

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.906.263>

Vegetable Growers Perception and Awareness about Bhavantar Bharpai Yojna in Haryana

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ABSTRACT

India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the world and accounts for about 15 per cent of the world's production of vegetables. In Haryana, vegetables are grown over an area of 447 thousand hectares with production of 7.16 MT and contribute about 3.90 percent in country's vegetable production. Vegetables being perishable in nature, farmers had to sell their products at the harvest time when the prices are minimal resulting in a very low return for their produced products. To overcome the risks and to give right price of vegetables to its growers, Haryana government has launched Bhavantar Bharpai Yojna (BBY) in January, 2018. The present study was undertaken to know the awareness and perception of vegetable growers about BBY in Haryana. The study was conducted in randomly selected Hisar and Fatehabad districts of Haryana. A sample size of 80 vegetable growers was selected for present study. The study reveals that respondents have 45.66 per cent awareness about BBY. Average mean score of 6.85 indicated that respondents had not sufficient awareness about BBY. Most of the respondents (more than 60 %) were not aware about registration process, area verification, sale period, procedure of claiming benefit under BBY. The data regarding vegetable growers perception reveals that 86.25 per cent respondents agree with the statement that 'BBY is not much beneficial in the present scenario of vegetable prices (WMS=0.86) followed by the statement 'BBY is not effective without awareness (WMS=0.85)', BBY is not beneficial for farmers as daily price of vegetables are not fixed on the basis of local Mandis (WMS=0.84), Simplification of process is required for BBY effectiveness (WMS=0.83), On line registration of BBY is a big hurdle for less educated/ illiterate farmers (WMS=0.81) were ranked First, second, third, fourth & fifth respectively. From above results, it can be concluded that BBY can be more effective if the rates of the crops included in the schemes should be increased and simplify the registration process under BBY as perceived by the respondents.

Keywords

Awareness, Perception, BahavantarBharpai Yojna, Vegetables, Haryana

Article Info

Accepted:

18 May 2020

Available Online:

10 June 2020

Introduction

Vegetables are important constituents of Indian agriculture and nutritional security due to their short duration, high yield, nutritional richness, economic viability and ability to generate on-farm and off-farm employment. Our country is blessed with diverse agro-

climates with distinct seasons, making it possible to grow wide array of vegetables.

Vegetables are vital sources of proteins, vitamins, minerals, dietary fibers, micronutrients, antioxidants and phytochemicals in our daily diet. India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the

world (ranks next to China) and accounts for about 15% of the world's production of vegetables. The production level is over 184.4 MT and the total area under vegetable cultivation is around 10.26 million hectares in the year 2017-18 which is about 3.20 % of the total area under cultivation in the country. In India, about 40 kinds of vegetables belonging to different groups are being cultivated and potato, tomato, onion, cabbage and cauliflower account for around 60% of the total vegetable production in the country. In Haryana, vegetables are grown over an area of 447 thousand hectares with production of 7.16 MT and contribute about 3.90 percent in country's vegetable production (Anonymous, 2018).

Marketing of vegetable crops is quite complex and risky due to the perishable nature of the produce, seasonal production and bulkiness. The spectrum of prices from producer to consumer, which is an outcome of demand and supply of transactions between various intermediaries at different levels in the marketing system, is also unique for vegetables. Moreover, the marketing arrangements at different stages also play an important role in price levels at various stages viz. from farm gate to the ultimate user. These features make the marketing system of vegetables to differ from other agricultural commodities, particularly in providing time, form and space utilities. Indian farmers typically depend heavily on middlemen particularly in fruits and vegetables marketing. The producers and the consumers often get a poor deal and the middlemen control the market, but do not add much value. There is also massive wastage, deterioration in quality as well as frequent mismatch between demand and supply both spatially and over time. Successful commercial fresh vegetable production is a demanding task that requires a combination of production and marketing skills from the

growers. For instance, the perishability of fresh vegetables leads to fewer storage opportunities compared to other agronomic crops. As a result, farmers are compelled to sell their products at the harvest time when the prices are minimal resulting in a very low return for their produced products. Ultimately, the farmers who produce and bear the risks associated with the crop production are deprived of the major benefits of their products.

