

**FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TOMATO FARMERS IN NASHIK DISTRICT.**

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**Abstract**

Indian people prefer farming as their profession from ancient times. Agricultural business is not only in India but also as the world's oldest business. The main occupation of 2/3 people in the world is agriculture. 68 percent of India's population lives in villages and their main business is agriculture. The total national income of the country is 43% of agricultural income and agriculture is considered as the primary area of economy. As India's agriculture is a means of livelihood of the people, the economic development and progress of the country depends on the agriculture sector.

**Introduction**

Tomato crop in Maharashtra is a cash crop, which is a means of livelihood for millions of people in rural areas. Farmers are looking for a peanut tomato crop, which earns more money in fewer days. Tomato fruit is inevitable in the country and in the daily diet of daily life, it is necessary to get the financial income by producing quality tomatoes considering that there is a greater potential for the export of tomatoes than tomatoes abroad. Housewives are required to cook kitchens. Prolonged exposure to prolonged exposure to tomato production increases prices. (Tomatoes lead to proliferation). On the contrary, there is a large increase in tomato production, and the prices of tomato decline and many times the farmers become debt-free. By meeting the needs of tomato in your country, you export the sub-commodity made from tomatoes and tomatoes abroad. Therefore, tomatoes are the key components of foreign exchange.

**The term used:**

**A Marketing -**

1. 'The business functions that motivate consumers to move goods and services to the consumers are marketing.'  
----- American Marketing Association

**B. Merchant -**

1. 'The person who buys a large quantity of tomato goods is a merchant.'

**D. Godown -**

1. 'The place where the farmland is stored or stored safely is godown.'

**E. Agricultural laborer**

1. 'The person who works for wages in the field of wages or is working as a farmer.'

**E. Agriculture Production**

1. 'The crop which is grown or produced in agriculture is called agricultural production.'

**F. Grading**

1. 'Size of farmland, color etc. Sorting according to the same properties is to be graded.'

**Methodology ;**



1. Primary data
2. Secondary data.

**Sample selection :**

Out of total 15 talukas from Nashik district, 7 talukas of the comparatively more tomato cultivation area and so they are selected for study. 35 villages were selected as 5 each and 15 farmers were selected from each village. Interviews and information collected through 500 tomato-producing farmers' questionnaire. Random selection methods were used for selecting village farmers and tomato growers. In addition, 7 samples of 7 talukas, 50 wholesale traders and 10 talukas of each of the seven sections of 7 talukas, according to the Schedule of 70 retailers, random sampling pattern was selected for the research and the sample was selected and collected information from the interview.

**Selection of details-**

No.	Description	Selection
1	Selection of Talukas in Nashik District:	7 Talukas
2	Selection of village from each taluka is	5 villages
		<b>Total 35 villages</b>
3	Selection of farmers (average) in each village	15 farmers (average)
		<b>Total 500 farmers</b>
4	7 wholesaler from each of talukas	50 wholesale traders
5	7 retailers from Each of the ten talukas	70 Retailers

**Review of Literature :**

1) **Dr. Bhavsar** (2013) found that the development of infrastructure in Nashik district was developed only in this particular part. For example: Nashik talukas and other places, such as Peth, Sargana, Igatpuri and Malegaon talukas, lack of adequate facilities for agricultural marketing. This could not be effective in marketing agricultural marketing. Agricultural marketing can be more effective while improving the quality of these infrastructure.

2) **Bhalerao** (1981) studied the marketing of major vegetable crops. He studied the two markets of Chandwa and Kamacha in Varanasi city. In the Banaras University area, the study of commodity production in selected villages. He inspected that the share of producers is more than 69% (Chandwa market), compared to 68% in the working market. In addition to the brokerage in both the markets, the cost of transportation of additional traffic remained an important component of the marketing cost. If the marketing costs are to be reduced, then the client's co-operatives should talk to the producers' co-operatives.

**Objectives :**

1. To study about a brief information of tomato.
2. To study about economical position of tomato farmers in Nashik District.

