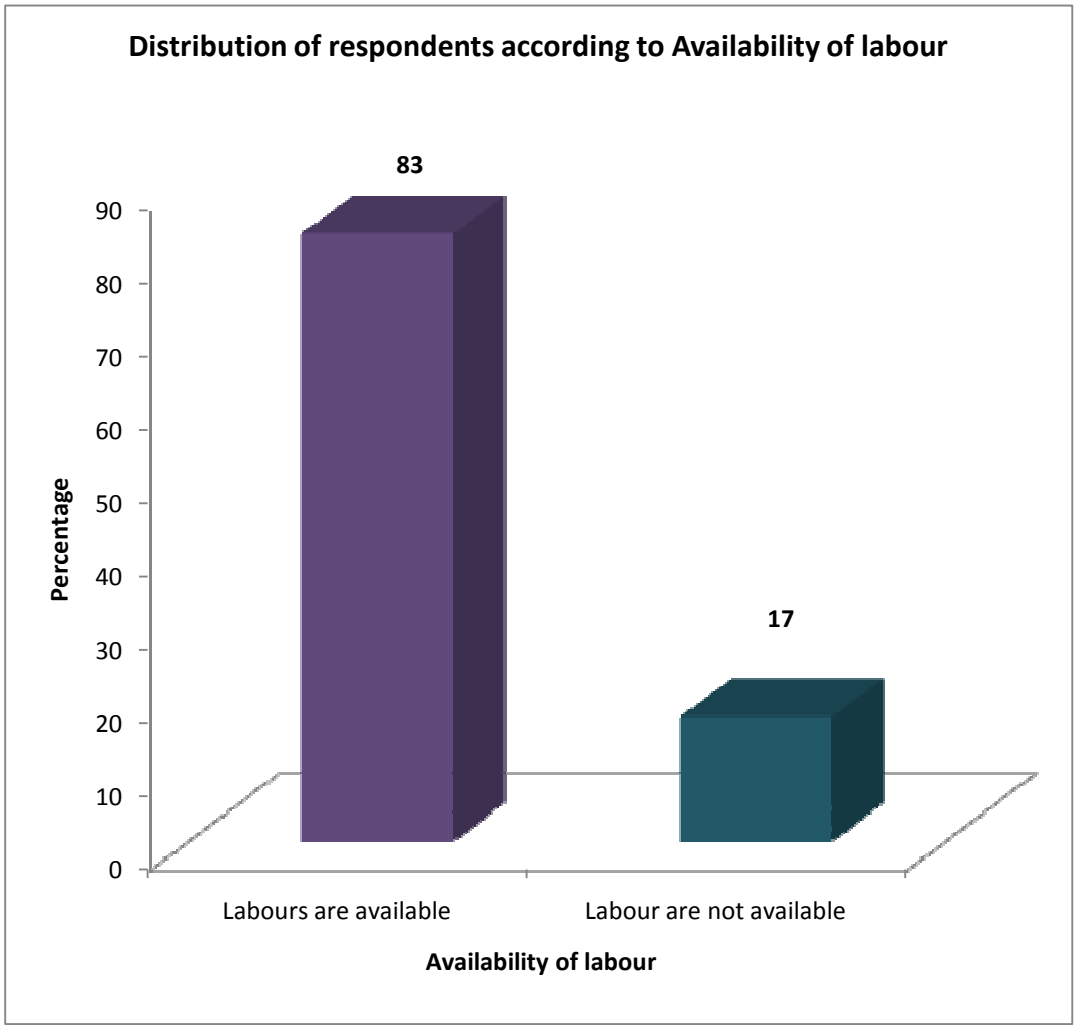


Table 18

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Requirement of skilled labours for vegetable production

Sr. No	Skilled labours requirement	Frequency	Percentage
1	Skill labours required	21	10.50
2	Skilled labours are not required	179	89.50

Table-18 indicates that 89.50 per cent of respondent did not requires skilled labours for vegetable production and 10.50 per cent respondents required skilled labours for vegetable production.

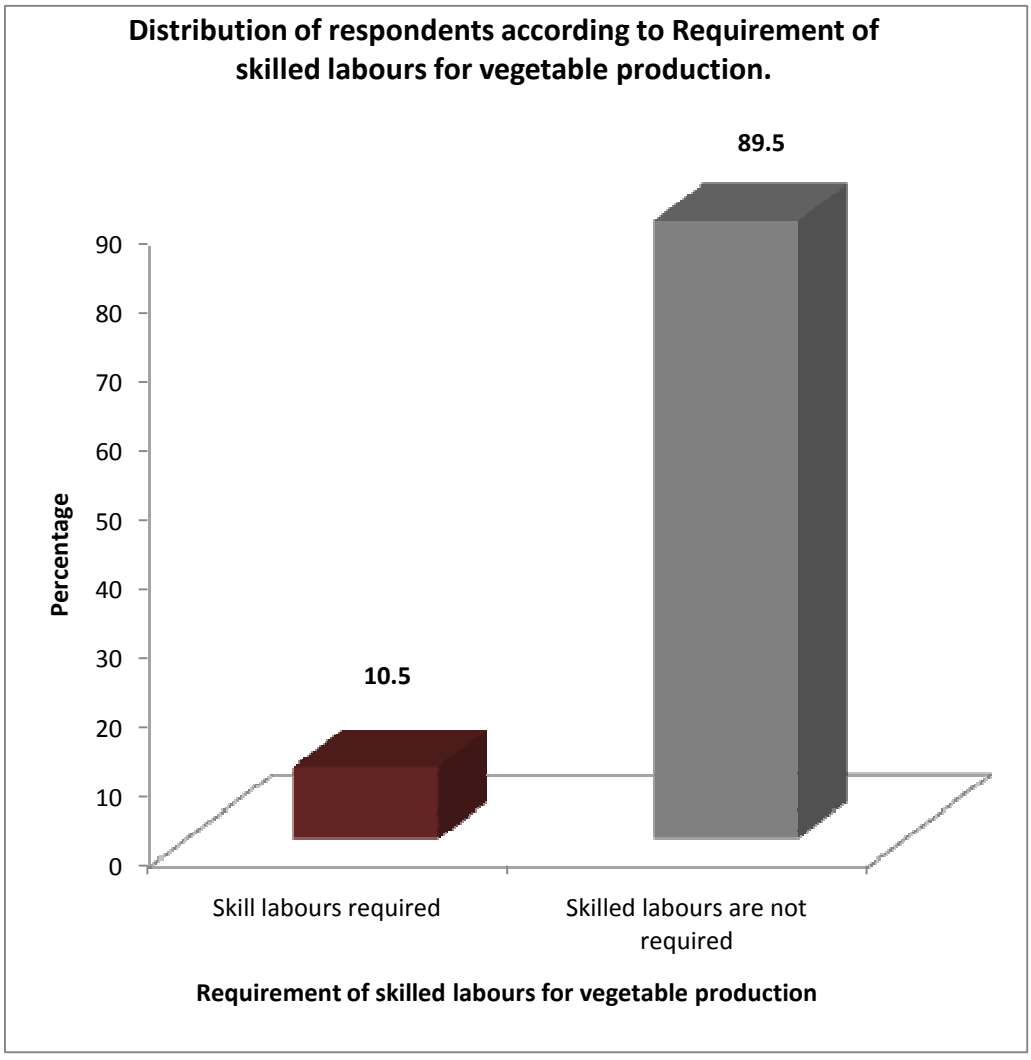


Table 19

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Availability Skilled of labour

Sr. No	Availability of Skilled labour	Frequency	Percentage
1	Skilled labours available	177	88.50
2	Skilled labours are not available	23	11.50

It is observed from table-19 that 88.50 per cent of respondent says skilled labours are available and 11.50 per cent of respondent says Skilled not are available for vegetable production.

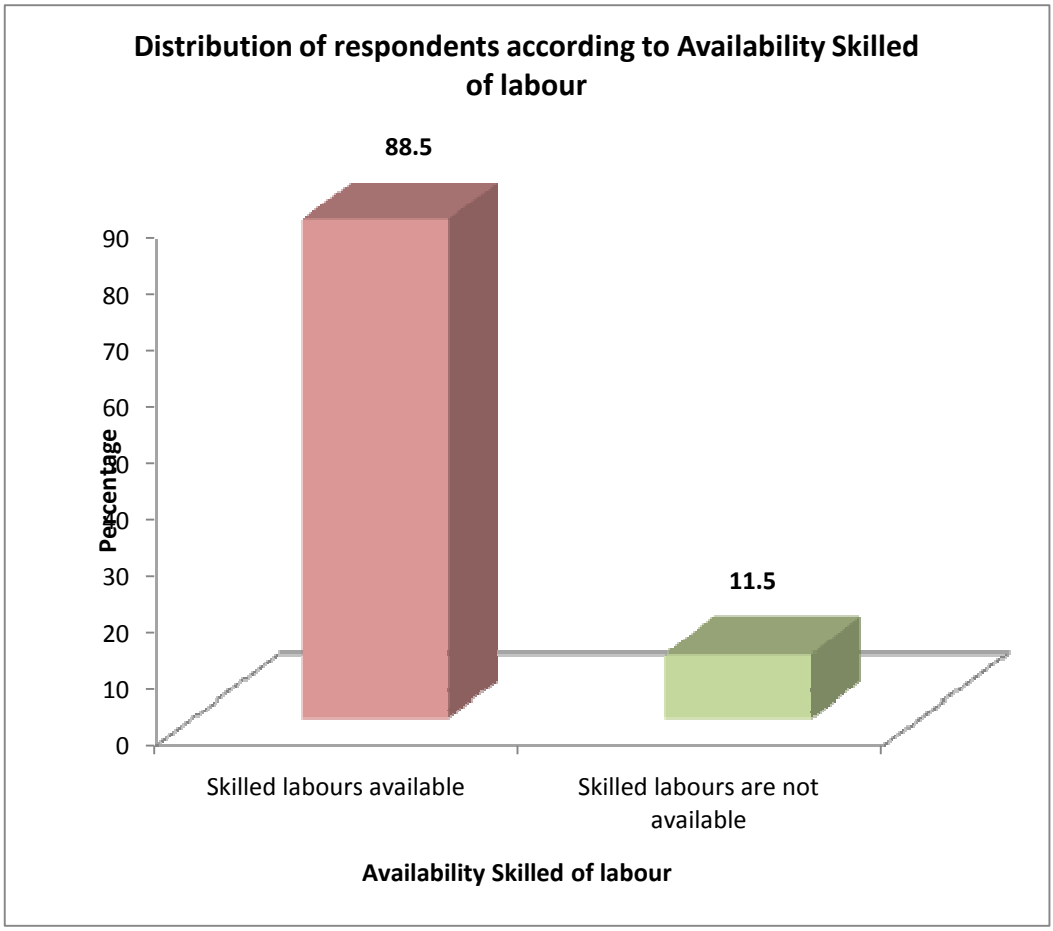


Table 20

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Time Hours labours need

Sr. No	Time Hours	Frequency	Percentage
1	Morning Hours	157	78.50
2	Afternoon Hours	120	60.00
3	Full Day	34	17.00

According to the table-20 78.50 percent respondent required labour in morning hours, 60.00 percent of respondents required labours in afternoon hours and 17.00 percent respondents required full day labours for vegetable production.

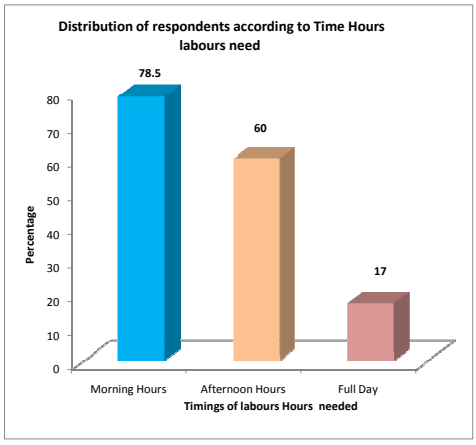


Table 22

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Requirement of Skilled labours for vegetable Pickings

Sr. No	Skilled labour requirement for picking	Frequency	Percentage
1	Skilled labour required	23	11.50
2	Skilled labours not required	177	88.50

As per the details shown in the table-22, 88.50 per cent respondents didn't required Skilled labours for vegetable pickings and 11.50 per cent respondents requires skilled labours for vegetable pickings in vegetable production.

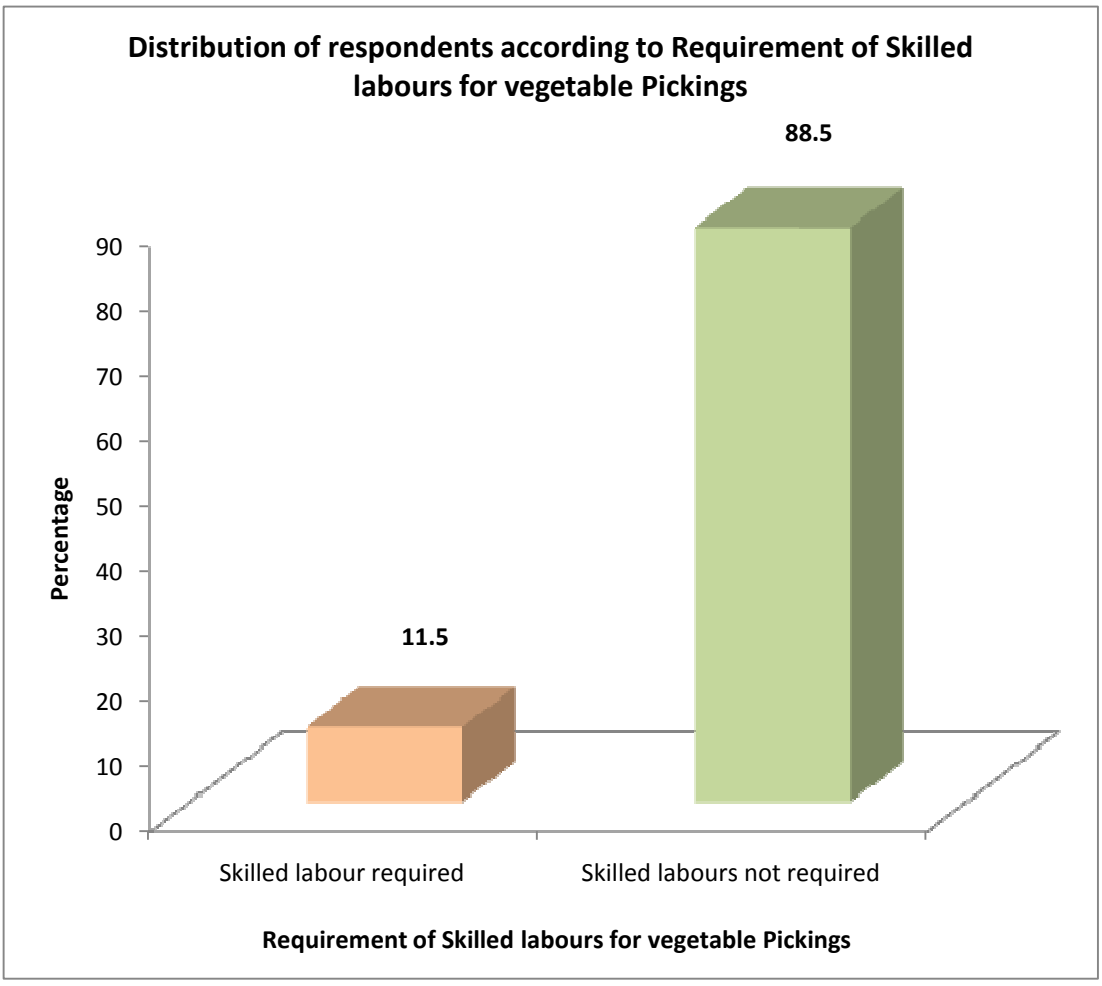


Table 23

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Period of vegetable production

Sr. No	Period	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 3 months	131	65.50
2	3.01 to 5 months	16	8.00
3	More than 5 month	53	25.50

According to the table-23, 65.50 per cent respondents produce vegetables having a period of 3 months, 25.50 per cent respondents produce vegetable having a period of more than 5 months and 8.00 per cent respondents produce vegetables having a period from 3.01 to 5 months.

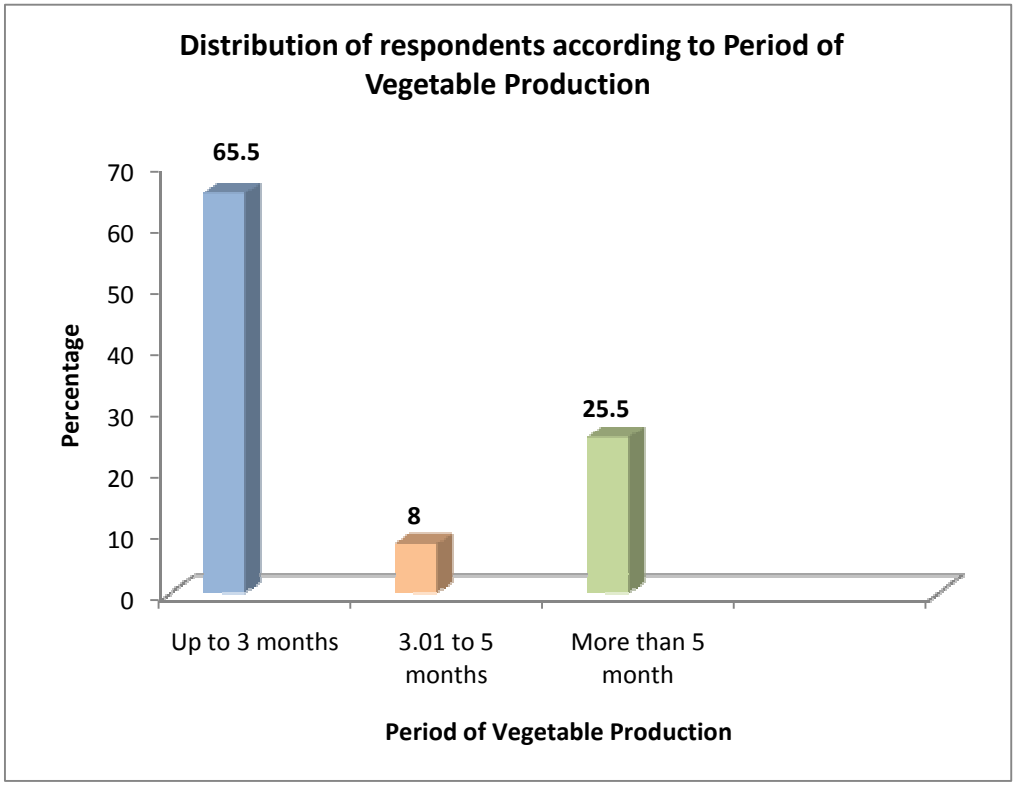


Table 24

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Mode of wages payments

Sr. No	Mode	Frequency	Percentage
1	Barter	0	00.00
2	Money	200	100.00

It is clearly observed from table-24, that all 100.00 per cent respondents pay money as mode of wages payment and there was no respondents using barter system as mode of wages payment.