To overcome the risks and to give right price of vegetables to its growers, Haryana government has launched Bhavanter Bharpai Yojna (BBY) in January, 2018. The main objective of this scheme is to assure farmers of fair prices for their produce and emphasizing on diversification of crops. According to the scheme, farmers will not have to sell their vegetables at a lower price than the minimum support price. If they have to, then government will provide compensation (bharpai) equivalent to the deficit (anter) in the price (bhav). By launching this scheme, Haryana became the first state in the country where the minimum preserved prices of vegetables have been fixed to protect the interests of farmers. Four vegetable crops viz; tomato, onion, potato and cauliflower have been included under the scheme and compensation at the rate of Rs 400 per quintal fixed for tomato and potato, whereas Rs 500 per quintal fixed for onion and cauliflower. It is also ensured that registered farmer under the scheme, will get at least the income of Rs. 48000 to Rs. 50000 per acre on each of the above four crops. To popularize the scheme among vegetable growers, large numbers of awareness camps throughout Haryana were conducted by horticulture department of the state and help of print and social media was also taken to give wide publicity to the scheme. Since the scheme was launched by the government keeping in view the risks associated with

vegetable farmers and ensure fixed income on cultivation of vegetables, so it was felt necessary to know the vegetable growers' perceptions towards BBY and how much awareness they have about the scheme. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to know awareness and perception of vegetable growers about Bhavantar Bharpai Yojna in Haryana.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in randomly selected Hisar and Fatehabad districts of Haryana during the year 2019. From each selected district, list of villages where vegetables are being grown was collected from district horticulture department and from that list; four villages from each district were selected randomly. Thus eight villages viz. Akanwali, PuranMajra, Sidhani & Majra of Fatehabad district and Raipur, Sikarpur, Dhani-Piranwali & Hansi rural of Hisar district were selected for this study. From each selected village, 10 vegetable growers were selected randomly. Thus, 80 vegetable growers from eight villages were selected for the present study. The data were collected through well structured, pre- tested interview schedule prepared for this purpose. The data, so collected, were computed, analyzed and tabulated by using appropriate statistical methods.

Results and Discussion

Profile of vegetable growers

The profile of an individual such as age, education, farming experience and information source utilization etc. plays an important role in influencing one's behavior. So the extent of these variables was thoroughly studied. The data pertaining to socio- personal attributes of vegetable growers presented in Table 1 indicates that

47.50 per cent of respondents belong to middle age group followed by young age group (40.00%). Majority (65%) of respondents had farming experience of more than 15 yrs. The data regarding educational qualification reveals that 32.50 percent respondents were educated up to metric while 28.75 percent respondents were having higher secondary & above educational qualification. 47.50 per cent of respondents belong to small farmer category followed by medium farmer category (25.00%) on the basis of land holding. A vast majority (90%) of respondents had agriculture as their main occupation followed by agriculture plus allied occupation (10.00%) and agriculture plus service (2.5%). Majority (61.25%) of respondents had both the sources of irrigation i.e. canal and tube well.

Information sources utilization

The information sources utilized by the vegetable growers for seeking information related to agriculture, horticulture etc. were categorized in three categories i.e. Institutional sources, non-institutional sources and media sources and responses were obtained on four- point continuum. The preference of respondents regarding utilization of information sources was decided by giving them ranks on the basis of weighted mean score (WMS). The data regarding utilization of information sources presented in Table 2 reveals that among institutional sources, government departments (agriculture, horticulture etc.) ranks first with WMS of 2.61 followed by cooperatives (WMS=2.40) and research/extension/training institutes (WMS=2.08). Whereas in case of non-institutional sources, vegetable growers prefers to seek information from friends (WMS=3.31), input dealers (WMS=3.25), neighbors (WMS=3.00) and progressive farmers (WMS=2.93). In case of media source utilization, Television ranks first

followed by farmers fair/krishimela/field days, newspaper, cell phones and exposure visits. Therefore on the basis of above findings, it is concluded that vegetable growers prefer to seek information from government departments, friends and agricultural programmes on television among available institutional, non-institutional and media sources respectively.

