

CHAPTER -V

ANALYSIS

&

INTERPRITATION

OF DATA

COLLECTED

INTRODUCTION

For better understanding the exact conditions prevailing in the market and to make some coherent suggestions for improvement. It was necessary to undertake field survey. This chapter tries to analyze and interpret the data collected. In order to fulfill the objectives set for the study a survey of onion growers was conducted. For this purpose 100 onion growers from Khandala and Phaltan talukla were interviewed during survey. They were selected randomly by visiting the market place from time to time according to predetermined schedule.

The data collected during survey is analyzed and interpreted and presented in this chapter.

Table 1: Distribution of onion Grower's According to their land Holdings

Sr. No.	Land Holdings	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	0 to 5	60	60
2	5 to 10	28	28
3	10 to 15	03	03
4	15 to 20	06	06
5	20 and above	03	03
Total		100	100

A study of 100 onion grower's has been undertaken for the purpose of study. The informations is presented in Table:1. A study of above data says that

1. 60% of the onion grower's posses the land between 0 to 5 acres. This means that majority of onion growers are small land holders.

2. 28% of the onion grower's possess land between 5 to 10 acres. 3 % onion grower's have a land between 10 to 15 acres, while only 6 % onion growers have land between 15 to 20 acres.

3. Only 3 % onion growers are land holders having land holding sufficiently big.

As the majority of the onion growers are small land holders, they have to dispose off their produce in local market where they get low prices.

Table 2: Different crops undertaken by sample onion grower's

Name of the crop	Summer	Kharip	Rabbi
Onion	70	55	53
Cotton	---	38	---
Sugar cane	---	19	---

Observations from the field survey and from the information collected.

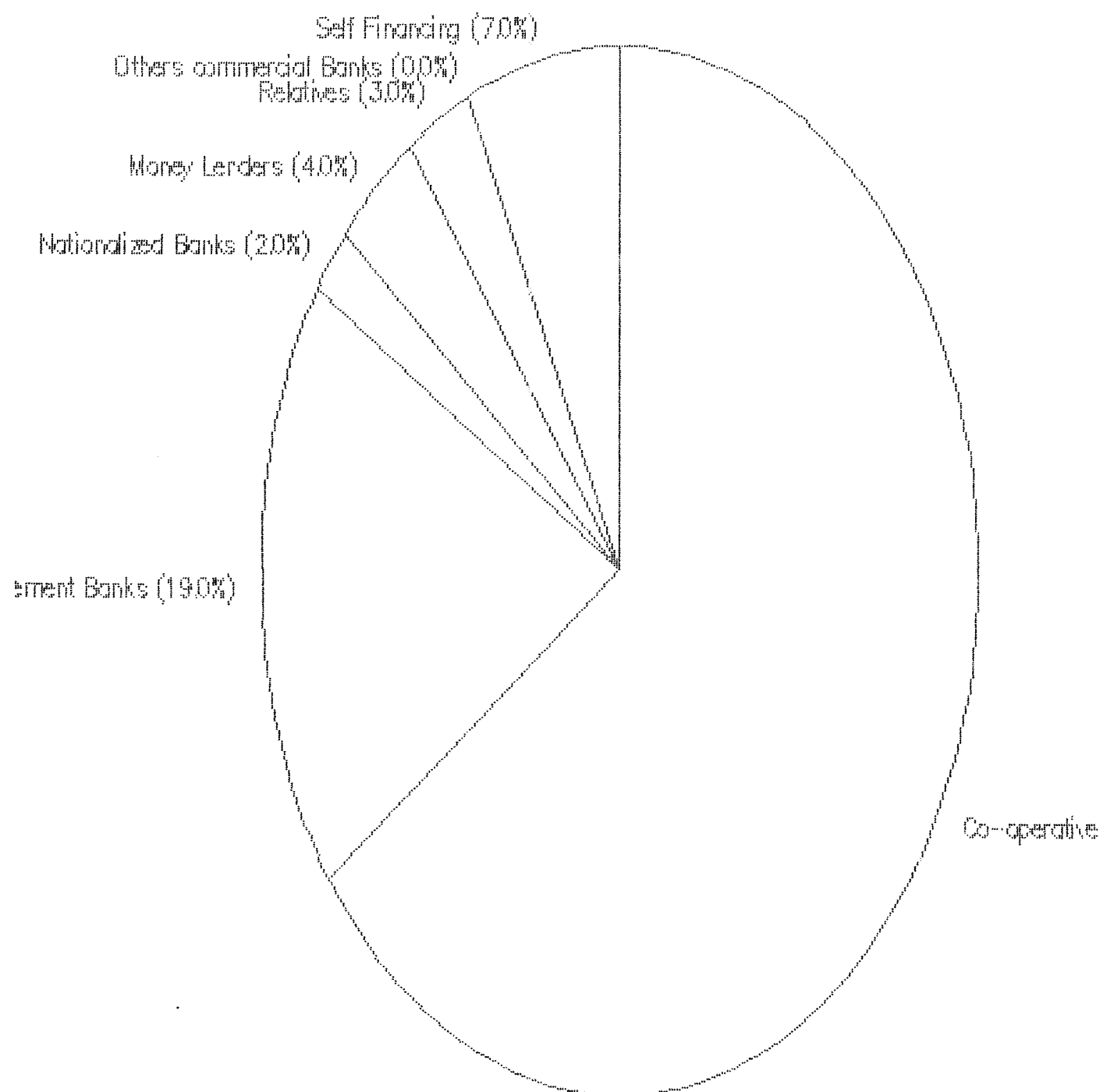
1. It is observed that onion , sugarcane and cotton are the three major crops taken by the farmers in this area.
2. Though the onion sugarcane and cotton are cash crops in this area, the major cash crop, as can be seen from the above table, is onion.
3. Onion crop is taken through all the seasons i.e. Summer, Kharip and Rabbi
4. It is reported in field survey that where sufficient water is available during kharip season, the agriculturists also take cotton and sugarcane.