**Information about tomato :**

Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) is one of the most important vegetables worldwide. World tomato production in 2001 was about 105 million tons of fresh fruit from an estimated 3.9 million ha. As it is a relatively short duration crop and gives a high yield, it is economically attractive and the area under cultivation is increasing daily. Tomato belongs to the Solanaceae family. This family also includes other well-known species, such as potato, tobacco, peppers and eggplant (aubergine). Tomato has its origin in the South American Andes. The cultivated tomato was brought to Europe by the Spanish conquistadors in the sixteenth century and later introduced from Europe to southern and eastern Asia, Africa and the Middle East. More recently, wild tomato has been distributed into other parts of South America and Mexico. Common names for the tomato are: tomate (Spain, France), tomat (Indonesia), faan ke'e (China), tomati (West Africa), tomatl (Nahuatl), jitomate (Mexico), pomodoro (Italy), nyanya (Swahili). Tomatoes contribute to a healthy, well-balanced diet. They are rich in minerals, vitamins, essential amino acids, sugars and dietary fibres. Tomato contains much vitamin B and C, iron and phosphorus. Tomato fruits are consumed fresh in salads or cooked in sauces, soup and meat or fish dishes. They can be processed into purées, juices and ketchup. Canned and dried tomatoes are economically important processed products. Yellow tomatoes have higher vitamin A content than red tomatoes, but red tomatoes contain lycopene, an anti-oxidant that may contribute to protection against carcinogenic substances.

**Advantages of tomato:**

relatively short duration vegetable crop ? short or long production period ? can be grown as an uncovered field crop and in protected cultivation ? fits easily into different cropping systems ? has high economic value ? has high micronutrient content ? fruits can be processed, dried and canne

**Table no 1 : An analysis of economic development of farmers of tomato producers**

No.	Taluka	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL	%
1.	Dindori	50	73.52	18	26.47	68	100
2.	Nifed	55	84.61	10	15.38	65	100
3.	Chandwad	50	66.66	25	33.33	75	100
4.	Sinnar	60	70.58	25	29.41	85	100
5.	Baglan	40	61.53	25	38.46	65	100
6.	Yeola	50	87.71	07	12.28	57	100
7.	Igatpuri	60	70.58	25	29.41	85	100
	Total	365	73.00	135	27.00	500	100

From selected farmers, 73% of the farmers were given positive opinion about the economic development, only 27.00% of the farmers showed dissatisfaction with the above opinion.

73.52 per cent in Dindori taluka, 84.61 per cent in Niphad taluka, 66.66 per cent in Chandwad taluka, 70.58 per cent in Sinnar taluka, 61.53 per cent in Baglan taluka, 87.71 percent in Yeola

taluka and 70.58 percent in Igatpuri talukas agreed that tomato crop is economical and we are developing economically from tomato.

**Table no. 2: Analysis of vehicles with tomato growers**

No.	Talukas	YES	Motorcycl e,	Tractor / pickup	Motorcycle	Four wheeler	NO	TOTAL
1.	Dindori	52	03	05	36	04	16	68
2.	Nifed	64	07	05	43	02	01	65
3.	Chandwa d	66	09	05	36	03	09	75
4.	Sinnar	62	07	04	31	05	23	85
5.	Baglan	64	06	05	40	00	01	65
6.	Yeola	45	06	04	26	01	12	57
7.	Igatpuri	43	09	10	18	00	42	85
	TOTAL	396	47	38	23	15	104	500
	%	79.2	13.2	7.6	46	03	20.8	100

According to the above table, information collected through the questionnaire of Tomato growers in Nashik district, it was found that 13.2% of sample selected tomato-producing farmers were given motorcycle, tractor or pick-up and four-wheeler or car etc., 9.4% for motorists, tractors or pick-up etc. Only 46 percent of the farmers, only motorcycle and 7.6 percent of the farmers, have been found to have only four wheelers or cars for the tractor or pick-up and 3 percent of the farmers.

This proves that some 79.2 percent of tomato-producing farmers have some of their own vehicles. However, only 20.8 percent of the tomato-producing farmers are seen to have no vehicles. Hence, the conceptual code of research As per the above analysis, the statement that the tomato-producing farmers of Nashik district is being economically developed has been found to be true.

### Conclusion:

From selected farmers, 73% of the farmers were given positive opinion about the economic development, only 27.00% of the farmers showed dissatisfaction with the above opinion.

73.52 per cent in Dindori taluka, 84.61 per cent in Niphad taluka, 66.66 per cent in Chandwad taluka, 70.58 per cent in Sinnar taluka, 61.53 per cent in Baglan taluka, 87.71 percent in Yeola taluka and 70.58 percent in Igatpuri talukas agreed that tomato crop is economical and we are developing economically from tomato.

It was found that the farmers of Nashik district received information through the questionnaire of Tomato growers Only 13.2% of the motorists, motorists, tractors or pick-ups and four-wheelers or cars, 9.4% of motorists, tractors or pickups etc., 46% of the farmers, only motorcycle, 7.6% of the farmers have only tractor or pick-up, and 3% of the farmers have only four wheelers or cars. Has come. It is clear from this that 79.2 percent of the tomato-producing farmers have some of their own vehicles. However, 20.8 percent of the tomato-producing farmers have no vehicles. This is the assumption number of the submitted research. 1 has been found to be truth when verified. Subject findings 7.31 indicates receipt.

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