Awareness of vegetable growers about bhavanter bharpai yojana

It is apparent from the data presented in Table 3 that majority (82.00 %) of the respondents were aware that BBY is being implemented in the state. More than 50 per cent of respondents had awareness regarding implementing agency, its objectives, crops included under the scheme and eligibility of farmers under the scheme. But most of the respondents (more than 60 %) were not aware about registration process, area verification, sale period, procedure of claiming benefit under BBY. About 60 per cent of respondents were not aware about Toll Free Helpline number of the scheme. Average mean score of 6.85 indicated that respondents had not sufficient awareness about BBY. The overall awareness about BBY was measured 45.66 per cent. These responses point towards the need to develop extension strategies which should focus on information dissemination and awareness generation. The implementing agencies should make some more serious efforts to create awareness among vegetable growers about BBY. Overall analysis of the data regarding awareness indicates that respondents' know that scheme is being implemented in the state but they have very poor awareness regarding registration process on portal of scheme, area to be verified from implementing department and procedure for claiming benefit under the scheme. Even most of the respondents (60 %) do not know the Toll free Helpline No. of the scheme.

Therefore, it is suggested that awareness among vegetable growers should be increased through organization of farmers' group meetings, kisangosthies etc. at village level and in these awareness programmes, more emphasis should be given to make aware farmers about registration process on portal, area verification and procedure for claiming benefit under the scheme.

Vegetable growers' perception about bhavanter bharpaiyojana

Perception is very important in understanding the human behavior. Perception about BBY refers to identification and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand BBY. For measuring perception about BBY, A teacher made test was constructed and administered to the respondents for obtaining their responses. The test consist of 18 statements and response of respondents against each statement was obtained in two point continuum i.e. agree and disagree. Total and weighted mean score of each statement was calculated and assigned rank order for each statement. The data regarding vegetable growers perception about BBY presented in Table 4 reveals that 86.25 per cent respondents agree with the statement that 'BBY is not much beneficial in the present scenario of vegetable prices (WMS=0.86) followed by the statement 'BBY is not effective without awareness (WMS=0.85)', BBY is not beneficial for farmers as daily price of vegetables are fixed on the basis of average daily price of 25 to 30 identified sabjimandies, not on the basis of local mandies where actually the farmers sell his produce (WMS=0.84), Simplification of process is required for BBY effectiveness(WMS=0.83), On line registration of BBY is a big hurdle for less educated/ illiterate farmers(WMS=0.81) were ranked First, second, third, fourth & fifth respectively. Whereas statements 'BBY reduces the risk of

low price of vegetables in market during glut production (WMS=0.78)', BBY is also beneficial for farmers who cultivate on leased or on shared basis (WMS=0.75), BBY incentivize the farmers during low prices of their vegetables in market (WMS=0.73), BBY ensures fixed income per acre (WMS=0.70), Proper knowledge about BBY is very much essential (WMS=0.65) were ranked sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, respectively. From above results, it can be concluded that BBY can be effective if the rates of the crops included in the schemes should be increased

and daily prices should be fixed on the basis of local sabji-mandies of the district. Awareness among vegetable growers about BBY and simplification of registration process make BBY effective as perceived by the respondents. BBY was perceived beneficial as it reduces the risk of low price of vegetables in market during glut production and also beneficial for farmers who cultivate on leased or on shared basis. Respondents perceived that, BBY incentivize the farmers during low prices of their vegetables in market and ensures fixed income per acre.

Table.1 Profile of Vegetable Growers N=80

S. No.	Variable	Category	Frequency (No.)	Percentage
1	Age	Young (up to 37 years)	32	40.00
		Middle (38-55 years)	38	47.50
		Old (above 55 years)	10	12.50
2	Experience	Up to 15 years	28	35.00
		16-30 years	34	42.50
		>30 years	18	22.50
3	Education	Illiterate	04	5.00
		Primary	15	18.75
		Middle	12	15.00
		Matriculation	26	32.50
		Higher secondary	11	13.75
		Graduate	08	10.00
		Post graduate	04	5.00
4	Land holding	Marginal farmers (< 2.5 acres)	17	21.25
		Small farmers (>2.5 to 5 acres)	38	47.50
		Medium farmers (> 5 to 10 acres)	20	25.00
		Large farmers (> 10acres)	5	6.25
5	Occupation	Agriculture	70	87.50
		Agriculture + allied occupation	08	10.00
		Agriculture + Service	02	2.50
6.	Irrigation sources	Tube well/Submersible Pump	14	17.25
		Canal	17	21.25
		Both	49	61.25