Table 3 : Sources of finance for onion Growers

Sr.No	Name of agencies	No.of Growers	Percentage
1.	Co-op banks/ Societies	65	65
2.	Land development Banks	19	19
3.	Nationalized Bank	02	02
4.	Money lenders	02	02
5.	Relatives	03	03
6.	Other Commercial Banks	--	--
7.	Self Financing	07	07

Observations of the above table gives the idea regarding different agencies through which onion growers obtain loans. It can be seen that mostly all onion growers have to approach to one or another agency for loan. A very small percentage of

Sources of Finance for Onion Growers



onion grower (8%) are financing their activities through their own savings.

Majority of onion grower's in this market are found approaching to co-operative banks or co-operative societies. Generally co-operative societies (i.e. Vivid Karyakari Societies) makes provision to provide crops loans to onion growers. These loans are made available in cash or in kind. Loans are generally given for short term period. Loans given by nationalized banks are very small. Land development banks are sanctioned long term loans particularly to big onion growers for purchasing tractor's pumps, digging wells etc.

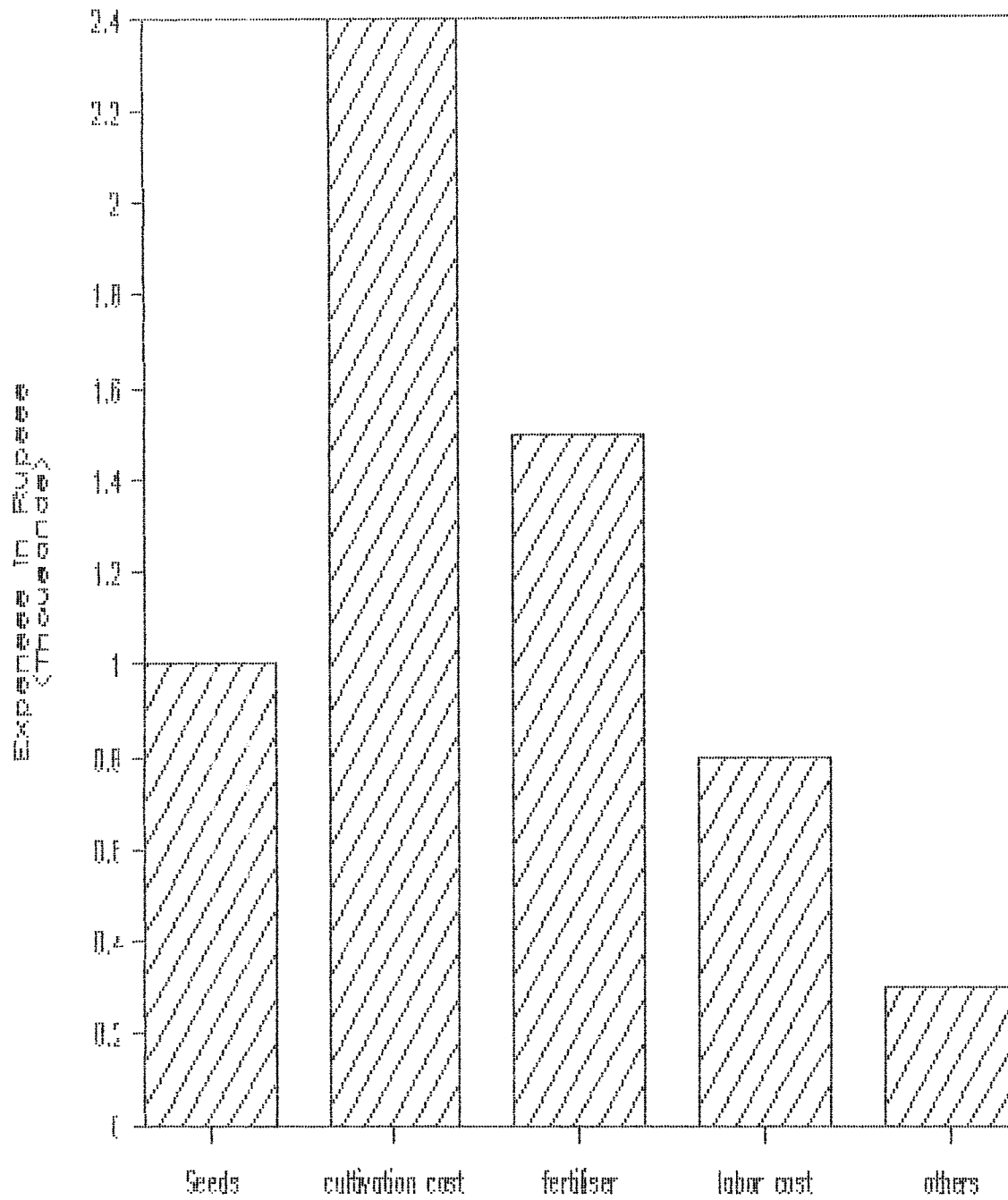
The role of other financing agencies is negligible as can one seen rom the table. It is a note worthy and good thing that onion growers in this area are mostly free from the clutches of money lenders.

Table 4: Expenses Incurred on Cultivation (Per acre)

Sr.No.	Perticular of Item	Average Expenses	Percentage
1.	Seeds	1000	16.6
2.	Cultivation Cost	2400	40
3.	Fertilizers	1500	25
4.	Wages/ Labor Cost	800	13.3
5.	Others	300	5.1
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Total		6000	100

Expenses Incurred on Cultivation

(Per acre)



The table throws the light on the expenditure per acre. The onion growers have to spent larger portion on cultivation. It is noticed that onion growers do not keep the account of expenses , as most of the farmers are illiterate. But amount given in the above table is quite indicative.

