

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

#### **4.2 Part A: Bamboo cultivators**

- 4.2.1 Personal Information
- 4.2.2 Information Regarding Farm
- 4.2.3 Information Regarding Bamboo Cultivation
- 4.2.4 Information Regarding Bamboo Silviculture
- 4.2.5 Financial Information
- 4.2.6 Information Regarding Bamboo Harvesting
- 4.2.7 Marketing Information

#### **4.3 Part B: Bamboo Purchasers**

- 4.3.1 Personal Information
- 4.3.2 Information about Bamboo Purchasing Business
- 4.3.3 Financial Information
- 4.3.4 Information Regarding Bamboo Harvesting
- 4.3.5 Marketing Information
- 4.3.6 Information Regarding Human Resources

#### **4.4 Part C: Local Bamboo Artesian**

- 4.4.1 Personal Information
- 4.4.2 Information Regarding Bamboo Craft Business
- 4.4.3 Information Regarding Bamboo Craft Business
- 4.4.4 Financial Information
- 4.4.5 Marketing Information
- 4.4.6 Information Regarding Human Resources

## Chapter IV

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

#### 4.1 Introduction:

The present chapter analysis the survey data collected from a total of 128 respondents with in both talukas (including 80 individuals from bamboo cultivators, 14 individuals from bamboo purchasing activities and 34 individuals from bamboo handicraft working). These are main actor of bamboo business. The purposively convince sampling methods used to identifying these 128 respondents and its various aspects, with considering the three major parts of bamboo business for its details analysis. It is categorized as following table 4.1.1

**Table 4.1.1 Category wise Distribution of Bamboo Business Parts**

Sr. No.	Parts	Individuals
1	A	Bamboo cultivators
2	B	Bamboo purchasers
3	C	Bamboo artisans

The data has been presented with the help of the table and its analysis and interpretation has been supported with diagrams, charts, graphs, whereas appropriate statistical tools and technique.

#### 4.2 Part A: Bamboo Cultivators: (i.e. Farmer of Bamboo, Bamboo growers)

Chandgad and Ajara talukas are undergone hilly region. In both talukas almost all bamboo cultivators mostly depends on their agriculture and agree-based business and bamboo is closely related to their livelihood activities. Therefore in these talukas bamboo use for various purpose like agriculture, household, culture and religious ceremony etc. In these talukas bamboo cultivators mainly Managa, Mace, Chiva these species are cultivate

in their farming boundary and homestead area. Thus bamboo cultivation has an important role in their daily lives.

In this part analysis surveys data collected from the 80 respondents. (Including 50 and 30 individuals belong to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively), who are engaged in bamboo cultivation. In this part emphasis is on aspect like personal information, management and financial practice adopted by their bamboo cultivation and marketing activities.

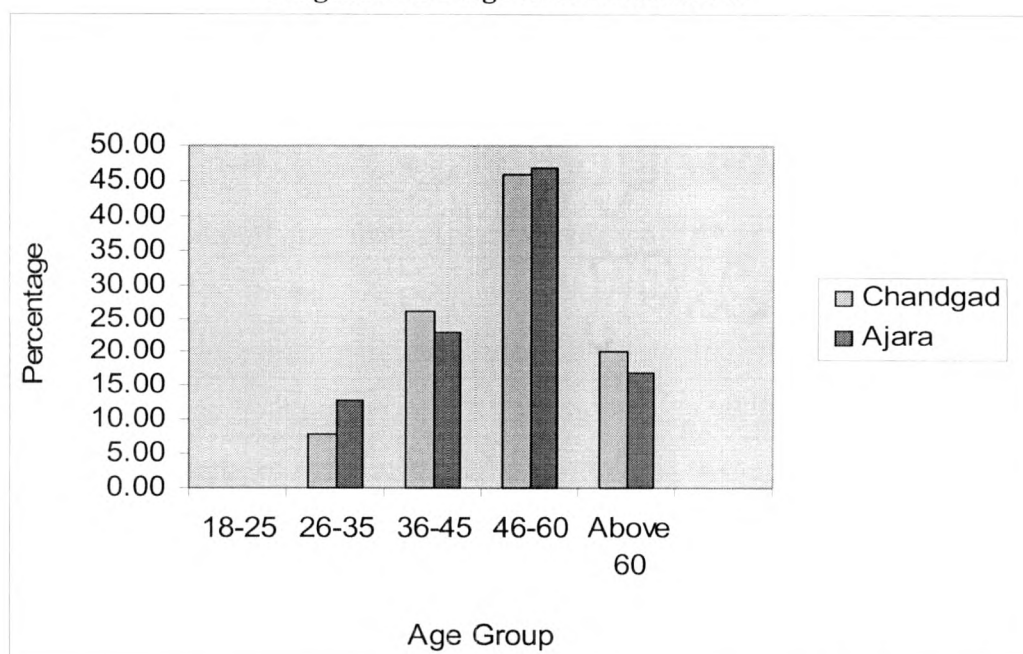
#### 4.2.1 Personal Information:

**Table 4.2.1 Age Wise Distribution**

Sr. No.	Age Group	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	18-25	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	26-35	4	8.00	4	13.00
3	36-45	13	26.00	7	23.00
4	46-60	<b>23</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47.00</b>
5	Above 60	10	20.00	5	17.00
6	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.1 Age wise Distribution**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.1 reveals that in Chandgad taluka total **23 (46.00%)** respondents belong to the age group of 46-60 years, followed by 13 (26.00%) of between 36-45 years age group, 10 (20.00%) are belongs above 60 years and 4 (8.00%) of between 26-25 age group.

In Ajara taluka **14 (47.00%)** respondents are belong to the age group of 46-60 years, followed by 7 (23.00%) of between 36-45 age group, 5 (17.00%) are belongs above 60 years age and remaining 4 (13.00%) of between 26-35 age group.

From the above data it is found that mostly respondents age group of 36-45 and 46-60 engaged in bamboo cultivation. Also it is observed that the head of family member engage in bamboo cultivation with help of family member support.

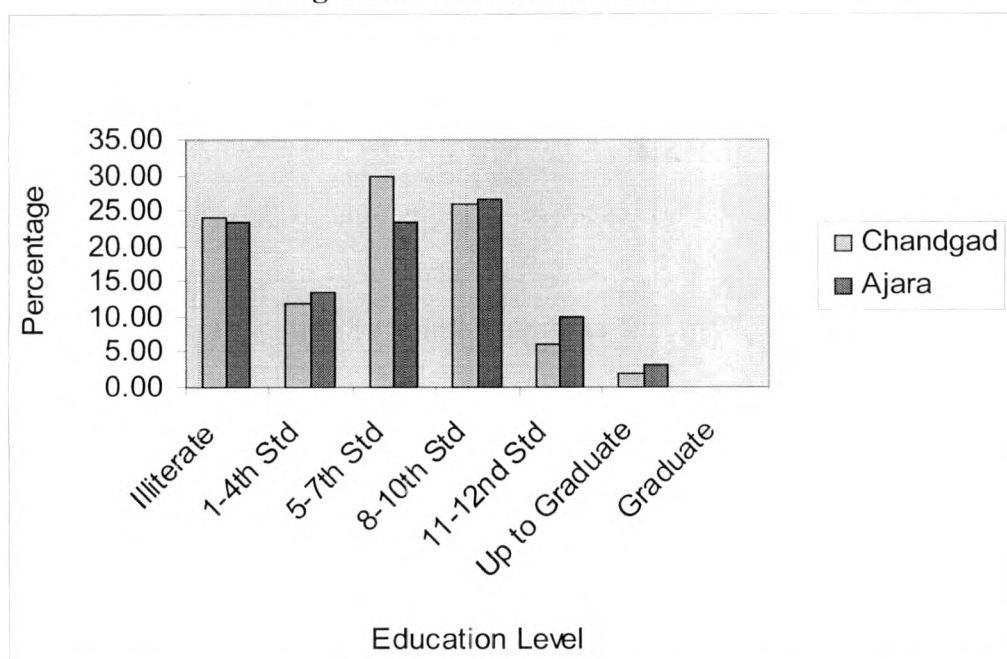
**Table 4.2.2 Education Level**

Sr. No	Education Level	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	12	24.00	7	23.33
2	1-4 <sup>th</sup> Std	6	12.00	4	13.33
3	5-7 <sup>th</sup> Std	<b>15</b>	<b>30.00</b>	7	23.33
4	8-10 <sup>th</sup> Std	13	26.00	<b>8</b>	<b>26.67</b>
5	11-12 <sup>nd</sup> Std	3	6.00	3	10.00
6	Up to Graduate	1	2.00	1	3.33
7	Graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)



**Diagram 4.2.2 Education Level**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.2 Shows the education level of bamboo cultivators in Chandgad taluka 15 (30.00%) respondents are educated up to 5-7<sup>th</sup> Standard level, 13 (26.00%) respondents are educated up to 8-10<sup>th</sup> standard, 12 (24.00%) respondents who are illiterate, 6 (12.00%) are educated between 1-4<sup>th</sup> standard, 3 (6.00%) are educated between 11-12<sup>th</sup> standard and 1 (2.00%) respondents educated up to graduation level.

In Ajara taluka 8 (26.67%) respondents are educated up to 8-10<sup>th</sup> standard, 7 (23.33%) respondents are educated up to 5-7<sup>th</sup> standard and illiterate respectively, followed by 1-4<sup>th</sup> standard 4 (13.33%), 11-12<sup>th</sup> standard 3 (10.00%) and 1 (3.33%) respondents are educate up to graduation level.

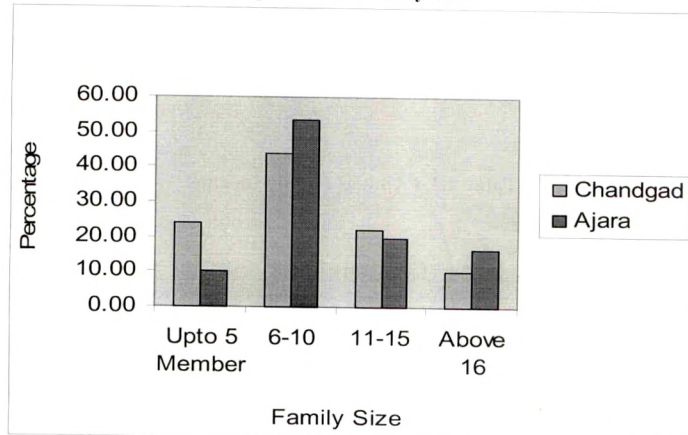
From the above data shows that majority respondents are illiterate and some respondents complete primary and secondary education. It is found that education level are keeping with the typical of the rural location of the study area and college education facilities available in both talukas level or spare.

**Table 4.2.3 Family Size**

Sr. No.	Family Size	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 5 Member	12	24.00	3	10.00
2	6-10	<b>22</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53.33</b>
3	11-15	11	22.00	6	20.00
4	Above 16	5	10.00	5	16.67
5	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.3 Family Size**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.3 indicate that in Chandgad taluka total of **22 (44.00%)** respondents are belongs to the medium size family of 6-10 member, 12 (24.00%) are belongs to small family of up to 5 member, 11 (22.00%) respondents are belongs to large families of 11-15 members and another 5 (10.00%) respondents are belongs to the truly large family of above 16 members.

In Ajara taluka **16 (53.33%)** respondents are belongs to the medium size family of 6-10 members, 6 (20.00%) respondents belong to large families of 11-15 members, 5 (16.67%) respondents are belong to the truly

large family of above 16 members and another 3 (10.00%) respondents belong to small family of up to 5 members.

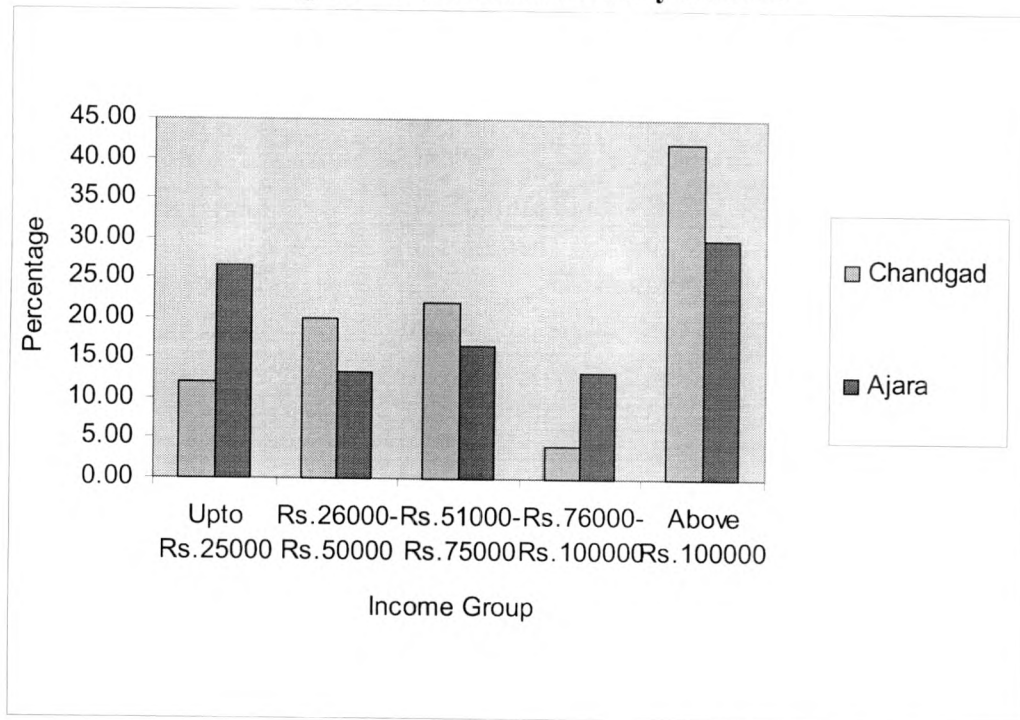
It is observed that in Chandgad and Ajara in this both talukas mostly medium and large size families engage in bamboo cultivation because of them have sufficient waste land support of families' members. Other hand small size families' are give priority to primary and secondary crops because of marginal land and during the seasonal period they face to inadequate human forces. It is observed that all of respondents are mostly in joint families which are engage in bamboo cultivation.

**Table 4.2.4 Annual Family Income**

Sr. No.	Annual Family Income	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to Rs.25000	6	12.00	8	26.67
2	Rs.26000-Rs.50000	10	20.00	4	13.33
3	Rs.51000-Rs.75000	11	22.00	5	16.67
4	Rs.76000-Rs.100000	2	4.00	4	13.33
5	Above Rs.100001	<b>21</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30.00</b>
6	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

**Diagram 4.2.4 Annual Family Income**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

The above table 4.2.4 shows the annual family income range. In Chandgad taluka **21 (42.00%)** respondents annual family income range is above Rs.100001, 11 (22.00%) are income range between Rs.51000-Rs.75000, followed by 10 (20.00%) are income range between Rs.26000-Rs.50000 and 6 (12.00%) respondents family have the below poverty line annual income of Rs. 25000 and remaining 2 (4.00%) of Rs.76000-Rs.100000 income group.

In Ajara taluka taluka **9 (30.00%)** respondents annual family income is above Rs. 100001, 8 (26.67%) respondents family have the below poverty line annual income of Rs.25000, 5 (16.67%) of between Rs.51000-Rs.75000 income and remaining 4 (13.33%) respondents equally belong to between Rs.26000-Rs.50000 and Rs.76000-Rs.100000 respective income group.

It is observed that all of the respondent s mainly depends on agriculture and agro-based business. These sources are contributed in annual income of bamboo cultivators, but these income sources are uncertain. This data shows the income position of respondents in both talukas.

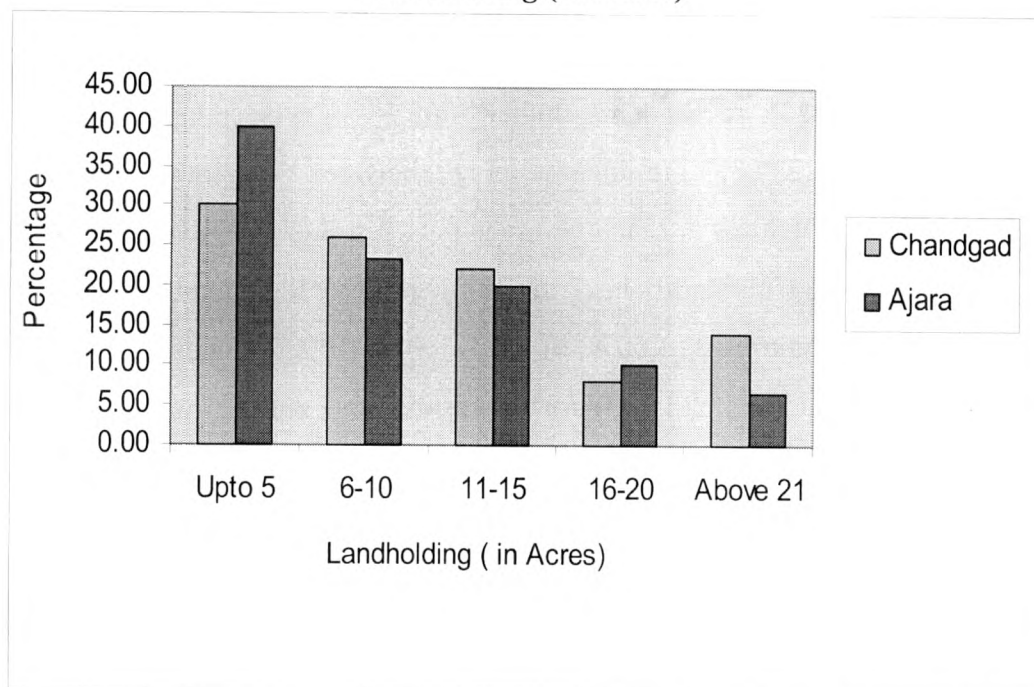
#### 4.2.2 Information Regarding Farm:

**Table 4.2.5 Distribution of Bamboo Cultivators according to their Landholding (in Acres)**

Sr. No.	Landholding (in Acres)	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 5	<b>15</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40.00</b>
2	6-10	13	26.00	7	23.33
3	11-15	11	22.00	6	20.00
4	16-20	4	8.00	3	10.00
5	Above 21	7	14.00	2	6.67
6	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.5 Distribution of Bamboo Cultivators according to their Landholding (in Acres)**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.5 appears the distribution of bamboo cultivator's according to their land holding. In Chandgad taluka **15 (30.00%)** respondents are posses the land up to 5 acres, followed by 13 (26.00%) of posses land between 6-10

acres, 11 (22.00%) are between 11-15 acres and 7 (14.00%) are belongs above 21 acres and remaining 4 (8.00%) of posses land between 16-20 acres.

In Ajara Taluka taluka **12 (40.00%)** bamboo cultivators are posses the land up to 5 acres, followed by 7 (23.33%) are posse land between 6-10 acres, 6 (20.00%) are between 11-15 acres and 3 (10.00%) are between 16-20 acres and remaining 2 (6.67%) bamboo cultivators having land sufficiently big.

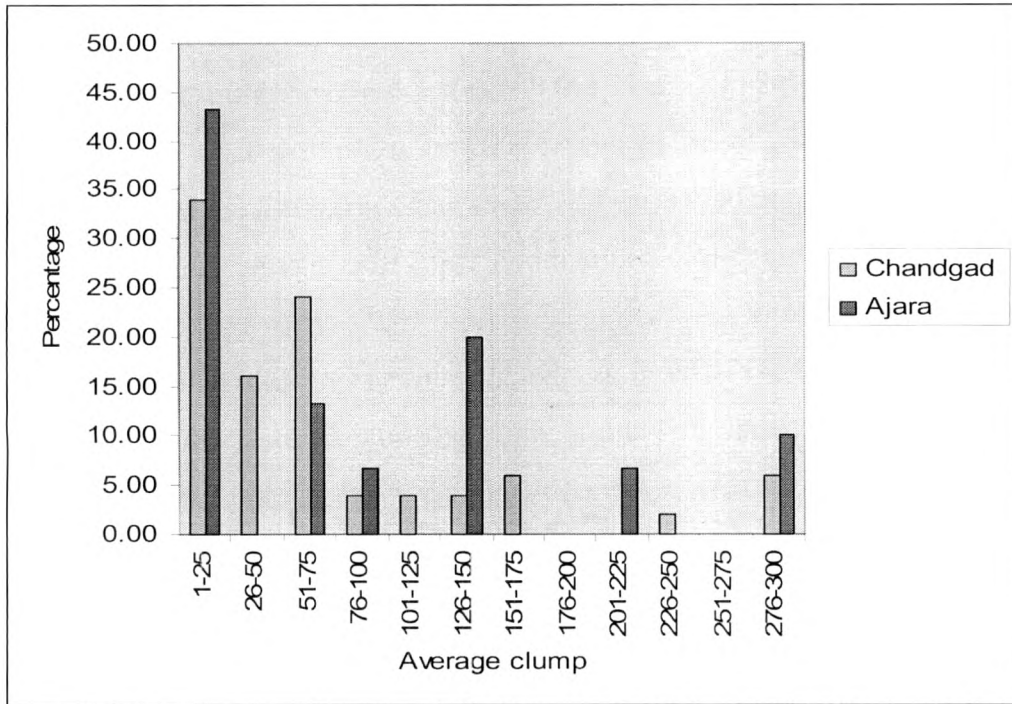
From the above data it is shows that the in both talukas majority respondents posses marginal and medium landholders (i.e. posses land up to 5, 6-10 and 11-15 acres) and least respondents are landlord (i.e.16-20 and above 21 acres). Also it is observed that land posses head of family and families' members take part in cultivations. Similarly Chandgad and Ajara talukas are covered by hilly area in district. Thus there has huge scope for agro forestry.

