

CHAPTER III

MANDAIE'S OF VEGETABLE  
MARKET IN KOLHAPUR

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# **MANDIAS OF VEGETABLE MARKETS IN KOLHAPUR**

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### 3.1 Introduction

The present study has been conducted in the city of Kolhapur . which covers quarters of Kolhapur district in southern Maharashtra . the Kolhapur district lies between 15 and 17 North latitude and 73 and 74 East latitude with an area of 3188 . 4sq miles the district is bounded on the north by the satara district , on the west by the Ratnagiri district and the south and the East by the district of Belgum of Karnataka<sup>1</sup> .

The climate of Kolhapur district is generally good. The average rainfall varies from about 600mm to 6000mm.

According to 2001 Census, the population of Kolhapur district is nearly 35 lakhs (351600).

**Table No. 3.1.1**

#### **Population of Kolhapur District**

	Maharashtra	Population	Male	Female
Total	25601389	3523,162	180,74,70	17,15,692
Rural	144.8995	24,72,809	12,60,239	121,25,70
Urban	11192394	1050353	547,231	503122

Source: Census of India 2001

Table number 3.1.1 indicate that the Kolhapur districts has population of 3523162. It has distribution in males are 1807470 and female 1715692. Also indicate that rural population of Kolhapur districts have been male 1260239 and female 1212570. Lastly shows that in urban population males are 547231 and females are 503122.

**Table No. 3.1.2****Kolhapur District literates & literate:**

	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total %
Number of literates	2364307	1367021	38.80	997286	28.30	67.1
Number of literates	1158855	440449	12.59	718406	20.39	32.98

Source: Census of India 2001.

**3.2 Profile of Kolhapur city:**

Among all the tahsils of the Kolhapur district Karveer or Kolhapur city is obviously the most developed one. Kolhapur city or the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation area comes under Karveer Tahsil of Kolhapur district. It's total area is 67.2 sq. km. It is the hand quarters of Kolhapur District in Southern Maharashtra. It stands on rising ground about 1970 feet above the sea level and about half of mile from the right or south bank of the Panchaganga<sup>2</sup>.

**3.3 Historical Background of Vegetables mandai's:**

Generally vegetable market is established under municipal corporation Act 1949. Number of vegetable markets in Kolhapur is ten as follows:

1. Kapiltirth market
2. Abasaheb Padalkar Market Gangavesh
3. Shukravar Dharmashala

4. Narwaykar market shahunagar
5. Rajarampuri market
6. Tarabai market railway phatak
7. Lakshmipuri market
8. Kasaba bawada market
9. Shivaji market
10. Shahu market

In the present study seven out of ten markets have been chose for the purpose of investigation and data collection. These are as follows:

### **Historical Background<sup>3</sup>:**

1. Kapiltirth market
2. Abasaheb Padalkar market Gangavesh
3. Shivaji Market
4. Lakshmipuri market
5. Rajarampuri market
6. Shahupuri market
7. Shahu market

#### **1. Kapiltirth market:**

This is the biggest and busy market in Kolhapur city. It was established in 1916. The area covered by this market is 2856 yards. As it is centrally located not only consumers of city but consumers from nearly places are also seen in this market.

New building of this market was constructed in 1968. But there are no enough facilities for sellers like warehouse/storage seats arrangement etc.

## **2. Annasaheb Padalkar market Gangavesh:**

This market is established in 1978. It is very near to Gangavesh ST stand. The consumers from near places are also seen in this market. Actually this market remains crowded in between 8.00am to 11.00 am. In the afternoon session sellers of this markets shifts to Tarabai market. Near railway Phatak because there is such of consumers of vegetables in evening in this region.

In this market no adequate facilities for sellers such as toilet potable water storage are not available. Market is on the open ground. The net effect of this inadequate facilities is on the increment of the vegetables. One more speculating thing is lack of security so there are every possibilities of stealing.

## **3. Shivaji Market:**

This market is established in 1905 and is moderated now. This is the business market in Kolhapur. The height of this building is ninety feet and consists of two floors. The ground floor consist of the shops of tobacco, pan shop and other goods on the first floor there are vegetables fruit market.

The area of this market is 3677 sq. yards. The office of market inspector is located in this market so it is easy for sellers to put their problems before the market inspector. Besides this is the only sellers in

Kolhapur. Where adequate facilities for sellers are available such as toilet drinking water storage night watchman is kept so there is security.

