



Research Paper

Marketable and marketed surpluses of main vegetables crops in Eastern U.P.

S.P. SINGH, A.K. SINGH AND SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

S.P. SINGH

Department of Agricultural Economics, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (J), JAMMU (J&K) INDIA
Email : sanjayprakash_singh@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to work out marketable and marketed surpluses of main vegetable crops grown in Eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. This study was confined to the Ghazipur district of U.P. 140 samples of vegetable growers were surveyed in the agricultural year 1999-2000. The main vegetable crops found in the study area were green chilli, potato and onion. In the case of green chilli vegetable crop, the analysis of marketable and marketed surpluses, very clearly showed that marginal as well as small vegetable growers practiced to sell comparatively more quantities of green chilli than medium and large farmers. In case of potato also, it was very safely concluded that marginal and small vegetable growers practiced to sell more potato than vegetable growers of medium and large farm size groups in the area under study. In case of onion this study clarifies that major bulk of onion produced was marketed. The extent of marketed surplus to marketable surplus was higher on marginal and small farms as compared to medium and large farms.

Singh, S.P., Singh, A.K. and Dwivedi, Sudhakar (2011). Marketable and marketed surpluses of main vegetables crops in Eastern U.P., *Internat. Res. J. agric. Eco. & Stat.*, 2 (1) : 68-70.

Key words : Producer's surplus, Marketed surplus, Marketable surplus

INTRODUCTION

Marketing of agricultural produce is as important as the production itself. Agricultural production and marketing are thus two sides of the same coin and the later is as critical to better performance in agriculture as production itself. Increasing production resulting in increased marketable surplus, accompanied by the increase in demand from urban population, calls for a rapid improvement in the existing marketing system (Chatha and Koul, 1979). It is not today that the importance of agricultural marketing has been recognized but much earlier before independence, the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928) recommended for the establishment of agricultural markets. This came into realization only during 1950s and 1960s that suitable market legislations were passed in several states to regulate the marketing of agricultural produce particularly vegetables and associated with various malpractices (Rao *et al.*, 1978). Thus, post harvest management of perishables like

vegetables is a challenging task, since the existing marketing services have to be upgraded at all levels significantly.

In Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Faizabad and Jaunpur are the potential pockets for major vegetable production. Ghazipur has been identified as main producer of green chilli, potato, onion, tomato, okra and brinjal. Due to poor marketing infrastructure in Ghazipur, the vegetable growers suffer from considerable losses.

Keeping the above facts in view, the present research study was undertaken with the following objectives to estimate the marketable and marketed surplus of vegetables in the area of study, to identify the factors affecting the marketable and marketed surpluses and to suggest measures for improvement in the marketable and marketed surpluses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted in Ghazipur district of Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The said district was