

**CHAPTER 5**

*Conclusions and Suggestions*

# **Chapter-V**

## **Conclusions and Suggestions**

### **5.1 Introduction**

### **5.2 Major Findings of the Study**

### **5.3 Suggestions**

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### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

#### **5.1 Introduction:**

Nandani fruits & vegetables growers' co-operative union is one of the co-operative marketing unions in Shirol taluka of Kolhapur district. This union was started in 1986 through common efforts of fruits and vegetable growers in shirol taluka. Shirol and Hathkangle taluka is working area of this union. Growers have been benefited from this union. The area of operation of this union is two talukas with total membership of 1888. Situated in rich and fertile basins of Krishna and Panchaganga rivers this area is very much high potential for cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Consequently, if sugarcane is main crop for farmers in this region recently farmers are turned to the fruits and vegetables farming. Due to the availability of natural water, favorable climate make this area highly suitable for fruits and vegetables farming.

#### **5.2 Major Findings of the Study:**

The major findings of the study on the basis of primary and secondary data given below.

1. The study observed that, out of total sample farmers (45%) farmers were in the age group of (36-50) years. (28%) farmers were in (19-35) year age group and one farmer found above 70 years age group.
2. The study found that out of total sample (54%) majority farmers were belonging to Jain castes and in the remained 46 % farmers were belonging to Mahar – Mang- Chamber one in each caste, Dhangar (8%), Koli (2%), Muslim (7%) and Brahmin (2%). The percentage of total farmers to joint family was (62%) and (38%) were nuclear family. Thus it was predominant of joint family in rural areas.

3. It was implies that, out of total farmers (5%) farmers were illiterate, (8%) primary school educated, (57%) were high school educated, (12%) were higher secondary and (5%) were post graduates.
4. Area of own land of (21%) farmers were marginal farmers, small farmers were (32%) , medium farmers were (30 %) and lastly large farmers were (17%) in out of total sample farmer.
5. The area of land taking on tenure based there were 6 farmers was land taking on tenure base in that 5 were marginal farmers and one was the small farmer.
6. The study observed that , marginal farmers barren lands proportion was near (50%) , (16%) small farmers, (14%) farmers medium farmers and (20 %) large farmers land was barren in the study area. It shows that due to over supply of chemical fertilizers and over supply of water land became barren in this region.
7. It was also observed that, member farmers were taken loans for the various agricultural activities. Out of total sample 40 farmers were not taken any loans. Further 25 farmers were taken loans in the range of Rs. 10000-50000, 17 farmers taken loans in the range of Rs. 50001-100000, 8 farmers in the range of 100001-200000, 9 farmers taken loans Rs. 200001-400000 and lastly 1 farmer was taken loan in the range of above Rs. 4 lakh. It means that more than (50%) farmers were taken loans for various agricultural purposes.
8. The study found that total collection and sale of fruits and vegetables of union was decreased its CGR was (-11.69%), due to low production of fruits and vegetables in the region and recently some years private traders make groups of farmers and they compete the union.
9. The study shows that CGR of total price of sale of fruits and vegetables of union (-7.07%) in the study period. It indicates that the decreasing trend in price of sale of union.
10. It was found from Table no. 3.3 that the share capital of union was increased during the study period; it was increased by (5.86 %) in the study period.
11. The study shows that production of Banana increased from 68 tones to 242 tones and income was a so increased from Rs. 136000 to Rs. 968000. It was

the impact of several facilities provided by union. That is why production and income range of this fruits crop has been increased in this region.

12. Production of cauliflower increased from 225 tone to 532 tone and income from cauliflower was increased Rs. 180000 to Rs. 7980000. It was tremendous increase in the production and income of cauliflower, because reason is that union provided several facilities to fruits and vegetables growers like new seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, packing material etc.
13. After union total income from vegetables crops like as cabbage, tomato onion, brinjal, cucumber, chili, varana and ladyfinger etc. increased compared to before union.
14. The study observed that the income in before union period maximum farmers were in the range of less than Rs. 5000 and 5001-25000. After union maximum farmers were concentrated in the income range of Rs.50001-100000.
15. Due to joining union Rs. 2000 had been benefit for per tone of banana to farmer and about Cauliflower Rs.7000, about Cabbage Rs.2000 was per tone benefit to farmer. Means after union per tone price of fruits and vegetables was high compare to per tone price of before union.
16. The study found that participation of farmers in various institutions and co-operative societies was encouraging. The farmers were participation on gram panchayat, co-operative societies, NFVGCU and PACS etc.

### 5.3 Suggestions:

On the basis of the above study the following suggestions can be helpful for improving the working of NFVGCU.

1. The union should more concentrate upon quality assurance because it is very essential for quick selling of fruits and vegetables. It will in turn reduce the losses also.
2. Since activity of processing of fruits and vegetables has been found most economically viable the union should go in for expanding its processing network. It will not only earn money for the union rather will help the farmers during peak supply.
3. The union should introduce crop planning for the member growers. According to the capacity of handling, the union should provide a self-explanatory chart to the growers carrying the information like crop wise area, expected production, expected arrival with NFVGCU etc. it will help the farmers to rotate the crops scientifically as well as the union may plan accordingly to handle the arrivals.
4. The union should start supplying the fruits and vegetables to processing units also as in the case of other institutions.
5. It seems that some respondents of fruits and vegetables farming became unsuccessful and they left the fruits and vegetables farming. The farmers should take sufficient information about horticulture farming (fruits & vegetables farming) from ideal farmers in the horticultural farming. Union should supply them the more information about horticulture.
6. There is great demand for fruits and vegetables in all over India and abroad. But union can't export the more fruits and vegetables due to lack of export facility. So union should expansion of facilities for the fruits and vegetables.
7. The Government should give assurance about proper price for fruits and vegetables production to make fruits and vegetables farming more profitable.

8. Govt. should provide education facility and others like agricultural extension services to farmers in the study area.
9. The union will be losing its work if they fail to appoint an agricultural expert.
10. welfare activities for members should be under taken for the good will
11. The union should develop its 'brand name' in selling the produce.

The suggestions which are given above will be useful to expand and stimulate the fruits and vegetables farming and also development of NFVGCU.