**Table 4.2.6 Average Bamboo Clump Holder**

Sr. No.	Average Bamboo Clump	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Chandgad taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1-25	17	34.00	13	43.33
2	26-50	8	16.00	0	0.00
3	51-75	12	24.00	4	13.33
4	76-100	2	4.00	2	6.67
5	101-125	2	4.00	0	0.00
6	126-150	2	4.00	6	20.00
7	151-175	3	6.00	0	0.00
8	176-200	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	201-225	0	0.00	2	6.67
10	226-250	1	2.00	0	0.00
11	251-275	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	276-300	3	6.00	3	10.00
13	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.6 Average Bamboo Clump Holder**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

The above data table 4.2.6 presented that average bamboo clump holder in Chandgad **17 (34.00%)** respondents having clump between 1-25, 12 (24.00%) are between 51-75, 8 (16.00%) are between 26-50, 3 (6.00%) respondents are equally belongs between 151-175 and 276-300 respective average bamboo clump, 2 (4.00%) cultivators are belongs bamboo clump between 76-100, 101-125 and 126-150 respective. And remaining 1 (2.00%) is between 226-250 bamboo clumps.

And Ajara taluka **13 (43.33%)** respondents having clump between 1-25, Followed by 126-150 clump holder 6 (20.00%), 51-75 clump holder 4 (13.33%) and 3 (10.00%) of major clump holder group between 276-300 and remaining 2 (6.67%) respondents are belongs between 76-100 and 201-225 bamboo clump respective.

It is found that in both talukas has a plenty resource of bamboo. This data shows the majority respondents (i.e. **34.00%** and **43.00%** belong to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) posses clumps between 1-25 clumps in their farming and homesteads areas. It is also understood that from



one clumps approximately they got 30-40 bamboo after maturity period. This data shows the bamboo cultivation status of respondents.

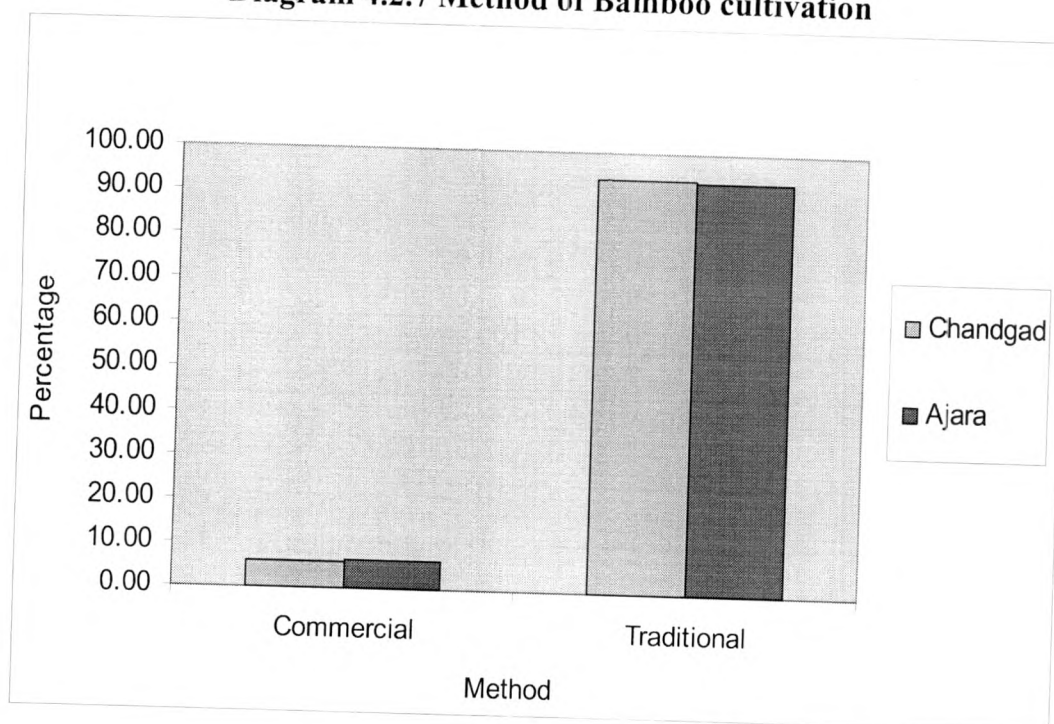
### 4.2.3 Information Regarding Bamboo Cultivation

**Table 4.2.7 Method of Bamboo cultivation**

Sr. No.	Method of Bamboo cultivation	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Commercial	3	6.00	2	6.67
2	Traditional	47	94.00	28	93.33
3	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.7 Method of Bamboo cultivation**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Form the above table 4.2.7 reveals the method of bamboo cultivation. In Chandgad taluka **47 (94.00%)** respondents are traditionally cultivate bamboo; whereas 3 (6.00%) bamboo cultivators are cultivate bamboo commercially.



In Ajara taluka 28 (93.33%) of bamboo cultivators are doing traditionally bamboo cultivation and whereas 2 (6.67%) are preparing on the commercially basis.

Form the above analysis it is observed that mostly bamboo cultivate traditionally its means Monsoon which is the best time for bamboo cultivation, about 1 year old plants may be planted or better survival. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas bamboo cultivators make use of only rhizome for bamboo cultivation they cannot cultivate through seeds, clump cutting and nursery method. Also their face inadequate rhizome and seeds because of bamboo flowering after 30-40 years some specie flowering after 60 years. It is found that mostly bamboo cultivators are unaware about technique of bamboo cultivation. Thus from the data it is found that almost all bamboo cultivators do not cultivate bamboo on the commercial basis.

**Table 4.2.8 Land use for Bamboo Cultivation**

Sr. No.	Use Land	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Cultivable	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Infertile	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Wasteland	50	100.00	30	100.00
4	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

The table 4.2.8 shows the land use for bamboo cultivation. In Chandgad and Ajara taluka taluka almost all 50 (100.00%) and 30 (100.00%) respondents are use wasteland for bamboo cultivation.

From the above data it is found that the bamboo cultivators use wasteland for bamboo cultivation because of they use cultivable land for primary and secondary crop such as sugarcane, paddy, nachani, sweet potato, green chili and potato etc. In particular study area cashew nut or other agro forestry crops mostly cultivated in wasteland area (including bandh i.e. patrician of agriculture farms) on the same way bamboo has been cultivated.

This data shows the almost all respondents bamboo cultivates in wasteland. In this way both talukas wasteland (i.e. 9820, 2867 hectores in Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) will be cultivate.

**Table 4.2.9 Bamboo Species Use for Cultivation**

Sr. No.	Bamboo Species Use for Craft	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Chiva, Tokar, Mace, Manga, Madar	50	100.00	30	100.00
2	Konda	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Ranchiva	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Velu, Kanak, Padhai.	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.9 it is appears the bamboo species beneficial for cultivation. It is found that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas the almost all 50 (100.00%) and 30 (100.00%) respondents are cultivate Chiva, Manga, Mace (*Dendrocalumus stritus*) bamboo species.

From the above data it is observed that bamboo cultivators cultivate chiva, mace, manga because of these bamboo species beneficial for cultivation and easy to harvesting. Therefore some respondents told that there is soil and climate has favorable. And also these species locally use various purpose such as furniture, household, non-residential, farming equipment, religious and cultural use etc. Ranchiva, Kank, Yelkut are grown in generally forest area also these species are rarely found in private lands. These species mostly demand for construction.

**Table 4.2.10 Economical Contribute of Bamboo agro forestry with other Crops**

Sr. No.	Economical Contribute	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	19	38.00	21	70.00
2	No	31	62.00	9	30.00
3	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the table 4.2.10 it is shows that among 50 respondents from Chandgad taluka 31 (62.00%) respondents are not favor to bamboo economical contribute with other crop, whereas 19 (38.00%) of in favor to bamboo economical important.

In Ajara taluka 21 (70.00%) respondents are aware about bamboo importance and remaining 9 (30.00%) of are not agree to bamboo economical contribute with other crop

It is found that bamboo cultivation can be raised income from wasteland. The yield recurring income for 20-30 years and it can increase the leaving standard of bamboo cultivators. From the above data it is indicate that in Chandgad taluka majority respondents unaware compare to Ajara talukas.

#### 4.2.4 Information Regarding Bamboo Silviculture

**Table 4.2.11 Sources of Water**

Sr. No.	Sources of Water	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Lift Irrigation	2	4.00	0	0.00
2	Monsoon	48	96.00	30	100.00
3	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the table 4.2.11 reveals the water availability for bamboo cultivation. In Chandgad taluka 48 (96.00%) bamboo cultivators depend entirely on the

Monsoon, whereas 2 (4.00%) bamboo cultivators which are using lift irrigation. In Ajara taluka the all respondents are depend entirely on monsoon for bamboo cultivation.

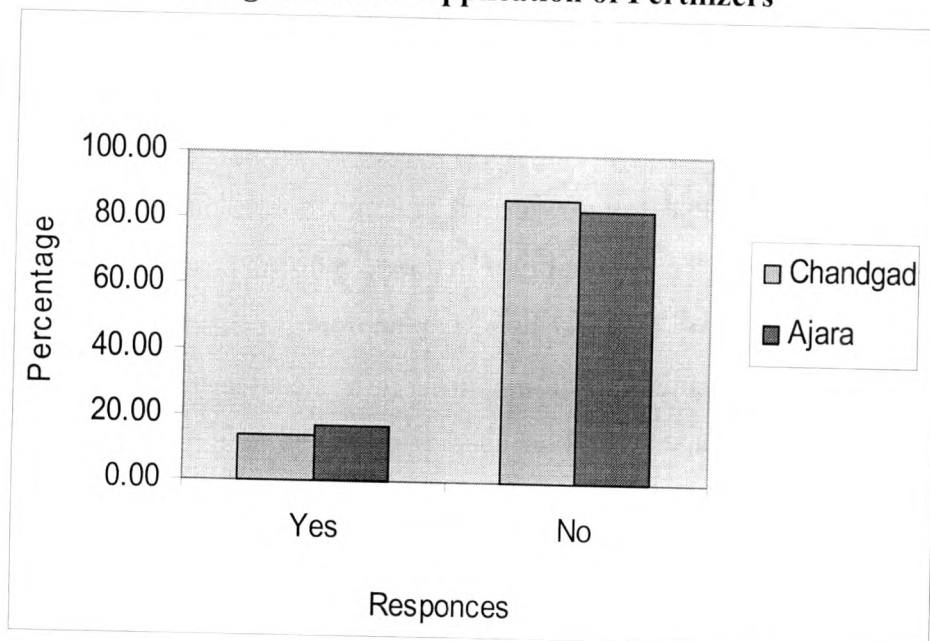
In Chandgad and Ajara talukas has gained good rainfall from the south west as well as nort east mansoon. In both talukas have sufficient water resources, it is irrigated different sources like electronic pimps, oil engine etc. (ref R.N. Naik). However from the above data it is observed that there is no proper water management for bamboo cultivation it's entirely depend on monsoon it means bamboo cultivator neglect the bamboo cultivation, its affect on productivity of bamboo.

**Table 4.2.12 Application of Fertilizers**

Sr. No.	Application of Fertilizers	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	7	14.00	5	16.67
2	No	43	86.00	25	83.33
3	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.12 Application of Fertilizers**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.12 appears that in Chandgad taluka 43 (86.00%) respondents are do not use any fertilizers for bamboo cultivation, whereas 7 (14.00%) of which is use fertilizers. In Ajara taluka among 30 (100%) respondents out of 25 (83.33%) respondents are do not use fertilizers and remaining least 5 (16.67%) are use fertilizers.

From the above data it is clear that mostly bamboo cultivator are do not use fertilizers, their least bamboo cultivators use manure, compost for bamboo cultivation. It is observed that almost all bamboo cultivators once they planting bamboo there they not making proper cultivation management practice. From the data it is also observed that there is good climate for bamboo cultivation. Thus once they planting bamboo naturally bamboos grow within 4-5 years.

**Table 4.2.13 Application of Insecticide**

Sr. No.	Application of Insecticide	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	No	50	100.00	30	100.00
3	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the above table 4.2.13 it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas the all respondents are do not use any insecticides on bamboo plant.

It is observed that fungus, termite, clumps-borers, and beetle these types insect which is affect on quality of bamboo but it is possible to abolish these particular insect of bamboo by using appropriate insecticides which also enhance market potential of bamboo. It is necessary to give more importance for selection of bamboo species which is suitable for locality. Also there is an essential proper cultivation practice like mild surface, burning, pruning etc. it can be help to control particular insect or disease.

## 4.2.5 Financial Information:

**Table 4.2.14 Expenses Incurred on Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus Stritus*)**

(Cultivation in wasteland for one Acres Cost)

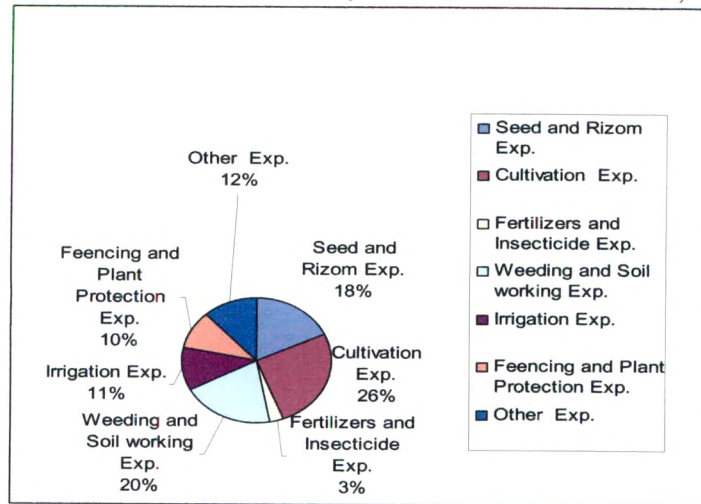
Average 120 Clump in One Acre

Wages Rate Rs.80 per Man Day

Sr. No.	Particular of Works	Expenses per year (in Rs)					Total Rs	Percentage
		1	2	3	4	5		
1	<b>Seed and Rhizome Exp.</b> (Cost of plant for 120@Rs.12 Including transport Exp.)	1440	0	0	0	0	1440	17.81
2	<b>Cultivation Exp.</b> (Including Digging of pits exp, Site Preparation exp. and planting exp. For 2 5plant PMD))	2140	0	0	0	0	2140	26.47
3	<b>Fertilizers and Insecticide Exp.</b> [0.1kgper plant(120)*@Rs.8 and Rs 150 for insecticides]	246	0	0	0	0	246	3.04
4	<b>Weeding and Soil working Exp.</b> (Weeding Exp 4 MD for first two year and soil working Exp MD up to three Years)	640	640	320	0	0	1600	19.79
5	<b>Irrigation Exp.</b> [Two time up to three years (50 units @Rs.3 for 1 time)]	300	300	300	0	0	900	11.13
6	<b>Fencing and Plant Protection Exp.</b> (10 MD for first year)	800	0	0	0	0	800	9.89
7	<b>Other Exp.</b> [(including Pruning\tending\cleaning\burning) 4MD up to three year]	320	320	320	0	0	960	11.87
	<b>Total</b>	5886	1260	940	0	0	8086	100.00
	<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>72.79</b>	15.58	11.63	0.00	0.00	100.00	

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Chart 4.2.14 Expenses Incurred on Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus Stritus*)**  
(Cultivation in wasteland for one Acres Cost)



(Sources: - Field survey data)

After analysis table 4.2.14 it is found that majority expenses incurred only first year including cultivation exp (26.47%), Seeds and rizome exp (17.81%), Fertilizers and insecticides exp (3.04%), followed by wending and soil working exp (19.79%) incurred up to two and three years respectively, irrigation expenses (11.13%) incurred up to three years and other expenses (12.69%) incurred up to three years including pruning / tending / cleaning / burning etc. plan protection exp(i.e. 9.89%) incurred for the first years. Also it is observed that majority bamboo cultivators cannot keep the account of expense because of most of bamboo cultivators are illiterate but amount presented in the above table and chart is quite indicative.

From the above information it is clear that if bamboo cultivated in one acres for using **120 rhizomes**, the mostly expenses incurred in first years [i.e. Rs.5886 (72.79%)]. Thereafter expenses reduce year to year and within five years it's incurred up to [Rs.8086 (100.00%)]. These expenses are very less with compare to production. Because of from the one clump get

approximately 30-40 bamboos after maturity period (i.e. 4-5 years). As follows within one acre we get 4200 number of bamboos. If herewith consider current market value in Rs.25 then our production value in Rs.105000, if we exclude the cultivation practice expenditure in the production value. Then we get almost Rs.19383 annually profit. We get this profit by using traditional methods. By using new innovative technology it may leads to further more beneficial for cultivators.

From the above data it is found that bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas. So the researcher mentioned hypothesis  $H_2$  (i.e. *Bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas*) is accepted which is based on the analyzed table (4.2.14) result.

**Table 4.2.15 Sources of finances**

Sr. No.	Sources of finances	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Co-operative bank/Society	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Land Development bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Purchaser/Trader	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Artisan	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Money Lender	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Relatives	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Commercial Banks	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Self Financing	47	94.00	28	93.33
9	Govt.Subsidy	3	6.00	2	6.67
10	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the table 4.2.15 it is found that in Chandgad taluka 47 (94.00%) respondents are using own fund. Whereas 3 (6.00%) of have take subsidy /Grant from Govt. In Ajara taluka 28 (93.33%) respondents are using owned fund. And least 2 (6.67%) bamboo cultivators have take subsidy /Grant from Govt.



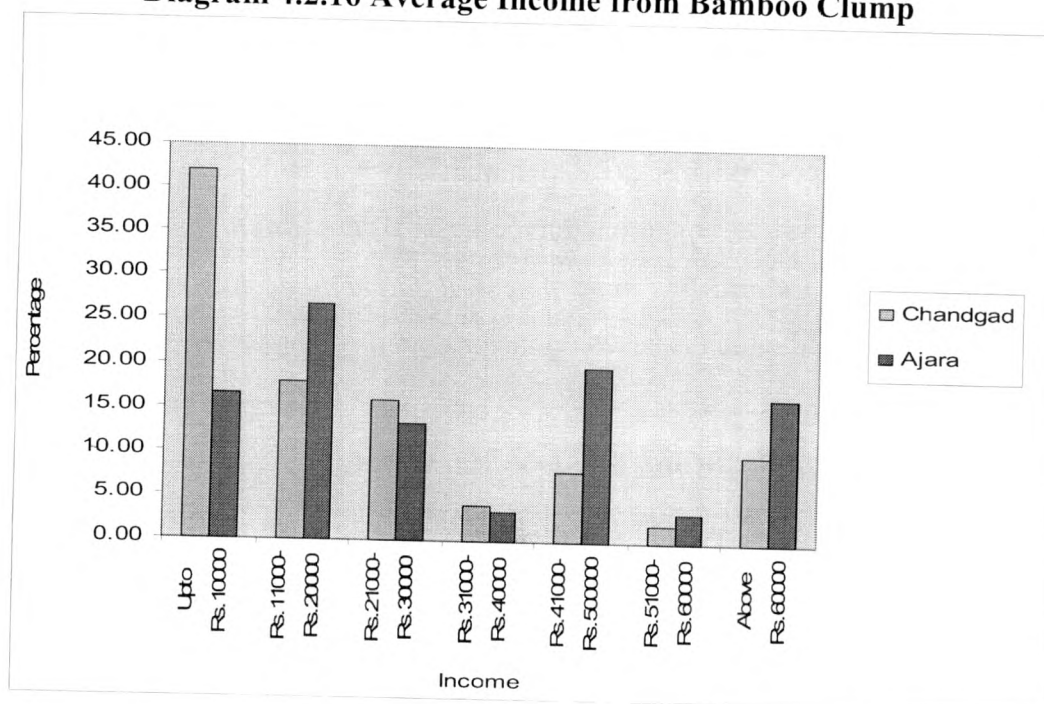
After glancing above data it is observed that mostly bamboo cultivator's use own fund for bamboo cultivation. However mostly respondents are facing difficulties in timely finance. Government and various financial institutes have financial scheme regarding bamboo promotion but mostly bamboo cultivators are unaware about financial schemes and also unable to take benefit of these scheme. Therefore there is requiring timely financial support from government or financial institute for the promotion of bamboo cultivators.

**Table 4.2.16 Average Income from Bamboo Clump**

Sr. No.	Average Income	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to Rs.10000	21	42.00	5	16.67
2	Rs.11000-Rs.20000	9	18.00	8	26.67
3	Rs.21000-Rs.30000	8	16.00	4	13.33
4	Rs.31000-Rs.40000	2	4.00	1	3.33
5	Rs.41000-Rs.500000	4	8.00	6	20.00
6	Rs.51000-Rs.60000	1	2.00	1	3.33
7	Above Rs.60000	5	10.00	5	16.67
	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.16 Average Income from Bamboo Clump**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

The average income derived from their bamboo cultivation it is indicate table 4.2.16. In Chandgad taluka **21 (42.00%)** respondents are get up to Rs.10000 income, followed by 9 (18.00%) income range between Rs.11000-Rs. 20000, 8 (16.00%) range between Rs.21000- Rs.30000, 5 (10.00%) are get above Rs. 60000, 4 (8.00%) range between Rs41000-Rs.50000, 2 (4.00%) of range between Rs.31000-Rs.40000 and 1 (2.00%) of income range between Rs.51000-Rs. 60000 respectively.