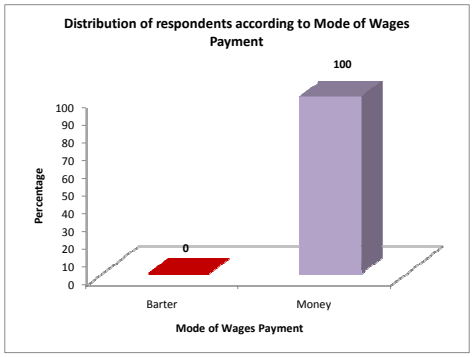


Table 25

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Types of wage fixation

Sr. No	Types of wage fixation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hourly	11	5.50
2	Per Day Basis	196	98.00
3	Monthly Basis	0	0

According to the table-25, 98.00 per cent respondents fixes the wages as per daily –basis, 5.50 per cent respondents fixes wages as per hourly basis and no respondents fix wage on monthly basis.

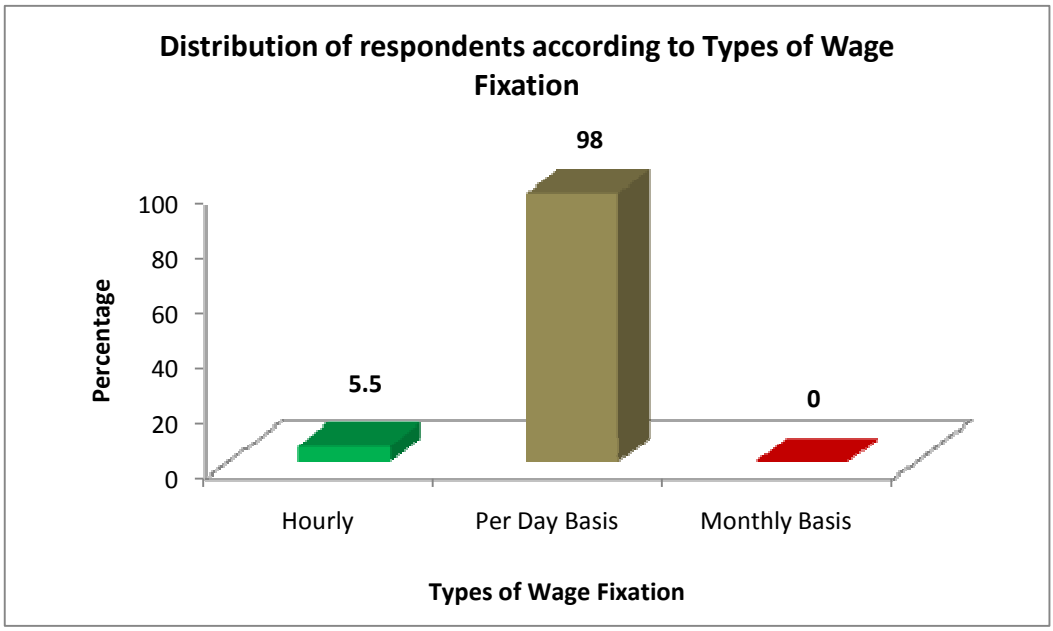


Table 26

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Problems regarding labour

Sr. No	Problems regarding labours	Frequency	Percentage
1	Labours are not easily Available	22	11.00
2	Labours wages are High	19	9.50
3	Other villages labours were brought	15	7.50
4	No Problems	144	72.00

Table-26, Indicates that 72.00 per cent respondents didn't face any problem regarding labors, 11.00 per cent of respondents says that labours are not easily available, 9.50 per cent of respondents feels that labour wages are high and 7.50 per cent respondents have to brought labours from other villages.

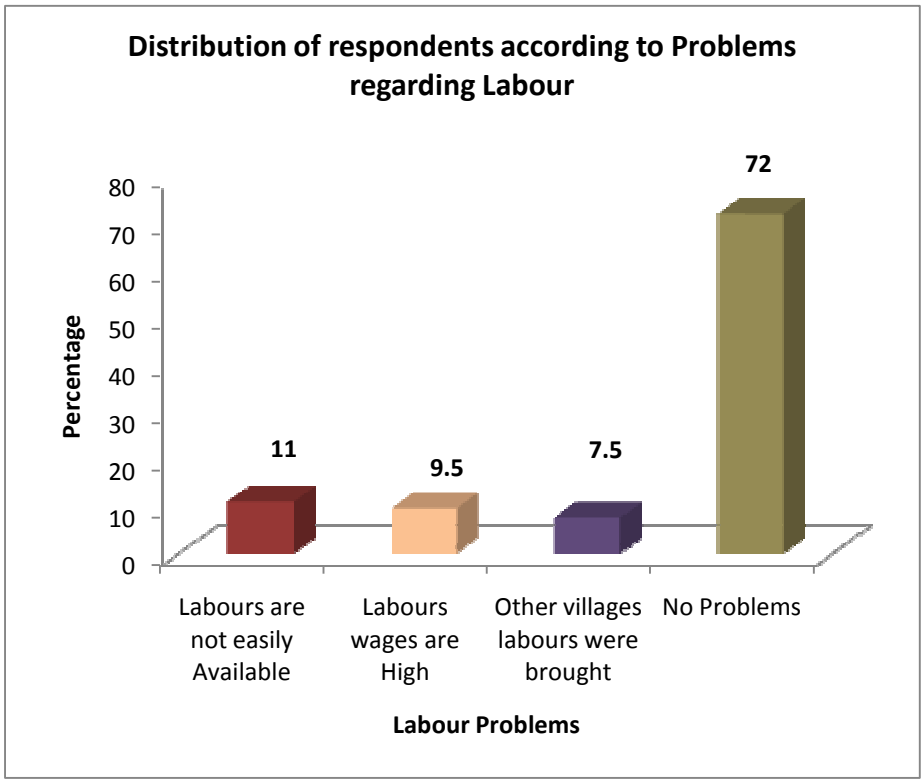
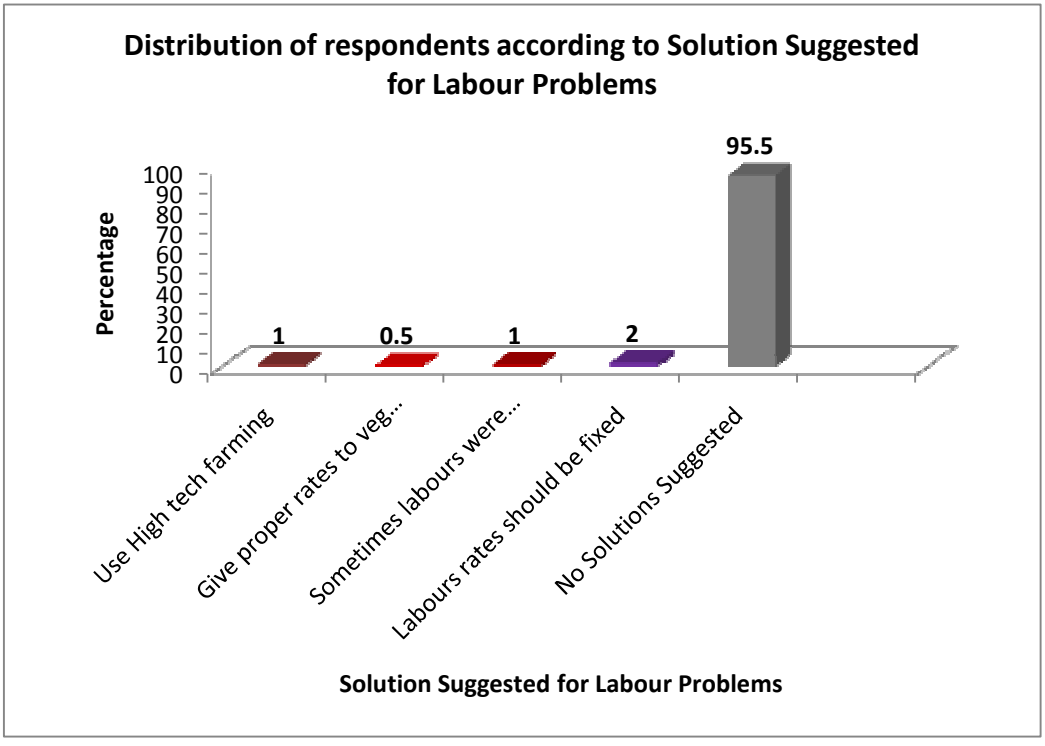


Table 27

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Solution Suggested on Labour Problems

Sr. No.	Solutions	Frequency	Percentage
1	Use High tech farming	02	01.00
2	Give proper rates to veg produce	01	0.50
3	Sometimes labours were brought from other villages	02	01.00
4	Labours rates should be fixed	04	02.00
5	No Solutions Suggested	191	95.50

It revealed from table-27, that majority number (95.50 per cent) of the respondents not suggested any solutions, 2.00 per cent respondents suggested that labours wages should be fixed, 1.00 per cent respondents suggested that high tech farming should be used, 1.00 per cent respondents says that sometimes labours have to brought from other villages and 0.50 per cent respondents suggested that they should get proper rates to vegetable produce.



4.4 The marketing related aspects and marketing problems of the vegetable growers.

Table 28

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Level of vegetable Market

Sr. No	Level of Market	Frequency	Percentage
1	District of Market	124	62.00
2	Taluka (Block) Level	78	30.00
3	Village Market	30	15.00
4	Other	07	3.50

As per the table-28, 62.00 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at District level market, 30.00 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at Taluka (Block) Level market, 15.00 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at village level market and 3.50 per cent of respondents sold their vegetable produce in other markets.

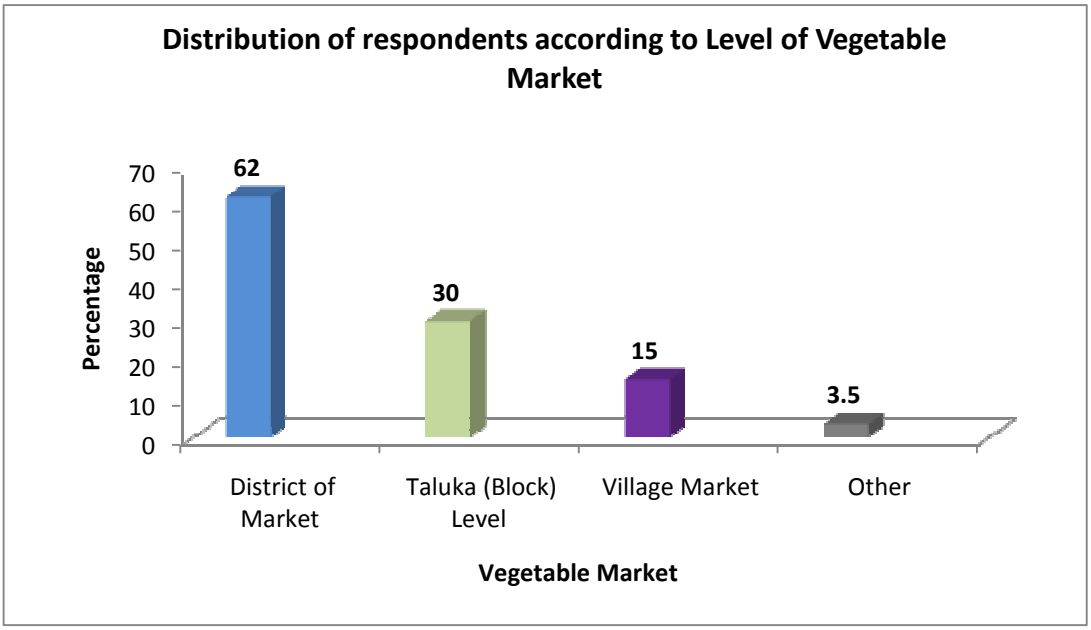


Table 29

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Market Type

Sr. No	Market Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Wholesale Market	191	95.50
2	Retail Market	26	13.00

According to the table-29, It is observed that 95.50 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at wholesale vegetable market and 13.50 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at retail market.

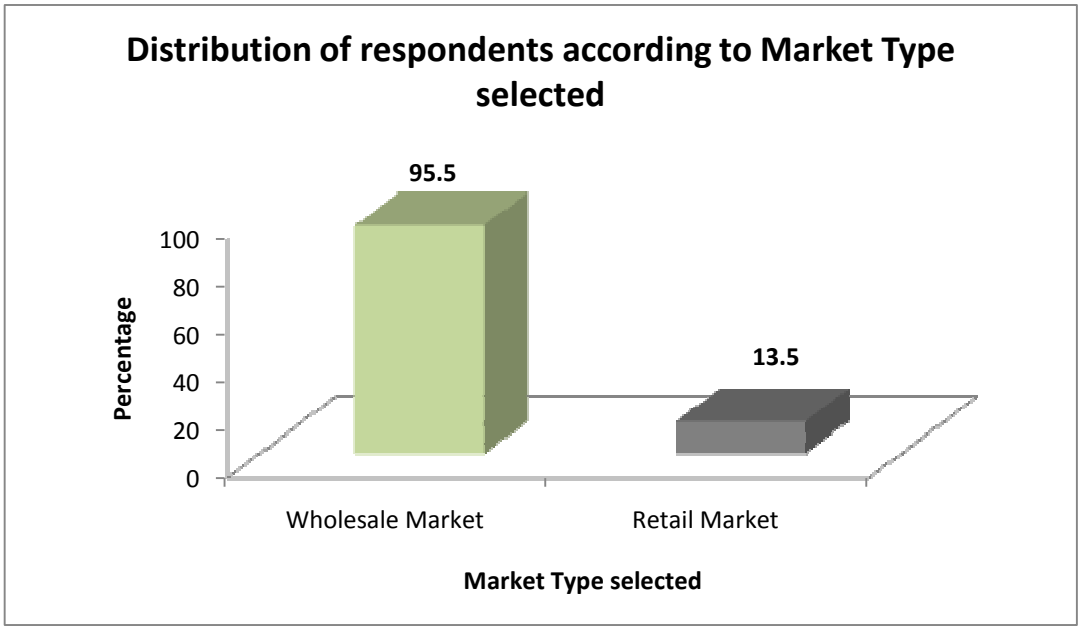


Table 30

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their System of Selling Vegetable Produce

Sr. No	System	Frequency	Percentage
1	By self	12	06.00
2	Through Commission Agent (Brokers)	188	94.00

As per the table 30, 94.00 per cent of respondents sell their vegetable produce through commission agents (Brokers) and a meager percentage (06.00 per cent) of respondents sell their vegetable produce without taking help of commission agent (Brokers).

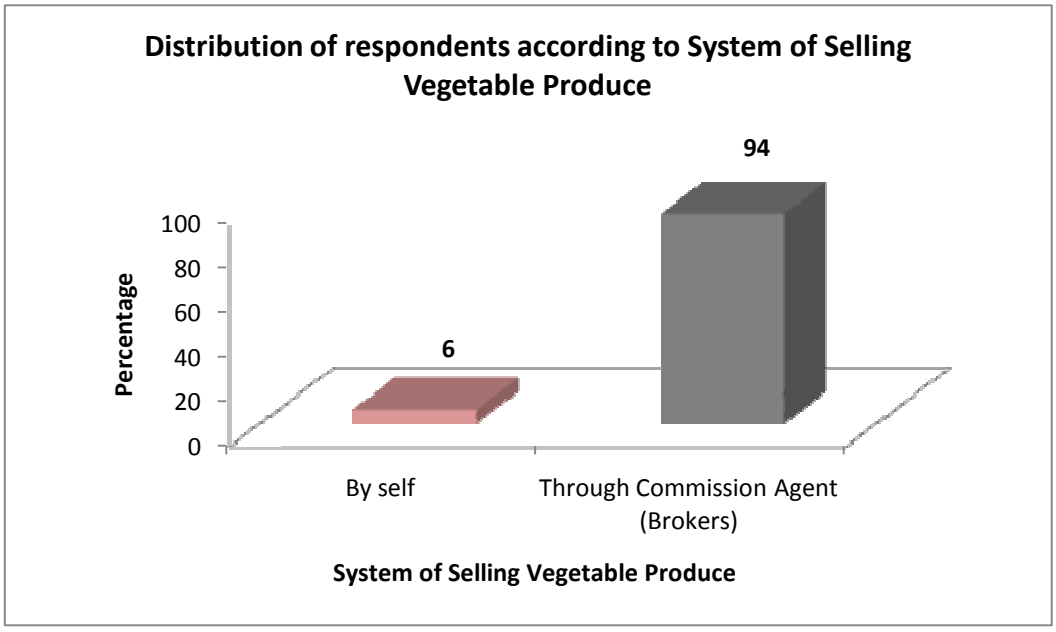


Table 31

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their If sold by own then what are the rates

Sr. No	Rates of produce	Frequency	Percentage
1	As per market rates	186	93.00
2	Lowered rates	14	07.00

It is observed from the table-31, that 93.00 per cent respondents get market rates if sell their vegetable produce by own and 7.00 per cent respondents get lowered rates when sell their vegetable produce by own (without taking help of commission Agent).

