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# DESK AND FIELD RESEARCH ON NEWLY INTRODUCED CROPS IN GUJARAT

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## PROBLEM DEFINITION

Currently this shift of the farmers from growing traditional to non-traditional crops has gained a lot of momentum. On observing the farmers gaining profits by growing new crops, other farmers also started growing these crops to increase their income. The farmers shifted to new crops to avoid losses and increase their disposable income. But to their dismay, the farmers were facing a lot of troubles in cultivating these new crops. Farmers adopted this shift without taking into account the fact that the nature and the quality of the soil are different at different places. There were no pre soil tests done to determine the nutrient content in the soils and whether that soil type was suitable to do cultivation of that particular crop.

The key objectives of this paper are to:

- To investigate the reasons that lead to the low market price value for the produce of the new crops
- To understand the problems faced by the farmers in the process of cultivating non-traditional crops.
- To recommend ways to bridge the gaps between resources available and the persons who need these resources the most.

## APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

The best way to know about a problem is to enquire the person who is affected by it the most. The trend of shifting from traditional crop cultivation to the non-traditional was initiated by the farmers and hence the main source of data and information are the farmers themselves. Firstly it was important to identify that in which area the crop shifting trend was observed. Considering the time constraint the following four districts were targeted:

1. Sabarkantha where Soybean was grown



## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### ▪ Research design

There were two designs followed in conducting the research. These two approaches were followed simultaneously. Exploratory Design and Descriptive designs were adopted.

### ▪ Data collection from primary sources

Primary source of data were the responses obtained from the answers by asking the questions mentioned in the questionnaire.

### ▪ Sampling and scaling techniques

To determine the sample, non-probability sampling was followed. The core characteristic of non-probability sampling techniques is that samples are selected based on the subjective judgement of the researcher. Under non-probability sampling, one of its types- purposive sampling was chosen so as to divide the sample size further (scaling). Firstly, the farmers who were the members of SEWA were made the part of the initial set. Then, from each district a group of farmers (nearly 10-15) were asked to answer the questions regarding the new crop and the problems or hardships related to growing that crop. They were chosen based upon the fact that they were growing non-traditional crops.

## FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

In the field visits conducted in four districts, it was observed that there were a variety of crops being grown in various districts of Gujarat. Some crops were traditional like cotton, maize etc. but our main concern was to survey about the non-traditional crops which are newly introduced in those areas. The findings and the results are categorised below according to the crops identified in each district.

### SOYBEAN

The soybean crop is grown in two districts namely: SABARKANTHA and VADODARA *Soybean in Sabarkantha* In Sabarkantha district, visit was made to Bayad taluka. The district co-ordinator (aagewan) helped a lot in gaining an insight about the farming trends and mindset of the farmers growing Soybean. Reason of shift: The major





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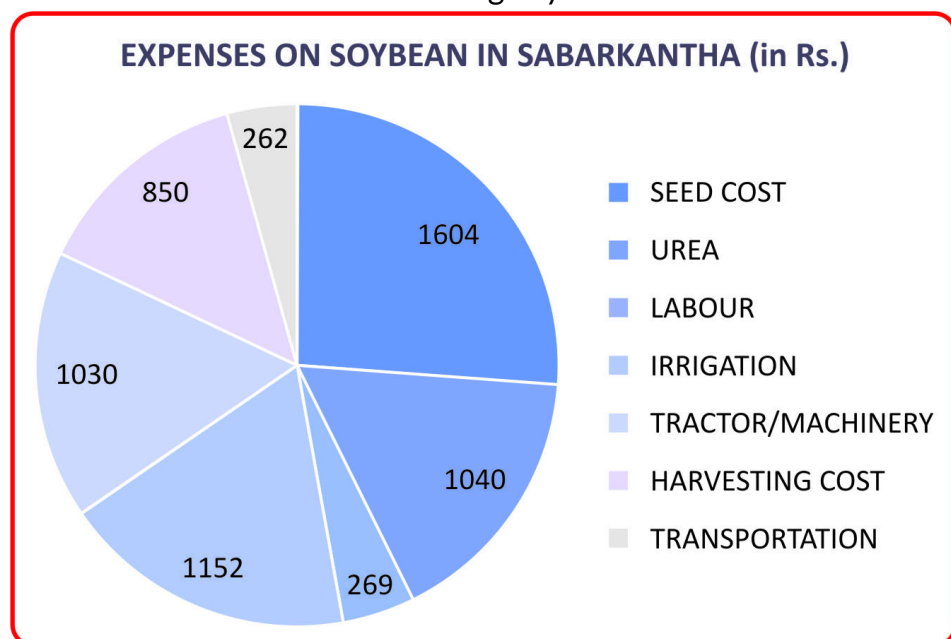
1. After the crop gets ready for the harvest farmers need to get threshers on rent for cleaning the crop. They cannot buy these threshers as they are too costly and are to be used only at the time of harvesting. These threshers cost them around Rs.800-900 for about one hour of usage and this costs increases when the demand is more.
2. When the crop gets ready for the harvest the farmer harvests the crop and sells in the market at early stages. This happens due to absence of storage facility in the villages. As soon as the farmer harvests the crop, he/she is bound to sell it in the market at whatever price he is getting.
3. After the harvesting of the crop, the farmer packs the crop and then takes it to the local mandi to sell. But there are no appropriate and hygienic ways of packing the crop which will keep it away from the damage.
4. The farmer goes to the nearest local mandi to sell its harvested crop. To take the crop to the mandi, he/she needs to hire a tempo/rickshaw or truck depending upon the amount of harvest/yield he has. The transportation charges vary between Rs.200-900 depending upon the production. Every farmer has a different time of sowing and harvesting the crop. If a farmer has less yield he has to wait till the other farmers also harvest their crop and then they combine and send it to mandi. This leads to damage to the crop. Thus, there is a need for proper transportation facilities for the farmers.