In Ajara taluka **8 (26.67%)** respondents are getting income range between Rs. 11000- RS. 20000, followed by 6 (20.00%) range between Rs. 41000-Rs.50000, 5 (16.67%) are get up to Rs.10000 and above Rs.60000, 4 (13.33%) range between Rs.21000-Rs. 30000 and 1 (3.33%) income range between Rs.31000-Rs.40000 and Rs.51000-Rs.51000-Rs. 60000 respective from bamboo Selling.

It is found that bamboo cultivation economically contribute similarly its successfully giving quite sustainable return. It is observed that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas majority respondents get income up to

Rs.10000, but lack of proper marketing channels its adverse affect on income of bamboo. This data shows the average bamboo income and its contribution in household income of respondents.

From the above information it is found that bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas. So the researcher mentioned hypothesis  $H_2$  (*i.e. Bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas*) is accepted which is based on the analyzed table (4.2.16) result.

#### 4.2.6 Information Regarding Bamboo Harvesting

**Table 4.2.17 Maturity Period of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Maturity Period	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 1 Years	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	1 - 2 Years	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	2 - 3 Years	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	3 - 4 Years	12	24.00	8	26.67
5	4 - 5 Years	19	38.00	12	40.00
6	After 5 Years	19	38.00	10	33.33
7	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.17 reveals the information regarding maturity period of bamboo plant. In Chandgad taluka **19 (38.00%)** respondents equally opinioned that mature bamboo plant within 4-5 years and after 5 years respectively and remaining 12 (24.00%) respondents are opinioned that mature bamboo within 3-4 years.

In Ajara taluka **12 (40.00%)** respondents opinioned that mature bamboo plant within five years, followed by **10 (33.33%)** for a period of above 5 years and 8 (26.67%) for a period of 3-4 year.

It is found that bamboo plant matures within 4-5 years and can be harvested every year. The mature culms should be cut at a height between first and second node above the ground level. However some bamboo plant

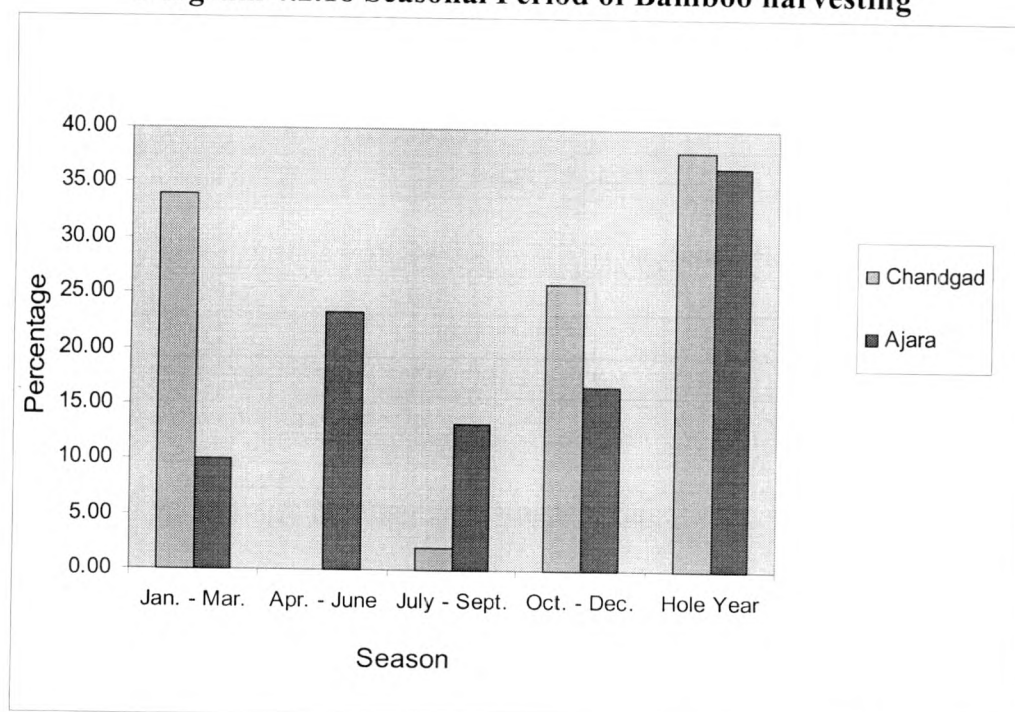
generally harvested after 30days for shoot and clump harvest for various purposes (i.e. agriculture, household, religious and cultural activities). In Chandgad and Ajara taluka mostly bamboo clump cutting done, and bamboo shoot [Ranchiva comb (in Marathi)] rarely use in food in month July and September and also maturity of bamboo depend on their climate and plant protection etc.

**Table 4.2.18 Seasonal Period of Bamboo harvesting**

Sr. No.	Average Income	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	January-March	17	34.00	3	10.00
2	April- June	0	0.00	7	23.33
3	July-September	1	2.00	4	13.33
4	October-December	13	26.00	5	16.67
5	Hole Year	19	38.00	11	36.67
6	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.18 Seasonal Period of Bamboo harvesting**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.18 shows the seasonal period of bamboo harvesting. In Chandgad taluka 19 (38.00%) respondents are harvesting the bamboo for whole year, followed by 17 (34.00%) month of January-March and 13 (26.00%) month of October-December and 1 (2.00%) month of July-September respectively.

In Ajara taluka 11 (36.67%) respondents are harvesting the bamboo for whole year, followed by 7 (23.33%) month of April-June, 5 (16.67%) month of October-December, 4 (13.33%) month of July-September, and 3 (10.00%) month of January-March respectively.

It is found that majority respondents sell bamboo to local purchasers or local Artisans according to economical need and market price. In both talukas September-May this eight (summer and winter) month has best season, because of this month huge demand for bamboo in different market places. Also their some respondents told that bamboo harvest period of fullmoonday to newmoonday which known as fortnight period is better for bamboo harvesting.

#### 4.2.7 Marketing Information

**Table 4.2.19 Storage of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Store of Bamboo	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	No	50	100.00	30	100.00
3	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the table 4.2.19 it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas the all respondents are do not store bamboo.

From the above data it is found that there is no storage facility in the both talukas. Almost all respondent sell bamboo by auction method to the local bamboo artisan or purchasers in the cultivate land. Bamboo artisans and purchasers harvest purchased bamboo and use for own business or send to

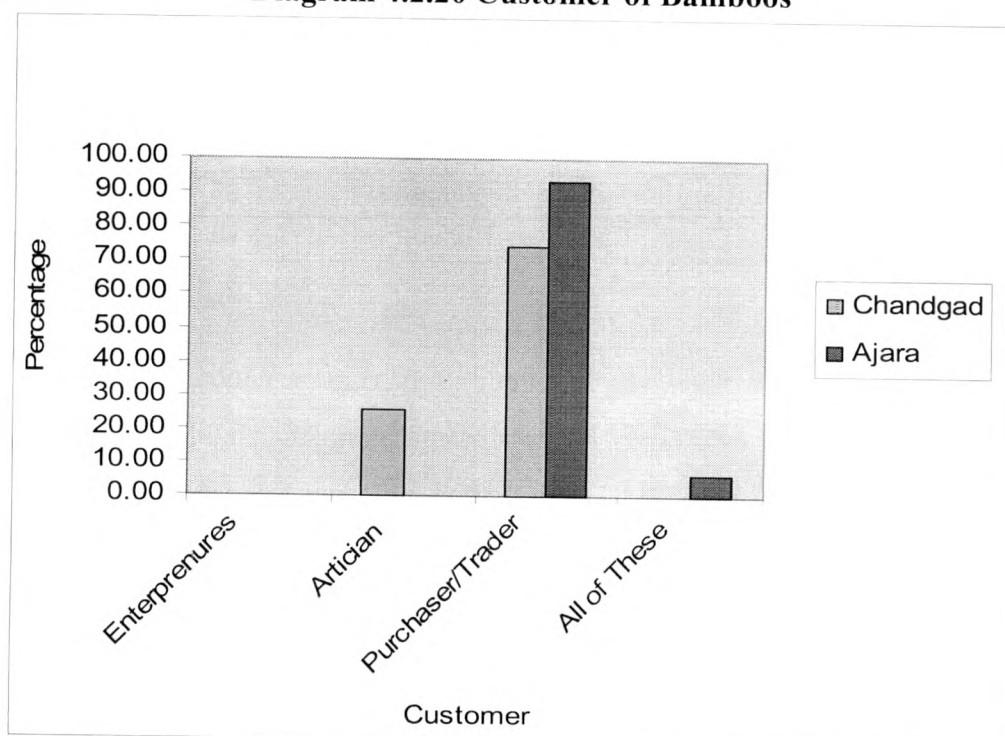
the local or urban market for selling. It may be direct deliver to entrepreneurs' or consumers according to their demand. It is also observed that bamboo harvest in different season but its consumption whole year and their cultivator told that they have not necessary as well as benefit of bamboo storage. At whatever time they have need of money they harvest bamboo on that time.

**Table 4.2.20 Customer of Bamboos**

Sr. No.	Customer of Bamboos	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Entrepreneurs	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Artisan	13	26.00	0	0.00
3	Purchaser/Trader	<b>37</b>	<b>74.00</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>93.33</b>
4	All of These	0	0.00	2	6.67
5	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.2.20 Customer of Bamboos**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

The tables 4.2.20 indicate the customers of bamboo. In Chandgad taluka **37 (74.00%)** respondents are bamboo sale to bamboo purchaser (intermediates) and whereas 13 (26.00%) respondents are bamboo sale to local bamboo artisan.

In Ajara taluka **28 (93.33%)** respondents who are bamboo sale to bamboo purchaser and remaining 2 (6.67%) of sale bamboo to all of customer.

It is found that in both talukas have large demands for bamboo by local bamboo purchasers as well as local artisan, and both talukas bamboo have huge demand from Karnataka, Gao, Madhay Pradesh and some part of Maharashtra. It is also observed that bamboo cultivators to have tendency sale bamboo to bamboo purchasers because of they give better price compare to local customer and all these selling activity done at farm place.

**Table 4.2.21 Satisfy on Bamboo Price**

Sr. No.	Satisfy on Bamboo Price	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	5	10.00	5	16.67
2	No	<b>45</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>83.33</b>
3	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.21 shows the satisfaction of bamboo price. In Chandgad taluka **45 (90.00%)** respondents not satisfy on bamboo price and 5 (10.00%) are fully satisfy. In Ajara taluka **25 (83.33%)** respondents not satisfy on bamboo price, whereas 5 (16.67%) bamboo cultivators satisfy on bamboo price.

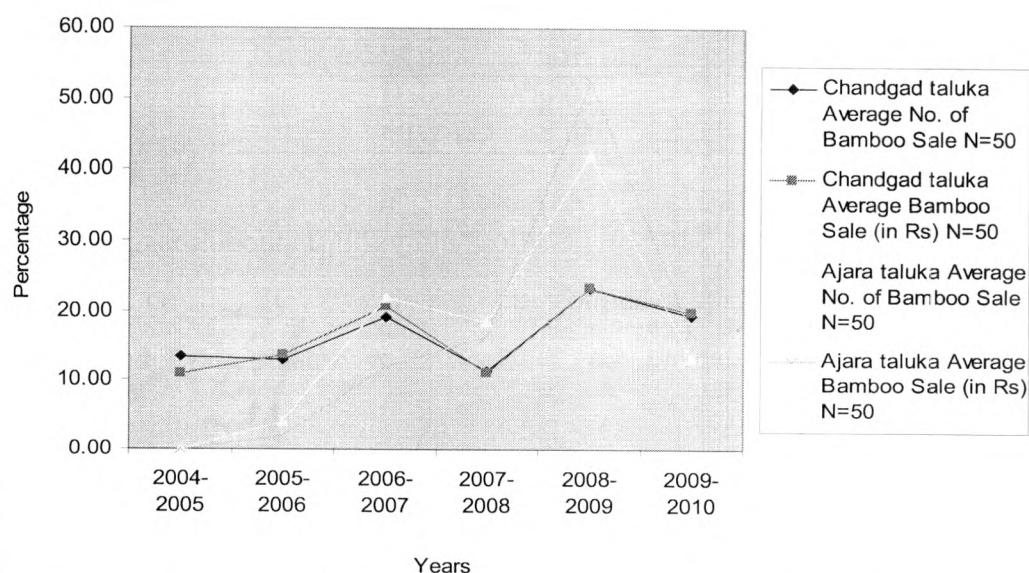
From the above information and field data it is observed that in both talukas majority respondents are not satisfy on bamboo price (i.e. **90.00%, 83.33%** belongs to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) and least respondents (i.e. **10.00%, 16.67%** belongs to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) are satisfy on bamboo price. It is indicate that in both talukas has lack of marketing system and purchaser hold on bamboo price. Due to bamboo cultivators cannot get expected benefit in bamboo sale.

**Table 4.2.22 Bamboo Sale in Last Five Years**

Sr. No.	Years	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		Average No. of Bamboo Sale N=50	Average Bamboo Sale (in Rs) N=50	Average No. of Bamboo Sale N=50	Average Bamboo Sale (in Rs) N=50
1	2004-2005	7625 (13.46)	77475 (10.99)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	2005-2006	7425 (13.11)	96275 (13.66)	2250 (4.23)	17625 (2.03)
3	2006-2007	10850 (19.16)	147050 (20.86)	11650 (21.92)	105662 (12.15)
4	2007-2008	6450 (11.39)	78750 (11.17)	9850 (18.53)	142625 (16.41)
5	2008-2009	13255 (23.41)	165015 (23.41)	22400 (42.14)	456825 (52.55)
6	2009-2010	11025 (19.47)	140450 (19.92)	7000 (13.17)	146625 (16.87)
7	Total	56630 (100.00)	320754 (100.00)	23724 (100.00)	123273 (100.00)

(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)

**Graph 4.2.22 Bamboo Sale in Last Five Years**



(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)



From the above tabular and graphical presentation it is observed that in Chandgad and Ajara number of bamboo sale and bamboo sale in rupees swing upward and downward year wise, because of thereupon affect of market value and uncertain demand of bamboo. Also herewith major affect of harvesting because both talukas mostly respondents bamboo harvest after 4-5 years and researcher consider last five years sell. However in both talukas bamboo has extensive demand from local as well as urban market. Therefore there is needed to take initiative to promote bamboo cultivation at all level.

From the above data it is found that bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas. So the researcher mentioned hypothesis  $H_2$  (*i.e. Bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas*) is accepted which is based on the table (4.2.22) result.

**Table 4.2.23 Sources of Information**

Sr. No.	Sources of Information	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Direct Market	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Trader/Purchaser	50	100.00	30	100.00
3	Ageeculture Dept.	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Forest Dept	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	T.V, Radio	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Total	50	100.00	30	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.2.23 shows the sources of information for bamboo business. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas almost all respondents 50 (100%) and 30 (100%) are entirely depend on purchasers or traders for marketing information.

From the data it is observed that almost all respondents depend on bamboo purchasers (i.e. market agent) and traders for market information like price of bamboo demand of bamboo etc. Also they are unaware about scientific cultivation and it prospects. Thus this data shows the almost all respondents unable to take proper information regarding bamboo market and it's potential.

**Most of the Bamboo Species Cultivate in Both Talukas**



Photo 4.2.1 Bambusa Bamboos



Photo 4.2.2 Dendrocalamus Stocksi



Photo 4.2.3 Dendrocalamus strictus

### 4.3. Part B: Bamboo Purchaser (i.e. Market Agent, Bamboo Collectors)

Chandgad and Ajara in this both talukas highly consumption done in the local level. Similarly both talukas bamboo have huge demand from karanataka, Gao, Madhay Pradesh and some part of Maharashtra. Hence in this type business activity have significant role of bamboo purchasers (i.e. Marketing agent, Bamboo collectors) because of local bamboo purchasers buy bamboo from cultivators and it is sale to urban market and also direct send to entrepreneurs or consumers according to demand. Thus considering significant of bamboo purchasers in this parts survey data analysis from the 14 respondents (including 8 and 6 individuals belong to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively), who are engaged in bamboo purchasing business.

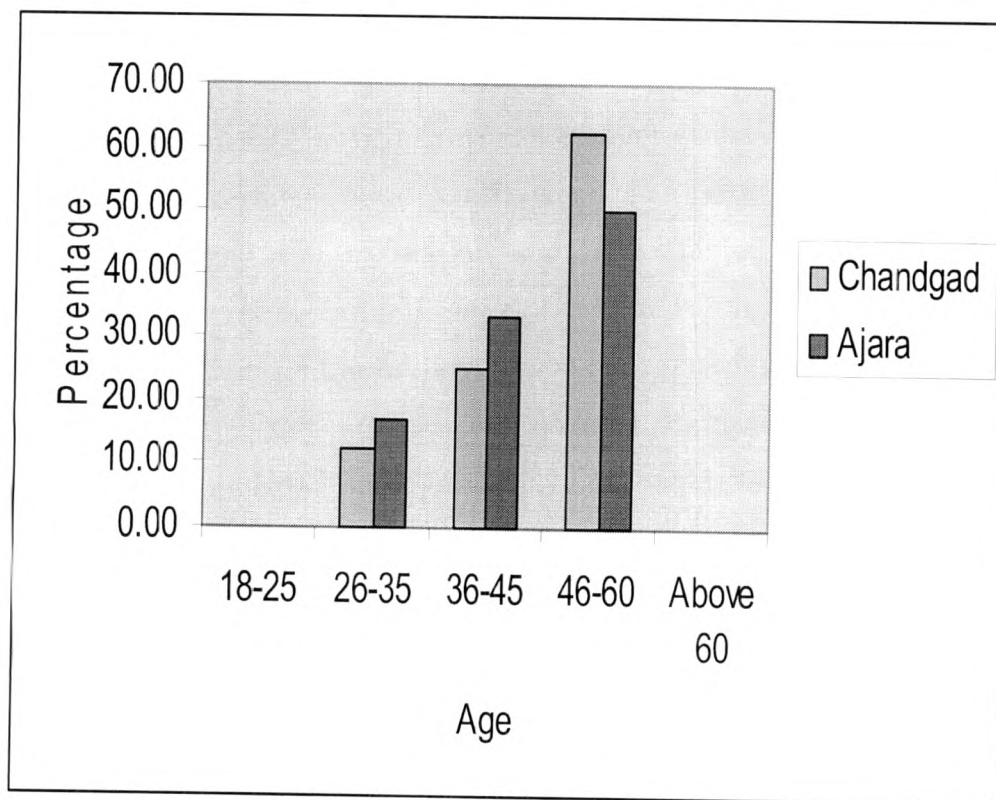
#### 4.3.1 Personal Information

**Table 4.3.1 Age wise Distribution**

Sr. No.	Age Group	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	18-25	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	26-35	1	12.50	1	16.67
3	36-45	2	25.00	2	33.33
4	46-60	5	62.50	3	50.00
5	Above 60	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.1 Age wise Distribution**



*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

Table 4.3.1 appears that in Chandgad taluka total **5 (62.50%)** respondents are belongs to the age group of 46-60, followed by 2 (25.00%) age group of 36-45 years, 1 (12.50%) age group of 26-35 years.

In Ajara taluka **3 (50.00%)** respondents are belongs to the 46-60 age group, followed by 2 (33.33%) age group of 36-45 and 1 (16.67%) age group of 26-35.

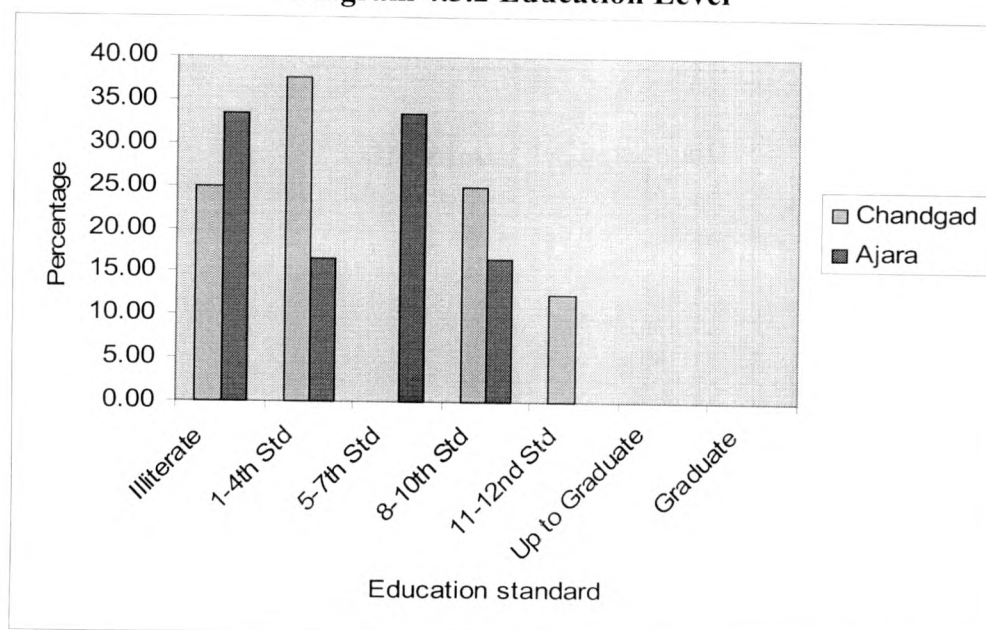
From the above data it is observed that mostly 36-45 and 46-60 years age group individuals involves in bamboo business. This data shows their this business young generation not interested because of bamboo purchasing business has no prestige in both talukas.