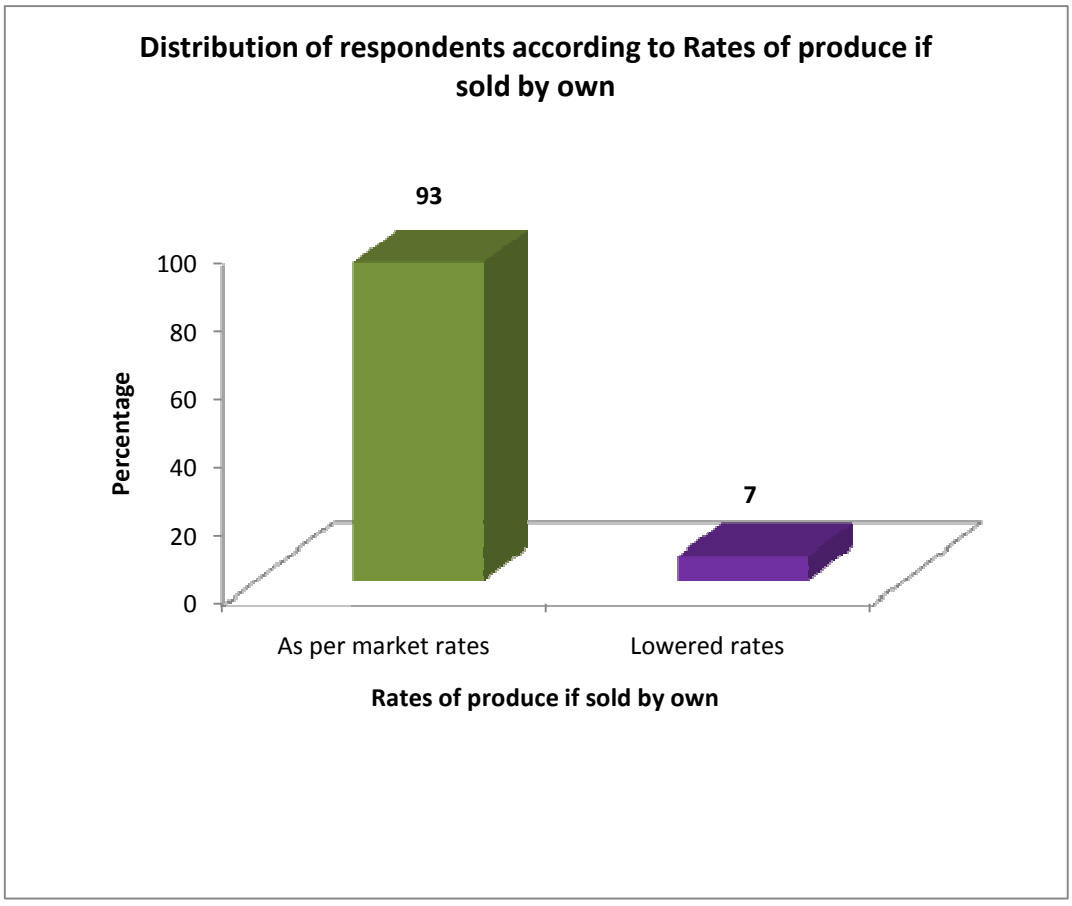


Table 32

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Percentage of Commission Agent (Broker)

Sr. No	Percentage of Commission Agent	Frequency	Percentage
1	2 to 8 percent	58	29.00
2	9 to 12 percent	142	71.00

From table-32, it reveals that 71.00 per cent respondents have to give 9 to 12 percent of commission to the agent (Broker) on their sold produce and 29.00 percent of respondent have to give 2 to 8 percent of commission to agent (Broker) on their sold vegetable produce.

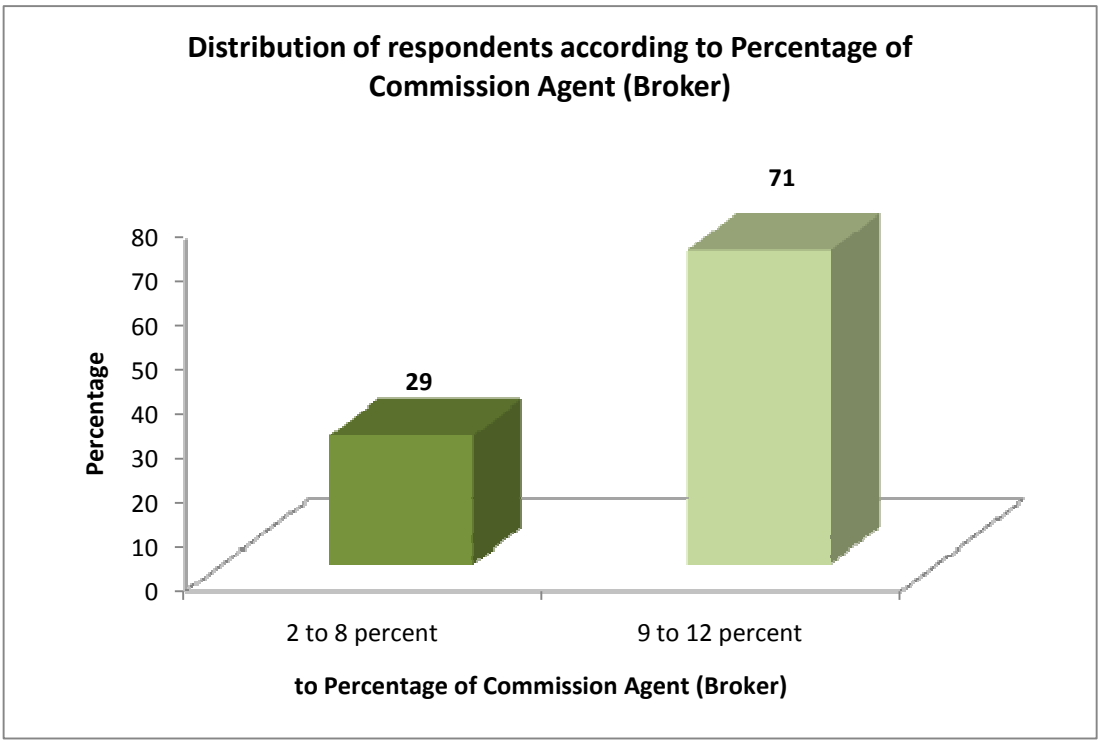


Table 33

Distribution of vegetable growers according Brokers Commission Affordable

Sr. No	Brokers Commission	Frequency	Percentage
1	Affordable	50	25.00
2	Not Affordable	150	75.00

According to the table 33, 75.00 percentage of respondents not afford Brokers Commission while selling vegetable produce and 25.00 percentage respondent affort Brokers Commission while selling vegetable produce.

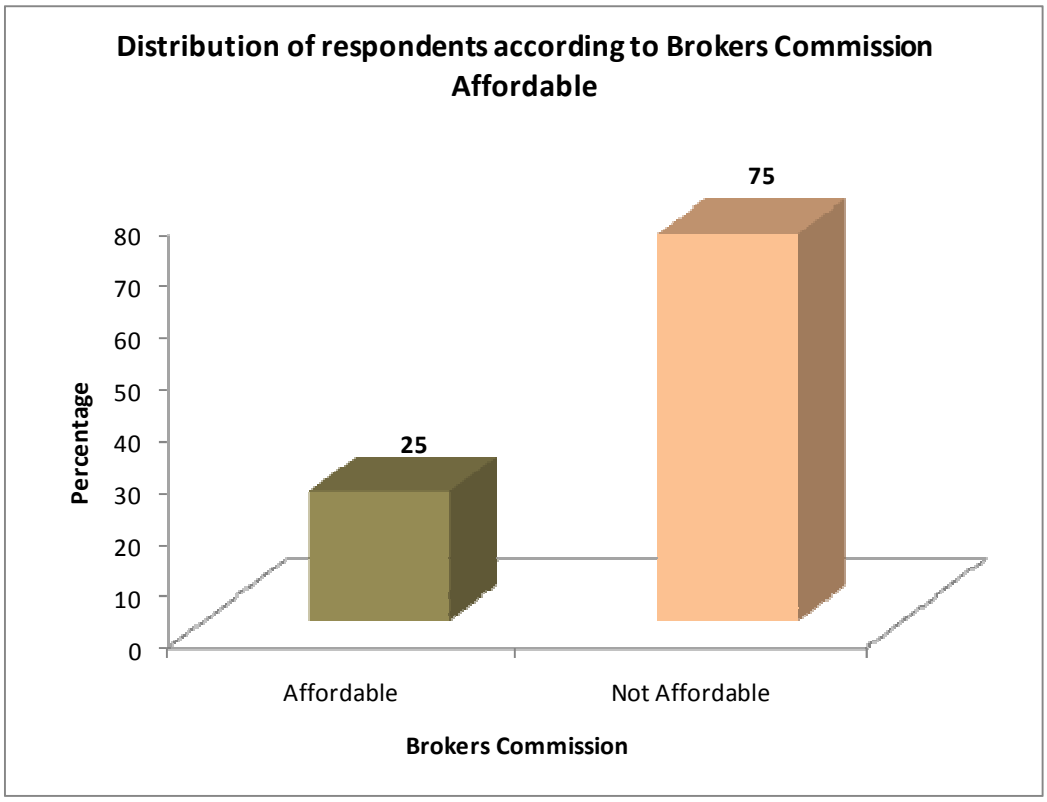


Table 34
Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Types of charges by Broker

Sr. No	Types of charges by Broker	Frequency	Percentage
1	No reply	24	12.00
2	Commission	17	8.50
3	Commission + Hamali	103	51.50
4	Commission +Hamali + Weighing charge	21	10.50
5	Commission + Weighing charge	07	03.50
6	Hamali	10	05.00
7	Hamali + Market Fee	16	08.00
8	Hamali + Weighing charge	02	01.00

As per the details shown in table-34, 51.50 per cent respondent were charged commission and hamali by the broker while selling vegetable produce in the whole sale market 12.00 per cent respondents had not replied or not known about the types of charges. 10.50 per cent of respondent were charged commission, Hamali and weighing charge by the Broker, 8.50 percent respondent says only commission was charged by the broker. 8.00 per cent respondents replied as they were charged Hamali and market fee, 5.00 per cent respondents were charged only Hamali by the broker. 3.50 per cent of respondent were charged commission and weighing charges and 1.00 percent of respondents were charged Hamali and weighing charge by the broker at the time of selling vegetable produce.

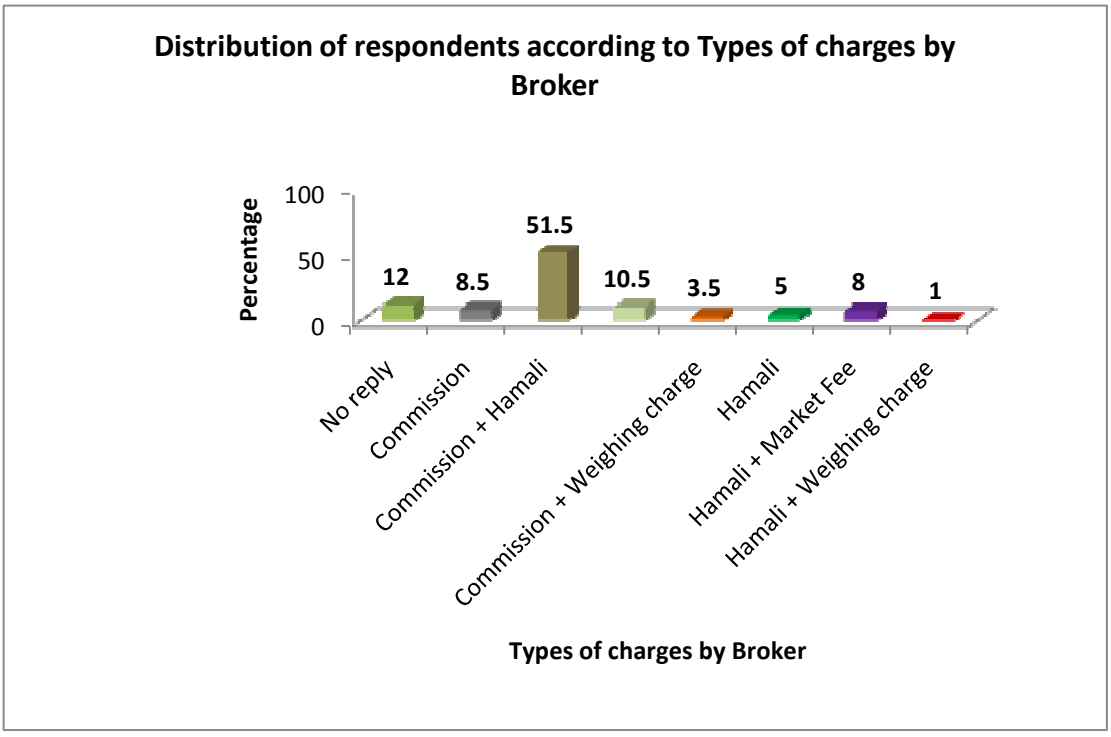


Table 35

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Rates when vegetable produce sold through Brokers

Sr. No	Rates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Get proper Rates	129	64.50
2	Not Get Proper	50	25.00
3	Sometimes get proper Rates	21	10.50

From table 35, It is observed that 64.50 per cent respondent get proper rates for their vegetable produce when sold through Brokers in the market. 25.00 per cent of respondent didn't get proper rates and 10.50 per cent respondent sometimes gets proper rates when their vegetable produce sold through Brokers in the market.

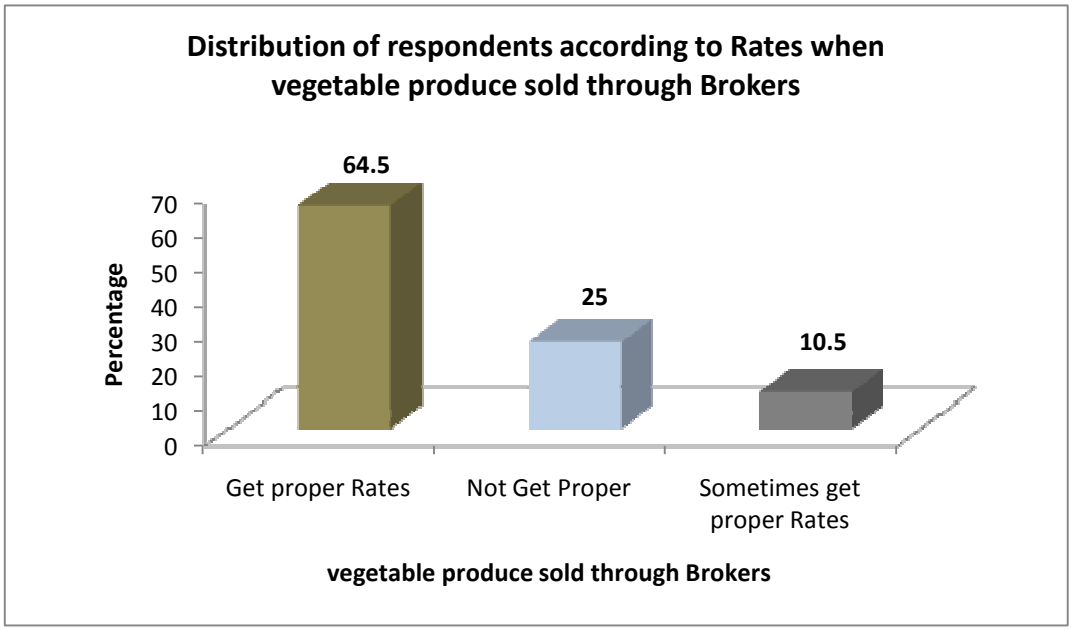


Table 36

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Time for getting cash after selling produce

Sr. No	Cash get	Frequency	Percentage
1	Cash get immediately	194	97.00
2	Cash get late	06	03.00

As per the table-36, most of the respondents (97.00 percent) get the cash immediately after selling the vegetable produce and 3.00 percent of respondent get cash late of vegetable produce

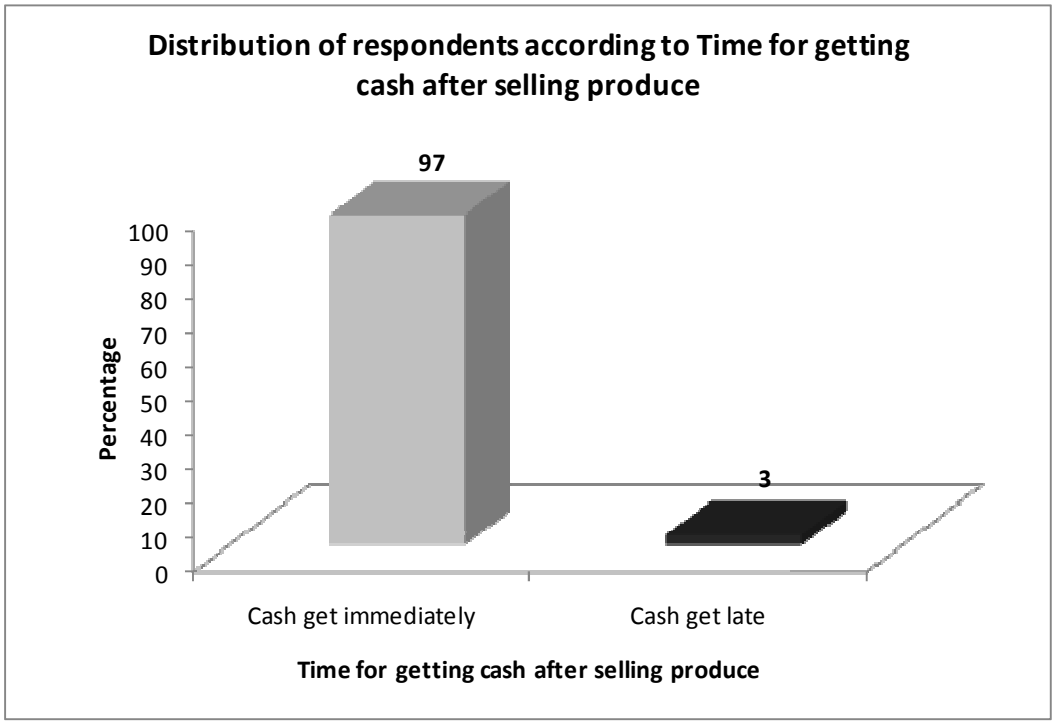


Table 37

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Broker free market concept

Sr. No	Market Concept	Frequency	Percentage
1	Broker free market	128	64.00
2	A Broker are required	10	5.00
3	Best options should be discovered	1	0.50
4	Can't say	52	26.00
5	Didn't answer	9	4.50

It is observed from the table 37, that 64.00 percent of respondents need the market should be free from broker, 26.00 percent of respondents can't say about broker free market concept, 5.00 percent of respondents need broker in the vegetable markets, 4.50 percent of respondents didn't answer.