Table 5: Different types of onions and growers

Sr. No	Types of onion	No of growers	Percentage
1.	Deep Red	60	60
2.	Yellow	40	40
3.	While	--	--
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Total		100	100

The above table shows that the majority of onion growers are producing deep red onion in this area. The reason told was the climate is favorable for red onion. Yellow onion is also grown in this area but the percentage is small compared to red onions. White onions are also grown but it is mostly for domestic purpose and small surplus if any is mostly sold in retail markets. Gradation of the onion is done according to the size and color. For export purpose red onions is generally preferred.

Table 6: Problems of Onion growers in Lonand Market Yard.

Sr. No	Type of Problem	No of Growers	Percentage
1.	Grading	75	75
2.	Weighing	71	71
3.	Storage	85	85
4.	Selling System	72	72

A close look at above data reveals that most of the onion grower are facing basic problems of marketing i.e. grading , weighing, storage etc. The major problem of onion growers is non availability of appropriate storage facilities. Onion growers, in the field survey also recorded their dissatisfaction with selling system. The percentage of onion grwoers facing problems regarding grading, weighment, is also too high. As the grading and weighmenrt is not done properly the onion growers do not get adequate returns on their produce. The problem is important for the majority of the onion growers . It is urged that immediate steps should be taken in this respect. So that onion growers will get justice and proper return for their produce. It is not difficult for APMC to take some concrete steps in these respects.

Following are some of the major means of transport adopted by the onion to transport their onion to the market.