**Table 4.3.2 Education Level**

Sr. No.	Education Level	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	2.00	25.00	2.00	33.33
2	1-4 <sup>th</sup> Std	<b>3.00</b>	<b>37.50</b>	1.00	16.67
3	5-7 <sup>th</sup> Std	0.00	0.00	2.00	33.33
4	8-10 <sup>th</sup> Std	2.00	25.00	1.00	16.67
5	11-12 <sup>nd</sup> Std	1.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
6	Up to Graduate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Graduate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Total	8.00	100.00	6.00	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.2 Education Level**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.2 shows the education level of respondents. In Chandgad taluka **3 (37.50%)** respondents were educated up to 1-4<sup>th</sup> Standard level, 2 (25.00%) are belongs between 8-10<sup>th</sup> standard and illiterate education level, 1 (12.50%) of educated between 11-12<sup>th</sup> standard.

In Ajara taluka **2 (33.33%)** respondents are belongs between 5-7<sup>th</sup> standard and illiterate, 1 (16.67%) are belongs between 1-4<sup>th</sup> standard and 8-10<sup>th</sup> respective education level.

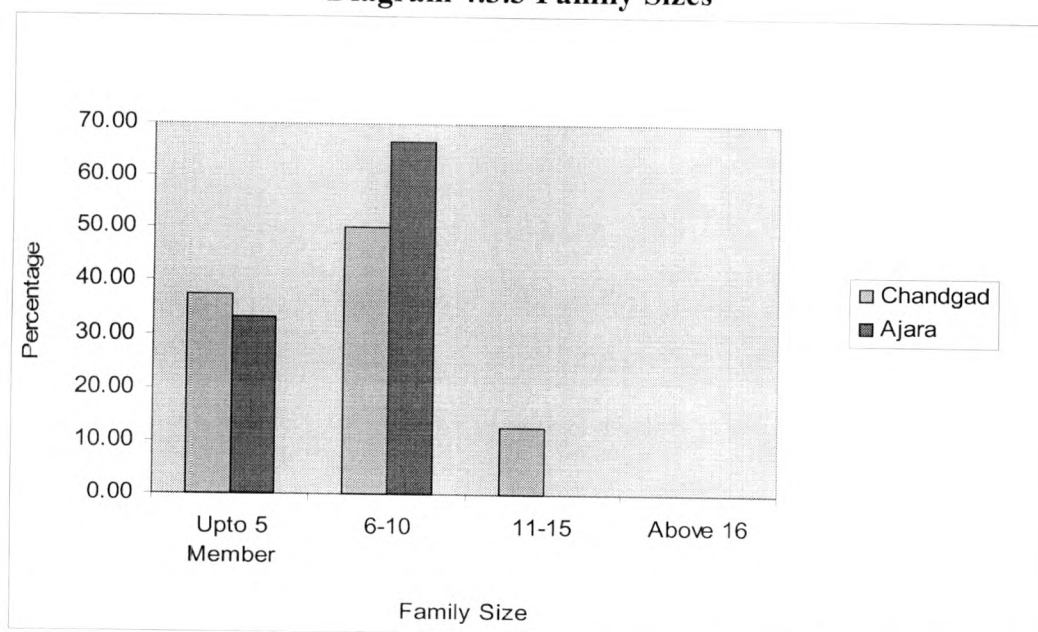
It is found that in bamboo purchasing business most of respondents have completed primary and secondary education. This data reveals the well and high educated people are not interested in bamboo purchasing business.

**Table 4.3.3 Family Sizes**

Sr. No.	Family Size	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 5 Member	3	37.50	2	33.33
2	6-10	4	50.00	4	66.67
3	11-15	1	12.50	0	0.00
4	Above 16	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.3 Family Sizes**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

The table 4.3.3 reveals the family size. In Chandgad taluka the total of **4 (50.00%)** respondents are belong to the medium size family of 6-10 member, 3 (37.50%) are belongs to small family of up to 5 member, 1 (12.50%) are belongs to large families of 11-15 members.

In Ajara taluka **4 (66.67%)** respondents are belongs to the medium size family of 6-10 members, and 2( 33.33%) are belongs to small family of up to 5 members.

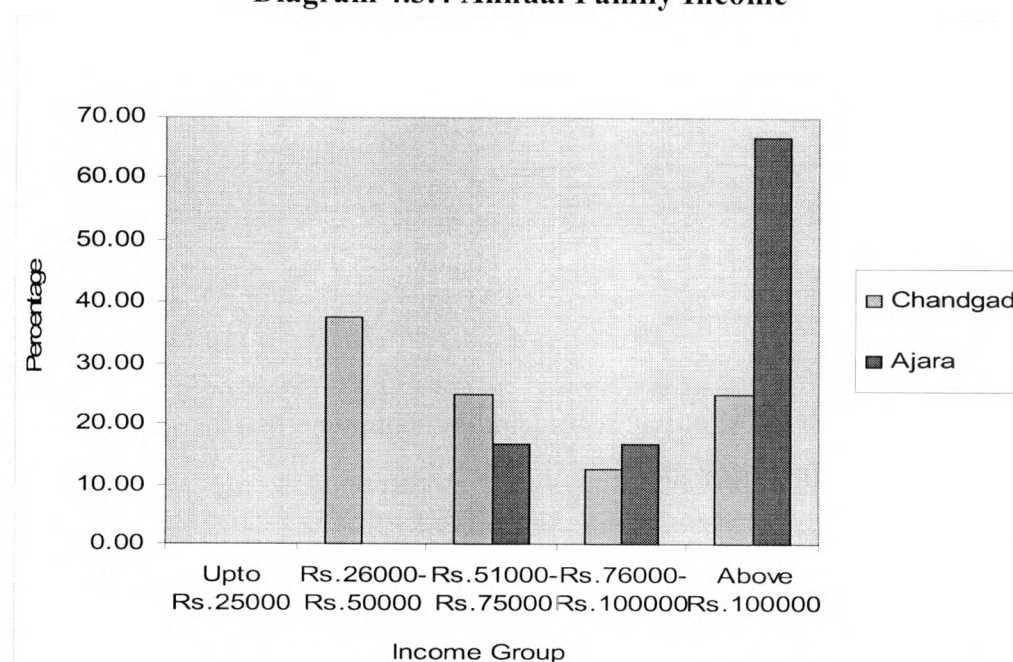
It is found that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas mostly small and medium size families engaged in bamboo purchasing business. In both talukas almost all respondents mainly depends on agriculture and bamboo purchasing business is side work of them.

**Table 4.3.4 Annual Family Income**

Sr. No.	Annual Family Income	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to Rs.25000	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Rs.26000- Rs.50000	<b>3</b>	<b>37.50</b>	0	0.00
3	Rs.51000- Rs.75000	2	25.00	1	16.67
4	Rs.76000- Rs.100000	1	12.50	1	16.67
5	Above Rs.100001	2	25.00	<b>4</b>	<b>66.67</b>
6	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.4 Annual Family Income**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

The table 4.3.4 shows the annual family income of the selected respondents of Chandgad and Ajara talukas. With reference to Chandgad taluka out of 8 (100.00%) respondents majority that is 3 (37.50%) respondents are annual family income between Rs.26000-Rs.50000, followed by 2 (25.00%) respondents are family income range between Rs.51000-Rs.75000 and above Rs.100001 respectively, and 1 (12.50%) respondent are family income range between Rs.76000-Rs.100000.

In Ajara taluka taluka 4 (66.67%) respondents are annual family income is above Rs.100001, and 1 (16.67%) are belongs income group between Rs.51000-Rs.75000 and Rs.76000-Rs.100000 respectively.

It is observed that in both talukas almost all respondents mainly dependents on agriculture. This data reveals that in both talukas respondents having different variation in their family income of respondents. Also it is indicate social, economical status of respondents.

#### 4.3.2 Information About Bamboo Purchasing Business:

**Table 4.3.5 Bamboo Purchase Method**

Sr. No.	Purchase Method	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Wholesale	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Retail	8	100.00	6	100.00
3	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.5 indicates the purchase method of bamboo. In Chandgad and Ajara taluka 8 (100.00%) and 6 (100.00%) respondents are purchasing bamboo on retail basis.

It is observed that in both talukas bamboo cultivation is spread in various private lands. The all most all respondents purchase bamboo from various cultivators' in loose quantity by visiting the cultivator lands. However they bamboo collect from various cultivators land.

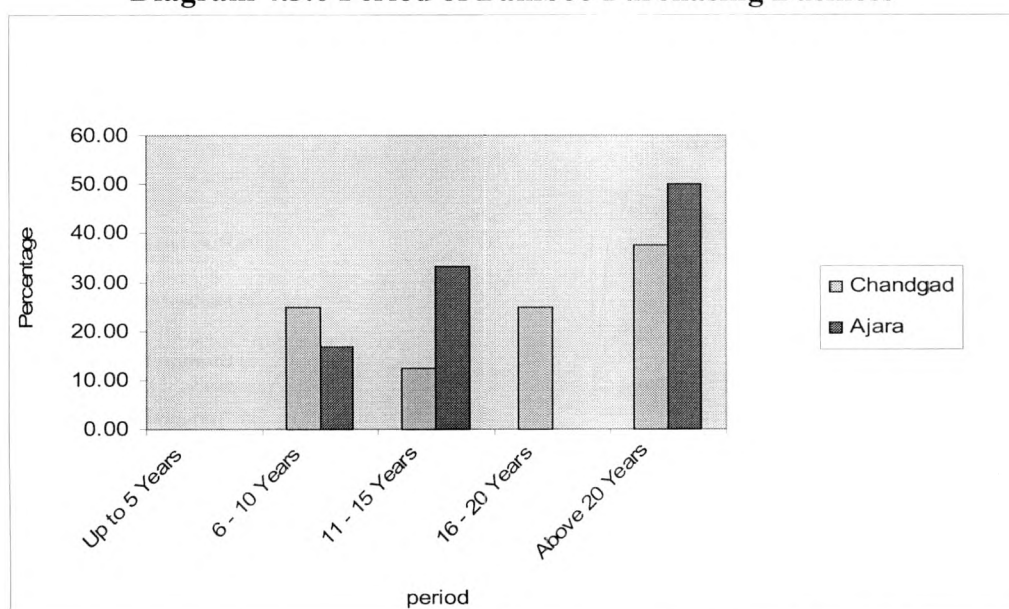


**Table 4.3.6 Period of Bamboo Purchasing Business**

Sr. No.	Period of Business	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 5 Years	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	6 - 10 Years	2	25.00	1	16.67
3	11 - 15 Years	1	12.50	2	33.33
4	16 - 20 Years	2	25.00	0	0.00
5	Above 20 Years	<b>3</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50.00</b>
6	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.6 Period of Bamboo Purchasing Business**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.6 it is reveals that in Chandgad taluka **3 (37.50%)** respondents are engaged in bamboo purchasing business more than 20 years, followed by 6-10 years 2 (25.00%) and 16-20 years 2 (25.00%) and 11-15 years, 1 (12.50%) respectively.

In Ajara taluka **3 (50.00%)** respondents are engaged in bamboo purchasing business above 20 years, followed by 11-15 years 2 (33.33%) and 6-10 years 1 (16.67%) respectively.

From the above data it is observed that most of bamboo purchasers engaged more than 10 years in bamboo purchasing activity. Also some bamboo purchasers are working from generations to generation.

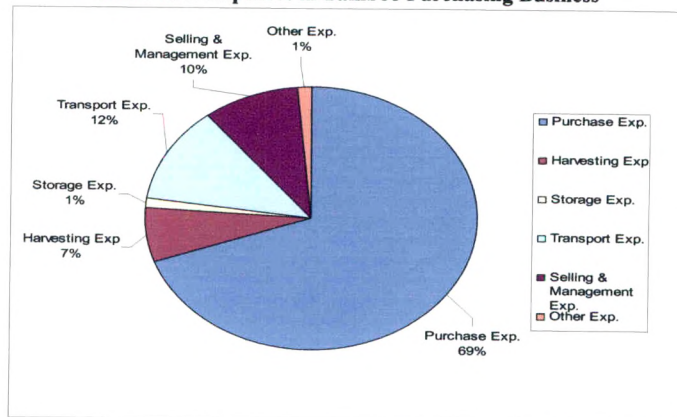
### 4.3.3 Financial Information

**Table 4.3.7 Expenses in Bamboo Purchasing Business (For Per Bamboo)**

Sr. No.	Particular Expenses	Average Expenses (in Rs)	Percentage
1	Purchase Exp.	18	69.44
2	Harvesting Exp	1.75	6.75
3	Storage Exp.	0.28	1.08
4	Transport Exp.	3.06	11.81
5	Selling & Management Exp.	2.5	9.65
6	Other Exp.	0.33	1.27
7	Total	25.92	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Chart 4.3.7 Expenses in Bamboo Purchasing Business**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the above table 4.3.7 show that average expenses incurred in bamboo purchasing business from bamboo harvesting up to take in to market. Firstly herewith on the single bamboo average expenses considered as Rs. 18(69.44%) in place of farm, then harvesting expense Rs. 1.75 (6.75%) and addition storage expenses Rs.0.28 (1.08%) paisa, transport expenses Rs. 3.06(11.81%) and selling expenses and management expenses Rs.2.5 (9.65%), Other expenses Rs. 0.33 (1.27) paisa all these expenses incurred up

to for sending bamboo to the market expected expenses Rs. 25.92(100.00%) on single bamboo.

It is observed that a single bamboo price current market is around 26-30 and some time more of it. However it is proper price for working in bamboo business to all the participants (Farmer, Traders, and purchasers) and only the artisan can suffered for price hike. The price of bamboo fixed on the basis of spices, maturity, length, width of bamboo by the traders. It is also found that the bamboo price uncertain in market and its hold by traders. Thus it is necessary to organize market and proper linkage in all segments. Which is involves bamboo business activities.

**Table 4.3.8 Sources of finances**

Sr. No.	Sources of finances	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Entrepreneurs	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Trader	6	75.00	6	100.00
3	Artesian	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Farmer	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Co-operatives bank/Society	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Commercial Banks	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Money Lender	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Relatives	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Self Financing	2	25.00	0	0.00
10	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

From the table 4.3.8 it is shows that in Chandgad taluka 6 (75.00%) respondents are depended on trader, whereas 3 (25.00%) respondents are using own fund.

In Ajara taluka all 6 (100.00%) respondents are depend traders for finance.

From the above analysis it is understood that mostly respondents are depended on 'traders' fund' for purchasing business and they sell bamboo to them. In this way sometime bamboo purchasers are exploited

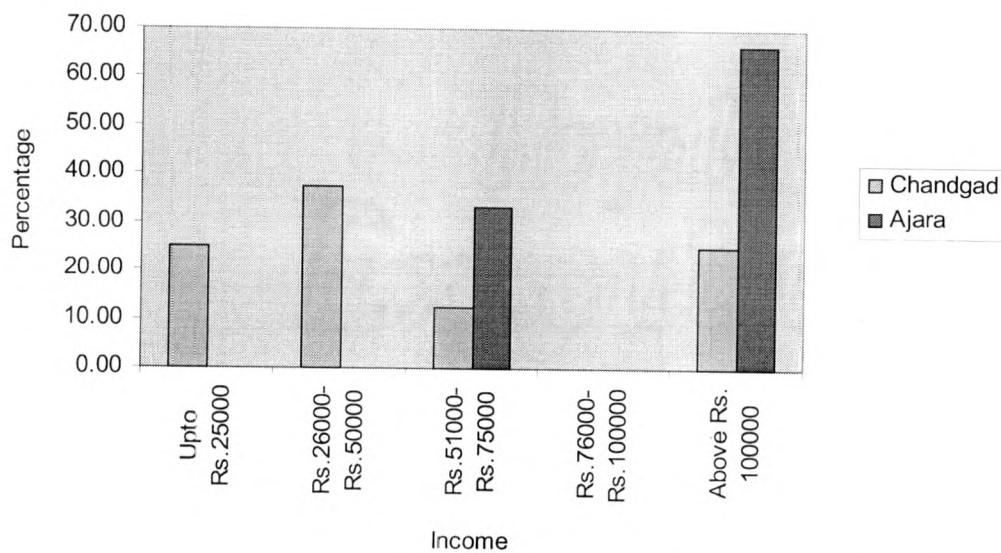
from traders in respect of bamboo price and some respondents invest 'own fund'. It is observed that they don't have tendency to take loan or fund from bank or co-operative societies. This data shows the almost all respondents are unable to take loan or fund from banks or co-operative societies.

**Table 4.3.9 Average Income from Bamboo Purchase Business**

Sr. No.	Average Income	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to Rs.25000	2	25.00	0	0.00
2	Rs.26000-Rs.50000	3	37.50	0	0.00
3	Rs.51000-Rs.75000	1	12.50	2	33.33
4	Rs.76000-Rs.100000	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Above Rs.100001	2	25.00	4	66.67
6	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.9 Average Income from Bamboo Purchase Business**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.9 indicates the average income from bamboo purchase business. In Chandgad taluka 3 (37.50%) respondents are getting income between Rs.26000-Rs.50000, followed by 2 (25.00%) respondents getting income up

to Rs.25000 and above Rs.100001 respectively and 1 (12.50%) range between Rs.51000-Rs.75000.

In Ajara taluka 4 (66.67%) respondents are getting income above Rs.100001 and 2 (33.33) respondents are getting income in the range of Rs.51000-Rs.75000.

From the above data it is observed that in both talukas average income from bamboo purchasing business is determine the involvement in the dealing of bamboo purchasing business of the respondents. This business income has significantly contribute in household income of the respondents, bus this income is uncertain.

From the above data it is found that bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas So the researcher mentioned hypothesis  $H_2$  (*Bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas*) is accepted which is based on the table (4.3.9) result.

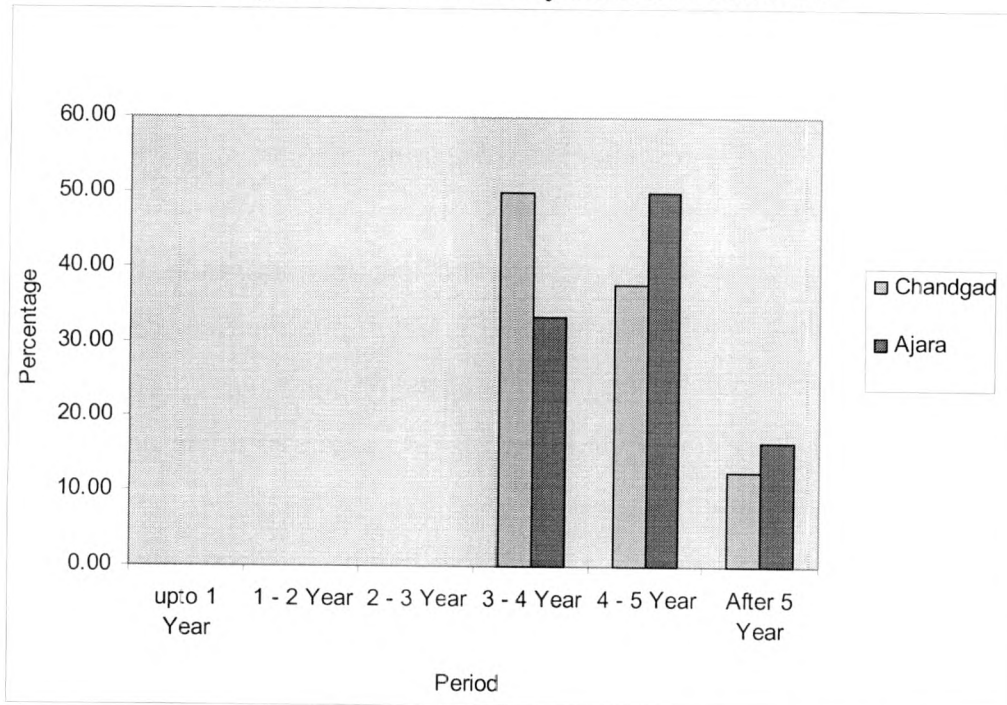
#### 4.3.4 Information Regarding Bamboo Harvesting :

**Table 4.3.10 Maturity Period of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Maturity Period	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	up to 1 Year	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	1 - 2 Year	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	2 - 3 Year	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	3 - 4 Year	4	50.00	2	33.33
5	4 - 5 Year	3	37.50	3	50.00
6	After 5 Year	1	12.50	1	16.67
7	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.10 Maturity Period of Bamboo**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.10 shows the information regarding maturity period of bamboo. In Chandgad taluka among 8 respondents **4 (50%)** respondents opined that bamboo can matured for a period of 3 to 4 years, followed by 3 (37.50%) for period of 4 to 5 years and 1 (12.50%) for period of above 5 years respectively.

In Ajara taluka among 6 respondents **3 (50.00%)** respondents are opined that the bamboo can mature for period of 4 to 5 years, followed by 2 (33.33%) 3 to 4 years and 1(16.67%) above five years respectively.

The bamboo is useful crop from its plantation period and harvesting of bamboo plant can be done after 30 days when the shoots come out. But it is found that in both talukas mostly harvesting done of these bamboo plants that is 4-5 years mature. In both talukas bamboo has more demand from various market places like Karanataka, Gao, Madhy Pradesh and some part of Maharashtra. So the purchasers' largely turned to harvest bamboo year by year it's depend on market demand (approx 200-250 track yearly harvested in both talukas).