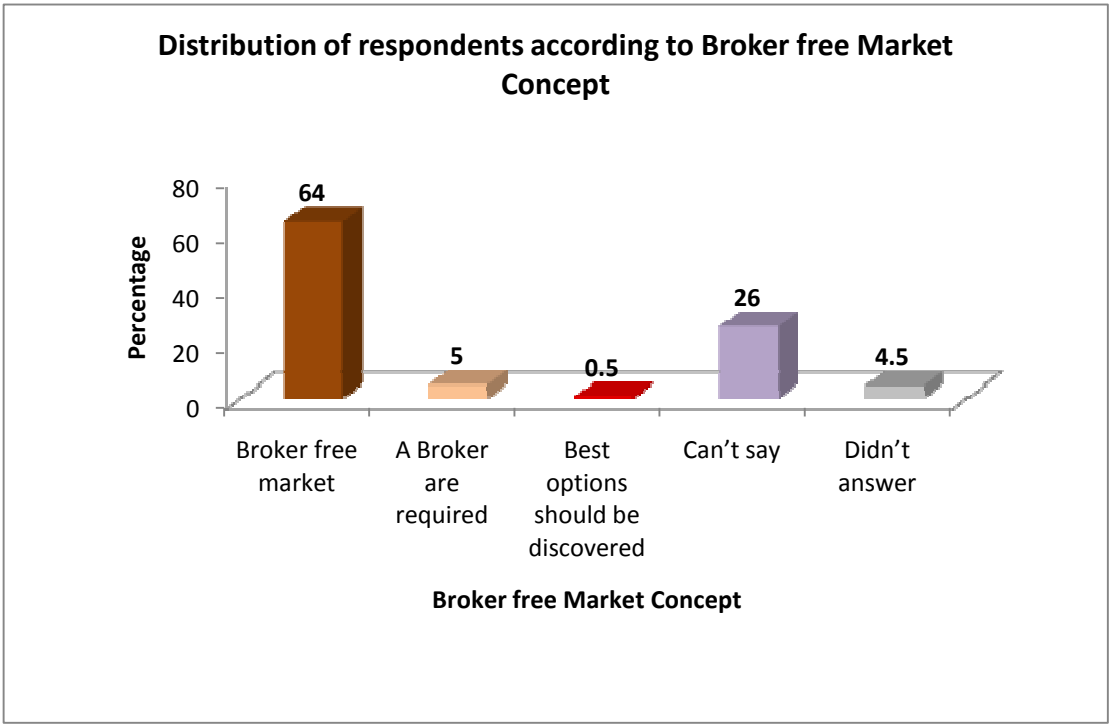


Table 38

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Problems regarding broker

Sr. No	Problems regarding broker	Frequency	Percentage
1	A Broker free market	31	15.50
2	Brokers do malpractice, partialities	20	10.00
3	Commission should be reduce	48	24.00
4	Vegetables should get proper rates	15	7.50
5	Didn't answer	40	20.00
6	No Problem	46	23.00

As per the details shown in the Table-38, 24.00 per cent respondents feel that commission should be reduce, 23.00 per cent respondents had no problem with brokers, 20.00 per cent respondents didn't answer, 15.50 per cent respondents wanted a broker free market, 10.00 per cent respondents answered that brokers do malpractice, partialities and keep their own interest and 7.50 per cent respondents thought vegetables should get proper rates.

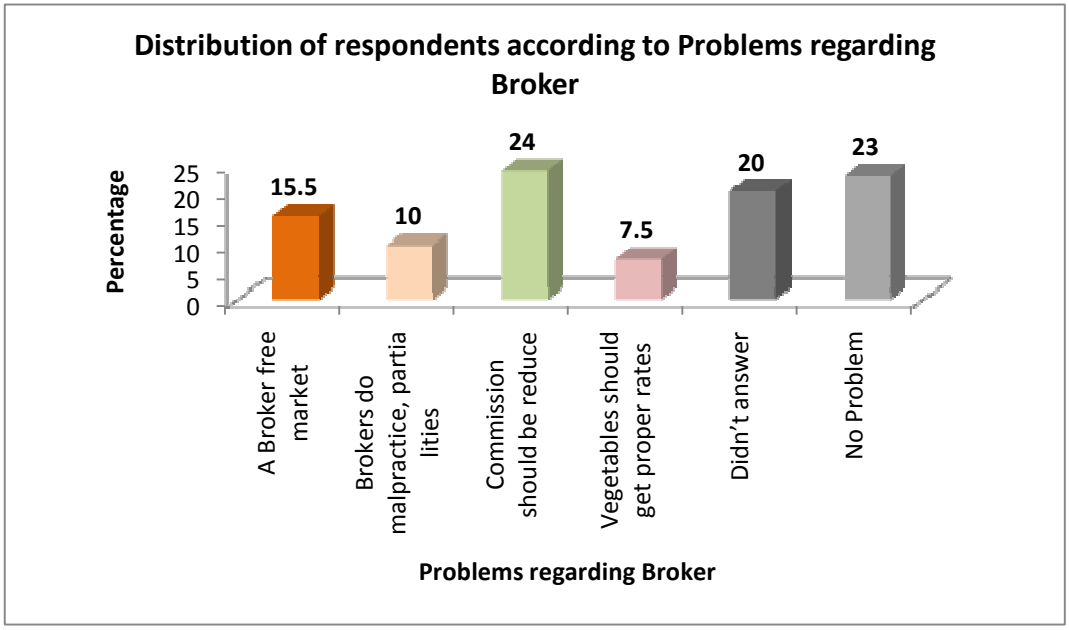


Table 39

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Selling of produce in group (Group selling)

Sr. No	Group Marketing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Marketing in groups	9	4.50
2	Personal Marketing	191	95.50

According to the table 39, most respondents (95.50 per cent) market their vegetable personally and a meager 4.50 per cent respondents market there produces in groups.

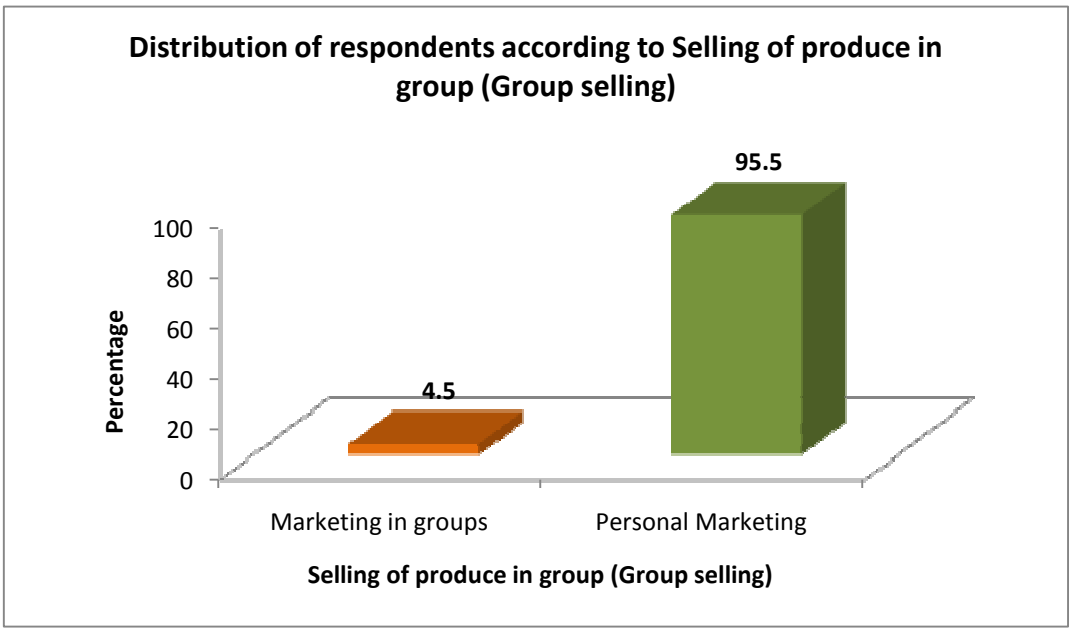


Table 40

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Grading of vegetables

Sr. No	Grading	Frequency	Percentage
1	Do Grading	180	90.00
2	Don’t Grade	20	10.00

Table 40 highlighted that majority (90.00 per cent) respondents grade there vegetables produce before marketing, and 10.00 per cent respondents don’t grade their vegetable produce before marketing.

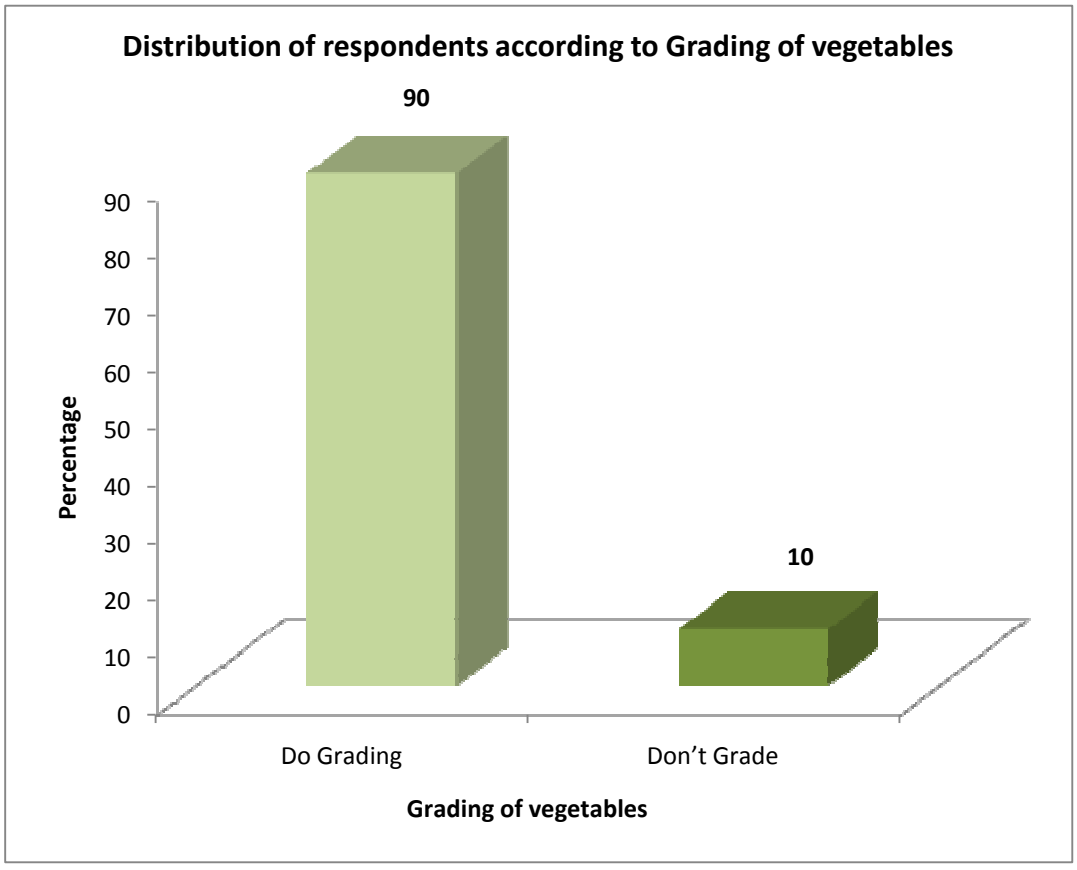


Table 41

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Facilities available at wholesale markets

Sr. No	Facilities available at wholesale market	Frequency	Percentage
1	All facilities available	10	5.00
2	No facilities available	140	70.00
3	Didn't answer	50	25.00

As per table 41, 75.00 per cent respondents said no facilities are available at wholesale market, 25.00 per cent respondents didn't answer and 5.00 per cent of respondents said all facilities are available in the wholesale vegetable market.

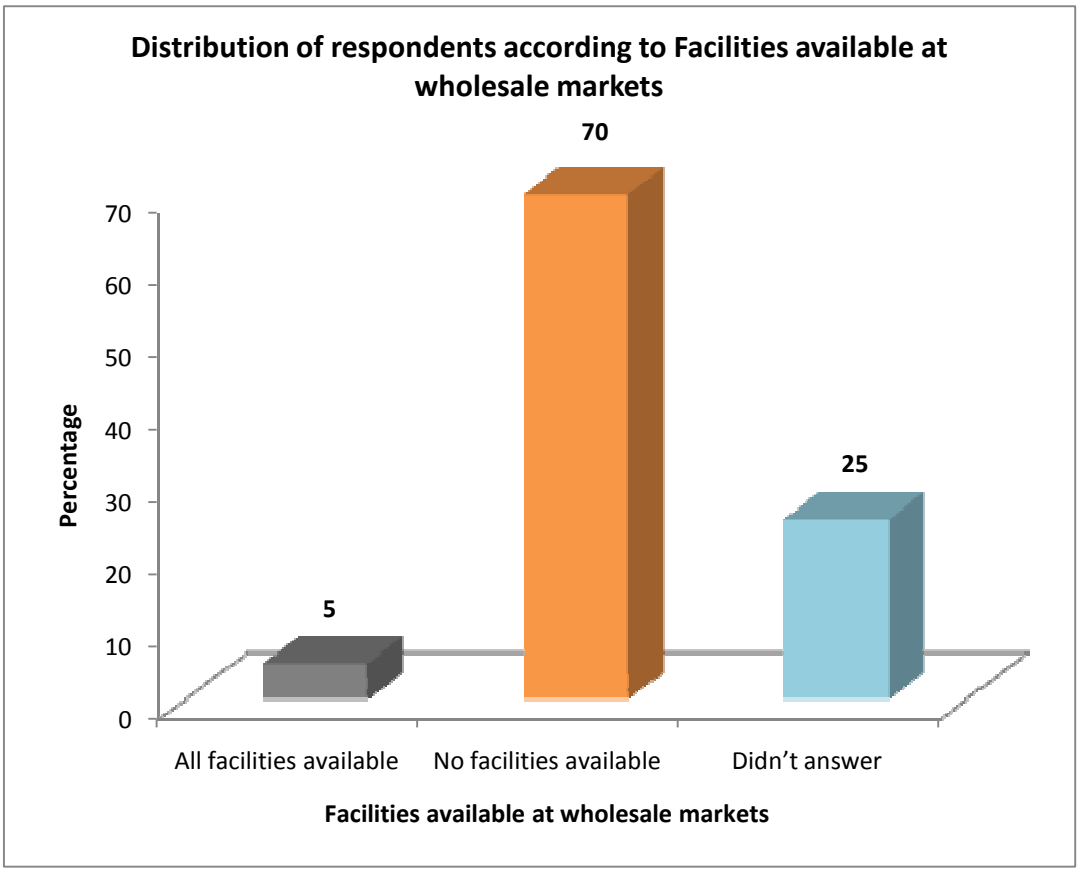


Table 42

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Satisfaction about facilities available at wholesale market

Sr. No	Satisfaction about facilities	Frequency	Percentage
1	Satisfied with facilities available	37	18.50
2	Not satisfied	163	81.50

According to the table 42, 81.50 per cent respondents say they are not satisfied by the facilities available at wholesale market while 18.50 percent respondent say that they are satisfied by the facilities available at the wholesale vegetable market.

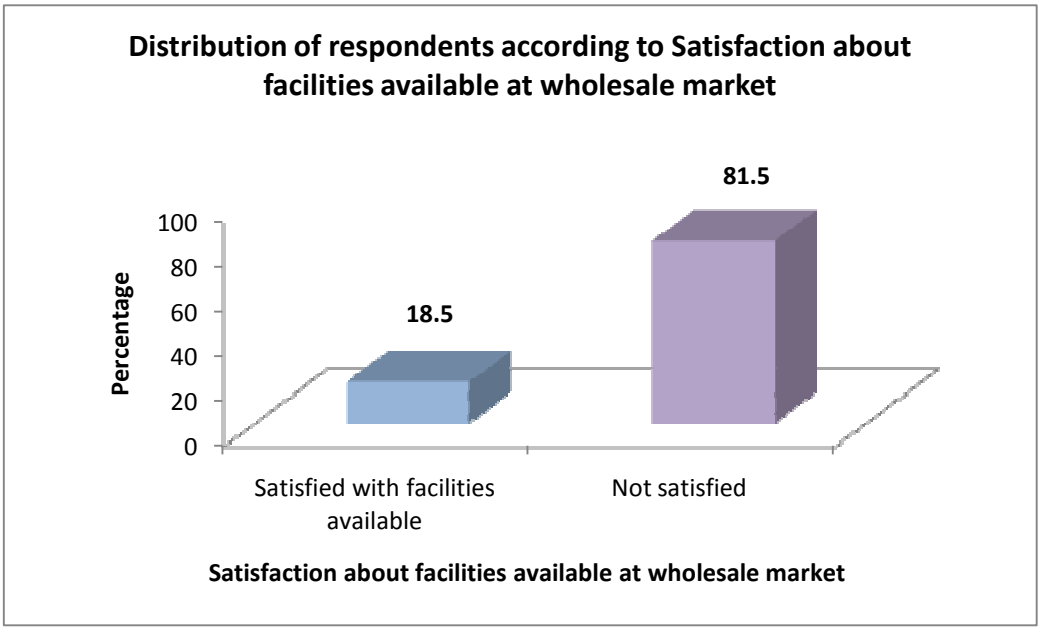


Table 43

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Reasons of dissatisfaction for facilities available at wholesale market

Sr. No	Reason of dissatisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
1	Facilities aren't proper	193	96.5
2	Can't say	6	3.00
3	No Cleanness	1	0.50

In table 43, majority (96.5 percent) respondents say that the facilities aren't proper, 3.00 percent respondent couldn't answer the question while 0.50 percent respondents say the wholesale market premise aren't clean.

