

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND
SUGGESTIONS

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As stated in to introduction of this study the socio-economic condition of the vegetable sellers which critically studied. This analysis and the interpretation of data are inadequate to arrive at many conclusions. Basically the study covers following important aspects namely:

1. The individual profile of vegetable sellers and family background. (73.33%)
2. The social conditions and the various social changes e.g. age , education , size of family marital status etc.
3. The dominant number of seller is from joint family background.
4. Researcher observed that majority vegetable selling were believe on God remaining. (80%)
5. All Vegetable seller^(100%) were engaged thee in the festival during study period.
6. It is observed that the present study was self independent vegetable sellers. But ^{24.67%} female sellers were dependent.
7. The economic conditions of the vegetable sellers as reflected by their business activities , this is again investigated with the help of various economic aspects such as , sale and purchases of vegetable sellers per day per capital income gross margin level of productive and unproductive expenditure etc.

8. Many of the vegetable sellers due to this inadequacy of toilets are attempted to use the roadside corners for this purpose in many places
9. If females contribute the family income by doing this business the idea is well supported by all the members of the family.
10. All the vegetable sellers were married at the young stage of their life, marriage were arranged by the parents and guardians.
11. The study of both background and forward linkages has been established by appropriate discussion of various critical concepts such as , the facilities etc.
12. If we consider the sellers opinion about the extent of support whether they get it from their family member. It revealed that majority of then could get this support. The main reason behind this is the income of the family is inadequate.
13. Vegetable sellers low investment.
14. Observed that the vegetable sellers saving habit a low. (82661)
15. Vegetable selling is self employment there is no employer and employee relationship. There may be some other persons helping particular female vegetable sellers in their business.
16. It is observed that the channel of distribution of vegetable market including many middlemen such as commission agent, whole sellers porter etc. Due to this long chain of middleman the purchasing of vegetable remains very high and the margin of profit is low.

17. The institutional expenses such as storage, corporation tax or rent of places substantially add the cost of vegetables. The loss from the wastage of vegetables is also very high.
18. The production of vegetables is seasonal of course various type of vegetable are grown in various types of seasons. The supply of vegetable in the market therefore fluctuates. The price of vegetable therefore very sensitive.
19. They can not take loans from institution, because there is no certainty about profits. So, there is problem of repayment. (61.34%)
20. Vegetable sellers financial facility are very low.
21. A lot of vegetable sellers were not taken loan.
22. It is observed that vegetable sellers was traditional method in selling.
23. The conditions in various mandai's of Kolhapur city was not favourable in general storage drinking water stall components was not available as a result of this there were serious problems of storage, transports and maintenance of vegetables. It is only Shivaji market in which these facilities being provided to a reasonable extent.
24. The vegetable sellers have no organized class. Only Kapilthirtha market in this city has a organization of the vegetables sellers⁽⁷⁰⁰⁾ in other mandai's of the vegetable sellers it required. But they can not reveals problems and difficulties before the inspector of the market in the individual capacity. Many times their difficulties and problems listen to property.

25. The overall level income of the vegetable sellers is very low moreover the level of income is ever changing. Because of the fluctuation of the price of the vegetable in the market. Sometimes they earn quite good amount of profit, while some times they incur losses also.
26. Municipal Corporation, Kolhapur has not provided any transport facility.

SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion drawn as above have provided a way for researchers to draw the suggestions, which helps to improve the social and economic conditions of vegetable sellers. The suggestions although based on the enquiry of the sample sellers are expected to be representative for the whole class of the vegetable sellers in general. These suggestions were summarized as follows:

1. The growing population problem and the serious effects of large sizes is required to be effectively talk about them.
2. Vegetable sellers family member also any other income source find out in family income increase.
3. Vegetable sellers investment increases if even business and income increase.
4. It is necessary to improve economic conditions of the sellers. The level of income is found to be low. ⁽²⁴¹⁾ If measures are taken to provide the requires ancillary services to business such as credit, transportation etc.

5. Various vegetables will have been getting appropriate price in this main market. Because these transport benefit are farmers, sellers, consumers and stabling for marketing.
6. Their turnover will be increased and the profit also increased.
7. The other sides of these issues that the expenditure pattern of these families is required to be regulated.
8. Vegetable sellers will have been distributing for selling in raing and summer season. So municipal corporation will be provided permanent sheds in every market in Kolhapur city.
9. Researcher observed in seven small market seen that not available consumers vehicle parking place.
10. Most of the vegetable sellers area is uneducated. They do not know how to spend the money properly and save the part of their income for future.
11. The unproductive expenditure on festivals shows that they need to be taught the basic reason in home economics. *Eg. 4000Rs above annual expenditure on festival is (26.66%) vegetable sellers*
12. Cooperative societies postal saving schemes. Insurance business in traditional way. The procurement of their vegetable transportation, storage etc. is required to be completed on scientific lines.
13. Provision of the cold storage at least at the central mandai's it shall be able to preserve their vegetable for a longer period.

14. A Municipal Corporation should think of providing such facilities. It is found that even the basic facilities like water security are either inadequate or totally absent.
15. The authorities of Municipal Corporation should insist for making these facilities available either from the source of corporation if self or from the grants of govt.
16. The market places where the vegetable sellers carry on their activities are required to be develop well. Selling of the vegetables on the road side places is utterly undesirable. The dirt and dust around is mixed up with the vegetables.
17. The town planning corporate should think of mandaie's this will help sellers to carry on their activities comfortably. The vegetable sold by them shall be relatively in better condition.
18. Day to day pricing board has been writing need in these market. Because every consumers demanding less prices. So that effect is other consumer crowded time going other seller and time west.
19. The family welfare programmes have not been properly kept before this class. The traditional attitudes of having large size family is still not changed. It is ever essential to bring this class in main stream of family welfare programme.

The sum and substance of the above suggestions is that vegetable sellers are required to be place well not only in their business but also in day to day life also. The problem of socio economic development of this most vulnerable class of the societies should receive priority of the urgent of development programmes.