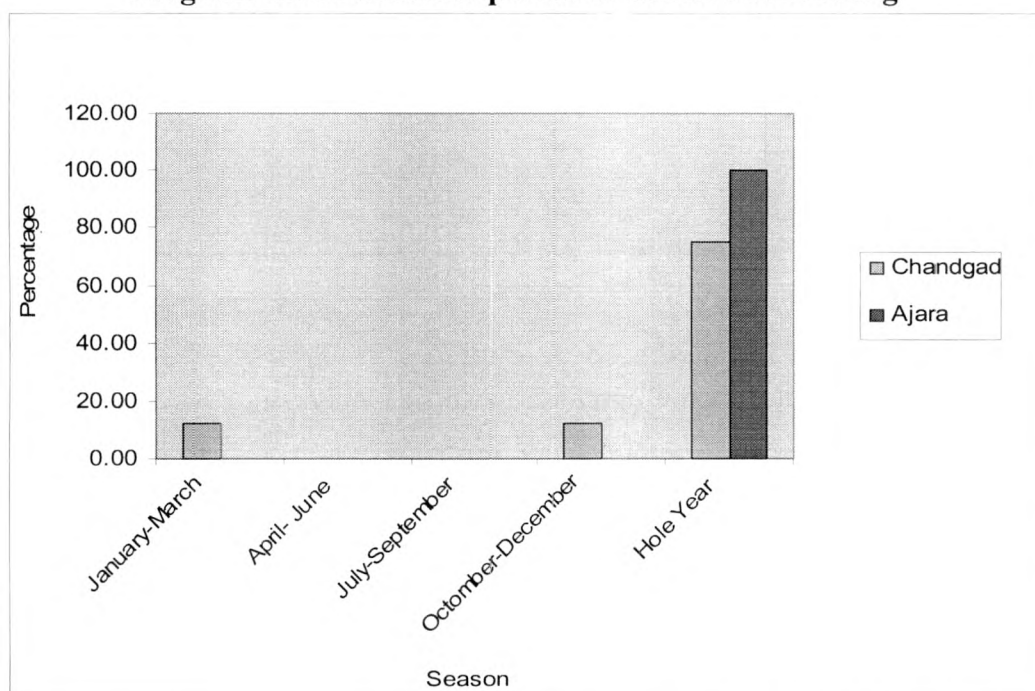
The above data justify the hypotheses H<sub>1</sub> (*i.e. Chandgad and Ajara talukas have potential for bamboo cultivation in the district*) is accepted which is based on the table (4.3.10) result.

**Table 4.3.11 Seasonal period of bamboo harvesting**

Sr. No.	Seasonal period	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	January-March	1	12.50	0	0.00
2	April- June	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	July-September	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	October-December	1	12.50	0	0.00
5	Hole Year	<b>6</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.11 Seasonal period of bamboo harvesting**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.11 reveals that in Chandgad taluka **6 (75.00%)** respondents are harvesting the bamboo for whole years, followed by 1 (12.50%) 3 months of January-March and 1 (12.50%) 3 months of October-December respectively.

In Ajara taluka all of respondents are harvesting the bamboo for whole year.

From the above analysis it is found that almost all respondents i.e. [6 (75.00%) 6 (100.00%) in Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively] harvest bamboo for whole years according to market demand expect heavy rain seasons. It is observed that September to May this eight month has best demand for bamboo from local as well as urban market.

#### 4.3.5 Marketing Information

##### 1. Purchase:

**Table 4.3.12 Purchase Place of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Purchase Place	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	At Farm Place	8	100.00	6	100.00
2	Local Market	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Urban Market	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

The table 4.3.12 indicates the purchase place of bamboo in Chandgad and Ajara taluka almost all respondents 8 (100.00%) and 6 (100.00%) are purchasing bamboo from the farm place respectively.

From the above data it is observed that in both talukas no any market facility, so the purchasers used to bamboo cultivators farm and harvested the bamboo. This data shows the all respondents in both taluka are harvesting bamboo form farm place.



**Table 4.3.13 Species of Bamboo Purchase**

Sr. No.	Most Purchase Species	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Chiva, Tokar, Mace, Manga, Madar.	8	100.00	6	100.00
2	Konda	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Ranchiva	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Velu, Kanak, Padhai.	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.13 shows the mostly purchase bamboo species in both talukas. In Chandgad and Ajara taluka mostly respondents 8 (100.00%) and 6 (100.00%) are purchases Chiva, Manga, Mace (*Dendrocalamus stritus*) these local bamboo species.

From the above data it is observed that chiva, mace, manga (*Dendrocalamus stratus*) this bamboo species have hugely demand from local purchaser and bamboo craftsman because this species mostly use for bamboo craft, agriculture work, construction and culture and religious purpose. This specie has extremely demand from Kranataka (Belguam, Dandely, Shidnur, Raichure), Mharashtra (Kolhapure, Sangali, Nashik) and Madhy Pradesh (Gangavati). Similarly Yelakut and Kank have demand some extent.

**Table 4.3.14 Purchase Bamboo as per Grading**

Sr. No.	Grading	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	8	100.00	6	100.00
2	No	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the above table 4.3.14 it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara taluka the all respondents are purchasing bamboo as per grading.

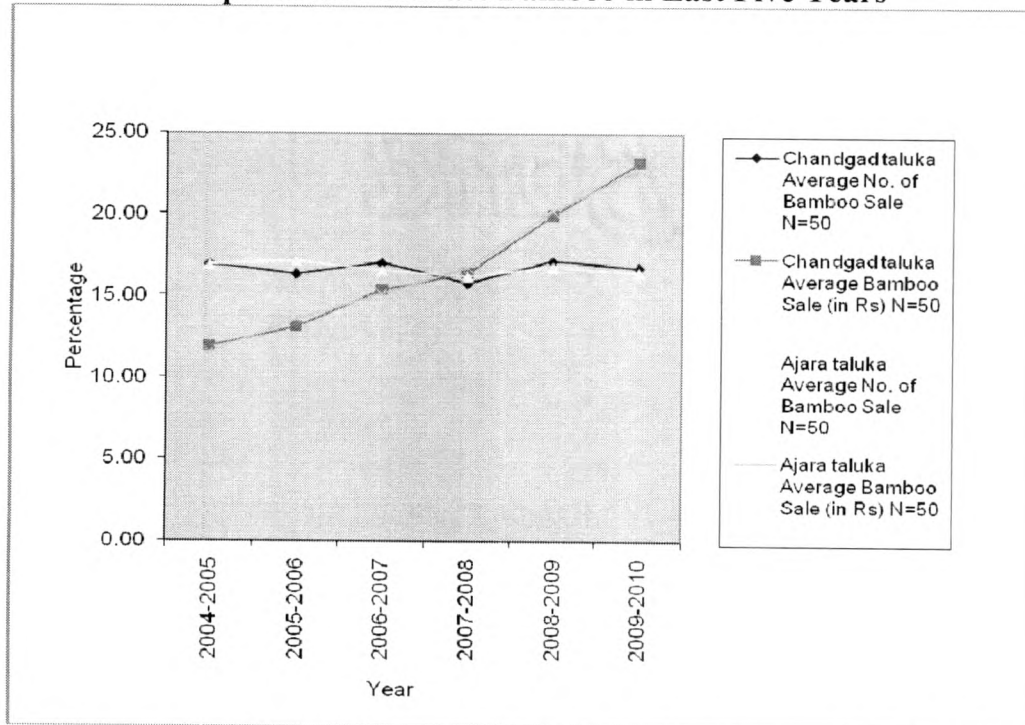
From the above analysis it is observed that bamboo purchaser purchase bamboo as per grading according to its maturity period, node, height, width and quality of bamboo because of its affect on market value of bamboo. It is also understood that both talukas bamboo has good quality.

**Table 4.3.15 Purchase Bamboo in Last Five Years**

Sr. No	Years	Average Bamboo Purchase			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		Average No. of Bamboo Purchase N=8	Average Bamboo Purchase (in Rs) N=8	Average No. of Bamboo Purchase N=6	Average Bamboo Purchase (in Rs) N=6
1	2004-2005	147850 (16.95)	1294175 (11.92)	167851 (16.90)	1664150 (11.56)
2	2005-2006	142500 (16.33)	1422388 (13.10)	169802 (17.09)	1956950 (13.59)
3	2006-2007	148475 (17.02)	1671625 (15.40)	164553 (16.56)	2179750 (15.14)
4	2007-2008	137725 (15.79)	1781475 (16.41)	161004 (16.21)	2410575 (16.74)
5	2008-2009	149725 (17.16)	2165450 (19.95)	166755 (16.79)	2912700 (20.23)
6	2009-2010	149225 (16.76)	2520975 (23.22)	163506 (16.46)	3277200 (22.76)
7	Total	872500 (100.00)	10856088 (100.00)	993471 (100.00)	14401325 (100.00)

(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)

**Graph 4.3.15 Purchase Bamboo in Last Five Years**



(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)

From the above tabular and graphical presentation reveals the last five years purchase bamboo. It is found that in Chandgad and Ajara number of bamboo purchase swing slowly toward downward because of inadequate bamboo cultivation and there is no marketing chain proper and at the same time bamboo sale in rupees swing upwards year by year because of increasing in market value. However production of bamboo is not increased according to their demand because of in adequate promotional activity from all level. Therefore in both talukas should be prepare proper promotional plan for sustainable development of both talukas bamboo business.

From the above data it is found that bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas. So the researcher mentioned hypothesis **H<sub>2</sub>** (*i.e. Bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas*) is accepted which is based on the analyzed table (4.2.14) result.

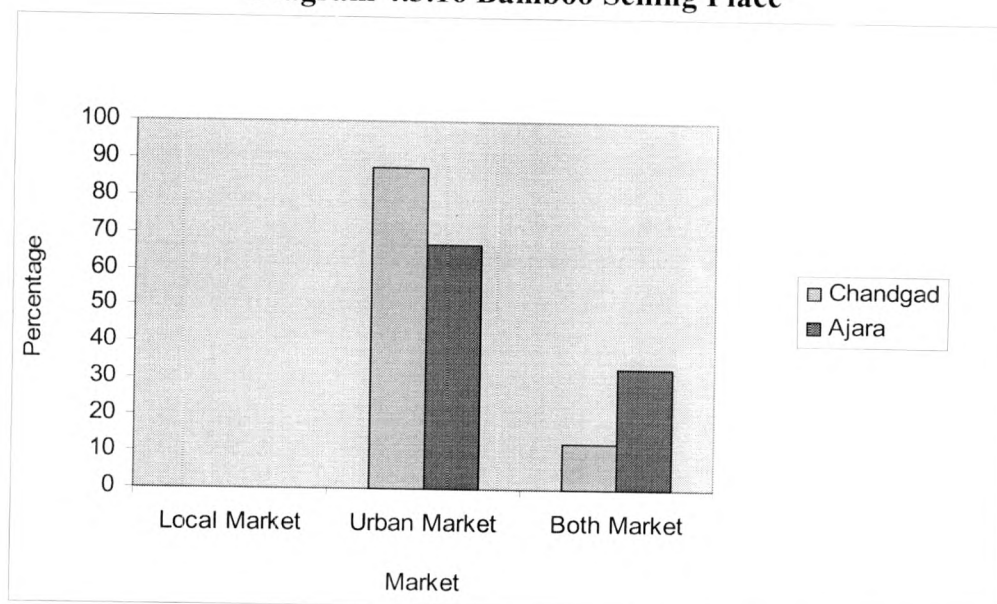
## 2. Sale:

**Table 4.3.16 Bamboo Selling Place**

Sr. No.	Selling Market	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Local Market	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Urban Market	7	<b>87.50</b>	4	<b>66.67</b>
3	Both Market	1	12.50	2	33.33
4	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.16 Bamboo Selling Place**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.16 shows that in Chandgad taluka **7 (87.50%)** respondents are bamboo sale in Urban market and as per demand of bamboo, whereas 1 (12.50%) of bamboo sale in urban as well as local market.

In Ajara taluka **4 (66.67%)** respondent are bamboo sale in urban market, and remaining 2 (33.33%) are bamboo sale in both market.

From the above data explanation it is observed that bamboo purchaser bamboo purchase from bamboo cultivators and it is largely send to urban market as per it demand. Also it is found that bamboo market available in urban area such as Kolhapur, Sagali, Nashik, Solapur (In

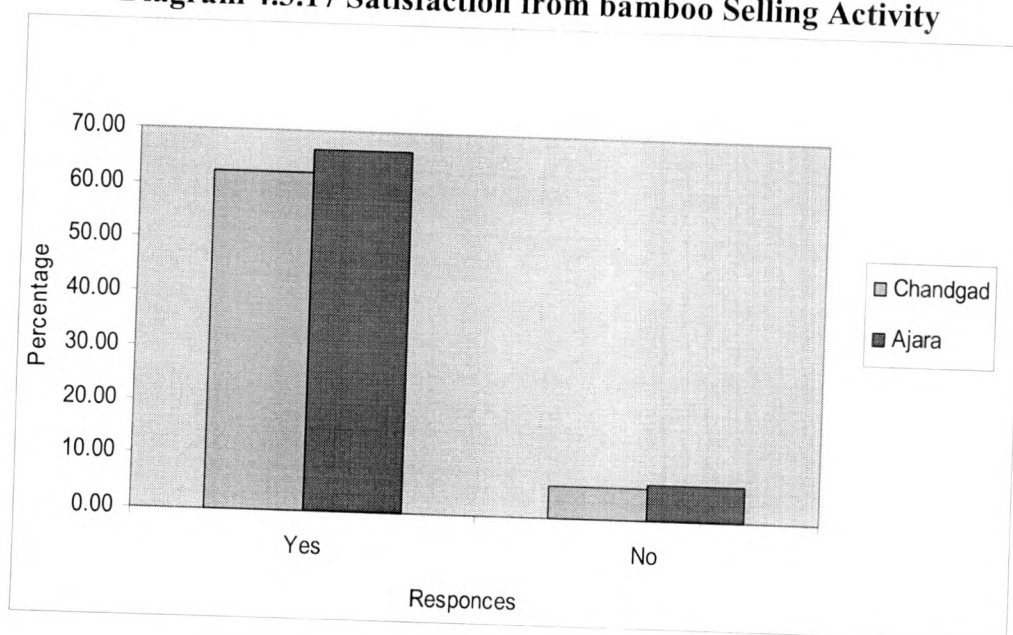
Maharashtra), Belagaum, Sankeshwar, Dandeli, Shidnur, Raichur (in Karnataka), Gangawati (Madhaya-Pradesh) and Gao also.

**Table 4.3.17 Satisfaction from bamboo Selling Activity**

Sr. No.	Satisfy	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	5	62.50	4	66.67
2	No	3	37.50	2	33.33
3	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.17 Satisfaction from bamboo Selling Activity**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.17 data mentioned that in Chandgad taluka **5(62.50%)** respondents are fully satisfy on bamboo selling activity, whereas 3(37.50%) are not satisfy on bamboo selling activity.

In Ajara taluka **4 (66.67%)** respondents are satisfy on bamboo selling activity and 2 (33.33%) are not satisfy.

From the above information it is found that bamboo selling

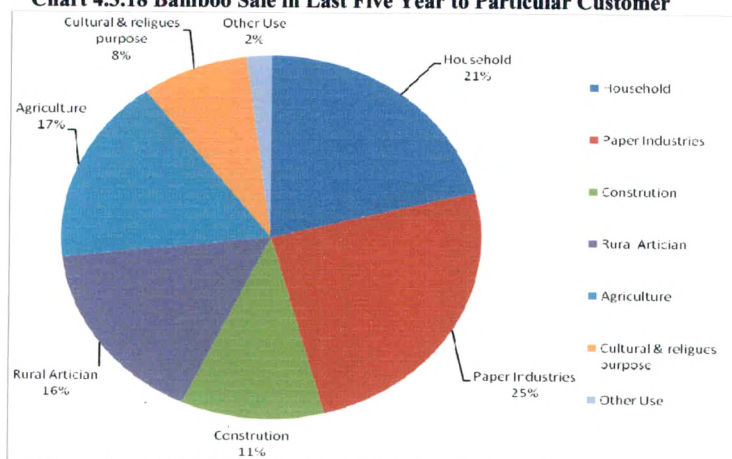
activities done through auction methods on which the traders have a complete hold. Naturally bamboo purchaser sometime could not get proper price. This may lead toward a loss in bamboo purchasing business. Also there is uncertainty to sale bamboo on time. It affects on quality of bamboo similarly due of lack of market system bamboo purchaser face various problems in bamboo business. It has adverse impact on bamboo purchasing business.

**Table 4.3.18 Bamboo Sale in Last Five Year to Particular Customer**

Sr. No.	Sale to Particular Customer	Sale Last Five Year												Total Sale	Percentage
		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010			
		Chandgad N=8	Ajara N=6	Chandgad N=8	Ajara N=6	Chandgad N=8	Ajara N=6	Chandgad N=8	Ajara N=6	Chandgad N=8	Ajara N=6	Chandgad N=8	Ajara N=6		
1	Household	382080	553367	430282	614641	610346	638507	772125	758098	926143	1016452	827171	1007870	8539083	21
2	Paper Industries	529162	689893	625729	945797	714143	795263	660308	886278	1264197	844003	1263155	921163	10139091	25
3	Constructions	199081	413246	265982	370571	386096	324978	352150	406325	365808	429039	459234	530815	4503326	11
4	Rural Artisans	289824	319060	313715	441898	410093	657768	501329	746434	577858	834379	615076	968012	6675445	16
5	Agriculture	229532	368589	301207	376340	361850	623015	588334	638935	398441	1067931	786456	993129	6733760	17
6	Cultural & religious purpose	155046	213166	181545	254904	216857	290694	196681	410312	209303	295822	419639	530815	3374786	8
7	Other Use	42287	29080	40228	50199	36264	107375	38386	116368	94224	65224	68193	124695	812522	2
8	Total	1827012	2588400	2158687	3054350	2735650	3437600	3109312	3962750	3835975	4552850	4438925	5076500	40778012	100.0
9	Total (%)	4.5	6.3	5.3	7.5	6.7	8.4	7.6	9.7	9.4	11.2	10.9	12.4	100.0	

(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)

**Chart 4.3.18 Bamboo Sale in Last Five Year to Particular Customer**



(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)

Table 4.3.18 shows the bamboo sale in last five year to particular customer in both talukas. In both the talukas bamboo is in high demand for use for various purposes'. From the above data it is found that mostly sell bamboo to paper industries which is 25% out of total sell, followed by 21% are sell in the household purpose, Agriculture 17%, rural artician 16%, constructions 11%, culture and religious purpose 8% and other sell 2% respectively. It is also found that for last five year bamboo sale in rupees increase gradually year over year. In both talukas bamboo has more demand from various market places like Karanataka, Gao, Madhy Pradesh and some part of Maharashtra, According to market demand purchasers largely turned to harvest bamboo year over year (approx 200-250 trucks yearly harvested and sold thought the year). Looking at the above five years performance of the data it is reveals that bamboo market having huge potential demand. Since major demand is from paper industries and household. If more concentration on bamboo based industries, definitely this would create good market demand and this may lead to generate employment opportunity.



### 3. Storage

**Table 4.3.19 Storage of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Store of Bamboo	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	1	12.50	0	0.00
2	No	7	87.50	6	100.00
3	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.19 shows that in Chandgad 7 (87.50%) respondents do not store of bamboo. and 1 (12.5%) respondents are store bamboo for short period in market place.

In Ajara taluka the all respondents 6 (100.00%) are do not store of bamboo.

From the above data it is found that bamboo purchaser bamboo sale as per market order, also it is observed that immediate sale it's valuable for them because of there is no proper facility for bamboo storage, some purchaser told that bamboo storage not beneficial since it's has an effect on mould and affect on its market value. Some market place take storage expenses for 100 bamboos paid to single bamboo for one day. Thus lack of storage of bamboo one obstacle of bamboo business growth.

### 4. Transportation

**Table 4.3.20 Transport of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Transportation	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	8	100.00	6	100.00
2	No	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the above table 4.3.20 it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara taluka the all respondents are involve in bamboo transporting activity.

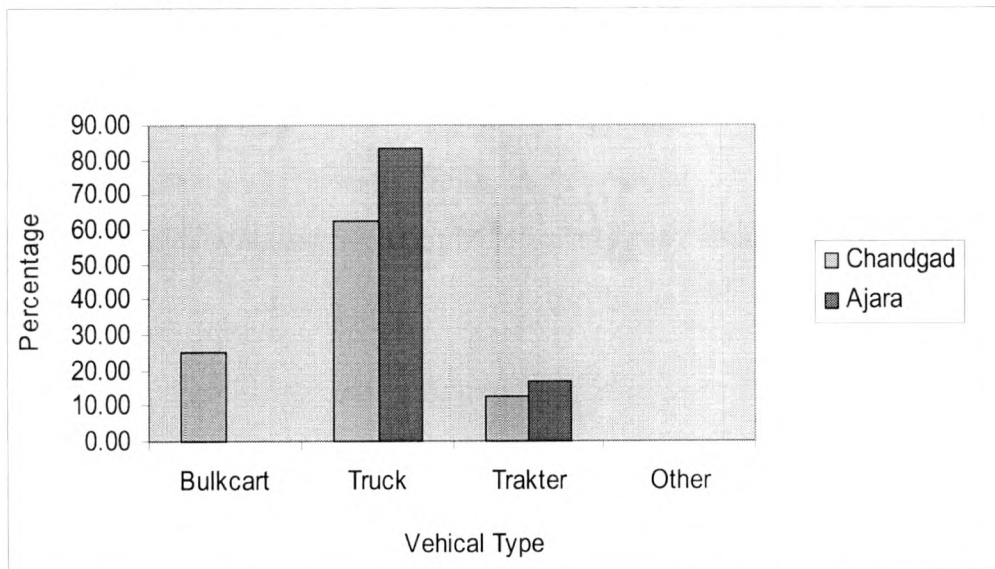
From the above data it is observed that Mostly respondents procure bamboo from local bamboo cultivators and its send to urban market as well as directly deliver to the customer requirement.