Problems of Onion Grower

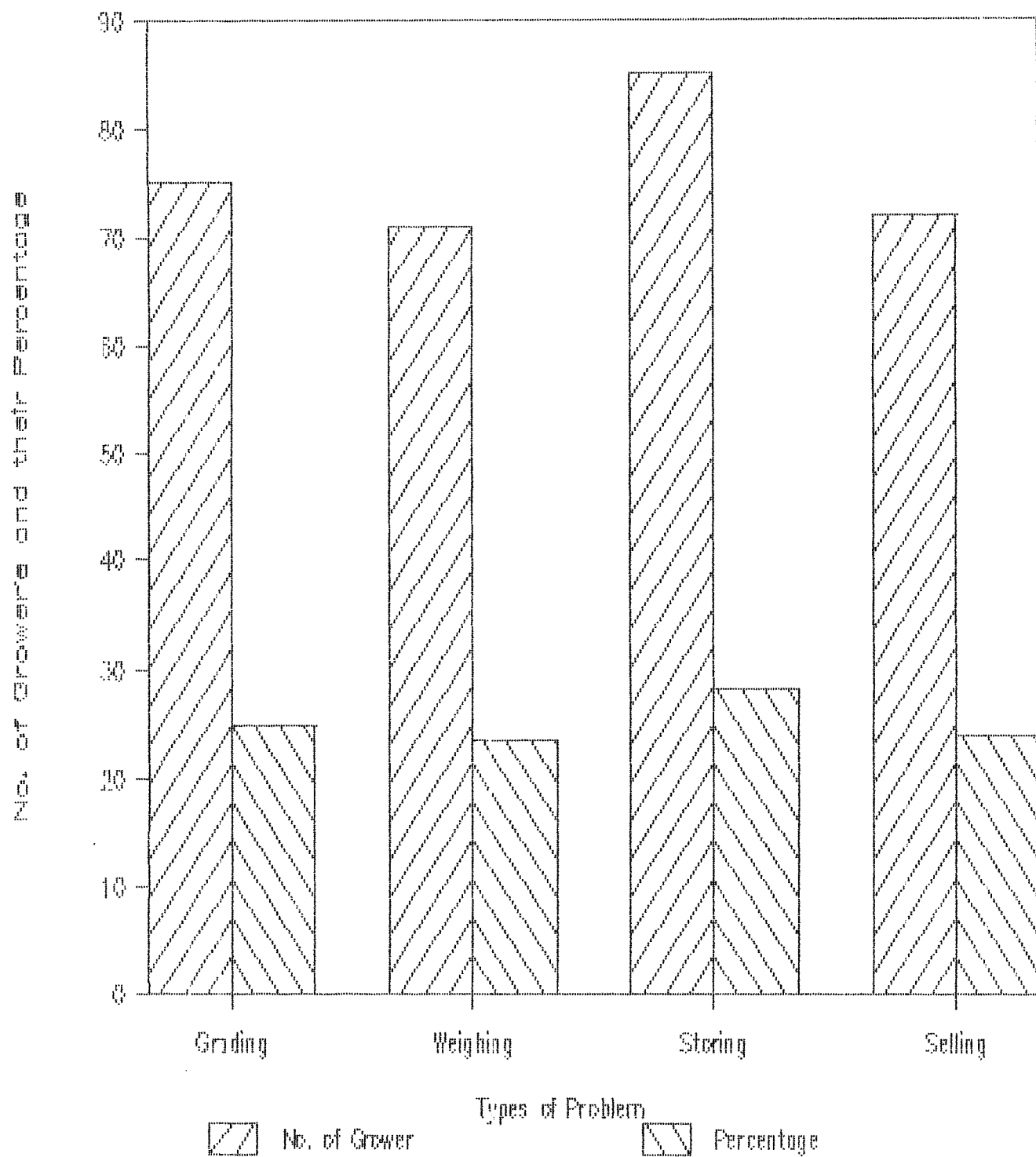


Table 7: Means of Transport used by Onion Growers

Sr. No	Means of Transport	No. of Resposdants	Cost Per Quintals
1.	Bullock Cart	60	5.50/-
2.	Tractors	24	6.00/-
3.	Motor Truck	13	6.5 /-
4.	Tempo	3	6.25/-

(Above mentioned rates per quitanls for the distance of 15 to 20 Kms)

Bullock cart is only easily available mean of transport in this area. Conditions of roads are very bad and discouraging for other means of transport.

Middle class farmers transports their onion to market either in his own tractor to hired tractors. Onion can be also brought from long distances by means of tractor.

Large scale producers prefers truck transport . However percentage of such onion growers is very small (13%) use of tempo for transportation is also very limited.

Carrying capacity of bullock cart is about 5 to 6 quintals, tractor about 40 to 50 quintals Motor truck about 100 to 120 quintals and Tempo is about 50 quintals.