Table 44

Distribution of vegetable growers according If supply of vegetables in wholesale market increases, then the rates gets decreases

Sr. No	If supply increase Rate decrease	Frequency	Percentage
1	Supply increase Rate decrease	196	98.00
2	Supply increase Rate not decrease	04	02.00

Table-44, Shows that 98.00 per cent respondents says that if supply of vegetable produce in the wholesale market the rate get decreased and 2.00 per cent respondents says that if supply increases the rate of vegetables not decreases.

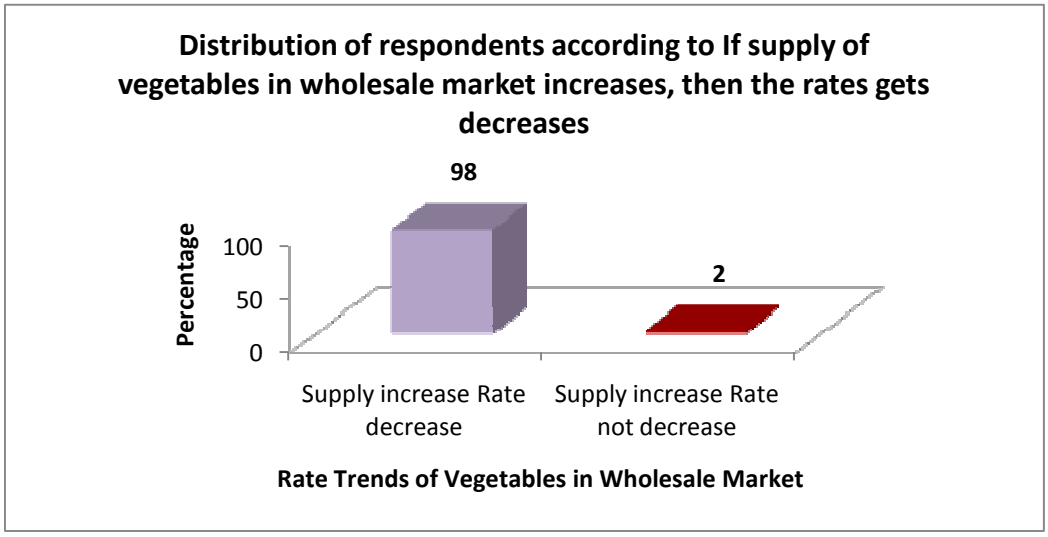


Table 45

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Availability of cold storage if vegetable rates are low

Sr. No	Availability of cold storage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Cold storage available	23	11.50
2	Cold storage not Available	177	88.50

It is clear from the table-45, that respondents (88.50 per cent) say that cold storage facility is not available in the whole sale market if rates of vegetable are low in the market where as 11.50 per cent respondents says cold storage facilities are available in the market.

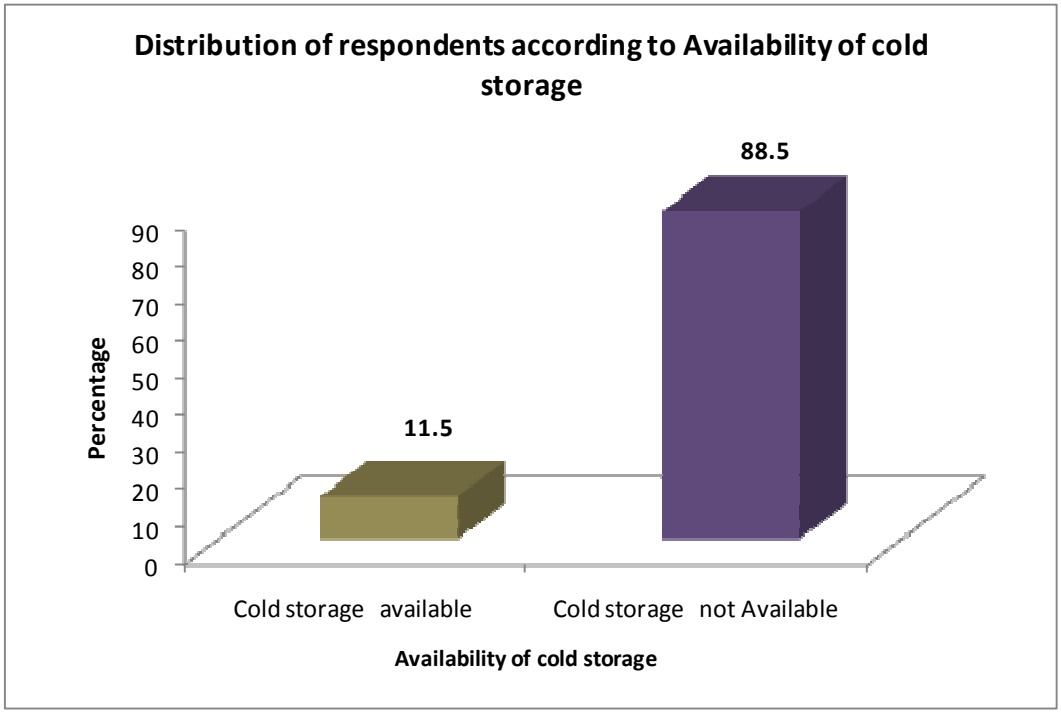


Table 46

Distribution of vegetable growers according Vegetable is perishable so have to sell as early as possible

Sr. No	Vegetables are perishable so have Sell early	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	197	98.50
2	No	03	01.50

It is revealed from the table-46, that 98.50 per cent respondent say vegetable in a perishable commodity and hence have to sell in the market as early as possible, 01.50 per cent of respondents say no.

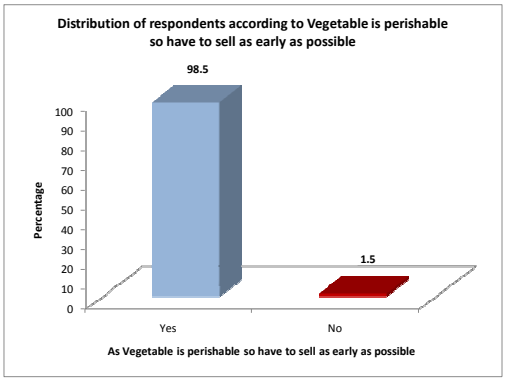


Table 47

Distribution of vegetable growers according As vegetable is Perishable do it gets proper rates

Sr. No	Rates	Frequency	Percentage
1	Get proper rates	21	10.50
2	Didn't get proper rates	179	89.50

As per the table-47, 89.50 per cent respondent says that they didn't get proper rates as vegetable in a perishable commodity and have to sell as early as possible and 10.50 per cent respondents say that they get proper rates.

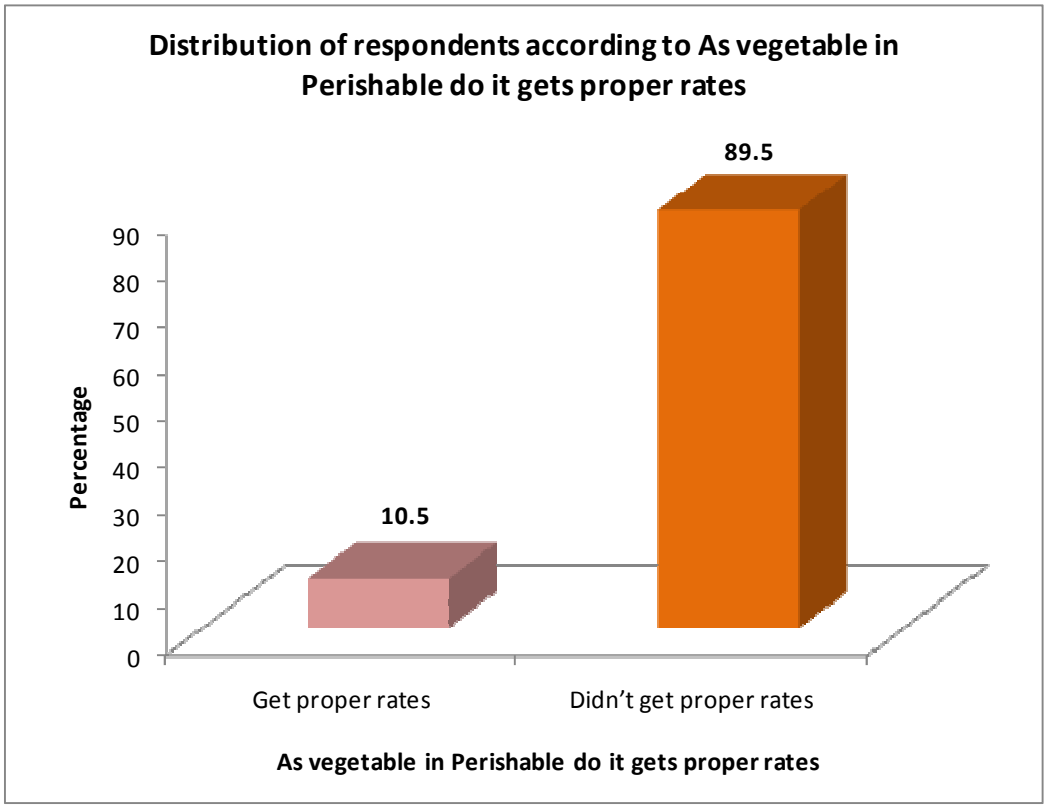


Table 48

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Knowledge regarding cold storage

Sr. No	Knowledge regarding cold storage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Know about cold storage	53	26.50
2	Don’t know about cold storage	147	73.50

It is observed from the table 48, that 73.50 per cent respondents don’t know about cold storage and 26.50 per cent respondents know about cold storage for vegetable produce.

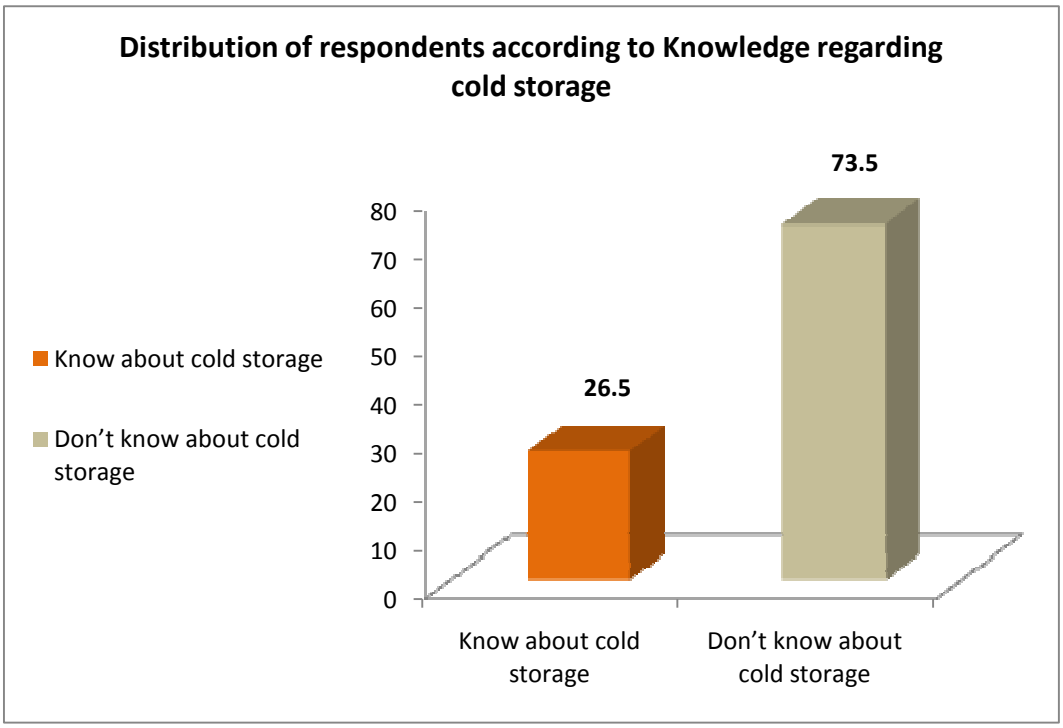


Table 49

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Use cold storage, If provided

Sr. No	Use cold storage if provide	Frequency	Percentage
1	Use the cold storage if provided	173	86.50
2	Will not use the cold storage if provided	27	13.50

As per table 49, 86.50 per cent of respondents says that they will use the cold storage facility for vegetables if provided in the wholesale market. And 13.50 per cent respondents say that they will not use cold storage facility if provided.

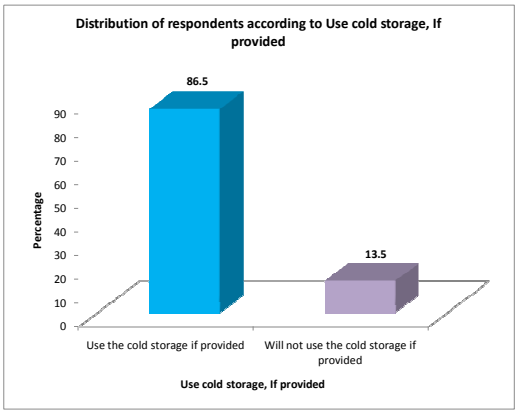


Table 50

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Problems regarding storage facilities

Sr. No	Facilities	Frequency	Percentage
1	No storage facilities	153	76.50
2	Vegetables are Perishable so Cold storage facilities should be provided	153	76.50

As per the details shown in table-50, 76.50 per cent of respondents said that there are no storage facilities in the wholesale vegetable market, 76.50 per cent respondents said that vegetable are perishable commodity so cold storage facility should be provided in the whole sale market.

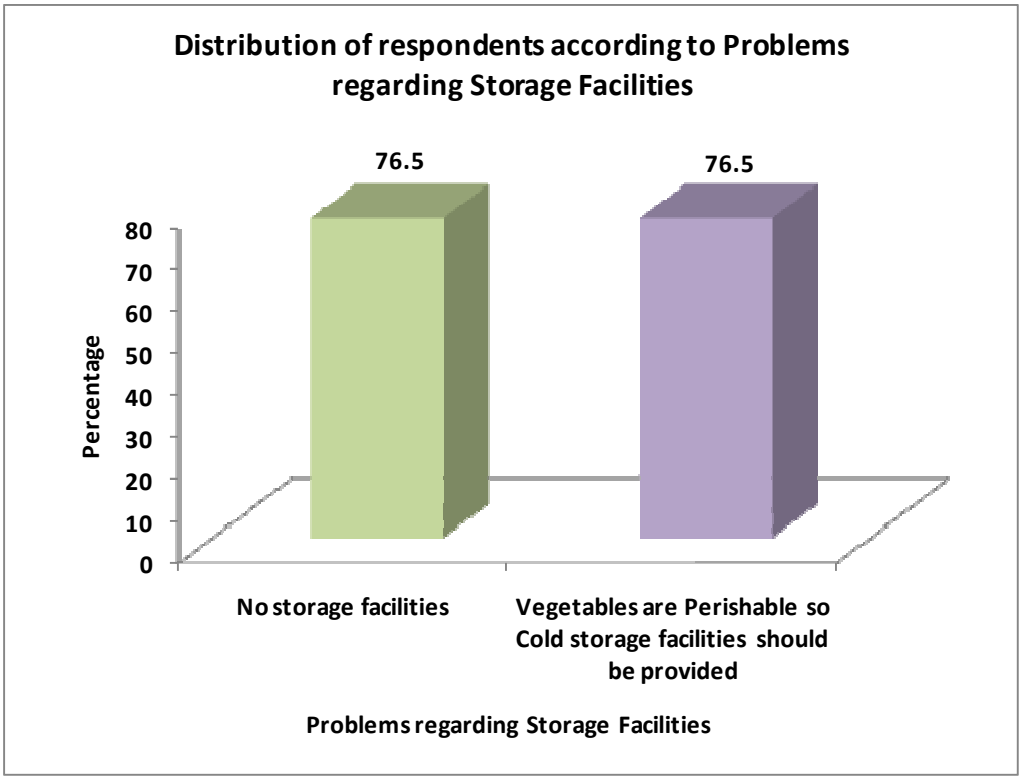


Table 51

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Means of vegetable transport

Sr. No	Means of transport	Frequency	Percentage
1	Bullock cart	06	03.00
2	Five wheeler Auto	75	37.50
3	Bike	78	39.00
4	Bicycle	04	02.00
5	Other,(407, Auto 3, Truck, 207, Bus, etc)	37	18.50

According to the table 51, 39.00 per cent respondents use bike to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market, 37.50 per cent respondents use five wheeler Auto for transport of vegetables, 18.50 per cent respondents use other transport facilities such as Truck, Matador, Minidoor, three wheeler, passenger Auto, Bus etc, 3.00 per cent respondents use bullock cart for transport of vegetables and 02.00 per cent of respondents use bicycle for transport of vegetable from farm to wholesale market.

