



CHAPTER - 5

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In this chapter, main conclusions and suggestions are made. In agricultural development, the marketing factor is most important. After the Green Revolution the quantity of agricultural products has been increased. But there are problems of storing, handling, transfer, processing, etc. So the Royal Commission on Agricultural in 1928 had stressed the need of warehousing in India. In 1945, the Agricultural Finance Sub Committee was set up, and it also pointed out the need of warehousing. Then the Rural Banking Inquiry Committee (1950) also emphasized the importance of warehousing in a program for the development of rural banking in the country. All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1951) too made a strong case for warehousing facility.

On the basis of these recommendations, the Government of India passed Agricultural Produce facility named as Development and Warehousing Corporation.

Realizing the importance of rural godowns in the co-operative sector a National Grid of Rural Godowns was set up. After that a National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) with the financial assistance of International Development Agency (IDA) of the World Bank was established. The NCDC implemented NCDC- I, II, III. Programme in the rural area. Under NCDC -I, project, Maharashtra was not included. Upto 31 March, in 1998, NCDC has sanctioned a net programme for creation of 139.46. lakh tones capacity of which 138.17 lakh tones has been completed and a capacity of 2.99 lakh tones was at various stages of construction.

But out of 95000 primary agricultural co-operative credit societies (PACS), about 50% of the co-operatives have constructed warehouses, but very few PACs have succeeded in storing agricultural produce. Therefore rural warehousing facilities have remained idle or under utilized. So the researcher has focused the work done so far by the PAC's in warehousing facilities in Karad Taluka.

Causes of non-use of warehousing facilities:

Karad Taluka has good irrigation, good climate, and good quality of lands, marketing center, availability of sugar factories and also credit facility, So farmers tempted to grow the sugarcane as cash crop. The quantity of other agricultural goods is less. It is grown for own purpose or sell for daily expenditure. The causes of non-use of warehousing facility by the farmers in Karad Taluka, are as below.

1) Geographical condition of Karad Taluka.

Karad Taluka, the study region, having area on altitude below 600 meters comes under physical division of major portion of rivers. Valleys draining towards northeast and southeast which come under this area. For this point of view development of this area is most important. It is agriculturally well-developed area. The Krishna River flows in southwards, other two more tributaries, the Tarali and Koyana meet to the Krishna on the Right Bank at Umbraj. This means agricultural condition in this area is favourable.

Majority area of the study region is concentrated along railway lines, National Highway and State Highway. That means location of this Taluka is well. Also industrial sector is well developed only in Karad Taluka.

Almost the selected hundred the sample members, 96% members produce sugarcane as cash crop. All societies too reported "sugarcane" as the main cash crop from which the sample members have earned Rs. 47,52,000/- i.e. 63.38% of the total income annually. So how they will use godowns for keeping agricultural goods?

2. Secondly, the farmers are small landholders and hence marketable surplus is obviously small. The surplus of products with the farmers is small and it is not economical to keep them in warehouses. The sample members have 388 hectars of total land that means average of one member is 3.88 hectars of land.
3. In Karad Taluka, other crops production is being taken along with sugarcane for their own use only. Its quantity is small. In all, the total income from the Jawar/ Maize earned was Rs. 4,36,600/- this means only 6.18 % and from rice/wheat they gained income of Rs. 9,92,900/- i.e. 13.25% of the total income.

This production is sold in near by market and the income met for their daily expenditure. This production is not sizable to keep in warehouses and so farmer members of the study region do not use godowns for keeping agricultural goods. In total samples only 8 sample have more land. Their production is high, these members are economically in sound position. They have big houses to keep their production in their own houses. The sample members reported why we kept in warehouse? Our houses are too big to store food grains.

4. In Karad Taluka, there is Sale Purchase Co-operative Union which sales their production. This means near by market is available to all societies
5. Agricultural commodities, when compared to industrial product, cannot last long both in quality and quantity. Durable may take time for their deterioration but each commodity has its peculiar characteristics e.g. Chilies, Sugarcane lose weight with lapse of time, Groundnut get wet in mansoon and deteriorate in quality. Hence if the crops are to be sold in best prices, it is necessary that they should be stored in good warehouses and disposed off in time. But this type of warehouse is not available in Karad. Taluka. Perishables also quickly deteriorate and lose the benefit of the good prices. For the perishable product, they require cold storage facility, but cold storages are not available.
6. The farmers are facing money problem also. They earned more income from sugarcane, bills are paid once or twice in year. From this amount, loan amount is refunded to society. After cutting the advance bills, few amounts is paid to the cultivator. Thus there is linking of credit with marketing. So farmers sell other production like vegetable, pulses, jawar, wheat in near by market. For immediate need of money they sell their production after harvest, even though its prices is low.