Means of Transport for Onion

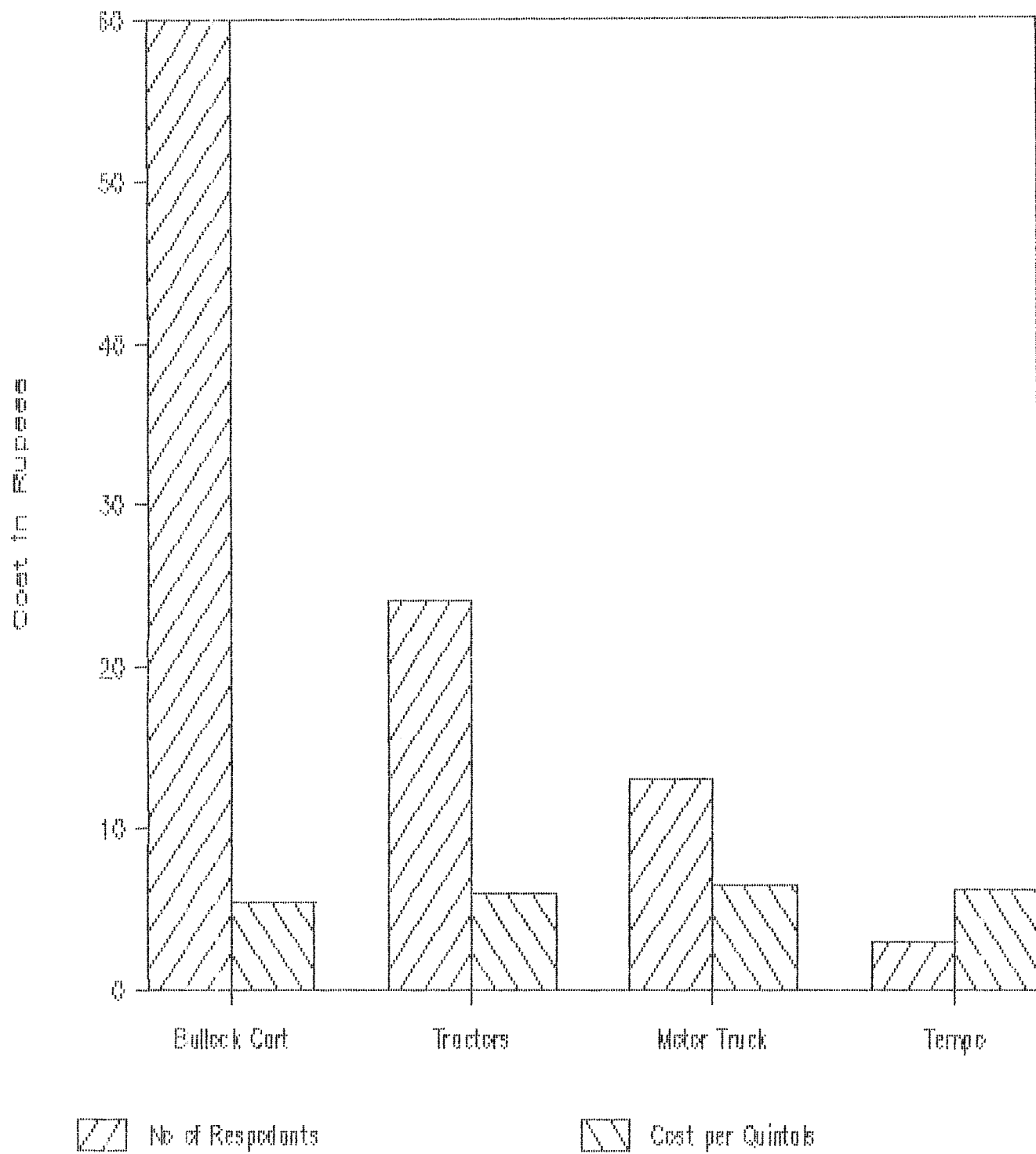


Table 8: Marketing of Onions

Sr. No.	Name of market	Percentage
1.	Lonand Market	64
2.	Nira Market	12
3.	Poona Market	20
4.	Phaltan Market	04