Apart from these findings the other observations are: The district team of SEWA met its members every month to now about the current financial situation and problems of the farmers. They estimated it by using an innovative technique. The members were given a collective wide chart sheet in which a bucket was drawn. The SEWA co-ordinators used to tell them to imagine this bucket as their financial budget of the month. Then the members had to mention the total amount and how they filled that bucket with their various expenses. It was a great experience to witness such kind of imaginative and creative technique which was easy for the farmers to understand and equally easy for the SEWA members to analyse the conditions of the farmers. As per the data collected about the expenses and income of the farmers, the disposable income of the farmers was calculated by using MS Excel.

SOYBEAN																				AVERAGE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>EXPENSES</b>																					
seed cost(25 kg.per bigha)	1600	1590	1600	1500	1600	1600	1600	1600	1650	1590	1500	1600	1600	1650	1600	1700	1600	1600	1700	1600	1604.00
<b>manures and fertilisers</b>																					
urea(2 bags)	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040.00
<b>DAP</b>																					
other																					
labour(2 hours)	200	300	220	240	220	300	200	400	200	240	400	300	250	200	300	350	220	400	250	200	269.50
irrigation(electricity/season)	1125	1100	1150	1300	1200	1250	1250	1100	1100	1200	1000	1150	1200	1125	1150	1150	1100	1100	1100	1200	1152.50
<b>pesticides</b>																					
tractor/machinery (1 bigha)	800	850	900	1000	1200	1100	1000	900	850	1000	900	800	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1100	1000	1200	1030.00
harvesting cost(threshing/hour)	800	800	900	850	900	850	800	900	800	850	900	900	850	800	900	900	800	800	900	800	850.00
transportation (30 mann=600 kg)	200	250	300	200	250	300	300	200	250	300	350	200	200	300	250	300	300	200	300	300	262.50
other																					
<b>total</b>	<b>5765</b>	<b>5930</b>	<b>6110</b>	<b>6130</b>	<b>6410</b>	<b>6440</b>	<b>6190</b>	<b>6140</b>	<b>5890</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>6090</b>	<b>5990</b>	<b>6340</b>	<b>6315</b>	<b>6440</b>	<b>6260</b>	<b>6240</b>	<b>6290</b>	<b>6340</b>	<b>6208.50</b>	
<b>INCOME</b>																					
harvested yield(per bigha)(20-30 mann) -	600	650	600	650	700	680	630	600	700	600	680	650	700	700	600	650	640	630	630	650	
1 mann for 20-30 mann	15000	16250	15000	16250	17500	17000	15750	15000	17500	15000	17000	16250	17500	17500	15000	16250	16000	15750	15750	16250	
(-) retailer margin (per mann)	30	10	30	10	5	5	10	20	10	20	10	15	5	5	30	20	30	20	20	25	
for 20-30 mann	750	250	750	250	125	125	250	500	250	500	250	375	125	125	750	500	750	500	500	625	
<b>net income</b>	<b>14250</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>14250</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>17375</b>	<b>16875</b>	<b>15500</b>	<b>14500</b>	<b>17250</b>	<b>14500</b>	<b>16750</b>	<b>15875</b>	<b>17375</b>	<b>17375</b>	<b>14250</b>	<b>15750</b>	<b>15250</b>	<b>15250</b>	<b>15625</b>	<b>15762.5</b>	
<b>MARGIN</b>																					
<b>disposable income</b>	<b>8485</b>	<b>10070</b>	<b>8140</b>	<b>9870</b>	<b>10965</b>	<b>10435</b>	<b>9310</b>	<b>8360</b>	<b>11360</b>	<b>8280</b>	<b>10660</b>	<b>9885</b>	<b>11035</b>	<b>11060</b>	<b>7810</b>	<b>9110</b>	<b>8990</b>	<b>9010</b>	<b>8960</b>	<b>9285</b>	<b>9554.00</b>