**Table 4.3.21 Vehicles Use for Bamboo Transportation**

Sr. No.	Vehicles Types	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Bulkcart	2	25.00	0	0.00
2	Truck	5	62.50	5	83.33
3	Trakter	1	12.50	1	16.67
4	Other	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.21 Vehicles Use for Bamboo Transportation**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the table 4.3.21 it is found that in Chandgad taluka **5 (62.50%)** respondents are use truck for bamboo transportation, followed by bulk cart use 2( 25.00%) and 1 (12.50%) are use tractor.

In Ajara taluka **5 (83.33%)** respondents are use truck and 1 (16.67%) are use tractors for bamboo transportation.

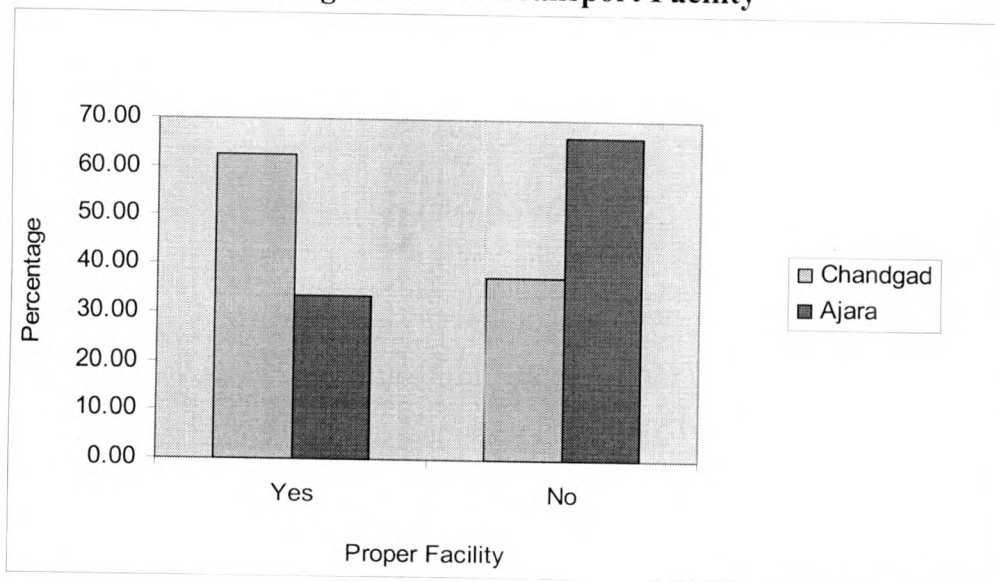
From the above data analyzing it is observed that majority respondents use truck, tractor and some respondents use bulk cart for bamboo transportation. They use these vehicles their convenience of market. Also there found that bulk cart utilize is reduce year to year as compare to previous years because of now a day's mostly respondents use self start vehicles.

**Table 4.3.22 Transport Facility**

Sr. No.	Proper Transport Facility	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	5	62.50	2	33.33
2	No	3	37.50	4	66.67
3	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.22 Transport Facility**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.22 reveals the transport facility in both taukas. In Chandgad taluka **5 (62.50%)** respondents agree to proper transport facility and remaining 3 (37.50%) are not favor.

In Ajara taluka 4 (66.67%) respondent opinioned that transport facility not proper, whereas 2 (33.33%) respondents are favors to transport facility proper.

It is found that bamboo purchaser bamboo collects bamboo from various bamboo cultivators and similarly its collect from various situated places then its send to bamboo traders or market place. Therefore bamboo transportation have restricted rules by government various department.

## 5. Sources of Information

**Table 4.3.23 Sources of Information**

Sr. No.	Sources of Information	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Direct Market	5	62.50	6	100.00
2	Trader	3	37.50	0	0.00
3	News Paper	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	T.V, Radio	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

From the table 4.3.23 it is shows that in Chandgad taluka 5 (62.50%) respondents are get information through Direct Market, whereas 3 (37.55%) are totally depend on trades for marketing information.

In Ajara taluka all 6 (100.00%) respondents are getting information from market.

It is observed that in both talukas almost all respondents are directly connected to traders, consumer and entrepreneurs which is situated various market places. They totally depend on them for marketing information but they cannot get proper information in respect of bamboo market prospect, price, demand etc. they are yet traditionally engaged in bamboo purchasing business.

### 4.3.6 Information Regarding Human Resources

**Table 4.3.24 Family Member Engage in Business**

Sr. No.	Working Member in Business	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1-2	8	100.00	6	100.00
2	3-4	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	5-6	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Above 6	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the above table 4.3.24 it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara taluka the all respondents within 1-2 family members are working in purchasing bamboo.

It is observed that due to bamboo purchasing business create employment opportunity in both talukas. Hence it is play significant role in Chandgad and Ajara talukas bamboo business.

**Table 4.3.25 Outside Workers in Business**

Sr. No.	Outside Worker	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondent	Percentage	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	8	100.00	6	100.00
2	No	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.25 it is clearly indicate that in Chandgad and Ajara taluka almost all respondents 8 (100.00%) and 6 (100.00%) are take outside worker in bamboo purchasing business.

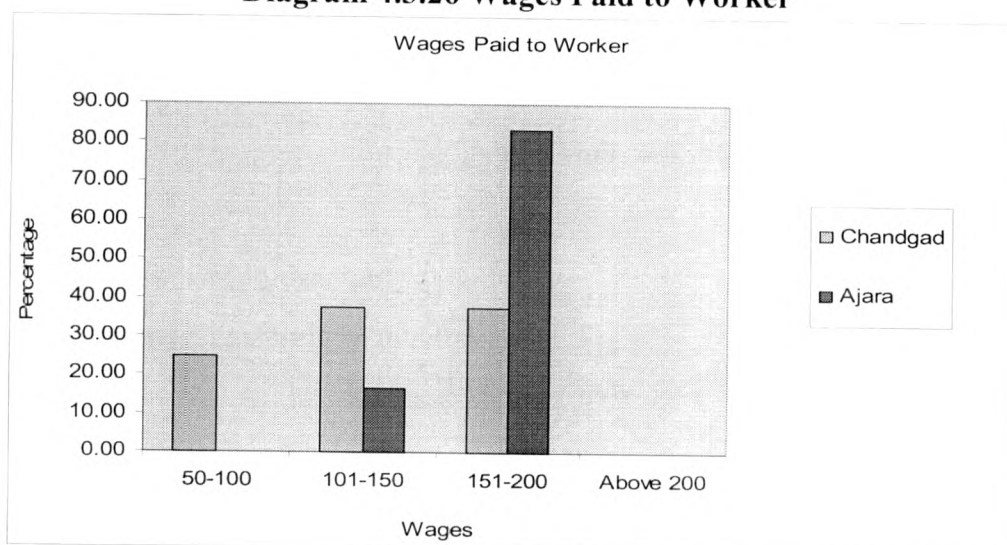
It is observe that in both talukas bamboo purchasing business almost all the respondents take outside workers for harvesting, transportations, loading and allied works. For these types works require extensive active labours, who are physical hard workers.

**Table 4.3.26 Wages Paid to Worker**

Sr. No.	Wages Paid	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Rs.50-Rs.100	2	25.00	0	0.00
2	Rs.101-Rs.150	3	37.50	1	16.67
3	Rs.151-Rs.200	3	37.50	5	83.33
4	Above Rs.200	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	8	100.00	6	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.3.26 Wages Paid to Worker**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.3.26 shows the wages paid to worker in bamboo purchasing business. In Chandgad Taluka **3 (38%)** respondents are wages paid to worker between Rs.101-Rs.150 and Rs.151-Rs.200 respectively, and remaining 2 (25%) of wages paid between Rs.50-Rs.100.

In Ajara taluka **5 (87.5%)** respondents' are wages paid to worker between Rs.151-Rs.200, whereas 2 (12.5%) are wages paid to Rs.50-Rs.100.

From the above data it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas extensive obtainable workers for bamboo harvesting and its marketing allied works. Also it is found that mostly wages paid to workers Rs.150 to Rs. 200 per day for harvesting and market activity work. The workers use traditional skill for harvesting, loading and transportations.



Photo 4.3.1 Harvesting of Bamboo



Photo 4.3.2 Storage of bamboo



Photo 4.3.3 Bamboo Market

#### 4.4 Part C: Local Bamboo Artisan (i.e. Bamboo Craftsman, Bamboo Craft Worker)

Bamboo business of Chandgad and Ajara in this both talukas bamboo artisans have vital role. In this business Burud, Koravi, Kamble (i.e. SC, ST and VJNT) communities are engaged. This communities people make useful bamboo crafts and sold locally or weekly market. This is principal livelihood sources of them. Similarly they are engaged in bamboo crafts business since generation to generation. In this part analysis and presented the survey data of the 34 local artisan which is engaged in bamboo craft business with in particular Chandgad and Ajara talukas.

##### 4.4.1 Personal Information

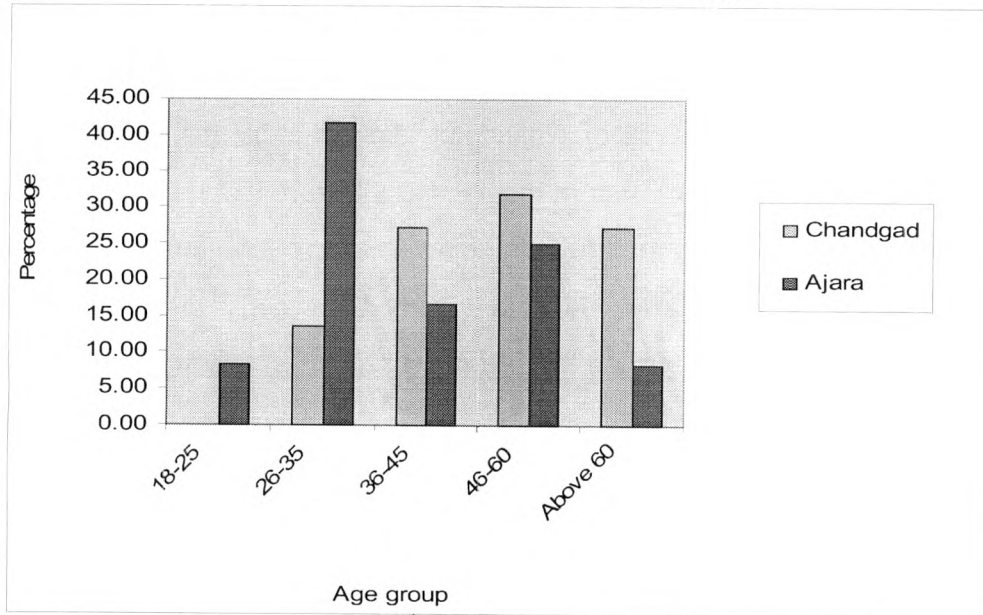
**Table 4.4.1 Age wise Distribution**

Sr. No.	Age Group	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	18-25	0	0.00	1	8.33
2	26-35	3	13.64	5	41.67
3	36-45	6	27.27	2	16.67
4	46-60	7	31.82	3	25.00
5	Above 60	6	27.27	1	8.33
6	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)



**Diagram 4.4.1 Age wise Distribution**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.1 shows that in Chandgad taluka **7 (31.82%)** respondents are belongs to the age group 46-60, followed by 6 (27.27%) respondents are belongs to the age group 36-45 and above 60 years old respectively and remaining 3 (13.64%) between 26-35 age group.

In Ajara taluka **5 (41.67%)** respondents are belongs to the age group of 26-35 years, 3 (25.00%) respondents are between 46-60 age group, 2 (16.67%) are between in 36-40 Age group and remaining 1 (8.33%) respondents are equally belongs to 18-25 and above 60 years age group.

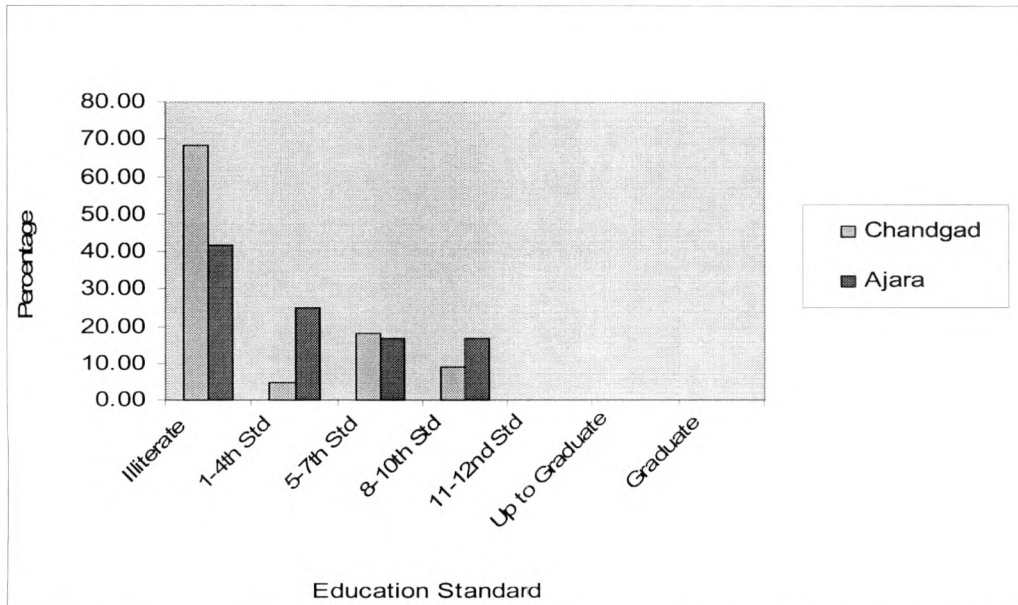
From the above data it is found that in both talukas majority respondents engaged in bamboo crafts business are from middle and upper age group. It is observed that the young generations of these communities, who are not interested in traditional art and are looking for site work, which could ultimately lead loss of local knowledge and skills. This data shows the individuals working in various age groups in bamboo craft business. In Indian market have huge potential to bamboo crafts business. If concentrate on bamboo craft development, it will good opportunity to employment generation in rural areas.

**Table 4.4.2 Education Level**

Sr. No.	Education Level	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	15	68.18	5	41.67
2	1-4 <sup>th</sup> Std	1	4.55	3	25.00
3	5-7 <sup>th</sup> Std	4	18.18	2	16.67
4	8-10 <sup>th</sup> Std	2	9.09	2	16.67
5	11-12 <sup>nd</sup> Std	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Up to Graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.2 Education Level**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.2 presented that in Chandgad taluka **15 (68.18%)** respondents are illiterate, 4 (18.18%) respondents educated between 5-7<sup>th</sup> Standard level, another 2 (9.09%) educated between 8-10<sup>th</sup> standard and remaining 1 (4.55%) educated between 1-4<sup>th</sup> standard.

In Ajara taluka **5 (41.67%)** respondents are illiterate, 3 (25.00%) are educated between 1-4<sup>th</sup> standard, and 2 (16.67%) respondents equally belong to education level between 5-7<sup>th</sup> and 8-10<sup>th</sup> standard.

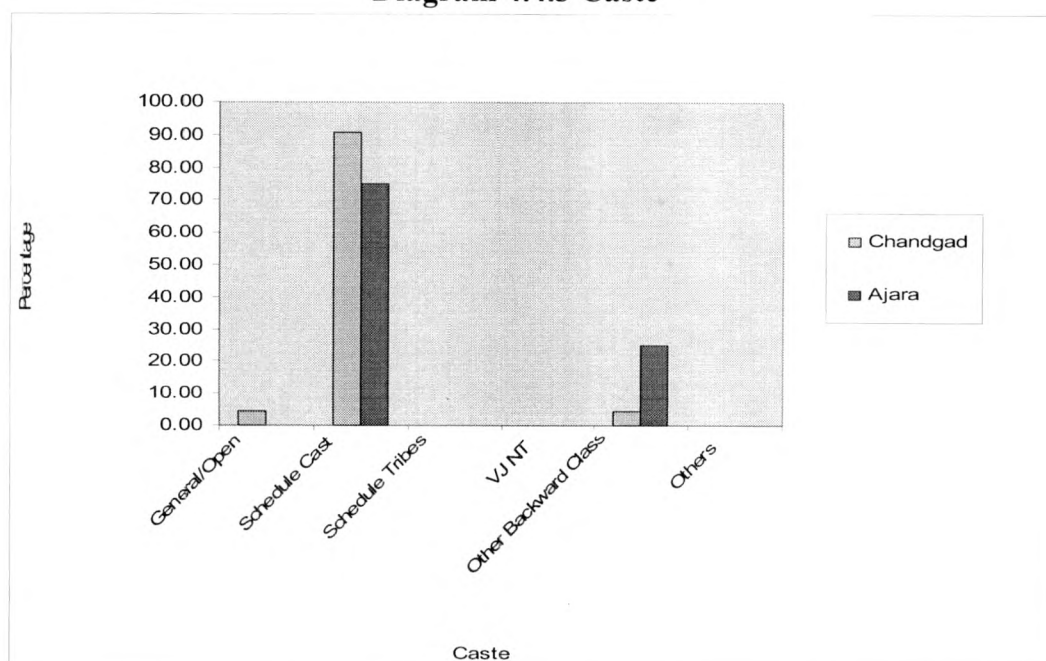
From the above data it is observed that almost all respondents are economically backward and its influence on education. It is found that some respondents have completed hardly primary and secondary education. This data reveals the in this business most of all illiterate respondents are involve. This is one impediment to development of bamboo crafts business. Thus government should prepare concrete plan for particular communities' education development.

**Table 4.4.3 Caste**

Sr. No.	Caste	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	General/Open	1	4.55	0	0
2	Schedule Cast	<b>20</b>	<b>90.91</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75.00</b>
3	Schedule Tribes	0	0	0	0
4	VJ NT	1	4.55	3	25.00
5	Other Backward Class	0	0	0	0
6	Others	0	0	0	0
7	Total	22	100	12	100

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.3 Caste**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

The table 4.4.3 it is shows that in Chandgad taluka **20 (90.91%)** respondents are belongs to schedule caste which is locally known as Burud and Kamble, 1 (4.55%) respondents are belongs to open which is Maratha and VJ-NT caste include Korvi.

In Ajara taluka **9 (75.00%)** respondents are belongs to schedule cast and 3(25.00%) belongs to VJNT.

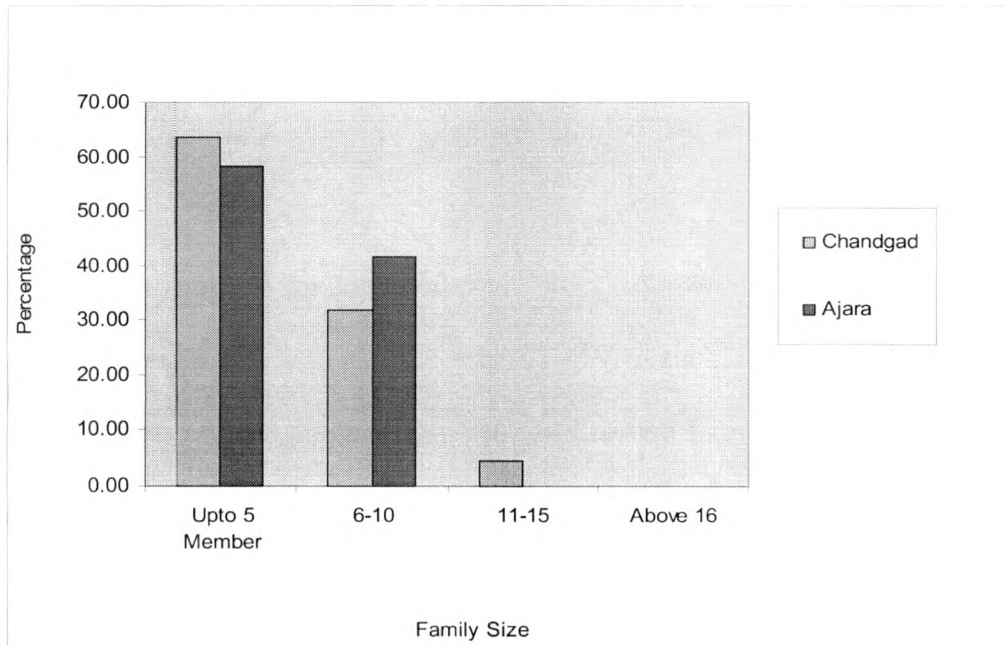
It is observed that in bamboo craft business Buruds, Korvis and Kamble communities are engaged in this bamboo craft business and they produce useful craft and supply local market. Korvis and kamble make big containers-Kanagi, tattya for storing grains. Buruds make buttya (basket), Chalani, supa, winnowing mats from split-bamboo strips. This data indicate the specific communities engaged in bamboo crafts business.