		100

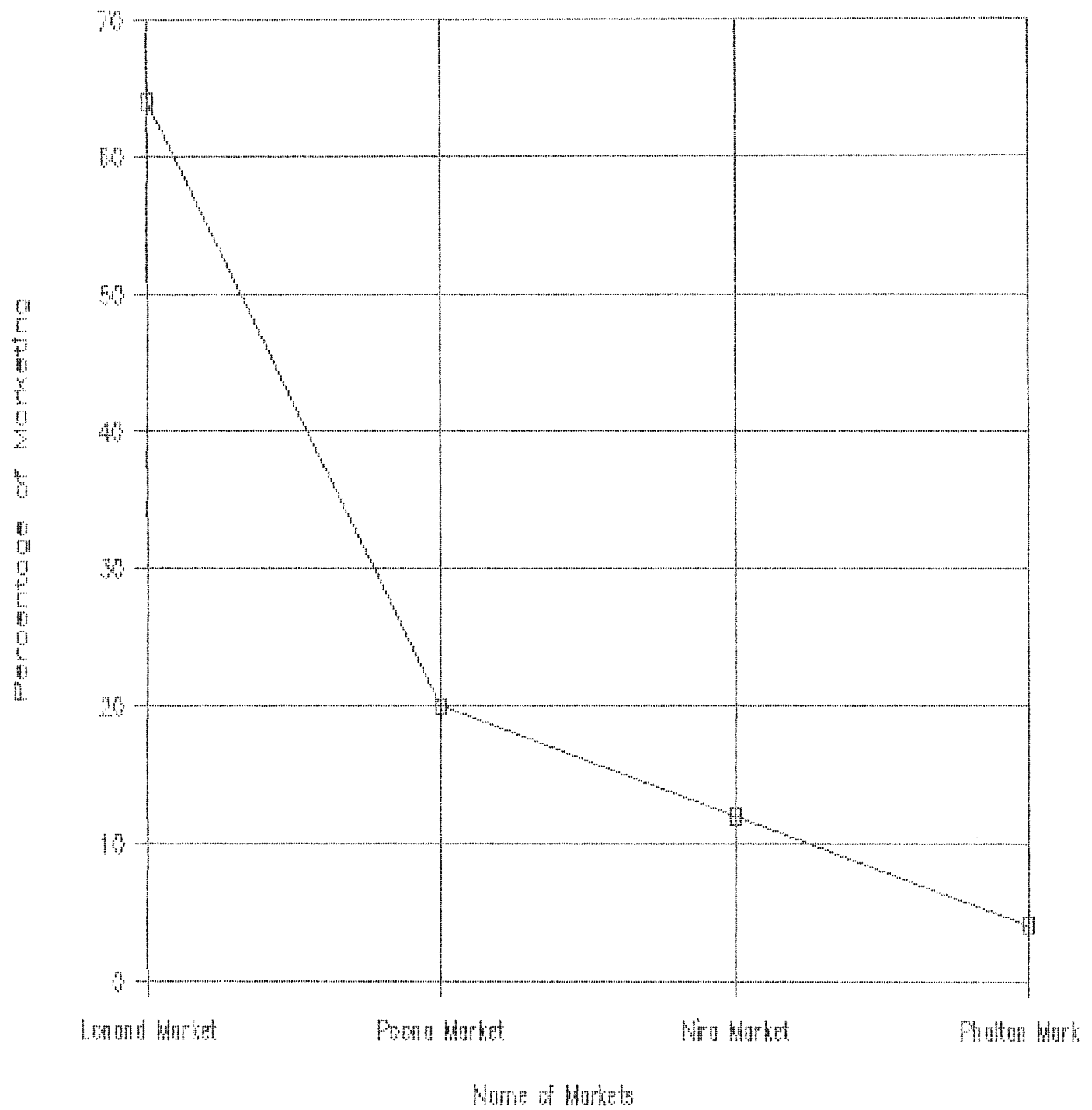
Above table shows the different markets around the area. Lonand market is one of the oldest and bigger market for onion in this area. Onion growers from Khandala taluka, many and even from Phaltan sells their onions in Lonand market. There are 53 commission agents (Licensed) found working in this market. Poona market and Nira market is very near, however onion growers prefer to sell their produce in Lonand market. NAFED has opened its branch here for the purchases of onions