**4. Lakshmipuri market:**

This market is of middle level as to its size. It is the area having grain, wholesale shops tobacco, pan shop, fruit and vegetables stalls etc. This area is full of dust, noise and in the rainy season it becomes muddy and dirty. It is open market sellers are working in this area in the same conditions. There are no adequate facilities for sellers such as toilet potable water storage etc. In this market weekly bazaars is held every Sunday.

**5. Rajarampuri market:**

It is a new market of Kolhapur municipal corporation located at a corner of the area of Rajarampuri. The number of customers are comparatively less majority of the customers are turnover is therefore higher.

**6. Shahupuri market:**

This is the oldest market in Kolhapur in 1984 New building is constructed for vegetable market. This market is over crowded in between 8.11 am in the evening the sellers of this market shifts to railway phatak market.

Besides this there is no organization of sellers so every seller has to put his own grievance in front of market inspector individually.

## 7. **Shahu market:**

Shahu market is located in the locality of Principal market (Shahu market) actually this is established in 1989. According to agriculture produce market committee act 1968 area of this market is half an acre and new building is constructed in 1993.

In Shahu market there is a saving in expenditure of transport. Besides this there is very availability of fresh vegetables. SO there is rush of customers consequently. It plays good turnover to sellers.

### **Principal market: Shahu market yard**

Previously the principal market was in the thickly populated area named as Shahupuri in the city later it was shifted to the present site on the Pune Bangalore National Highway to the East of Kolhapur city. In the month of Dec. 1958 and named as "Shri Shahu Market Yard". The area of the present market yard is about 120 acres. Since 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1967 the Maharashtra Agricultural produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963 rules are made applicable to this market<sup>4</sup>.

As there is no enough place (area) for vegetables and fruit market in the city so the vegetable and fruit market has been started in Shahu Market Yard from 19<sup>th</sup> August 1989.

For the development of this market central Govt. have sanctioned subsidy of Rs. Fifty lakh and a loan of Rs. Twenty lakh is sanctioned by the Maharashtra State Land Development Bank Ltd. Bombay under the NABARD scheme<sup>5</sup>.



Table No. 3.3.1

Shahu Market Yard in the last three years turnover of various commodities

No.	Agri. Commodity	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
		Arrival in Tons	Turnover in annual	Annual Average	Arrival in Tons	Turnover in annual	Annual Average	Arrival in Tons	Turnover in annual	Annual Average
1	Gul	6.28	7066.32	1150	4.58	6669.50	1450	6.90	11308.16	1650
2	Groundnut	0.01	14.32	1900	0.01	14.35	1800	0.01	9.17	1600
3	Onion	9.31	2586.70	300	7.86	2976.9	300	7.88	2180.64	250
4	Potato	2.61	1202.37	450	2.52	1284.88	400	2.44	1158.59	500
5	Lasun	0.08	159.17	1250	0.11	141.75	1200	0.06	77.20	1200
6	Fruits	1.42	1886.68	--	1.59	2328.40	--	1.85	2610.32	--
7	Vegetables	5.37	2908.97	--	4.92	2894.18	--	4.75	2923.20	--
8	Grains	9.13	14849.00	--	13.03	24597.65	--	9.75	16131.07	--
9	Cheap grains	--	10.55	--	4.12	1916.93	--	--	1948.84	--
10	Animals	19678	294.25	--	22791	370.72	--	23185	314.57	--
11	Goats	12496	89.19	--	12479	98.92	--	14.11	104.3	--
12								23266		--

Source: Agriculture Market Committee, Kolhapur.

The table provides details of various commodity arrivals and turnover during 2002-03 and 2004-05 years in Shahu Market Yard, Kolhapur. It is clear that the various commodities arrivals in 2003-04 years like Jaggery, Onion, Potato, Vegetables are decreases.

Table further indicates that in years 2002-03 years in various commodity arrivals like this Jaggery fruits, Animals was increase. But various commodity like onion potato, Garlic and vegetables have decrease. So that in Shahu Market Yard various commodity arrivals was decreases.

**Table No. 3.3.2**  
**Shahu Market Yard in the last five years arrivals, average price and average amount**

(Amount in Rs.)