The following pie chart shows the proportion of expenses that the farmers have incurred in cultivating Soybean:



**POMEGRANATE** The farmers in the Vadi farms in Kutch were growing Pomegranate from last three years. We talked to the farmers growing pomegranate and we were accompanied with the SEWA's district team. After talking to the couple of small farmers



we came to know that not many small and marginal farmers were growing pomegranate in their own farms. The cultivation of pomegranate was majorly done by the big farmers and small farmers did labour work for the big farmers in their farms. The variety being produced in the Rutch region was Gen. tissue. One season of

pomegranate was for the duration of two years. The plant grew after two years from the date of sowing the seeds. As the duration was very long i.e. two years, small farmers couldn't afford that much time and expenses. The expense incurred in cultivating pomegranate was very high. The major problems of the farmers growing pomegranate were identified as:

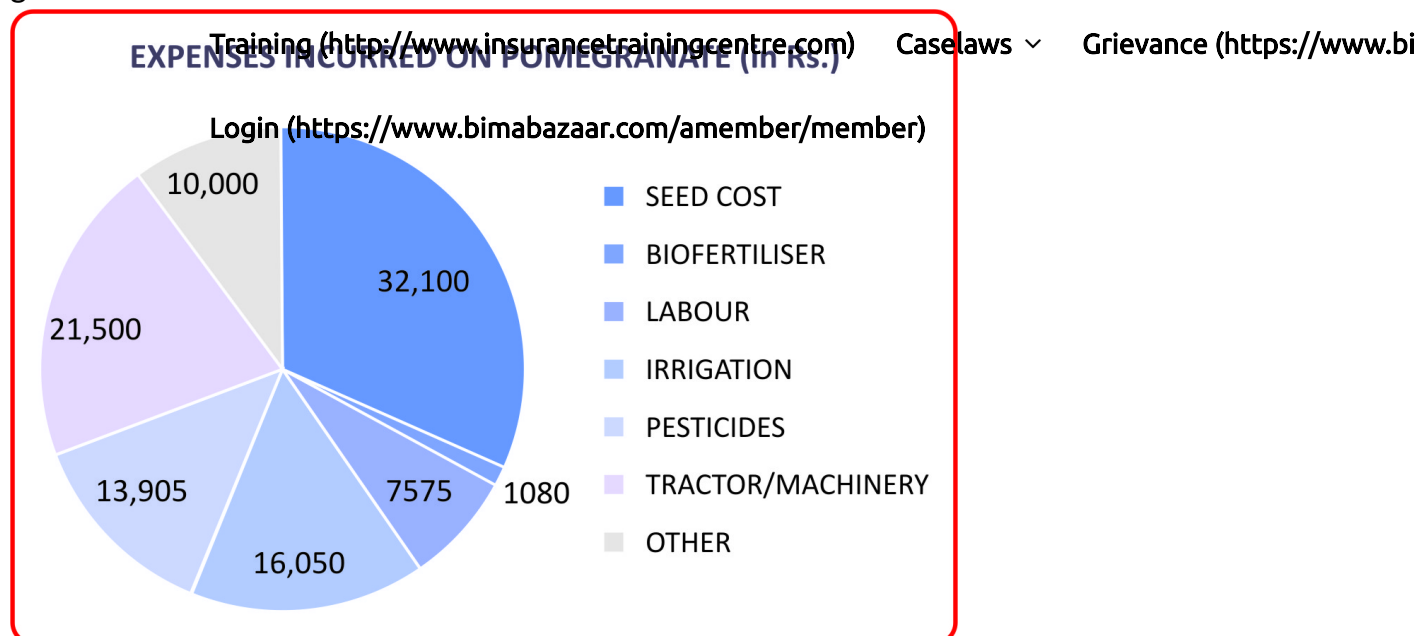
- Farmers lacked proper training and knowledge about growing pomegranate. They were not aware about the adequate amount of manures, fertilisers and water needed for growing a good variety of pomegranate. Sometimes the water given to the plant of pomegranate exceeds the required amount and thus the fruit develops black spots on the surface. Due to deterioration in the quality of plant, the price at which the fruit is sold in the market gets reduced.
- The period for which the pomegranate plant requires fertilizers and pesticides is very long, thus they have to invest huge amount in cultivating pomegranate. Also, the cost incurred in pesticides and fertilisers was huge.