**Table 4.4.4 Family Size**

Sr. No.	Family Size	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 5 Member	14	63.64	7	58.33
2	6-10	7	31.82	5	41.67
3	11-15	1	4.55	0	0.00
4	Above 16	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.4 Family Size**



*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

Table 4.4.4 reveals that in Chandgad taluka **14 (63.64%)** respondents are belongs to small family of up to 5 members, 7 (31.82%) are belongs to the medium size family of 6-10 members and another 1 (4.55%) respondents are belong to large families of 11-15 members.

In Ajara taluka **7 (58.33%)** respondents are belong to small family of up to 5 members, another 5 (42.67%) respondents are belongs to the medium size family of 6-10 members.

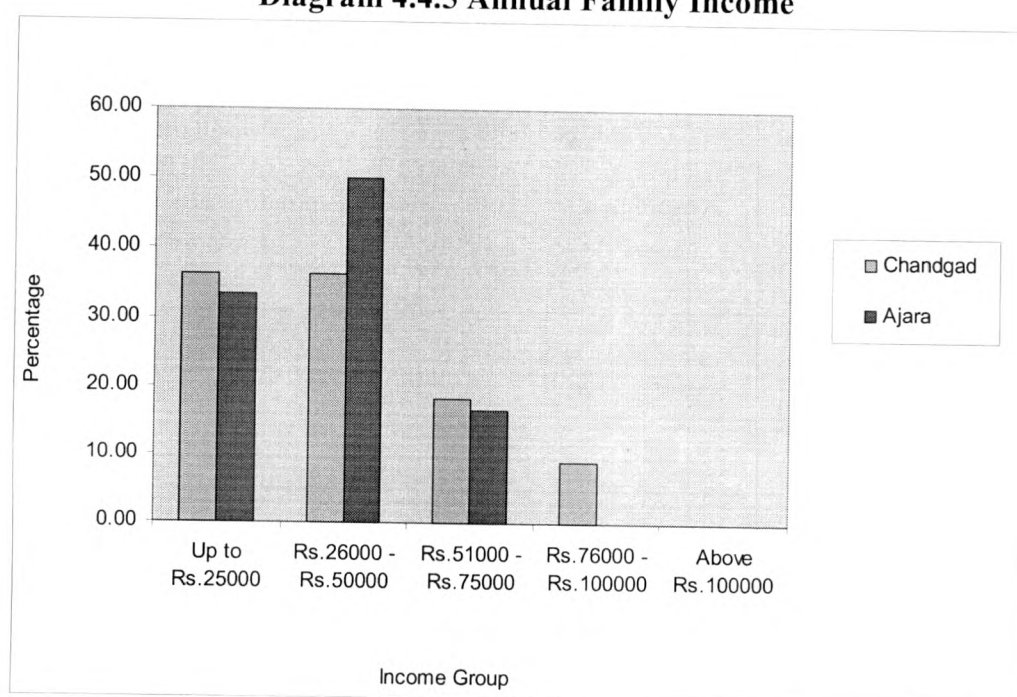
From the overall observation it is found that mostly bamboo artisan having small size family and every member of the family worked together for making the bamboo craft items. This data reveals the bamboo crafts business is one of the family business in rural area, which is help to secure life of backward people. Hence bamboo crafts business promotion is one of important option of grassroots development.

**Table 4.4.5 Annual Family Income**

Sr. No.	Annual Family Income	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to Rs.25000	8	36.36	4	33.33
2	Rs.26000-Rs.50000	8	36.36	6	50.00
3	Rs.51000-Rs.75000	4	18.18	2	16.67
4	Rs.76000-Rs.100000	2	9.09	0	0.00
5	Above Rs.100000	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.5 Annual Family Income**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

In the table 4.4.5 it can be seen that range of annual family income. In Chandgad taluka **8 (36.36%)** respondents are belongs to income group of up to Rs. 25000 and between Rs.26000-Rs.50000, followed by 4 (18.18%) income group between Rs.51000-Rs.75000, and 2 (9.09%) income group between Rs.76000-Rs.100000.

In Ajara taluka **6 (50.00%)** respondents are belongs to income group of Rs.26000-Rs.50000, followed by 4 (33.33%) up to Rs.25000 and 2 (16.67%) income group between Rs.51000-Rs.75000.

From the above analysis it is found that majority bamboo craftsman families have below poverty line because most of the bamboo families belong to land less categories. Similarly in both talukas the bamboo craftsman having their primary business making bamboos' craft, and it is principal source of livelihood, but from this business respondent get very low return. Thus almost all respondents still social economical undeveloped.

#### 4.4.2 Information Regarding Bamboo Craft Business

**Table 4.4.6 Traditional Bamboo Craft Business**

Sr. No.	Traditional Business	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	22	100.00	12	100.00
2	No	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

From the table 4.4.6 it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara taluka almost all respondents 22(100.00%) and 12(100.00%) are traditionally doing bamboo crafts business.

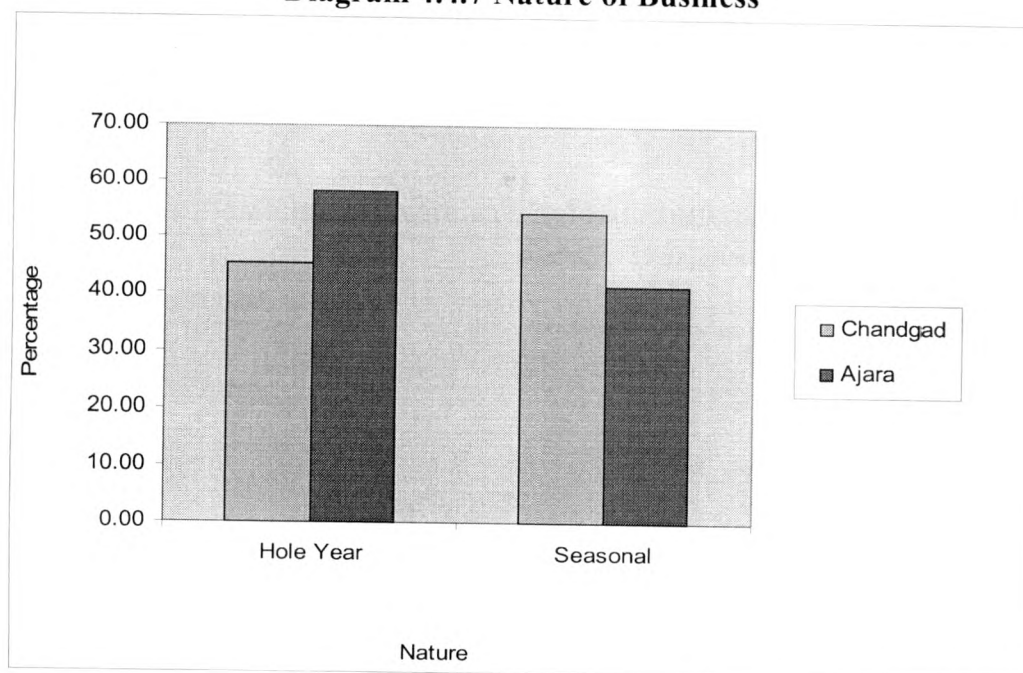
From the above data and field survey it is observed that since long ago mostly Burud, Korvi and Kamble are the communities traditionally engaged in this Business it means they are doing this business inherited. Also it is found that Bamboo craft is one of the traditional crafts businesses which are made by the Burud, Korvis and Kamble community in both talukas.

**Table 4.4.7 Nature of Business**

Sr. No.	Nature of Business	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Whole Year	10	45.45	7	58.33
2	Seasonal	12	54.55	5	41.67
3	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.7 Nature of Business**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.7 it is shows the nature of bamboo craft business. In Chandgad taluka of **12 (55.55%)** respondent's nature of business is seasonal; whereas 10 (45.45%) respondents are engaged in bamboo craft business in whole years.

In Ajara taluka **7 (58.33%)** respondents are engaged in whole years and remaining 5 (41.67%) respondents are engaged only seasonal in bamboo craft business.

From the above analysis it is observed that in Chandgad and Ajara taluka mostly people depend on agriculture due to bamboo craft having huge demand in local market and local artisan largely produce useful



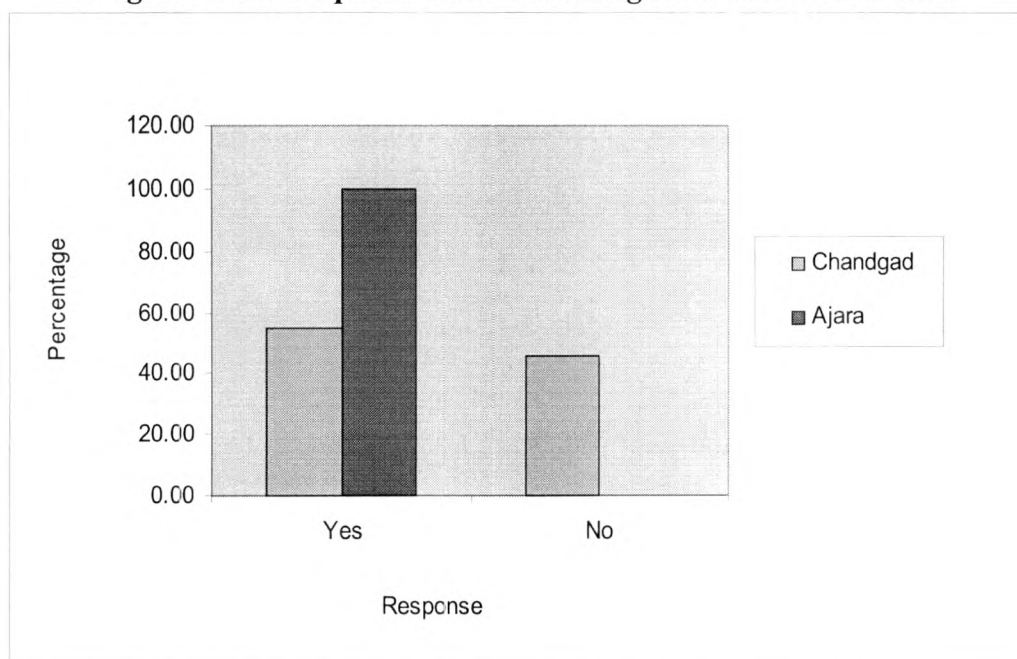
bamboo crafts i.e. Buttya, Sup, Chalani Tattya, Kanagi (local names in Marathi) and these craft sell in locally according to its entire year or seasonal requirement.

**Table 4.4.8 Requirement of Training for Bamboo Business**

Sr. No.	Requirement of Training	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	12	54.55	12	100.00
2	No	10	45.45	0	0.00
3	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.8 Requirement of Training for Bamboo Business**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.8 it is shows that in Chandgad taluka **12(54.55%)** respondents are interested for bamboo crafts enrichment, whereas 10(45%) respondents are not interested for training for bamboo craft business.

In Ajara taluka total all respondents have not importance for training.

From the above data it is clear that mostly respondents have not aware about bamboo craft and its market prospective. Present bamboo craft business depends on tradition skill and knowledge and there the main problems with bamboo workers are that they are not attention to do inventive items, even with forceful motivation but need to take initiative is intended at uplifting the livelihoods of traditional bamboo crafts communities. Therefore it is necessary to provide training through experts who are knowledge about innovative crafts ideas and new technology as well should take initiative through the recognizing crafts clusters for promoting value-added bamboo craft.

**Table 4.4.9 Bamboo Species Use for Craft (Article)**

Sr. No.	Bamboo Species Use for Craft	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Chiva, Tokar, Mace, Manga, Madar.	21	95.45	12	100.00
2	Konda	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Ranchiva	1	4.55	0	0.00
4	Velu, Kanak, Padhai.	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

From the above table 4.4.9 reveals the bamboo species use for bamboo craft. In Chandgad taluka 21 (95.45%) respondents are use Chiva, Mace, Manga, for bamboo craft and remaining 1 (4.55%) are use Ranchiva.

In Ajara taluka totally 12 (100.00%) respondents are use Chiva, Mace, Manga, for bamboo craft

From above data it is found that mostly in both taluka use Chiva, Mace, Managa, it is handy for bamboo craft and without it rarely use Ranchiva for bamboo craft.

**Table 4.4.10 Availability of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Availability of Bamboo	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Own Farm	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Others Farm	22	100.00	12	100.00
3	Forest	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Market	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

It is found that bamboo is the main raw material are necessary to bamboo craft business, in this craft which support the bamboo worker to follow the bamboo craft in both talukas. In the table 4.C.10 appears the availability of bamboo in various situated place.

In Chandgad and Ajara talukas almost all respondents 22(100.00%) and 12(100.00%) are getting bamboo from other farm.

From the data It is observed that local artician mostly bamboo brought from other farm, in the same way Ttilari and Amboli Ghat in Konkan and also from western parts of the talukas having huge bamboo availability.

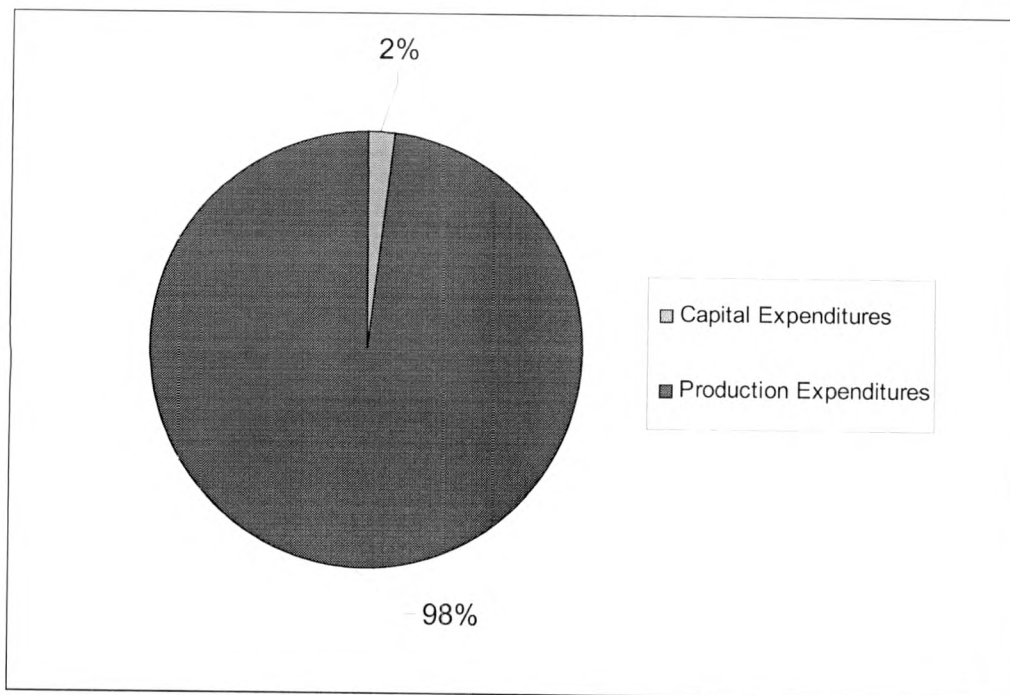
#### 4.4.3 Financial Information

**Table 4.4.11 Average Expenses Incurred in Bamboo Craft Business**  
(1 man day working hole year in bamboo craft business)

Sr. No.	Particular Expenses	Unit	Average Cost (in Rs)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Capital Expenditures:-</b>		
1	Building	0	0
2	Koyata (Sickles)	2	500
3	Sury (Knife)	2	240
4	Wooden Block	1	100
5	Others (Karvat, X-blade)	2	110
6	<b>Total-A</b>	7	<b>950</b> <b>(1.95%)</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Production Expenditure:-</b>		
1	Raw Material (Bamboo)	1500 (sticks)	23625
2	Rent	1year	1080
3	Storage Exp	1year	1080
4	Labors charges.	1year	18000
5	Traveling Exp	1year	3000
6	Management & Selling Exp.	1year	500
7	Others Exp	1year	500
8	<b>Total-B</b>		<b>47785</b> <b>(98.05%)</b>
9	<b>Total-A+B</b>		<b>48735</b> <b>(100.00%)</b>

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Chart 4.4.11 Average Expenses Incurred in Bamboo Craft Business**



*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

Table 4.4.11 shows the average capital and production expenditure incurred in bamboo craft business; it may be changed as per market value. It is found that mostly in this business expenses incurred on production (**i.e.98.05%**) and least expenses incurred on capital expenditure (**i.e.1.95%**) it is quite indicate in above table and chart.

It is observed that capital expenses include tools which are necessary for making these articles consist of koyata (sickle), sury (knife), wooden blocks, chisel etc. the cost of the whole set is Rs. 950. Knife life are said to last for about two or three years. The life of a sickle is between 40 to 50 years, and other expenses include Karvat and X-Blade etc. The cost of production on bamboo craft (herewith researcher consider production expenses for 1500number of bamboo) including Raw Material (Bamboo), Rent, Storage Exp, labor charges, Traveling Exp, Management & Selling Exp, and Others Exp.

The above data it is reveals that particularly in both talukas bamboo crafts business use traditionally tools equipment like as koyata,

sury, wooden block etc. bamboo artisans are unaware about modern tools and techniques which a can be used in creating exquisite bamboo crafts. The reason behind this they face the problem of inadequate working capital.

**Table 4.4.12 Average Return Form Various Bamboo Craft (Article)**

Sr. No.	Bamboo Craft	Unit	N. of Bamboo Used	Average Cost of Bamboo	Average Expense on Per Craft	Current Market Price of Per Craft	Average Return (Gain/Loss on Per Craft)
1	Kangi:						
	Large	1	6	15.75	275-300	300-350	25-50
	Small	1	3	15.75	125-175	150-200	25-50
2	Tattya:						
	Large	1	10	15.75	450-500	600-650	150-200
	Small	1	5	15.75	200-250	300-350	75-100
3	Buttya:						
	Large	1	1	15.75	20-25	30-35	5-10
	Small	2	1	15.75	15-20	20-25	5-10
4	Sup	1	2	15.75	25-30	35-40	10-15
5	Chalani	1	2	15.75	45-50	50-60	5-10
6	Dalagi	1	1	15.75	45-50	50-60	5-10
7	Panjara	1	2	15.75	40-45	45-50	5-10
8	Gorab Irali	1	2	15.75	45-55	50-60	5-10
9	Kersuni/Zadu	1	1	15.75	15-20	20-25	5-10
10	Flower pot	25	1	15.75	2-3	5-6	75-100
11	Duradi	1	2	15.75	55-60	60-70	5-10
12	Karndi	2	1	15.75	20-25	25-30	10-15
13	Shibadi	2	1	15.75	15-20	20-25	10-20
14	Roli	2	1	15.75	15-20	25-30	10-15

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the table 4.4.12 indicate the average exp, current market price and average return on per crafts in both talukas. It is observed that the local artisan makes varying craft from the bark of the bamboos and each craft is sold at a price varying from local necessity.

This data shows the cash outflow and inflow from the bamboo crafts. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas local Artisans average earning received from various crafts i.e. Buttya, Chalani, Sup, Kanagi, Tattya, etc, but sometime they cannot get sufficient return / profit from these crafts. Its cause now days mostly respondents turn to other works. It is also found that in both talukas bamboo craft sell in return for grain, other things and money. Thus up till now barter system seems in both talukas.

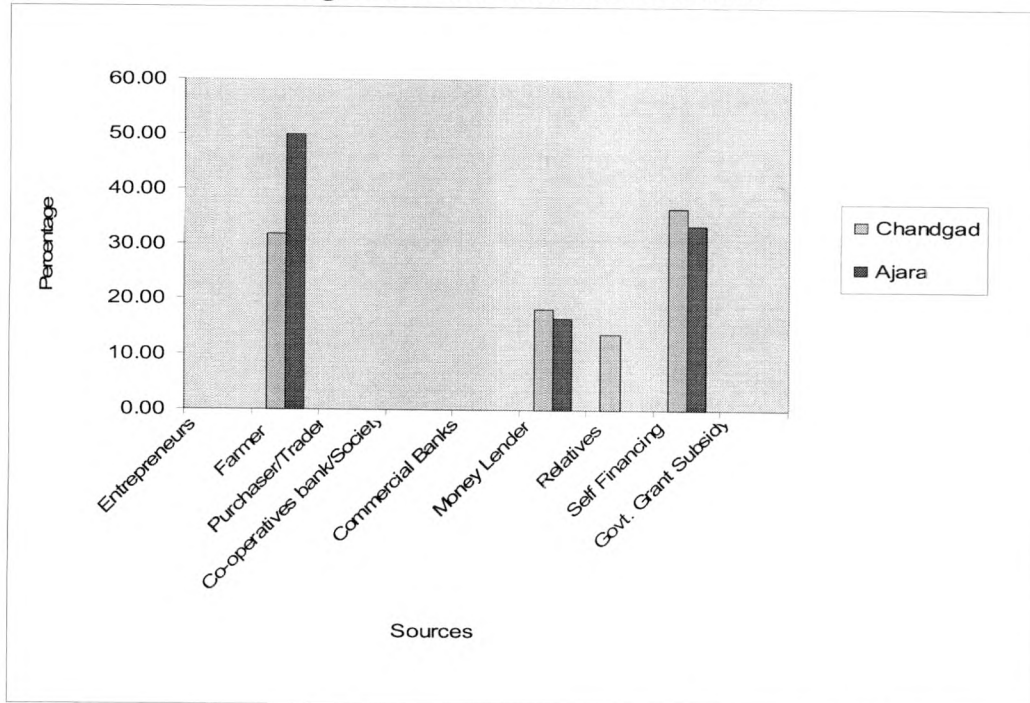
From the above data it is found that bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas So the researcher mentioned hypothesis  $H_2$  (*Bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas*) is accepted which is based on the table (4.3.12) result.