Vegetables	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
	Arrival Qty	Average price	Average amount	Arrival Qty	Average price	Average amount	Arrival Qty	Average price	Average amount	Arrival Qty	Average price	Average amount	Arrival Qty	Average price	Average amount
Cabbage	59187	7	414309	70720	8	565760	65545	10	655450	83851	10	838510	63501	12	762012
Brinjal	53415	10	534150	51499	9	463491	50045	12	600540	52331	13	680303	49225	15	738375
Tomato	233783	5	1168915	225897	5	1129485	188362	6	1130172	109503	10	1095030	104209	12	1250508
Green Chilli	19558	10	195580	22282	9	200538	238688	11	2625568	28471	12	341652	32241	13	419133
Been	1328	10	13280	797	11	8767	358	12	4296	509	12	6108	787	12	9444
Cluster bean	4891	15	73365	7455	16	119280	4813	15	72195	7461	18	134298	100012	20	2000240
Green peas	8570	8	68560	16172	10	161720	15382	12	184584	20001	10	200010	21496	13	279448
Bitter gourd	5903	12	70836	7469	11	82159	6717	12	80604	6566	10	65660	8003	12	96036
Lady's finger	5728	13	74464	6077	14	85078	7405	15	111075	6373	10	63730	7014	18	126252
Warra	8605	8	68840	9603	9	86427	7066	11	77726	6331	16	101296	10835	15	162525
Dodaka	8503	13	110539	10810	14	151340	7896	15	118440	8855	13	115115	9145	14	128030
Carrot	16957	10	169570	20755	12	249060	20207	14	282898	21713	13	282269	22260	17	378420
Cauliflower	48002	8	384016	48806	10	488060	53249	12	638988	49376	16	790016	46695	10	466950
Coriander plant	9697	3	29091	9146	4	36584	10022	5	50110	10087	5	50435	11032	6	66192
Drumstick	2637	12	31644	4656	16	74496	5102	16	81632	6708	15	100620	4843	17	82331
Beet	235	9	2115	439	13	5707	2106	10	21060	14083	12	168996	1366	13	17758
Chavali sheng	108	9	972	76	10	760	92	15	1380	90	13	1170	135	15	2025
Onion	1112164	4	4448656	1193103	5	5965515	931489	5	4657445	786604	16	12585664	788082	5	3940410
Potato	2113317	9	19019853	218726	10	2187260	261084	11	2871924	252385	13	3281005	244774	12	2937288

Source: Agriculture Market Committee, Kolhapur.

The above table provides details of the vegetable arrival quantity (Qty), As average price (Rs.) and average amount (Rs.) in during 2000-01 to 2004-05 years. It is clear that the various vegetables prices also increases like Green, Chilli, Cabbage, cluster been, Brinjal etc..

The table indicate that in the year 2000-01 vegetable average prices of onion coriander plant, tomato's and cabbage average price range was 3 to 7 Rs. Followed by Green peas, potato, Cauliflower, warana, beet, brinjal green chilli, bean, carrots like this 8 to 10 RS. Average price range. Also indicate that Bitter gourd, drumstick, Lady's finger, Dodaka, Cluster has 11 to 15 Rs. Average price range.

Table indicate that the 2000-01 to 2004-05 years during the periods followed by cabbage, brinjal, cluster bean, ledy's finger, drumstick and tomato like this vetable prices increases. Other vegetables prices also increase but rate is low.

Table shows that in the year 2001-02 vegetable average prices of conander plant, tomato, onion, cabbage and brinjal average price range was 4 to 9 Rs. followed by cauliflower, green peas, shevga sheng, potato, been. Bitter gourd, carrot, beet and ledys finger like this 10 to 14 Rs. average price range. Also indicated that cluster bean and drumstick like this 15 to 16 average price range.

Table indicate that in the year 2003-04 vegetable average prices of list three years average price was increase, but only few vegetable prices decrease. So that vegetable price was increasing years to years.

It is observed that the vegetable prices trend was increased so that additional vegetable production is required from the farmers.

### **3.4 Socio economic status:**

Status is the key term in understanding the social differentiation and stratification of human society.

Social status and economic status are two important blades in a scissor, it is difficult to say which of these blades cuts the cloth. Both are inter – relation the social, economic status are largely determined by the social elements, economic structure of the society and education. The term socio economic pertains to social and economic factors.

Social factors focused on cellular and environmental factors like demographic characters health education recreation housing etc. The social status of a persons rise his economic status.

While economic aspects are related with material resources like income, expenditure, saving investment etc. Economic structure is closely related to the economic status of people which affects their behaviour and personality.