Apart from the above information, the other observations are:

- The labours employed in the farms were majorly men. If women are employed, they are given minor work like cleaning the farm, cutting the unwanted grass etc. Major and tiring work is done by men.
- The company/ retailers who were interested in buying the produce came to the farm to collect the produce. The transportation cost is borne by the buyer.
- The farmers were using bio fertilisers instead of Urea and Ammonia (DAP). They were using much more advanced fertilisers.
- Most of the sale of pomegranate was done in Delhi and Dubai.

The expenses, income and disposable income of the farmers were calculated using MS Excel.

EXPENSES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	average
seed cost(per acre)	30,000	32,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	34,000	35,000	30,000	32,100
manures and fertilisers											
biofertiliser	1000	1200	1100	1000	1200	1000	1000	1200	1000	1100	1080
other											
labour(per day)	8000	8500	9000	8000	8500	9000	8000	8500	250	8000	7575
Irrigation(electricity charges for 6 months)	15,000	16,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	16,500	17,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	16,050
pesticides	13,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	13,500	14,000	15,000	13,000	14,550	14,000	13,905
tractor/machinery (per acre)	20,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	21500
harvesting cost(threshing/hour)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
total	97,000	1,00,700	1,04,100	1,06,000	1,03,200	1,05,500	1,01,000	1,07,700	96,800	1,00,100	1,02,210
INCOME											
harvested yield(per kg)- in delhi	45	55	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49.5
total harvest( in kg.)	5000	5500	5000	4500	4000	5000	5500	5000	5500	4000	1 ton=1000 kg
total harvest income in delhi	225000	302500	225000	225000	200000	250000	275000	250000	275000	200000	242750
harvested yield(per kg)- in dubai	110	105	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	109.5
total harvest income in dubai											total : 3-5 tons
net income	1,28,200	2,01,800	1,20,900	1,19,000	96,800	1,44,500	1,74,000	1,42,300	1,78,200	99,900	1,40,540



## ROSE

In order to inquire about the crops which are newly grown in the Anand district we visited the SEWA's district office where Lalita Ben and her colleague helped us to know about the demographics of Anand and its villages. Traditionally, the farmers were growing tobacco and cotton. The reason of shift from cotton and tobacco are as listed below:

- Tobacco farming was causing loss to the farmer both financially and health wise.
- The farmers' health was deteriorating due to ill effects of tobacco. It was effecting the present generation and also the pregnant ladies were facing problems due to tobacco, which indirectly affected the future kids too.
- The price of tobacco which the farmers were getting was also below the market price. Thus it caused loss to the farmer.
- The farming of cotton was very cumbersome as it was more prone to diseases and pests. This caused increase in expenses of the farmer.
- Also the prices of cotton were decreasing due to deteriorating quality of cotton.

The variety of rose being grown there was Desi gulaab which was of a good quality and attained a good market price. The prices of rose which they were getting in the market was as per their expectations as they were getting the correct market price of rose. The farmers were quite happy with the cultivation of rose as it gave them good disposable income as compared to the earlier crops grown. After having interaction with the farmers the major problems which we could identify were:



- They needed an assistance from the government on any other organizational (https://www.bimabazaar.com/) the quality of rose.
- They have to take their produce time to time from their place to the market while Training (https://www.financetrainingcentre.com) Caselaws ∨ Grievance (https://www.bi
- There was no subsidy provided to them on buying kalam of rose or fertilisers/pesticides. Login (https://www.bimabazaar.com/amember/member)

The other major observations are:

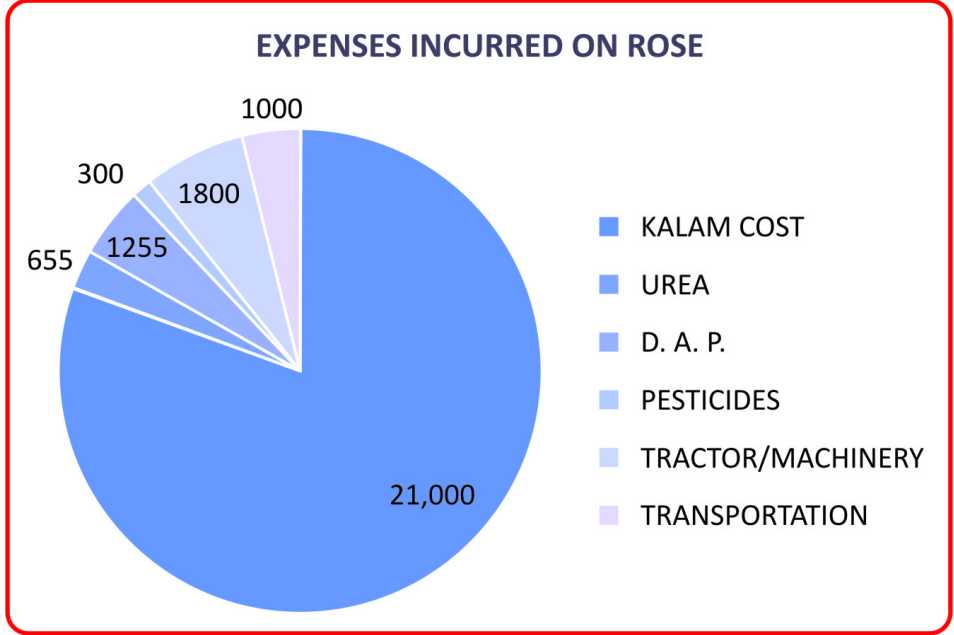
- Most of the farmers growing rose had their own land.
- The main sources of irrigation were wells and nearby river/pond.
- The farmers started growing this crop on their own decision. It was not influenced by somebody else like KVKs etc.
- The rose stem (kalam) was majorly bought from the local distributor at a current rate of Rs.7 per kalam.
- Majority of the farmers had not employed any labour for cutting or any other work. The family members themselves followed the practice of sowing, Cultivating and cutting the flower. They lacked the practical knowledge about the cutting procedure but were still doing it by following the instructions of the head member in order to save money in employing trained labour.
- The farmers there had no provision for subsidy on rose stems used for plantation and apart from this no government aid was given to them.
- There was no proper training and guidance from any organisation involved in educating the farmers about proper technical procedure of growing rose.
- The government's initiative of making soil health card to make farmers aware about the soil mineral strength seemed to be totally absent in the region.
- Farmers didn't had any reliable source where they can go and share their problems related to the crop like disease, pest attack, low prices in market etc.
- The whole produce of rose was taken to the markets of Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Surat (wherever the price is high at that time).
- The farmers in order to get high price of their produce (rose) travelled to other cities. Other farmers who didn't went to other markets and sold their produce to the middlemen or nearby mandi faced a reduction of directly 50%. Example: a farmer in Surat/ Ahmedabad got Rs.100 for a stem of rose and that same rose stem was sold at just Rs.50 to the middlemen in the village.

According to the responses collected, expenses, income and disposable income were calculated as follows by using MS Excel.





ROSE		for 1 acre land										1 season= 8 weeks
EXPENSES												average
kalam cost(3000 kalam per acre: Rs. 7 per kalam)	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000
manures and fertilisers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
urea (50 kg bag/acre)	1200	1250	1300	1250	1250	1250	1250	1300	1250	1255		
DAP (per acre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
labour(full season)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
irrigation(electricity/season)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pesticides (biadose-250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tractor/machinery (full season)	-	1800	1800	-	1800	1800	-	1800	1800	-	1800	1800
harvesting cost(threshing/hour)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
transportation	1000	1000	-	-	1000	1100	-	900	-	1000	1000	-
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>total</b>	<b>24150</b>	<b>26050</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>23200</b>	<b>26000</b>	<b>26100</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>24150</b>	<b>25050</b>	<b>26000</b>	<b>25070</b>	
INCOME												
harvested yield	10 kg	12kg	12 kg	12 kg	12 kg	10 kg	12 kg	10 kg	12 kg	10 kg		
net income	50,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	50,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	50,000	44000	
MARGIN												
disposable income	25,850	33,950	5,000	6,800	34,000	23,900	5,000	25,850	4,950	24,000	18930	



**CONCLUSIONS** Based upon the problems identified related to the various crops we came out with the few recommendations that may be considered to design a feasible solution to help the farmers.