The societies grant loan to members but it is not available in time for farmers. So farmers used to take loan from private traders. Hence they have to sell their product to private traders immediately after harvest.

7. For successful working of warehouses, stability in agricultural prices is necessary but here food grains normally rise after marketing season is over but some time the prices go down if there is early manson..
8. In Karad Taluka no any society has such facility of grading, but it is noted that agricultural commodities are heterogeneous. Grading is most essential for the successful working of the warehouses.
9. Cost of warehousing includes rent, handling charges, interest, deterioration, waste, drainage and insurance charges etc. If the cost of warehouses is higher than the rise in prices and is not commensurate with the troubles taken by the farmers, then they will not be tempted to deposit their produce in warehouses. The poor farmers are not able to meet the cost of warehousing.

In Karad Taluka godown are not used for keeping agricultural goods totally. The godowns are used only for input i.e. for keeping chemical fertilizer) but no any output (agricultural goods) is stored. None of the farmer member used godown for keeping agricultural goods. No any members of societies have obtained benefit from godown. And also none of the society earns income from keeping agricultural good.

The main objective of this scheme is fully fruitless. In Karad Taluka total construction cost of those sample godowns is Rs. 16,02,485/- and it is fully wasted. Means government spent lot of money in this sector but there is no expected returns as aimed.

Suggestions for improvement of warehousing facilities.

The following measures should be adopted in mind to achieve the better purpose of warehousing.

1. The use of godowns and interests of the rural producer should be kept in mind as the main objectives in formulation of the storage programme as a whole (1) The godowns must be located at the consuming centers, with availability of the good transport facility. (2) Godown are to be established where there should be sizable qualities of surplus for sale.(3) There should be a need for storage facilities in the locality. If the produce is not sizable or surplus, godown may not be used like in Karad Taluka.
2. Another recommendation is the place of storage facilities may be made available at the place of production.
3. There should be existing or potential banking loan facilities that could be advanced against the produce on warehouse receipts. Banking facility in rural area should be promoted and also the conditions of loan system must be relaxed against warehouse receipt.
4. The place should be closer to terminal market with due regard being paid to the availability of transport facility either by road or rail.
5. For use of godown societies must give information to the farmers about benefits of keeping produce in godowns.
6. Warehouses should be equipped with well-trained staff.

7. There should be increase in *kharip* crops, which may be beneficial to maintain good quality of soil or land.
8. For better income of society and better use of society godown use may be improved. So that society may give facility of the fertilizers manure's and good irrigation wherever required to farmer or members.
9. For better use of godowns, present godowns may be transferred in to cold storages, so that farmer may increase production of perishable goods like vegetables, fruits etc.
10. These godowns may follow locker system in the warehouses. The godown should be converted in the safe deposit lockers, villagers compel their valuable ornaments golds etc. in the warehouses if required. Some part of the warehouse should be kept for this purpose. For this purpose strong rooms should be provided. The watchman should be appointed to look after these arrangements.
11. A list of principal commodities of agriculture in each region should be submitted by every state to the centers by the government for which warehousing facilities may be informed to all concerned, which is necessary.
12. Henceforth the need of the godown proposed may be studied in detail in the concern village.
13. Godown at present are not having cold storage facilities. The farmers are cultivating vegetables, fruits etc. Such perishable goods can be stored in the cold storages. The NCDC should finance to these needy societies for this purpose. It is seen that out of the total agricultural income 63% of the income is from sugarcane. This shown that farmers need known warehousing facilities. But due to continue sugarcane crops the quality of size lowers down. The farmers should be made aware of the problem of sugarcane crop. If proper education is given to the farmers about the disadvantages of sugarcane, then

the farmers will turn to foodgrains and they will make use of warehouse.

Wherever possible existing godown may be converted to the cold storage godowns so that godown can brought under utilization.

CONCLUSION

It is observed that 63.68% of the total income of formers is from sugarcane and this production is not suitable for keeping in the godowns. Secondly rice/ wheat is not sizable to keep in the godowns. Rice/ wheat, jawar /maize, are being produced for their own use and very small surplus is marketed. The vegetable, fruits are perishable production, which is also not suitable to keep in the godowns. So totally no any production is being kept in godown for the various reasons stated above. This also shows that before construction of warehouses, the NCDC or the Co-operative department has not made any survey.