The status of person is not uniform among all the different castes and communities. It varies from community to community and some time within the same community. Factors and some pattern of decent residence orthodox high laws governing in heritance, marriage and divorce etc. Degree of aculturation and urbanization levels of education and so on many have contributed to the variation.

The socio economic status is defined in terms of the educational status, housing, social participation, income, expenditure etc.

### **3.5 Nature of present study:**

The present study presents the status of vegetables sellers and it trace the structural barriers which force them to retain economically and socially backward. Some of the social factors which are referred as super structural dimensions are highlights. The study stress the economic dimensions based on income, expenditure which form the base of life and economic status which has affected their social status.

The present study has been divided mainly in following sections:

- a. Social condition
- b. Economic condition

The social condition presents tables which are converted into meaningful words related with housing, education, awareness of family planning etc. The economic expenditure related to their income expenditure etc. and the working conditions presents in terms of working days etc.

### **3.6 Socio economic condition:**

The information regarding the vegetables sellers is collected with frequent visits and observation of their activities in the market. It was possible to take them in confidence only after few visits as they are from rural background.

The socio economic background of the respondents under study is analyzed here to know the nature of social and economic background in which they have been put. And its relation with their life conditions.

Social condition implies the pattern of housing education training awareness of adult education, health awareness, family planning, trade union etc.

Economic condition involves position related to material sources like income, expenditure, indebtedness etc.

**I. Social condition:**

**1. Housing:** Housing is closely related with the health of the sellers. It creates health efficiency and the welfare of sellers. No attempt raising the standard of living of sellers can be successful without an early solution of the housing problem. Our survey is related to the housing of sellers. The aspects touched are the ownership, number of rooms, facilities etc.

**a. Ownership:**

An individual standard of living is having influenced by the level of housing and the amount paid for it.

**b. Housing condition:**

Housing condition of according to the number of rooms the pattern of house is satisfactory. They lives in houses which neither have kitchens bathrooms windows. The floor is dirty. The ventilation atmosphere inside such house is unhygienic. Unhygienic Residing in such houses is a great risk. Particularly during rainy season as there are not built with sound

construction material. Since housing of good quality is an expensive low income families may purchase or rent sound dwellings only at the expense of meeting all their wants they tend to sacrifice the quality of the house.

**C. House according to facilities:**

Facilities in houses are a variable which determined the standard of living. Our observation and the enquiry related with topwater do not bring favourable reply few sellers have electric light and houses which have no Pukka construction had no light. The study further revealed that sellers are preferred to use the parks and road side drains as their toilets creating an unsanitary environment.

**2. Health:** Housing and health are inter connected and both influence the efficiency to examine the health an enquiry was protected through a schedule regarding awareness about family planning.

**3. Education:** Education is a pre requisite for progress and development of any community. The higher the education the better the changes to get non manual jobs. It helps in understanding the rational use of resources and improving the productivity and profitability thereby. It improves the economic and social status too. Education paves the way for improving the knowledge skill and attitude of a person towards the job.

**a. Adult education:**

It is true that the education of mother is a proxy for the socio economic condition of the family. Adult education had an important role in



the community development. The people have to provide skill so that they could keep their jobs intact and improve their quality of the life.

## **II. Economic condition:**

The role of the Indian women in household economy can not be underestimated. She carries the multiple burdens of household work sole reproduction and contraception responsibilities and income generation. Thus the burden shared by women for socio economic development is two fold first on domestic front and another on economic front. Low economic status force them to work out side. Women work if they are required to do so because to the economic condition of the family. Vegetables sellers are no exception to this general rule.

1. **Finance:** Finance is essential for marketing functionarie vegetables sellers not depends not on nationalized and other bank. They depend on money leaders. Generally sellers do not raise finance for their business commission agents give them credit facility.
2. **Income:** Poverty has various dimensions to measures it. It has been related with earners income and the number of dependents and members in the family. Income is an important factor having bearing on per capital income and on the level of living.
3. **Per capita income and per capita expenditure:** Cross tabulation of the per capita income and per capita expenditure is taken as proxy for standard of living ascertain living conditions per capita income and per capita expenditure are estimated.

4. **Saving:** Saving as the process of with holdings current income for further use and results in the accumulation of tangible and financial assets. Vegetables sellers have not cultivated the habit of theft as their income is not sufficient to meet the expenditure.
5. **Repayment of loan:** Borrowing are liabilities to be dispensed with it is there fore necessary to study the ways in which the sellers repay the amount borrowed by them.

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