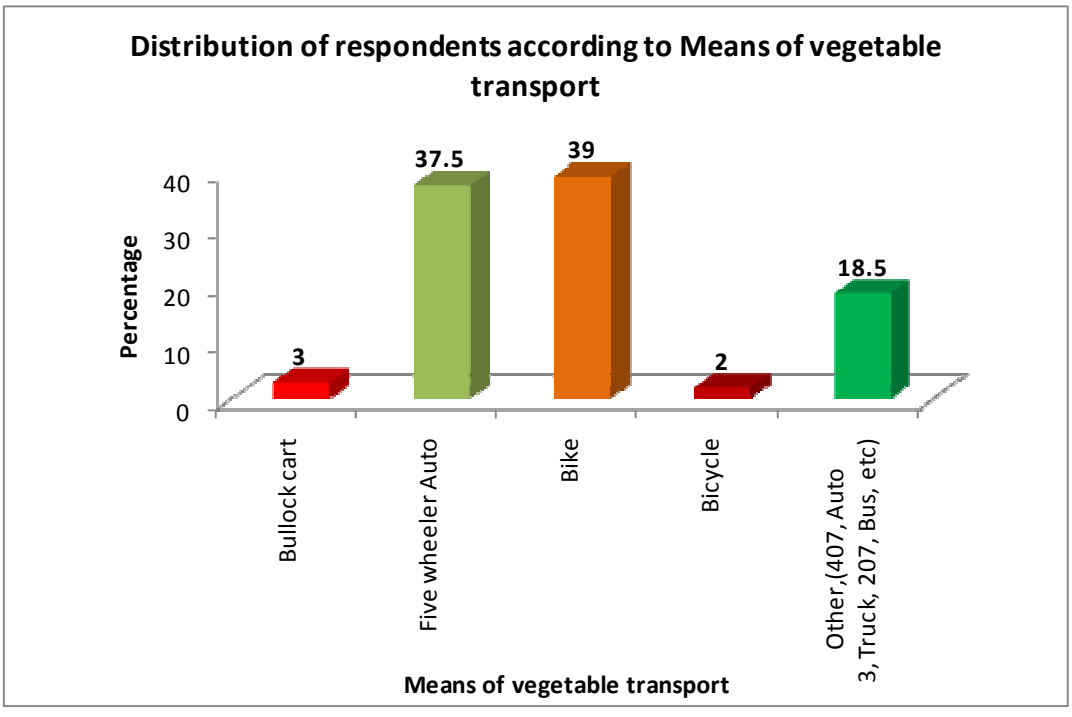


Table 52

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Transport facility

Sr. No	Transport facility	Frequency	Percentage
1	Personal	87	43.5
2	Don’t have Personal	113	56.5

Table 52, shows that 56.50 per cent respondents don’t have their own personal transport facility to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market and 43.50 per cent respondents have their own personal transport facility to transport vegetable from farm to wholesale market.

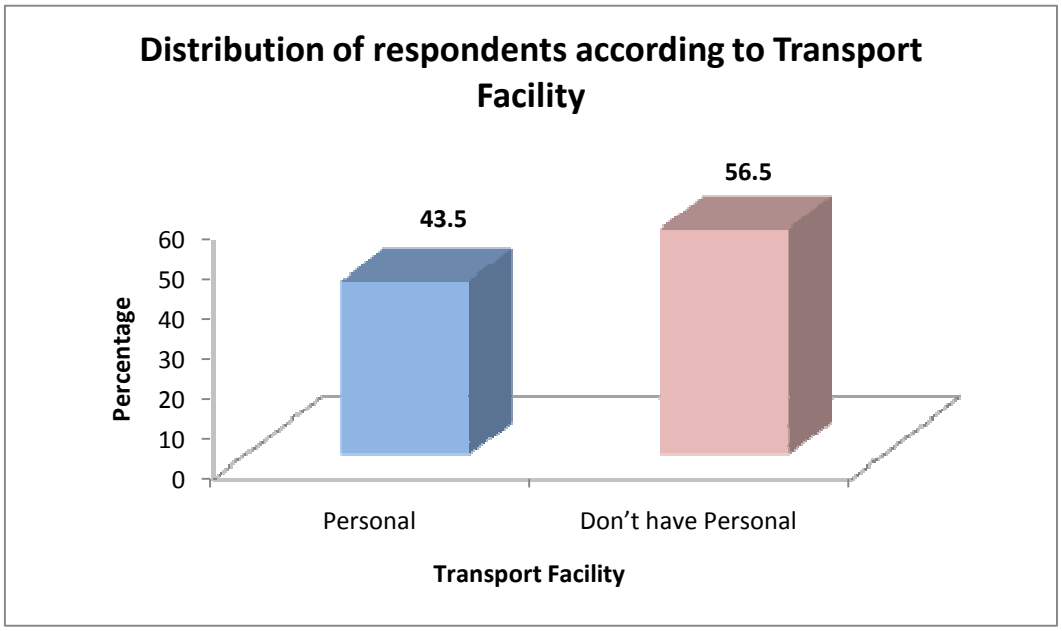


Table 53

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Timely Availability of transport facility

Sr. No	Timely Availability of transport facility	Frequency	Percentage
1	Timely Available	169	84.50
2	Not Available Timely	31	15.50

According to the table 53 it is observed that 84.50 per cent respondents get the transport facility timely as and when required and 15.50 percent respondents didn't get the transport facilities timely to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market.

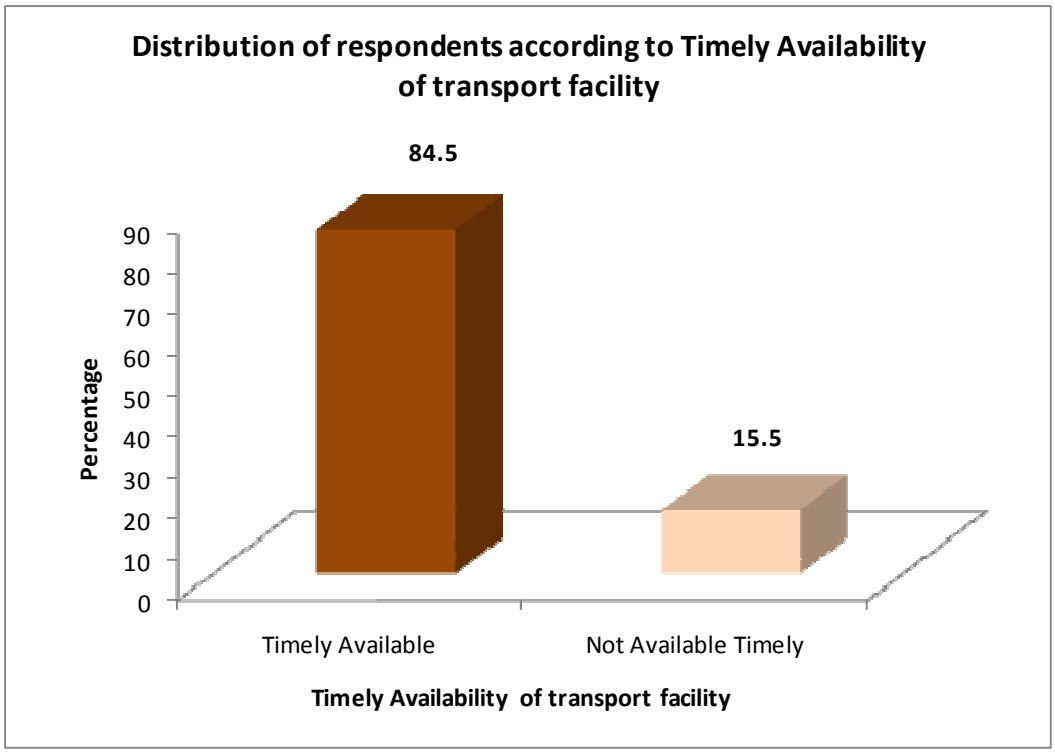


Table 54

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Losses Due to Non Availability Transport facility timely

Sr. No	Losses due to Non Availability	Frequency	Percentage
1	Have to Bear Losses	53	26.50
2	Don't had losses	147	73.50

Table 54, shows clearly that 73.50 per cent respondents don't have losses due to non availability of transport facilities and 26.50 per cent respondents have to bear losses due to non availability of transport facilities to transport vegetable produce from farm to wholesale market.

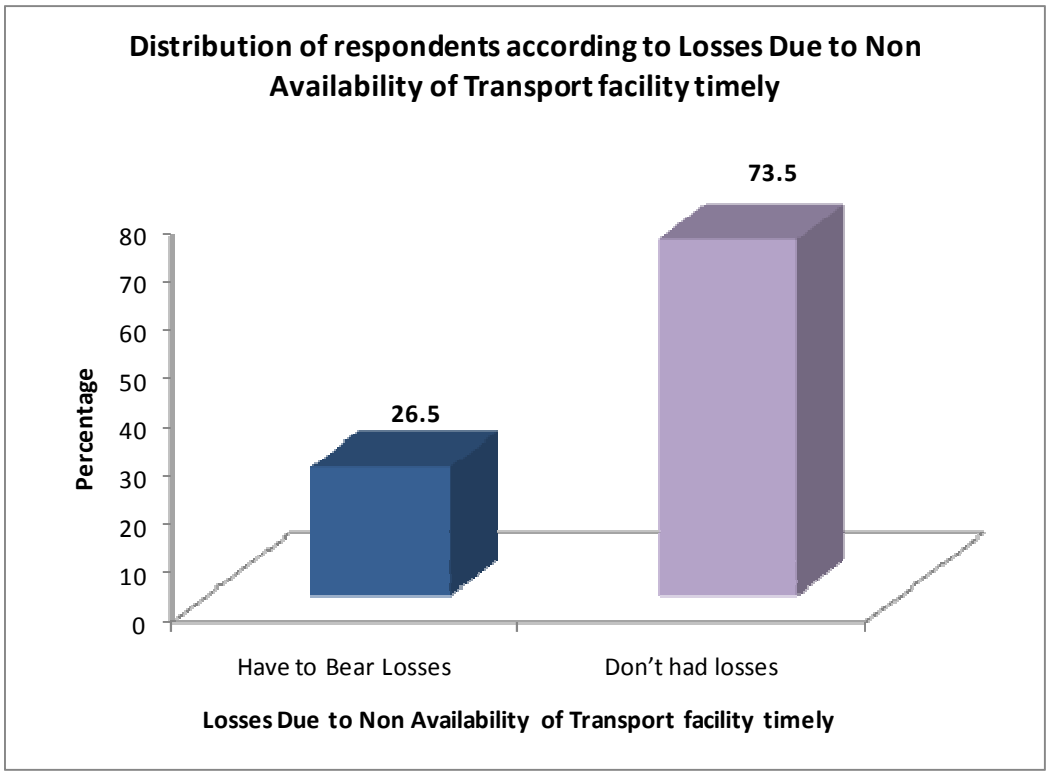


Table 55

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Problems regarding Transport facilities

Sr. No	Problems regarding transport	Frequency	Percentage
1	No proper roads	02	01.00
2	Transport is Expensive	03	01.50
3	No Transport facility in village	01	0.50
4	Transport is not available timely	14	07.00
5	Police give challans	01	00.50
6	No Problems	179	89.50

As per the details shown in table 55, 89.50 per cent respondents had no problems regarding transport facilities,7.00 per cent transport didn't get transport facilities timely, 1.50 per cent respondents says transport of vegetable produce is expensive, 1.00 per cent respondents says roads are not proper, 0.50 per cent of respondents says there are no transport facilities in villages and 0.50 per cent respondents says traffic police give challans for vegetable transport.

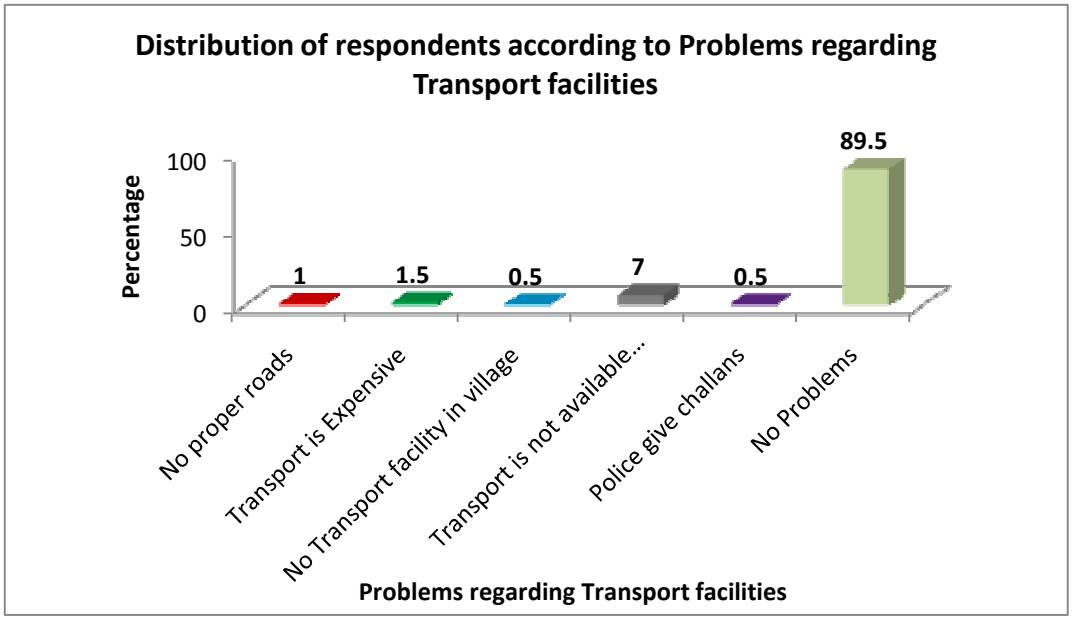


Table 56

Distribution of vegetable growers according to their Suggestions for transport facilities

Sr. No	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage
1	Special facility should be made available for vegetable transport	08	4.00
2	Transportation rates should be reduced	04	2.00
3	No suggestion	188	94.00

As shown in table 56, 94.00 per cent respondents didn't suggest regarding transport facilities, 4.00 per cent respondents says that special facility should be made available for vegetable transport and 2.00 per cent respondents says that transportation rates should be reduced.

Table 57

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Vegetables purchase by APMC

Sr. No	Vegetable purchase by APMC	Frequency	Percentage
1	APMC purchase vegetable produce	53	26.50
2	APMC not purchase	147	73.50

As per the table 57, 73.50 percent of respondents says that APMC not purchase vegetable produce and 26.50 percent of respondents says APMC purchase vegetable produce.

Table 58

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Vegetable should have minimum support price

Sr. No	Minimum Support Price For vegetable produce	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	194	97.00
2	No	06	03.00

Table 58 shows that mostly all (97.00 per cent) respondent says that there should be minimum support price for vegetable produce and only 03.00 per cent respondent say no for minimum support price for vegetable produce.

Table 59

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Wholesale market is controlled by Brokers

Sr. No	Wholesale market controlled by Brokers	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	88	44.00
2	No	107	53.50
3	Can't say	05	02.50

According to the table-59, 53.50 per cent respondent says market is not controlled by Brokers, 44.00 per cent respondents replied that vegetable wholesale market in controlled by Brokers and 2.50 per cent respondents can't answer the questions.

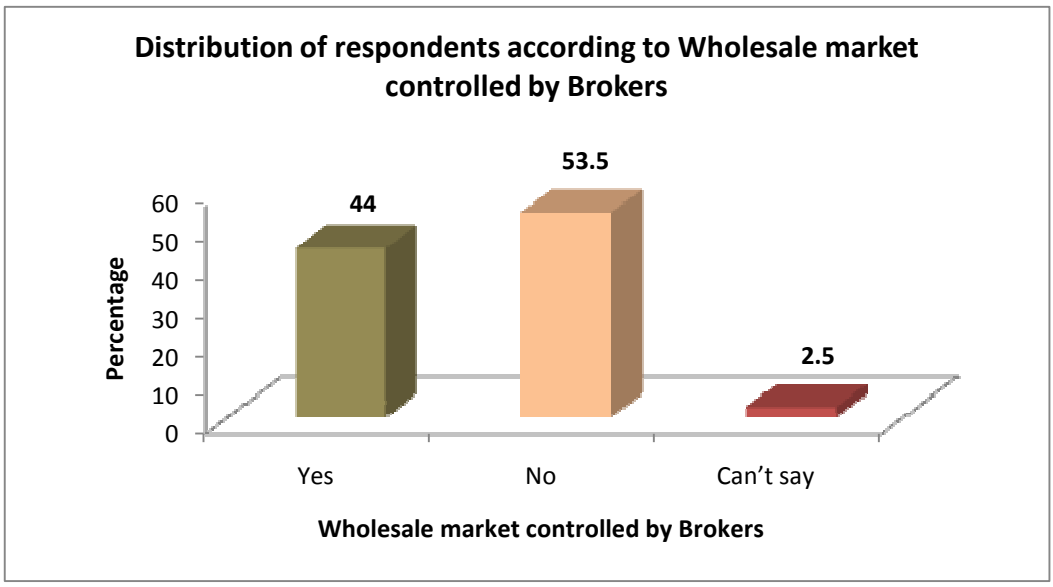
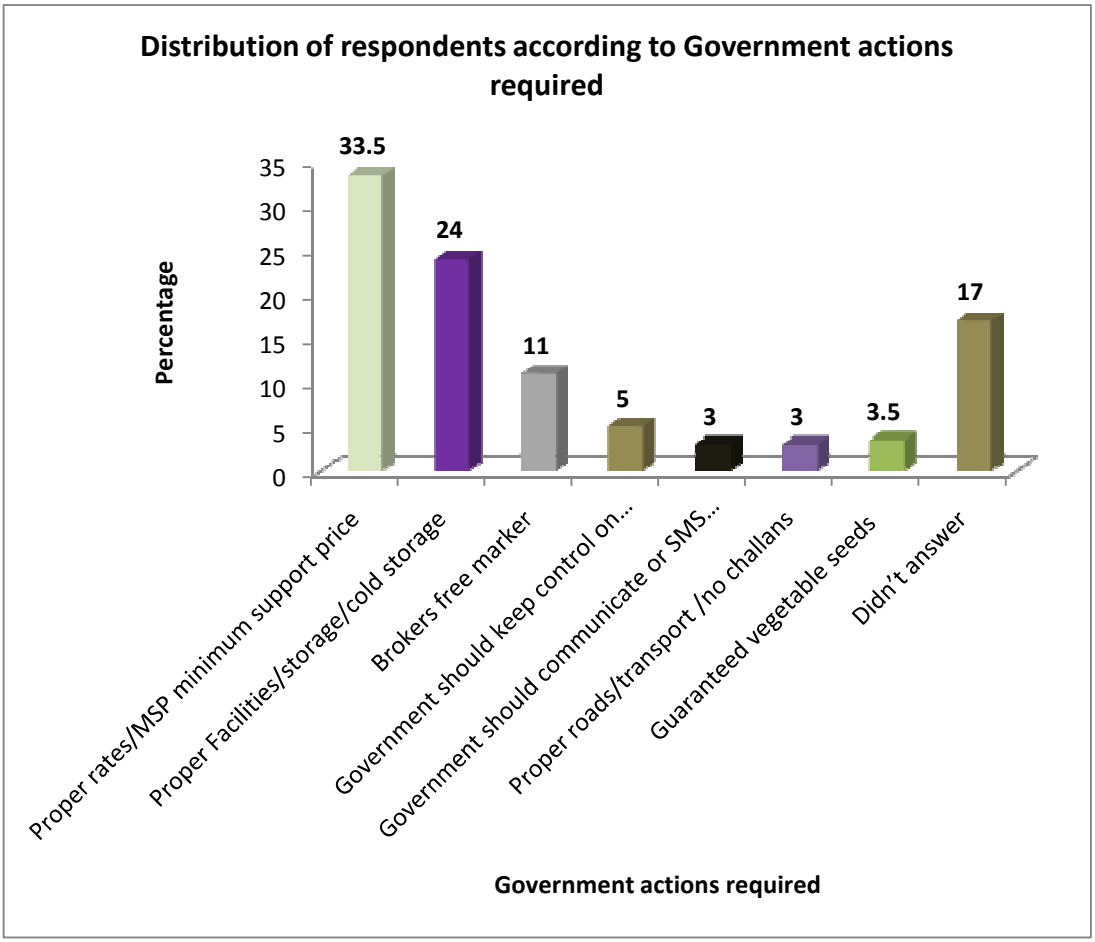


Table 60

Distribution of vegetable growers according to the Government actions required

Sr. No	Government actions required	Frequency	Percentage
1	Proper rates/minimum support price	67	33.50
2	Proper Facilities/storage/cold storage	48	24.00
3	Brokers free marker	22	11.00
4	Government should keep control on Brokers/Market	10	05.00
5	Government should communicate or SMS for veg. rates/schemes/new tech	06	03.00
6	Proper roads/transport /no challans	06	3.00
7	Guaranteed vegetable seeds	07	3.50
8	Didn't answer	34	17.00

As per the details shown in table 60, 33.50 per cent respondents replied that there should be proper rates and minimum support price should be declared for vegetable produce, 27.00 per cent respondent replied that there should be proper facilities in the market and storage and cold storage facilities should be there,17.00 per cent respondents didn't answer the questions, 11.00 per cent respondents says that the market should free from Brokers, 5.00 per cent respondents said that government should keep control on Brokers and market 3.50 per cent respondents replied that vegetable seeds should be guaranteed.