**Table 4.4.13 Sources of finances**

Sr. No.	Sources of finances	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Entrepreneurs	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Farmer	7	31.82	6	50.00
3	Purchaser/Trader	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Co-operatives bank/Society	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Commercial Banks	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Money Lender	4	18.18	2	16.67
7	Relatives	3	13.64	0	0.00
8	Self Financing	8	36.36	4	33.33
9	Govt. Grant Subsidy	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.13 Sources of finances**



*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

From the table 4.4.13 it is shows that in Chadgad taluka **8 (36.36%)** respondents are use own fund, followed by 7 (31.82%) are taken loan from farmers, 4 (18.18%) from money lenders, 3(13.64%) are getting loan from relatives.

In Ajara taluka **6 (50.00%)** respondents are taken loan from farmers, Followed by 4 (33.33%) are use own fund and 2 (16.67%) are getting loan from relatives. .

From the above analysis it is observe that mostly local artisan invest won as well as borrowed fund mostly acquired from money lenders or farmers. Thus in this business almost all respondent are face to working capital problems. Similarly they are belongs to landless categories. Due to whenever they want loans that time raise mortgage problem. It can said that the financial institution should come ahead for timely credit support / loan by relaxing their normal rules on the factors determining the amount of loan required.

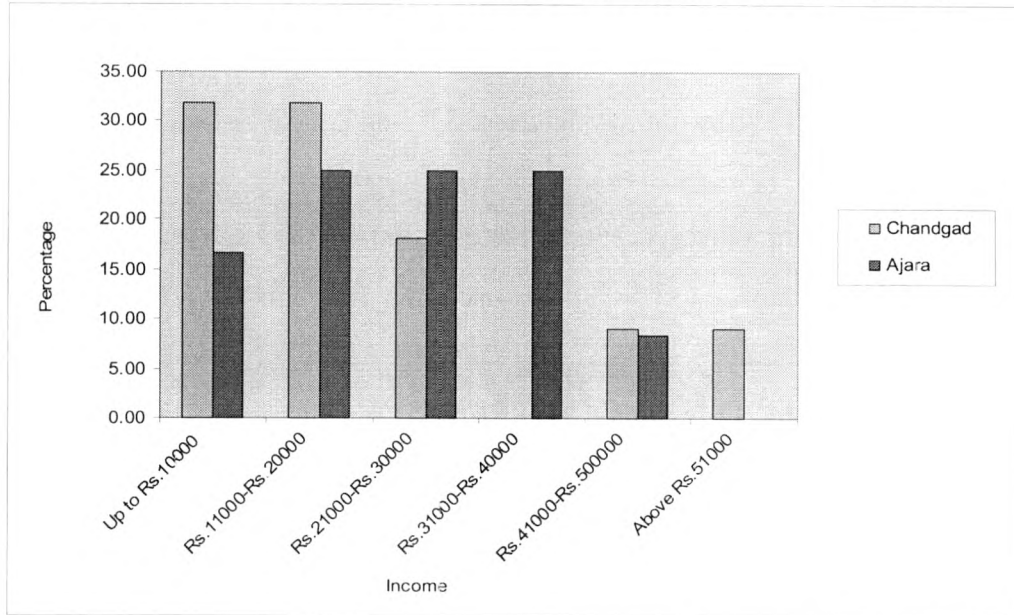


**Table 4.4.14 Average Income from Bamboo Craft Business**

Sr. No.	Average Income	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to Rs.10000	7	31.82	2	16.67
2	Rs.11000-Rs.20000	7	31.82	3	25.00
3	Rs.21000-Rs.30000	4	18.18	3	25.00
4	Rs.31000-Rs.40000	0	0.00	3	25.00
5	Rs.41000-Rs.50000	2	9.09	1	8.33
6	Above Rs.51000	2	9.09	0	0.00
7	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.14 Average Income from Bamboo Craft Business**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

In the table 4.4.14 it can be seen that range of annual family income. In Chandgad taluka 7 (31.82%) respondents are getting income range of up to Rs.10000 and between Rs.11000-Rs.20000, followed by 4 (18.18%) range between Rs.21000-Rs.30000 and 2 (9.09%) income range between Rs.41000-Rs.50000 and above Rs.51000.

In Ajara taluka 3 (25.00%) respondents are getting income in the range between Rs.11000-20000, Rs.21000-Rs.30000 and Rs.31000-Rs.40000 respectively, followed by 2 (16.67%) up to Rs.10000 and 1 (8.33%) income range above Rs.51000.

From the above data it is observed that bamboo craft business is principal living source of bamboo artisan and it is play significant role in both talukas. Sometimes they could get the low and uncertain return/profit this lead to keep them below poverty line and most of the family was found to shift their other alternate earning sources.

From the above data it is found that bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas So the researcher mentioned hypothesis H<sub>2</sub> (*Bamboo is economic crop to the farmers and has good potential for bamboo business in both talukas*) is accepted which is based on the table (4.3.14) result.

#### 4.4.4 Marketing Information

##### 1. Purchase

**Table 4.4.15 Bamboo Purchase Method**

Sr. No.	Purchase Method	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Wholesale	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Retail	22	100.00	12	100.00
3	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.15 shows the bamboo purchase method. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas almost all respondents 22(100.00%) and 12(100.00%) are purchase bamboo retail as per business requirement.

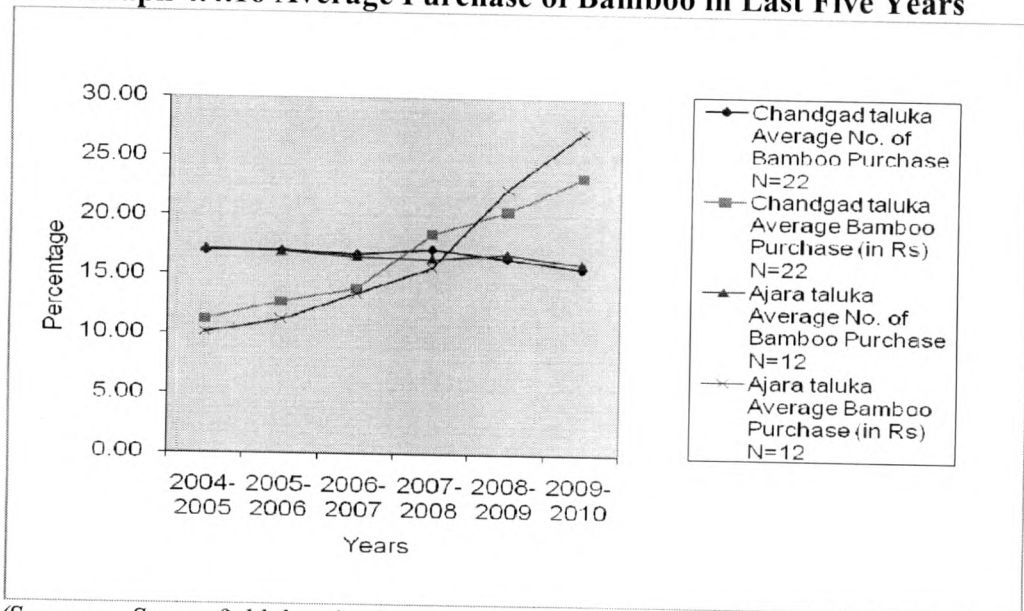
From the above data it is found that as per agricultures season, household requirement bamboo craft sold locally and for these craft require bamboo purchase retail from local farmer. Also it is observed that at present purchase price of bamboo are between Rs.15-Rs.20. Therefore face to shortage of bamboo its unfavorable impact on bamboo craft business.

**Table 4.4.16 Total Purchase of Bamboo in Last Five Years**

Sr. No	Years	Average Bamboo Purchase			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		Average No. of Bamboo Purchase N=22	Average Bamboo Purchase (in Rs) N=22	Average No. of Bamboo Purchase N=12	Average Bamboo Purchase (in Rs) N=12
1	2004-2005	12280 (16.99)	98240 (11.25)	9929 (17.20)	79432 (10.14)
2	2005-2006	12302 (17.02)	110718 (12.68)	9790 (16.96)	88110 (11.24)
3	2006-2007	12093 (16.73)	120930 (13.85)	9561 (16.56)	105171 (13.42)
4	2007-2008	12400 (17.16)	161200 (18.46)	9465 (16.40)	123045 (15.70)
5	2008-2009	11886 (16.45)	178290 (20.42)	9720 (16.84)	174960 (22.33)
6	2009-2010	11314 (15.65)	203652 (23.33)	9258 (16.04)	212934 (27.17)
7	Total	72275 (100.00)	873030 (100.00)	57723 (100.00)	783652 (100.00)

(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)

**Graph 4.4.16 Average Purchase of Bamboo in Last Five Years**



(Sources: - Survey field data \*in brackets figures indicate percentage. Note- N=Number of Respondent)

From the above tabular and graphical presentation it is observed that in Chandgad and Ajara taluka somewhat number of purchase bamboo go slowly down word on the otherhand purchase of bamboo in Rupees extremely increase year to year. It is also found that wide use of plastic material, which is cheaper, has reduced the use of bamboo craft thereby decreasing demand for bamboo and also inadequate of bamboo its affect on quantity demand of bamboo and other hand price and its affect on demand of bamboo in rupee increase year to year. However bamboo craft has inseparable part in living of both taluka due to their have prospective for bamboo craft.

The above presented data prove the hypotheses  $H_1$  (*i.e. Chandgad and Ajara talukas have potential for bamboo cultivation in the district*) and it is accepted which is based on the table (4.4.17) result.

## 2. Sale

**Table 4.4.17 Selling Market of Bamboo Craft (Article)**

Sr. No.	Selling Market	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Local Market	18	81.82	12	100.00
2	Urban Market	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Both Market	4	18.18	0	0.00
4	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.17 appears that in Chandgad taluka **18 (81.82%)** respondents are bamboo crafts sale in local weekly market, whereas 4 (18.18%) are sale craft in both market.

In Ajara taluka the all respondents are sale craft in local weekly market.

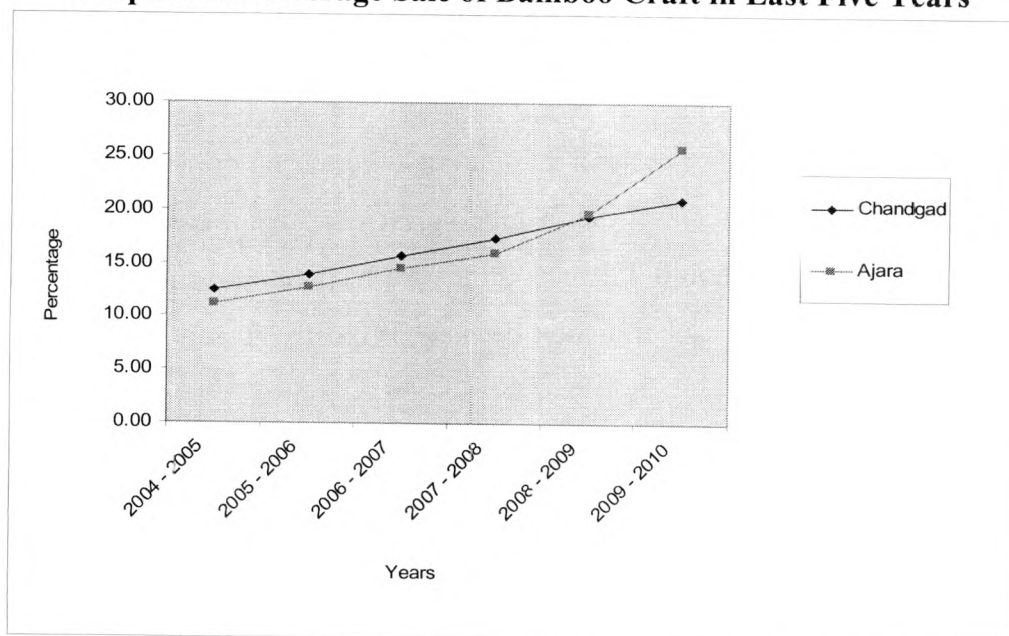
From the above data observed that since they make only traditional items like Supa, Chalani, Buttya for daily use and Kangi, Tattya for grain storage, Mats and other religious and traditional articles required for rural people and it sold locally. However lack of proper and orderly marketing of bamboo craft further resulted adverse way to these bamboo artisans.

**Table 4.4.18 Average Sale of Bamboo Craft in Last Five Years**

Sr. No	Years	Average Sale of Bamboo Craft (in Rs)			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		Average Sale N=22	Percentage	Average Sale N=12	Percentage
1	2004-2005	259124	12.54	122453	11.26
2	2005-2006	288526	13.96	138276	12.72
3	2006-2007	325278	15.74	158499	14.58
4	2007-2008	359696	17.40	173743	15.98
5	2008-2009	401087	19.40	214000	19.68
6	2009-2010	433350	20.96	280240	25.78
7	Total	2067061	100.00	1087211	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Graph 4.4.18 Average Sale of Bamboo Craft in Last Five Years**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the table 4.4.18 it is quite indicate that average sale of bamboo craft in rupees last five years increase year to year. It is also observed that both talukas are mostly depended on agriculture due to bamboo crafts have huge demand in local for agriculture purpose, household purpose, cultural and religious ceremony etc. due to sale of bamboo craft increase in rupees year wise. This data shows the market prospect for bamboo crafts in both talukas.

From the data justify the hypotheses H1 (*i.e. Chandgad and Ajara talukas have potential for bamboo cultivation in the district*) and it is accepted which is based on the table (4.4.19) result.

### 3. Storage

**Table 4.4.19 Store of Bamboo Craft (Article)**

Sr. No.	Store of Bamboo Craft	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	No	22	100.00	12	100.00
3	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the above table 4.4.19 it is found that in the Chandgad and Ajara talukas almost all respondents are do not store of bamboo craft.

From the above data it is found that there is no proper facility for bamboo storage, as a result of that bamboo craft storage not beneficial since it's have an effect on mould. It causes almost all respondents immediate sale bamboo craft in weekly local market because of mostly artisan told that it's valuable for them.

**Table 4.4.20 Storage of Bamboo**

Sr. No.	Storage of Bamboo	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Residual House	13	59.09	7	58.33
2	Farm House	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Warehouse	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Immediate Use	9	40.91	5	41.67
5	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

From the above data table 4.4.20 it is found that in Chandgad taluka 13 (59.09%) respondents are bamboo store their residual house and remaining 9( 40.91%) are immediate use for making craft.

In Ajara taluka 7 (58.33%) respondents are bamboos store their residual house and remaining 5 (41.67%) who are immediate use for bamboo craft.

From the above presentation and field survey it is observe that mostly respondents store 200-300 bamboos for working in the rainy season. They have thus to invest usually borrowed as well as within own fund. After rainy season bamboo crafts has huge demand for agriculture as well as household purpose in both talukas.

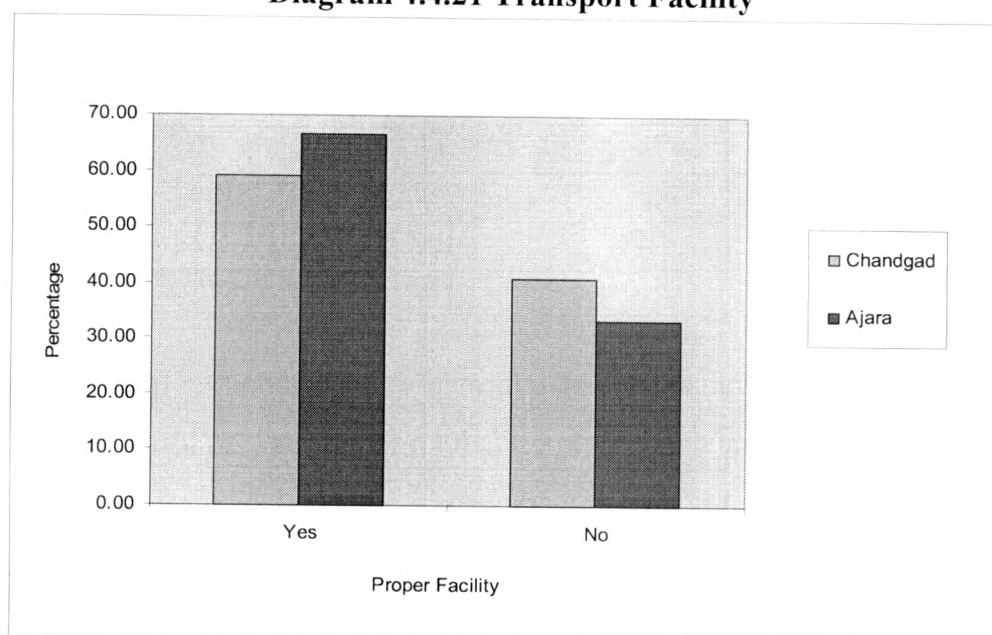
#### 4. Transportation

**Table 4.4.21 Transport Facility**

Sr. No.	Proper Transport Facility	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondent	Percentage	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	<b>13</b>	<b>59.09</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>66.67</b>
2	No	9	40.91	4	33.33
3	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

**Diagram 4.4.21 Transport Facility**



(Sources: - Field survey data)

From the above data table 4.4.21 shows that in Chandgad taluka **13 (59.09%)** respondents are agree to proper transport facility whereas 9 (41.91%) respondents are do not agree to proper transport facility.

In Ajara taluka **8 (66.67%)** respondents are agree to proper transport facility, whereas 4 (33.33%) respondents are do not agree to proper transport facility.

From the above data it is found that all most all bamboo artisan sold craft locally. In both talukas mostly bamboo artisan bamboo crafts sold in weekly local market as per seasonal requirement and they use government



buses, local transportation and also they provided door to door delivery and sell crafts to direct consumers.

## 5. Market Information Sources

**Table 4.4.22 Sources of Information**

Sr. No.	Sources of Information	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Direct Market	22	100.00	12	100.00
2	Trader	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	News Paper	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	T.V, Radio	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

*(Sources: - Field survey data)*

Table 4.4.22 shows the sources of information for bamboo craft market. In Chandgad and Ajara taluka almost all respondents 22(100.00%) and 12(100.00%) are direct related to market.

It is observing that in both talukas almost all respondents directly interact with consumers. This shows that respondents have knowledge about local market. Also they have traditional skill of marketing other hand all of respondents at present unaware about bamboo present market potential and it trend. It is also found that govt. has various crafts development schemes but local artisans are unaware as far as unable to take benefit of govt. schemes. Thus it there is needed to increase awareness within local bamboo artisans.

#### 4.4.5 Information Regarding Human Resources

**Table 4.4.23 Family Member Working in Bamboo Craft Business**

Sr. No.	Working Member in Business	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1-2	22	100.00	12	100.00
2	3-4	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	5-6	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Above 6	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.23 it indicates the number of family member working in bamboo craft business. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas all of 22(100.00%) and 12(100.00%) respondents within 1-2 family member working in bamboo craft business.

It is indicate that they were self employed in the bamboo craft business with support of family member and also it is observed in Burud family mostly male as well female working other hand in Koravi and Kamble family mostly female working in bamboo craft business. This is family business in both talukas. In this business majority women's are involved. Thus bamboo crafts business enhancement is one of prime source which is help to social- economic development of rural and tribal women's.

**Table 4.4.24 Outside Worker in Bamboo Craft Business**

Sr. No.	Outside Worker	Area of Study			
		Chandgad taluka		Ajara taluka	
		No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	No	22	100.00	12	100.00
3	Total	22	100.00	12	100.00

(Sources: - Field survey data)

Table 4.4.24 it is found that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas the all respondents are do not take outside worker in bamboo craft business.

It is observe that bamboo craft business totally depend on self employment. However on this business depend living of the Burud, Kamble, Korvi families.



Photo 4.4.1 Various Bamboo Crafts



Photo 4.4.2 Prepare crafts



Photo 4.4.3 Bamboo Craft worker



Photo 4.4.4 Roli



Photo 4.4.5 Inovative Bamboo crafts

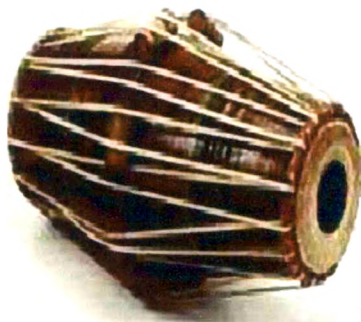


Photo 4.4.6 Mrudhang  
(Traditional Musical Instrument)

#### 4.5 Conclusion:

After glancing overall data it is found that bamboo business in Ajara and Chandgad talukas of Kolhapur district is in large volume, hence the study is covered in both talukas where natural resources are blessed. More area is covered under agriculture and forestry. In this area i.e. Chandgad and Ajara talukas have huge natural resources like rainfall; water, land, and climate condition are more favorable in the both talukas.

The researcher has properly dealt with all issue of bamboo cultivators, bamboo purchasers, and bamboo artisans. The chapter covers the production, financial, marketing and human resources aspect of bamboo business. Through this chapter researcher has tried to expose the potential of bamboo in both talukas.

At the end, it can be said that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas Bamboo cultivators, local purchasers, and local bamboo artisan play significant role in the life of the people involved in bamboo business activity.

**Photo 4.4.7 Bamboo Business Activity in Ajara and Chandgad taluka:**



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