Table.2 Information sources utilization by vegetable growers N=80

Sr. No.	Information sources	Utilization				Total score	Weighted Mean Score	Rank order
		Regular	Sometimes	Rarely	Never			
A. Institutional sources								
1	Research/Extension/Training institutions (ICAR/SAUs/KVKs)	8 (32)	14 (42)	35 (70)	23 (23)	167	2.08	III
2	Government departments (Agri./Horti./Animal Husbandry etc.)	18 (72)	26 (78)	23 (46)	13 (13)	209	2.61	I
3	Cooperative/ commodity board/	14 (56)	22 (66)	26 (52)	18 (18)	192	2.40	II
4	Corporate/ Private companies etc.	02 (8)	6 (18)	4 (8)	68 (68)	102	1.27	IV
B. Non-Institutional sources								
1	Progressive farmers	30 (120)	26 (78)	12 (24)	12 (12)	234	2.93	IV
2	Friends	42 (168)	25 (75)	9 (18)	4 (4)	265	3.31	I
3	Relatives	12 (48)	20 (60)	32 (64)	16 (16)	188	2.35	VI
4	Neighbors	25 (100)	35 (105)	15 (30)	5 (5)	240	3	III
5	Other farmers	20 (80)	28 (84)	17 (34)	15 (15)	213	2.66	V
6	Farmers Associations (FIGs, CIGs, Kisan Club)	4 (16)	8 (24)	22 (44)	46 (46)	130	1.63	VII
7	Input dealers	48 (192)	12 (36)	12 (24)	8 (8)	260	3.25	II
C. Media sources								
1	Radio	04 (16)	20(60)	18 (36)	38 (38)	150	1.88	X
2	Agricultural Column in News paper	12 (48)	32 (96)	6 (12)	30 (30)	186	2.33	III
3	Agricultural programmes on Television	22 (88)	28 (84)	21 (42)	9 (9)	223	2.79	I
4	Cell phones(SMS, Voice Calls)	9 (36)	17 (51)	32 (64)	22 (22)	173	2.16	IV
5	Demonstrations/ Seminars/ conferences	5 (20)	12 (36)	16 (32)	47 (47)	135	1.69	XI
6	Exposure visits	8 (32)	26 (78)	15 (30)	31 (31)	171	2.14	V
7	Publication of private agencies	15 (60)	12 (36)	13 (26)	40 (40)	162	2.03	IX
8	Farmers Fair/ Krishimelas/ Field days	17 (68)	26 (78)	16 (32)	21 (21)	199	2.49	II
9	Agro-industrial Exhibitions	23 (92)	08(24)	02(4)	47 (47)	167	2.09	VII
10	Internet	15 (60)	18 (54)	4 (8)	43 (43)	165	2.06	VIII
11	Farm Magazines	4 (16)	23 (69)	32 (64)	21 (21)	170	2.13	VI

Figure in parentheses indicate score obtained by respondents

Table.3 Vegetable Growers’ awareness about Bhavanter Bharpai Yojana N=80

Sr. No	Statements	Awareness Level			
		Aware		Not aware	
		F	%age	F	%age
1	Awareness about implementation of BBY in the state	66	82.50	14	17.50
2	Awareness about the objectives of BBY	44	55.00	36	45.00
3	Awareness about the department implementing the scheme	60	75.00	20	25.00
4	Awareness about crops included in BBY	42	52.50	38	47.50
5	Awareness about the secured price fixed for the crops included in the scheme?	38	47.50	42	52.50
6	Awareness about the benchmark yield fixed for the crops under the scheme?	36	45.00	44	55.00
7	Awareness about the eligibility of farmers for the scheme	41	51.25	39	48.75
8	Awareness about the registration process on the portal	28	35.00	52	65.00
9	Awareness about registration and closing dates for the crops under in the scheme	29	36.25	51	63.75
10	Awareness about the compulsion of area verification under the crops	22	27.50	58	72.50
11	Awareness about sale period.	26	32.50	54	67.50
12	Awareness about appeal against area verification	20	25.00	60	75.00
13	Awareness about sale of produce on J- form under the scheme	36	45.00	44	55.00
14	Awareness about procedure for claiming benefit under the scheme?	28	35.00	52	65.00
15	Awareness about Toll free Helpline No. of the scheme	32	40.00	48	60.00
Average Mean Score		6.85			
Over all Awareness		45.66 %			