Chapter V
DISCUSSION

Present investigation entitled “Study on Labour and Marketing problems of Vegetable Growers in Wardha District” was undertaken with a view to study the extent of labour and marketing problems of vegetable growers.

The specific objectives of the study were

1. To study the socio-economic profile of vegetable growers.
2. To study the labour problems faced by vegetable growers.
3. To study the marketing problems faced by vegetable growers.
4. To elicit the suggestions from vegetable growers on labour and marketing problems

The results of the study are discussed under the following headings.

5.1 Socio-economic profile of vegetable growers.

5.2 Information regarding vegetable production

5.3 The labour related aspects and labour problems of the vegetable growers.

5.4 The marketing related aspects and marketing problems of the vegetable growers.

5.5 The suggestions from vegetable growers on labour and marketing problems

Socio-economic profile of vegetable growers.

Age

It was observed from the table-1, that majority (51.50 per cent) of the respondents were from middle age group (33 to 54 years) followed by 27.50 per cent from old age (55 and above years) and 21.00 per cent from young age group (up to 32 years)

The results are in conformity with the findings of Karpagam (2000) and Sunilkumar (2004).

Education

With regards, educational qualifications it was revealed from table-2, that 42.00 per cent of the respondents were educated up to secondary level, 25.00 per cent respondents were educated up to junior level (10+2 level), 16.50 per cent respondents were educated up to higher education level, 12.00 respondents were educated up to primary education level and 4.50 per cent of respondents were found illiterate.

These findings are in line with the studies of Moulasab (2004) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Family Size

Table no. 3, indicates that most of the respondents (73.00 per cent) were having 4 to 6 family members where as 15.50 per cent of respondents having 7 and above family members, similarly 11.50 per cent of respondents having small family i.e. up to 3 family members.

The present findings are in accordance with the results of Morale (2010)

Occupation

Table-4, indicates that most of the respondents (73.50 per cent) were having agriculture as their main occupation where as 20.50 per cent of the respondents were engaged in the agriculture as well as other subsidiary occupation.

These results are in conformity with the findings of Karpagam (2000), and Santosh kumar (2008)

Land holding

It is observed from the table 4.1 that, 51.00 per cent respondents had medium size land holding (2.01 Ha to 6 Ha), 43.50 per cent respondents had big size land holding (6.01 Ha) and 5.50 per cent respondents had small size land holding (below 2 Ha).

This trend is in line with the findings of Shashidhar (2003) and Santoshkumar (2008)

Subsidiary occupation

It was revealed from the table 4.2, that substantial number (43.90 per cent) of the respondents are engaged in Dairy farming or Goat farming business, 24.37 per cent of respondents were engaged in house hold grocery shop, 17.07 per cent respondents are engaged in various other business such as household flour mill, vegetable shop, wielding workshop, tent suppliers etc, where as 4.87 per cent respondents were engaged in labour and 2.43 per cent of respondents were having agriculture inputs shop.

The results are in line with the findings of Biradar, (1997), Santoshkumar (2008).

Area under Irrigation

It was observed from the table 4.3 that 46.00 per cent of the respondents having 1.01 Ha. to 2 Ha. of land under irrigation, 24.00 per cent of respondents holding 3.01 Ha. and above land under irrigation, where 15.00 per cent respondents having only up to 1 Ha. land under irrigation and 15.00 per cent respondents don't have irrigation.

This trend is in line with the findings of Shashidhar (2003).

Information of Crops grown

Table -5 indicates that 98.50 per cent of respondents grow gram, cotton, 75.00 per cent of respondents grow soybean, 68.50 per cent of respondents grow wheat, 45.50 per cent of respondent grow wheat, 46.50 percent of respondents grow gram (chick pea), 9.00 percent respondents grow other crops (tur (arhar), sugarcane etc.), 4.50 percent respondents grow floriculture and 4.00 percent respondents grow fruit crops on their fields

These results are in accordance with the findings Morale (2010)

Information regarding vegetable production

Source of irrigation

From table – 6 it is clear that most of respondents (95.50 Per cent) have well, 3.50 per cent of respondents have Bore well, 0.50 per cent of respondents having canal and 0.50 per cent of other irrigation facility on their farms.

This trend is in line with the findings of Biradar, (1997), Morale (2010)

Professional Vegetable Production

Table- 7, It is highlighted that mostly all (99.50 per cent) of respondents were professional vegetable and only 0.50 per cent respondents were not professional vegetable growers. These results are in conformity with the findings Vijayakumar (1999), Morale (2010)

Total Area under Vegetable Production

According to the details shown in table- 8, It is clear that 82.00 per cent respondents had up to 1ha area under vegetable production, 16.50 per cent of respondents had 1.01 Ha to 3 Ha area under vegetable production and 1.50 per cent of respondents had 3.01 Ha and above area under vegetable production. These results are in accordance with the findings Vijayakumar (1999), Morale (2010)

Season of vegetable Production

According to table-9, 92.00 per cent of respondents grow vegetable in Rabi season, 86.00 per cent of respondents grow vegetable in Kharif Season and 76.50 per cent respondents grow vegetable in Summer Season. The results are in line with the findings of Vijayakumar (1999), Morale (2010)

Types of vegetable production

According to the details shown n table-10, 99.50 per cent respondents grown cowpea, 71.50 per cent respondents grow Brinjal, 55.50 percent respondents grow other vegetables (chili, bitter gourd, cluster beans, Bottle gourd, pumpkin, etc), 51.00 respondents grow ladies Fingers 48.50 percent respondents grow spinach, 48.00 percent respondents grow tomato and 15.50 percent respondents grow cauliflower on their fields.

This trend is in line with the findings of Waman (2000) and Morale (2010)

Objectives of vegetable production

Table 11 indicates that mostly all respondents (100.00 per cent) produce vegetables to get cash , 93.50 per cent respondents produce vegetables because family get vegetables easily, 53.00 per cent respondents produce vegetables because for other reasons and 1.50 per cent respondents produce vegetables because the production is less expensive.

This trend is in line with the findings of Waman (2000) Morale (2010)

Source of information regarding vegetable seeds

According to table 12, 90.50 percent respondents get information from Agriculture input shop, 7.50 respondents didn't answer, 01.00 percent of respondents get information from center for sustainable Agriculture, 0.50 percent respondents get information from big farmers and 0.50 percent respondents get information regarding vegetable seeds from Agriculture Assistant of Agriculture department.

This trend is in line with the findings of Bhople (1996) and Kumar (1998) , Angadi (1999) and Morale (2010)

Source of vegetable Seed purchase

It is observed from table-13 that mostly all 9.50 percent respondents purchase vegetable Seeds from Agriculture input Shop and only 0.50 percent respondents purchase vegetable Seeding from Agriculture nursery.

These results are in conformity with the findings of Biradar, (1997), Santoshkumar (2008) and Morale (2010).

Guaranty of Production from Seeds

It is clear from the Table-14 that 59.50 percent of respondents say that here in Guarantee of seed for production and 40.50 percent of respondents says that there in no guarantee of seed for production. The present findings are in accordance with the results of Biradar, (1997), Morale (2010)

Vegetable farming Groups

Table-15, shows clearly that 83.50 percent respondents grows vegetables without any groups and 16.50 percent respondents do vegetable farming with groups

These results are in accordance with the findings Biradar, (1997), Morale (2010)

Input from farming Groups

Table-16 indicates that 69.69 percent of respondents take input from Groups and 30.30 percent respondents don't take inputs from groups formed for vegetable production.

These results are in conformity with the findings Biradar, (1997), Morale (2010)

The Labour related aspects and labour problems of the vegetable growers.

Total Labours required for production of vegetable on 1 Arc of Land.

According table-17, 71.50 percent of respondent require up to 05 Labours for production of vegetable on 1 Arc of land, 27.50 percent of respondent requires 6 to 15 Labours and 1.00 percent of respondent require more than 15 labours for production off vegetables on 1 Arc of land. These results are in conformity with the findings Waman (2000) and Chandrashekhar (2007)

Availability of Labours

According table- 17.a it is seen that 83.00 per cent respondents said labours are available and 17.00 00 per cent respondents said labours are not available

The results are in line with the findings of Waman (2000) and Chandrashekhar (2007)

Requirement of skilled labours for vegetable production.

Table-18 indicates that 89.50 per cent of respondent did not requires skilled labours for vegetable production and 10.50 per cent respondents required skilled labours for vegetable production. The present findings are in accordance with the results of Chandrashekhar (2007)

Availability Skilled of labour

It is observed from table-19 that 88.50 per cent of respondent says skilled labours are available and 11.50 per cent of respondent says Skilled not are available for vegetable production. The results are in line with the findings of Chandrashekhar (2007)

Time Hours labours need

According to the table-20 78.50 percent respondent required labour in morning hours, 60.00 percent of respondents required labours in afternoon hours and 17.00 percent respondents required full day labours for vegetable production.

These results are in accordance with the findings Waman (2000) and Chandrashekhar (2007)

Requirement of Skilled labours for vegetable Pickings

As per the details shown in the table-22, 88.50 per cent respondents didn't required Skilled labours for vegetable pickings and 11.50 per cent respondents requires skilled labours for vegetable pickings in vegetable production.

These results are in conformity with the findings Chandrashekhar (2007)

Period of vegetable production

According to the table-23, 65.50 per cent respondents produce vegetables having a period of 3 months, 25.50 per cent respondents produce vegetable having a period of more than 5 months and 8.00 per cent respondents produce vegetables having a period from 3.01 to 5 months.

This trend is in line with the findings of Morale (2010)

Mode of wage payments

It is clearly observed from table-24, that all 100.00 per cent respondents pay money as mode of wages payment and zero per cent (00.00) respondents use barter system as mode of wages payment. The present findings are in accordance with the results of Chandrashekhar (2007)

Types of wage fixation

According to the table-25, 98.00 per cent respondents fixes the wages as per daily –basis, 5.50 per cent respondents fixes wages as per hourly basis and no respondents fix wage on monthly basis

The results are in line with the findings of Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santoshkumar (2008)

Problems regarding labour

Table-26, Indicates that 72.00 per cent respondents didn't face any problem regarding labors, 11.00 per cent of respondents says that labours are not easily available, 9.50 per cent of respondents feels that labour wages are high and 7.50 per cent respondents have to brought labours from other villages.

These results are in accordance with the findings Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santoshkumar (2008)

Solution Suggested on Labour Problems

It revealed from table-27, that majority number (95.50 per cent) of the respondents not suggested any solutions, 2.00 per cent respondents suggested that labours wages should be fixed, 1.00 per cent respondents suggested that high tech farming should be used, 1.00 per cent respondents says that sometimes labours have to brought from other villages and 0.50 per cent respondents suggested that they should get proper rates to vegetable produce.

These results are in conformity with the findings Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santoshkumar (2008)

The marketing related aspects and marketing problems of the vegetable growers.

Level of vegetable Market

As per the table-28, 62.00 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at District level market, 30.00 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at Taluka (Block) Level market, 15.00 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at village level market and 3.50 per cent of respondents sold their vegetable produce in other markets.

This trend is in line with the findings of Santoshkumar (2008) and Morale (2010).

Market Type

According to the table-29, It is observed that 95.50 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at wholesale vegetable market and 13.00 per cent respondents sold their vegetable produce at retail market.

The results are in line with the findings of Morale (2010) and Santoshkumar (2008)

System of Selling Vegetable Produce

As per the table 30, 94.00 per cent of respondents sell their vegetable produce through commission agents (Brokers) and a meager percentage (06.00

per cent) of respondents sell their vegetable produce without taking help of commission agent (Brokers).

These results are in accordance with the findings Lakshmi (2000), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

If sold by own then what are the rates

It is observed from the table-31, that 93.00 per cent respondents get market rates if sell their vegetable produce by own and 7.00 per cent respondents get lowered rates when sell their vegetable produce by own (without taking help of commission Agent)

These results are in conformity with the findings Lakshmi 2000), Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010)

Percentage of Commission Agent (Broker)

From table-32, it reveals that 71.00 per cent respondents have to give 9 to 12 percent of commission to the agent (Broker) on their sold produce and 29.00 percent of respondent have to give 2 to 8 percent of commission to agent (Broker) on their sold vegetable produce.

The present findings are in accordance with the results of Chandran (1997), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Brokers Commission Affordable

According to the table 33, 75.00 percentage of respondents not afford Brokers Commission while selling vegetable produce and 25.00 percentage respondent affort Brokers Commission while selling vegetable produce.

The results are in line with the findings of Lakshmi (2000),Chandrashekhar (2007)

Types of charges by Broker

As per the details shown in table-34, 51.50 per cent respondent were charged commission and hamali by the broker while selling vegetable produce in the whole sale market 12.00 per cent respondents had not replied or not known about the types of charges. 10.50 per cent of respondent were charged commission, Hamali and weighing charge by the Broker, 8.50 percent respondent says only commission was charged by the broker. 8.00 per cent

respondents replied as they were charged Hamali and market fee, 5.00 per cent respondents were charged only Hamali by the broker. 3.50 per cent of respondent were charged commission and weighing charges and 1.00 percent of respondents were charged Hamali and weighing charge by the broker at the time of selling vegetable produce.

These results are in accordance with the findings Meeta Krishna (2000), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Rates when vegetable produce sold through Brokers

From table 35, It is observed that 64.50 per cent respondent get proper rates for their vegetable produce when sold through Brokers in the market. 25.00 per cent of respondent didn't get proper rates and 10.50 per cent respondent sometimes gets proper rates when their vegetable produce sold through Brokers in the market.

These results are in conformity with the findings Meeta Krishna (2000), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Time for getting cash after selling produce

As per the table-36, most of the respondents (97.00 percent) get the cash immediately after selling the vegetable produce and 3.00 percent of respondent get cash late of vegetable produce

This trend is in line with the findings of Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santoshkumar (2008)

Broker free market concept

It is observed from the table 37, that 64.00 percent of respondents need the market should be free from broker, 26.00 percent of respondents can't say about broker free market concept, 5.00 percent of respondents need broker in the vegetable markets, 4.50 percent of respondents didn't answer. The present findings are in accordance with the results of Lakshmi (2000), Chandrashekhar (2007)

Problems regarding brokers

As per the details shown in the Table-38, 24.00 per cent respondents feel that commission should be reduce, 23.00 per cent respondents had no problem

with brokers, 20.00 per cent respondents didn't answer, 15.50 per cent respondents wanted a broker free market, 10.00 per cent respondents answered that brokers do malpractice, partialities and keep their own interest and 7.50 per cent respondents thought vegetables should get proper rates.

The results are in line with the findings of Meeta Krishna (2000) Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Selling of produce in group (Group selling)

According to the table 39, most respondents (95.50 per cent) market their vegetable personally and a meager 4.50 per cent respondents market there produces in groups.

These results are in accordance with the findings Lakshmi (2000),Morale (2010)

Grading of vegetables

Table 40 highlighted that majority (90.00 per cent) respondents grade there vegetables produce before marketing, and 10.00 per cent respondents don't grade their vegetable produce before marketing. These results are in conformity with the findings Morale (2010)

Facilities available at wholesale markets

As per table 41, 75.00 per cent respondents said no facilities are available at wholesale market, 25.00 per cent respondents didn't answer and 5.00 per cent of respondents said all facilities are available in the wholesale vegetable market.

This trend is in line with the findings of Meeta Krishna (2000), Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010).

Satisfaction about facilities available at wholesale market

According to the table 42, 81.50 per cent respondents say they are not satisfied by the facilities available at wholesale market while 18.50 percent respondent say that they are satisfied by the facilities available at the wholesale vegetable market.