Table 9 : Storage of onion

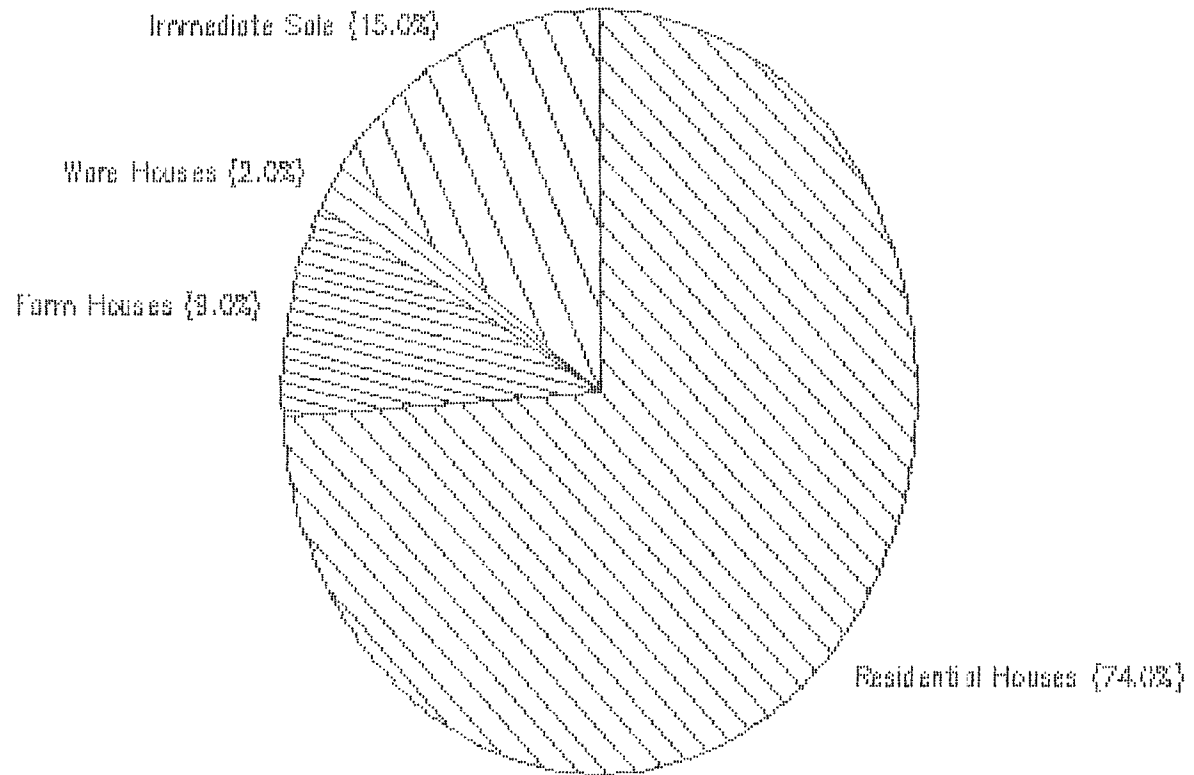
Sr. No	Means of Storage	Percentage
1.	Residential Houses	74
2.	Farm Houses	09
3.	Ware houses	02
4.	Immediate Sale	15

Total		100

Marketing of Onions



Storage of Onions



It appears from the above table that most of the onion grower store their onions in their residential houses. Some times residential houses are taken on rental basis for temporary period . The small growers generally make use of this type of storage. Some onion growers(9%) keep their produce on the farm houses, mostly under roof or shade. Where warehouses available nearby, the onions are stored in warehouses. But such warehouses are not available sufficiently. As a result the number of onion growers have to dispose off their onions immediately. Considering the perishable nature of this product, proper storing facilities are essential. many incidents are noted in which onion growers have to suffer heavy losses due to lack of storage facilities

Table 10: Classification of onion for Gradation

Sr.No.	Size in mm	Color
1	Bigger (60)	Faint to deep red
2.	Big (45)	Faint to deep red
3.	Middle (35mm)	Faint to deep red
4.	Small (20 mm)	Faint to deep red
5.	Mix (below 20 mm)	Faint to deep red

The gradation is done on the basis of size and color. Onion of 60 mm is considered to be bigger one. 45 mm size onion is specially useful for exportring purpose. 35 mm onion is classified as middle type and is used for domestic purpose,

while 20 mm and smaller size onion is used for local consumption and as seed also.

Table 11: Satisfaction of onion growers for Role of APMC in marketing of onions.

Sr.No.	Satisfaction	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	83	83
2.	No	17	17

		100	100

The above table shows that 83 % of the onion growers are fully satisfied with the present management of APMC Lonand, because in last two years APMC has provided various facilities to the onion grower like big shades for storage, drinking water, Shetakari Niwas, Shetkari Bhojnalaya, Parking Zone for bullock cart, trucks, twmpo, Allotting a limited time for auction sale, etc., Only 17% of the onion growers are not satisfied with present management due to various reasons.

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