### Recommendations for soybean

- The water used for irrigation was scarce in Sabarkantha and it was also costly to use the water for irrigation through tube-wells. The solar power enabled pumps can be used which will decrease the cost of electricity and the flow of water will be adequate to irrigate the fields.
- If the treatment of seeds is done with bio-fertilizers then it could protect the crops from various pests and pathogens.
- Farmers were facing problem in storing the produce after harvest. SEWA can thus help in arranging a shed (can be on rent also) to help the farmers keep their produce safely till the time they get correct market price and are ready to sell their produce in the market.
- The main problem of farmers was that they were unable to use threshers (in Bodeli) to clean the crops and in Sabarkantha region the farmers had to pay a good sum of money from their pockets to use thresher for one day. This lead to increase in their expenses and decrease in disposable income.
  - SEWA's initiative of tools and equipment library can be launched in Sabarkantha and Vadodara villages. Under this, SEWA can help the farmers in buying tractor or thresher by giving them a group loan at nominal interest rates. The



farmers can initially give the amount of loan from their own pocket (<https://www.bimabazaar.com/>) the group who owns the machinery can lend the thresher or tractor to other needy farmers (<http://divyansu.co.in/training-centre/>) and repay the loan by collecting that amount.

- Farmers use Urea and DAP directly in their soil. However the better alternative is to use Urea as basal dose (meaning using it directly on the root) with two or three splits whereas DAP can be used directly as a basal dose. Foliar sprays (sprayed directly on the leaves) are recommended only as corrective measure. This will increase the yield's quality and quantity and will decrease the expenses.

## Recommendations for castor

1. Application of organic manure can increase yield of castor. The mode of using it is to spread 12.5 t/ha of FYM (Farm Yard Manure) or compost evenly on the main field before last ploughing and incorporate in to soil by using a plough. It is very important to note that FYM or compost shouldn't be left exposed to the sunlight as it will result in loss of nutrients.
2. Pre-treatment of seeds is necessary to ensure that the crops are not plagued by fungal infections.
3. Intercropping, that is growing another crop side by side with the main crop will ensure increase in farmers' income. Possible crops that can be grown are:
  - Intercropping of castor with Blackgram or Greengram.
  - Intercropping of castor with onion.
4. Solar pumps can be installed which will give the small farmers access to the underground water which can be used for irrigation.
5. The seeds the farmers buy from local distributors are very expensive. SEWA can help in this domain by connecting the farmers with distributors that can supply seeds at reduced prices. Or SEWA can help them with enrolling them with seed banks.
6. Since farmers sell their produce to the middleman hence they get fewer prices than they should. SEWA can help by arranging suitable transportation thereby eliminating the role of middleman (under SEWA's agricultural campaign – market linkages).

## Recommendations for rose

1. The farmers were not getting any kind of help from the government neither in terms of guidance nor in form of subsidies. SEWA can intervene in this regard by asking the government to provide the farmers with guidance and subsidies.
2. Soil testing is to be done to get an idea regarding the composition of the soil. This will help ensure that proper amount of fertilizers is used.
3. The farmers are using Urea directly in the soil, this result in excessive use of fertilizers and the excess fertilizer is washed off to



the nearby waterbodies. To avoid this it's better to use urea as a basal dose (<https://www.bimabazaar.com/>) will reduce the use of fertilizers which in turn will reduce the expenses of the farmers.

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## Recommendations for tindora

1. Since the farmers are practicing tissue culture cultivation hence it is very important that they are trained properly so that they can understand the process. Moreover they are getting all the information from the distributors which might be very limited. SEWA can help by providing proper guidance and training.
2. Testing of soil is needed to understand the proper composition of the soil.

## Recommendations for pomegranate

1. Since the farmers have no proper training regarding the amount of fertilizers and water required or how to grow pomegranate hence SEWA can provide proper training to the farmers.
2. Proper testing of soil is required to determine the composition of the soil. This will help determining the adequate amount of fertilizers and water required for cultivating pomegranate.

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