The present findings are in accordance with the results of Meeta Krishna (2000), Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010)

Reasons of dissatisfaction for facilities available at wholesale market

In table 43, majority (96.5 percent) respondents say that the facilities aren't proper, 3.00 percent respondent couldn't answer the question while 0.50 percent respondents say the wholesale market premise aren't clean.

The results are in line with the findings of Meeta Krishna (2000), Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010)

Supply of vegetables in wholesale market increases then the rates gets decrease

Table-44, Shows that 9.00 per cent respondents says that if supply of vegetable produce in the wholesale market the rate get decreased and 2.00 per cent respondents says that if supply increases the rate of vegetables not decreases.

These results are in accordance with the findings Meeta Krishna (2000) Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Availability of cold storage if vegetable rates are low

It is clear from the table-45, that respondents (88.50 per cent) say that cold storage facility is not available in the whole sale market if rates of vegetable are low in the market where as 11.50 per cent respondents says cold storage facilities are available in the market.

These results are in conformity with the findings Subramanyam (1999), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Vegetable is perishable so have to sell as early as possible

It is revealed from the table-46, that 98.50 per cent respondent say vegetable in a perishable commodity and hence have to sell in the market as early as possible,01.50 per cent of respondents say no.

This trend is in line with the findings of Waman (2000), Meeta Krishna (2000), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

As vegetable in Perishable do it gets proper rates

As per the table-47, 89.50 per cent respondent says that they didn't get proper rates as vegetable in a perishable commodity and have to sell as early as possible and 10.50 per cent respondents say that they get proper rates.

The present findings are in accordance with the results of Meeta Krishna (2000), Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010).

Knowledge regarding cold storage

It is observed from the table 48, that 73.50 per cent respondents don't know about cold storage and 26.50 per cent respondents know about cold storage for vegetable produce.

The results are in line with the findings of Subramanyam (1999), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Use of cold storage, if provided

As per table 49, 86.50 per cent of respondents says that they will use the cold storage facility for vegetables if provided in the wholesale market. And 13.50 per cent respondents say that they will not use cold storage facility if provided.

These results are in accordance with the findings Subramanyam (1999), Morale (2010) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Problems regarding storage facilities

As per the details shown in table-50, 76.50 per cent of respondents said that there are no storage facilities in the wholesale vegetable market, 76.50 per cent respondents said that vegetable are perishable commodity so cold storage facility should be provided in the whole sale market.

These results are in conformity with the findings Subramanyam (1999), Morale (2010) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Means of vegetable transport

According to the table 51, 39.00 per cent respondents use bike to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market, 37.50 per cent respondents use five wheeler Auto for transport of vegetables, 18.50 per cent respondents use other transport facilities such as Truck, Matador, Minidoor, three wheeler, passenger Auto, Bus etc, 3.00 per cent respondents use bullock cart for transport of vegetables and 02.00 per cent of respondents use bicycle for transport of vegetable from farm to wholesale market.

This trend is in line with the findings of Subramanyam (1999),Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Transport facility

Table 52, shows that 56.50 per cent respondents don't have their own personal transport facility to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market and 43.50 per cent respondents have their own personal transport facility to transport vegetable from farm to wholesale market.

The present findings are in accordance with the results of Subramanyam (1999), Morale (2010) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Timely Availability of transport facility

According to the table 53 it is observed that 84.50 per cent respondents get the transport facility timely as and when required and 15.50 percent respondents didn't get the transport facilities timely to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market.

The results are in line with the findings of Subramanyam (1999), Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010)

Losses Due to Non Availability Transport facility timely

Table 54, shows clearly that 73.50 per cent respondents don't have losses due to non availability of transport facilities and 26.50 per cent respondents have to bear losses due to non availability of transport facilities to transport vegetable produce from farm to wholesale market.

These results are in accordance with the findings Subramanyam (1999), Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010)

Problems regarding Transport facilities

As per the details shown in table 55, 89.50 per cent respondents had no problems regarding transport facilities, 7.00 per cent transport didn't get transport facilities timely, 1.50 per cent respondents says transport of vegetable produce is expensive, 1.00 per cent respondents says roads are not proper, 0.50 per cent of respondents says there are no transport facilities in villages and 0.50 per cent respondents says traffic police give challans for vegetable transport.

These results are in conformity with the findings Subramanyam (1999), Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Suggestion for transport facilities

As shown in table 56, 94.00 per cent respondents didn't suggest regarding transport facilities, 4.00 per cent respondents says that special facility should be made available for vegetable transport and 2.00 per cent respondents says that transportation rates should be reduced.

This trend is in line with the findings of Subramanyam (1999), Morale (2010) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Vegetables purchase by APMC

As per the table 57, 73.50 percent of respondents says that APMC not purchase vegetable produce and 26.50 percent of respondents says APMC purchase vegetable produce.

The present findings are in accordance with the results of Santosh kumar (2008) and Morale (2010)

Vegetable should have minimum support price

Table 58 shows that mostly all (97.00 per cent) respondent says that there should be minimum support price for vegetable produce and only 03.00 per cent respondent say no for minimum support price for vegetable produce.

The results are in line with the findings of Chandrashekhar (2007) and Santosh kumar (2008)

Wholesale market is controlled by Brokers

According to the table-59, 53.50 per cent respondent says market is not controlled by Brokers, 44.00 per cent respondents replied that vegetable wholesale market in controlled by Brokers and 2.50 per cent respondents can't answer the questions.

These results are in accordance with the findings Vijayakumar (1999), Chandrashekhar (2007)

Government actions required

As per the details shown in table 60, 33.50 per cent respondents replied that there should be proper rates and minimum support price should be declared

for vegetable produce, 27.00 per cent respondent replied that there should be proper facilities in the market and storage and cold storage facilities should be there,17.00 per cent respondents didn’t answer the questions, 11.00 per cent respondents says that the market should free from Brokers, 5.00 per cent respondents said that government should keep control on Brokers and market 3.50 per cent respondents replied that vegetable seeds should be guaranteed.

These results are in conformity with the findings Vijayakumar (1999), Chandrashekhar (2007)

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Present investigation entitled “Study on Labour and Marketing problems of Vegetable Growers of vegetable growers.

The specific objectives of the study were

1. To study the socio-economic profile of vegetable growers.
2. To study the labour in Wardha District” was undertaken with a view to study the extent of labour and marketing problems faced by vegetable growers.
3. To study the marketing problems faced by vegetable growers.
4. To elicit the suggestions from vegetable growers on labour and marketing problems

The conclusion of the study have been presented as following

- All vegetable growers produce vegetables to get cash.
- Majority of respondents get information from Agriculture input shop.
- More than half of the respondents say that there is no Guarantee of seed for production.
- Majority of respondents grows vegetables without any groups.
- Majority of respondents said labours are available, didn’t face any problem regarding labours, fixes the wages as per daily –basis, did not requires skilled labours for vegetable production, sold their vegetable produce at District level market. All the respondents pay money as mode of wages payment.
- Majority of respondents sold their vegetable produce at wholesale vegetable market
- Majority of respondents sell their vegetable produce through commission agents (Brokers), have to give 9 to 12 percent of commission to the agent (Broker) on their sold produce, didn’t afford Brokers Commission while selling vegetable produce, get proper rates for their vegetable produce when

sold through Brokers in the market, get the cash immediately after selling the vegetable produce.

- More than half of respondents need the market should be free from broker, 24.00 per cent respondents feel that commission should be reduced, 10.00 per cent respondents answered that brokers do malpractice, partialities and keep their own interest.
- Majority of respondents grade there vegetables produce before marketing.
- Majority of respondents said no facilities are available at wholesale market, not satisfied by the facilities available at wholesale market, if supply of vegetable produce increases in the wholesale market the rate gets decreased.
- Majority of the respondents say that cold storage facility is not available in the whole sale market, vegetable is a perishable commodity and hence have to sell in the market as early as possible, they will use the cold storage facility for vegetables if provided in the wholesale market, vegetables are perishable commodity so cold storage facility should be available at wholesale market.
- Majority of respondents said that there are no storage facilities in the wholesale vegetable market
- More than half of the respondents don't have their own personal transport facility to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market, 39.00 per cent respondents use bike to transport vegetables from farm to wholesale market, 37.50 per cent respondents use five wheeler Auto for transport of vegetables.
- Majority of respondents get the transport facility timely as and when required, don't have losses due to non availability of transport facilities.
- Majority of respondent says that there should be Minimum Support Price for vegetable produce.

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वर्धा जिल्ह्यातील भाजीपाला उत्पादकांच्या श्रमीक आणि विपणनासंबंधीच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास

STUDY ON LABOUR AND MARKETING PROBLEMS OF VEGETABLE GROWERS IN WARDHA DISTRICT

अ) व्यक्तिगत माहिती

१. भाजीपाला उत्पादकाचे नाव ----------

वय ---------- शिक्षण ---------- गावाचे नाव ---------- तालुका ----------

कुटुंबातील सदस्य संख्या : ----------

मुख्य व्यवसाय : ----------

दुय्यम व्यवसाय : ----------

धारण शेतजमिनीचे क्षेत्रफळ : ----------

ओलिताखालील जमिनीचे क्षेत्रफळ : ----------

कोरडवाहू जमिनीचे क्षेत्रफळ : ----------

२. व्यावसायिक दृष्टिकोनातून कोणकोणती पिके घेण्यात येते?

कापूस ☐ सोयाबीन ☐ गहू ☐ चना ☐

भाजीपाला ☐ फळे ☐ फुले ☐

३. ओलिताकरिता कोणती साधने उपलब्ध आहेत?

विहिर ☐ नहर ☐ बोरवेल ☐ इतर ☐

ब) भाजीपाला उत्पादनासंबंधी माहिती

१. व्यावसायिक भाजीपाला पिकाचे उत्पादन घेता काय? होय / नाही ----------

२. एकूण जमिनीच्या किती क्षेत्रफळात भाजीपाला घेतला जातो?

अ) स्वत:च्या जमिनीत ----------

ब) मक्त्याने केलेल्या जमिनीत ----------

३. भाजीपाल्याचे उत्पादन कोणकोणत्या हंगामात घेतली जातात?

अ) पावसाळी ---------- ब) हिवाळी ---------- क) उन्हाळी ----------

४. कोणकोणत्या प्रकारच्या भाजीपाल्याचे उत्पादन घेतल्या जाते?

वांगे / टमाटे / पालक / कोबी / चवळी / भेंडी / इतर

५. भाजीपाला उत्पादन घेण्यामागील उद्देश कोणते?

नगदी पैसा मिळतो ----------

कमी खर्च लागतो ----------

कुटुंबाकरिता सहज भाजीपाला उपलब्ध होतो ----------

इतर ----------

६. भाजीपाल्याच्या बियाण्याबाबत आपणास माहिती कुठे मिळते? ----------

७. बियाणे कुठून खरेदी करता? ----------

८. बियाण्याबाबत उत्पादनाची हमी असते काय? होय / नाही ----------

९. भाजीपाला उत्पादनाकरिता शेतकऱ्यांचे गट आहे काय? ----------

१०. भाजीपाल्याच्या उत्पादनाकरिता लागणाऱ्या निविष्ठा आपण गटामार्फत घेता काय? ----------

क) भाजीपाला उत्पादनासाठी लागणाऱ्या मजूर वर्गाबाबत माहिती

१. भाजीपाला पिकाच्या एकरी उत्पदनासाठी किती मजूर वर्ग लागतो? ----------

२. भाजीपाला उत्पादनाकरिता प्रशिक्षित मजूर वर्गाची गरज आहे काय? होय / नाही

३. असल्यास प्रशिक्षित मजूर वर्ग उपलब्ध होतो काय? होय / नाही

४. एक एकर भाजीपाला पिकाचे व्यवस्थापन (लावणी ते काढणी) करिता साधारणपणे किती मजूर वर्गाची गरज आहे? ----------

५. हा मजूर वर्ग सहजपणे उपलब्ध होतो काय? होय / नाही

६. भाजीपाला उत्पादनाच्या कालावधीतील मजुराच्या कामाच्या वेळा कोणत्या आहेत? सकाळ / दुपार / पूर्णवेळ

७. या सर्ववेळात मजूर उपलब्ध होतो काय? होय / नाही

८. भाजीपाल्याचे पीक साधारणपणे एक हप्त्यातून किती वेळा तोडण्यात येते ----------

९. एकरी भाजीपाला तोडण्याकरिता किती मजूर लागतात?

१०. चवळी ------- फुलकोबी ------- टमाटर ------ वांगे ------- इतर ------

भाजीपाला तोडण्याकरिता प्रशिक्षित मजूर वर्गाची आवश्यकता आहे काय? होय / नाही

असल्यास तो सहजपणे उपलब्ध होतो काय? होय / नाही

उत्पादनाचा साधारण कालावधी किती लागतो? ----------

मजुरांना कोणत्या पध्दतीने मजुरी दिल्या जाते? वस्तू / पैशाच्या ----------

मजुरी देण्याची पध्दती कोणती आहे?

तासाप्रमाणे ------- रोजाप्रमाणे ---------- महिन्याप्रमाणे ----------

मजुराबाबत आपल्या अडचणी कोणत्या

मजुराबाबत असणाऱ्या समस्यांवर आपण काही उपाय योजना सूचवू इच्छिता काय? होय / नाही

असल्यास कोणते उपाय आहेत

ड) भाजीपाला उत्पादनाच्या विपणनासंबंधी माहिती :

१. उत्पादित भाजीपाल्याचे पीक कोणकोणत्या बाजारपेठेत विक्रीला नेले जाते?

जिल्हा / तालुका / गावबाजार / इतर ----------

२. बाजारपेठ कशाप्रकारची असते? ठोक / चिल्लर बाजार ----------

३. ठोक बाजारपेठेत मालाची विक्री करण्याची पध्दती कोणती? स्वत: / दलाल

४. स्वत: विक्री करीत असल्यास बाजार भावाने विकता की त्यापेक्षा कमी भावाने

बाजार भावाने ---------- कमी भावाने ----------

५. दलालाच्या माध्यमातून विक्री करीत असल्यास किती टक्के कमिशन देता? ----------

६. कमिशन देणे आपणास परवडते काय? होय / नाही

७. दलालामार्फत विक्री केल्यास कोणकोणते शुल्क आकारले जाते ----------

८. दलालामार्फत विक्री केल्यास योग्य भाव मिळतो काय? ----------

९. विक्रीचा चुकारा त्वरीत मिळतो की उशीरा? ----------

१०. दलाल मुक्त बाजारपेठ या योजनेबद्दल आपले मत काय? ----------

११. दलाला बाबतच्या आापल्या अडचणी कोणत्या आहेत?

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१२. भाजीपाल्याची विक्री गटामार्फत करता काय? होय / नाही

१३. भाजीपाला विक्रीकरिता पाठविताना सफाई व ग्रेडेशन केले जाते काय? होय / नाही

१४. ठोकबाजारपेठेत कोण कोणत्या सुविधा उपलब्ध असतात ----------

१५. या सुविधापासून आपण समाधानी आहात काय? होय / नाही

१६. नसल्यास कारणे कोणती आहेत? ----------

१७. बाजारपेठैत आवक वाढल्यास किंमत कमी होते हे खरे आहे काय? होय / नाही

१८. बाजारपेठेत आणलेला माल योग्य भाव नसल्यामुळे विकायचा नसल्यास साठवणूकीची काही सुविधा उपलब्ध आहे काय? होय / नाही

१९. भाजीपाला पिक हे नाशवंत असल्याने त्याला त्वरीत विकावे लागते हे खरे आहे काय? होय / नाही

२०. या परिस्थितीत योग्य भाव मिळतो काय? होय / नाही

२१. बाजारपेठेत नाशवंत भाजीपाला साठवून ठेवण्याकरिता शितगृहाची व्यवस्था आहे काय? होय / नाही

२२. शितगृहाबद्दल आपणाला माहिती आहे काय? होय / नाही

२३. शितगृहाची उपलब्धता झाल्यास आपण त्याचा लाभ घ्याल काय? होय / नाही

२४. भाजीपाला साठवणूकीबाबत आपल्या अडचणी सांगा

ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

सत्यमेव जयते

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
University Grants Commission
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India
पश्चिम विभागीय कार्यालय गणेशखिंड,पुणे- ४११००७
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SHRI KRISHNADAS JAJOO GRAMEEN SEVA MAHAVIDYALAYA, ARVI ROAD, PIPRI,
WARDHA-442001.

Subject: Approval for Minor Research Project during XII Plan.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to convey the approval of the UGC for a Minor Research Project in the subject of **Management** entitled "Study on Labour and Marketing Problems of Vegetable Growers in Wardha Dist." to be undertaken by Dr. Kanode S. S. of SHRI KRISHNADAS JAJOO GRAMEEN SEVA MAHAVIDYALAYA, ARVI ROAD, PIPRI, WARDHA - 442001.

Non-Recurring Grant (For Two years)	Amount (Rs.)	Recurring grant (For Two years)	1st Year Amount	2nd Year Amount
Books & Journals	20000	Contingency	15000	15000
Equipment (Laptop)	35000	Special Need	0	0
		Travel/Field work	45000	45000
		Chemicals & Glassware	0	0
		Others (Hiring Services)	10000	10000
Total (Rs.)	**55000**		**70000**	**70000**

Total allocation amount for the project: Rs. 195000/-

You may send the Acceptance Certificate as per Annexure-II (Copy enclosed) duly forwarded by the Principal of the College alongwith acceptance of the conditions governing the research project to this office and through email at **wrougc@gmail.com** immediately.

Yours sincerely,

20/2/15

(Dr. Devender Kawday)
Joint Secretary

Copy to:

1. **DR. KANODE S. S.,**
   HEAD, DEPT. OF MANAGEMENT,
   SHRI KRISHNADAS JAJOO GRAMEEN SEVA MAHAVIDYALAYA,
   ARVI ROAD,
   PIPRI, WARDHA- 442001.
2. **DIRECTOR (BCUD),**
   RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, RAVINDRA NATH TAGORE MARG, NAGPUR- 440001.
3. **GUARD FILE.**

2/2/15

(L. N. Sahu)
Section Officer