Table.4 Perception of Vegetable Growers about Bhavanter Bharpai Yojana N=80

Sr. No.	Statement	Perception				WMS	Rank order
		Agree		Disagree			
		F	%	F	%		
1.	BBY motivates farmers for diversification in agriculture through vegetables	50	62.50	30	37.50	0.63	XI
2.	BBY incentivize the farmers during low prices of their vegetables in market	58	72.50	22	27.50	0.73	VIII
3.	BBY reduces the risk of low price of vegetables in market during glut production	62	70.50	18	22.50	0.78	VI
4.	BBY ensures fixed income per acre	56	70.00	24	30.00	0.70	IX
5	BBY is also beneficial for farmers who cultivate on leased or on shared basis	60	75.00	20	25.00	0.75	VII
6.	Area enhancement as well as intensification of vegetable especially Tomato, Potato, Onion and Cauliflower	44	55.00	36	45.00	0.55	XIII
7.	BBY is not effective without awareness.	68	85.00	12	15.00	0.85	II
8.	On line registration of BBY is a big hurdle for less educated/ illiterate farmers.	65	81.25	15	18.75	0.81	V
9	BBY is not much beneficial in the present scenario of vegetable prices	69	86.25	11	13.75	0.86	I
10	BBY is not beneficial for farmers as daily price of vegetables are fixed on the basis of average daily price of marked identified sabji-mandies, not on the basis of local mandies where actually the farmers sell his produce	67	83.75	13	16.25	0.84	III
11.	Sale of produce on J-Form on daily basis makes BBY cumbersome.	49	61.25	31	38.75	0.61	XII
12.	Proper knowledge about BBY is very much essential.	52	65.00	28	35.00	0.65	X
13	Simplification of process is required for BBY effectiveness.	66	82.50	14	17.50	0.83	IV
14	BBY has increased the nutritive diet among rural	42	52.50	38	47.50	0.53	XIV
15	BBY has increased the net income of farmers	36	45.00	44	55.00	0.45	XVII
16	BBY may include some more vegetables & cereals	41	51.25	39	48.75	0.51	XV
17	BBY may increases the employment/ men days in rural area	37	46.25	43	53.75	0.46	XVI
18	BBY may provide income to farmers round the year	33	41.25	47	58.75	0.41	XVII I

From the above findings, it can be concluded that respondents had not sufficient awareness about BBY as overall awareness measured was 45.66 per cent. The responses point out need to develop suitable extension strategies which should focus on information dissemination and awareness generation. Although respondents' knows that scheme is being implemented in the state but they have very poor awareness regarding registration process on portal of scheme, area to be verified from implementing department and procedure for claiming benefit under the scheme.

Even most of the respondents do not know about Toll free Helpline No. of the scheme. Therefore, it is suggested that awareness among vegetable growers should be increased through organization of farmers' group meetings, kisangosthies etc. at village level and in these awareness programmes, more emphasis should be given to make aware farmers about registration process on portal, area verification and procedure for claiming benefit under the scheme. Most of the vegetable growers have perception that BBY reduces the risk of low price of vegetables in market during glut production and it is also beneficial for farmers who cultivate on leased or on shared basis. BBY incentivize the farmers during low prices of their vegetables in market and ensures fixed income per acre. The respondents agree with the perception statements that BBY is not much beneficial in the present scenario of vegetable prices and it will not be effective without awareness. Therefore, on the basis of above finding, it is

suggested that the rates of the crops included in the schemes should be increased and registration process under BBY should be simplified.

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How to cite this article:

Sandeep Bhakar, Sube Singh and Sheharawat. P. S. 2020. Vegetable Growers Perception and Awareness about Bhavantar Bharpai Yojna in Haryana. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 9(06): 2152-2160. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.906.263>