



A study of different Government Schemes available for Greenhouse farming and Awareness about Greenhouse operations in respect to Kolhapur District.

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Abstract

Today, in current time of high cost of land, irrigation, fertilizer products, labor, electricity and fluctuating market, traditional farming is not a profitable proposition anymore. It is a time for farmers to adopt advanced technology for higher yields and consequent high profitability. So to achieve higher production, uniform quality of commercial crops Hi-tech greenhouse can change rural Indian scenario by creating employment, high income generation and will make farming a business. Greenhouse yields are qualitatively, quantitatively considered superior. Reasons for quality superiority are that Temperature, Humidity, Carbon dioxide and Sunlight can be controlled. Creation of artificial environment to optimize the basic growth requirements of plants in controlled conditions to obtain maximum yield in controlled space is the logic behind this potential Greenhouse Technology. The objectives of the research paper are To study the role of Government, NABARDA and National Horticulture Mission for greenhouse business. To examine the level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operations. The researcher is based on the primary and secondary information it is analyzed and concluded with suggestions

Key words: *Greenhouse, NABARDA, National Horticulture Mission, Financial Health*

INTRODUCTION:

Kolhapur district of South Maharashtra has emerged out as the progressive district for use of greenhouse technology in farming. It would be pertinent to examine and to assess the distributional patterns of greenhouse in the Kolhapur district. Besides, it is also proposed to examine the input-output analysis, regarding crops grown. A comparative analysis has dealing with crop productivity in the greenhouse and outside greenhouse, is also a matter of study. The question of why greenhouse particular part of the district has been analyzed. There has been a favorable impact on the socio - economic structure of the region due to increasing income greenhouse technology. This technology is useful for rural development as well as agricultural development in the study area.

The financial plan is the most difficult for many people wanting to start a greenhouse business. The financial plan consists of a projected income statement, a projected balance sheet and a cash flow budget. Projected means that it is created before any income is made or any assets are purchased. Your accountant can help you make these documents. Make a financial plan for at least the first year of operation, and it would be beneficial to make a plan for the first 5 years of operation.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To study the role of Government, NABARDA and National Horticulture Mission for greenhouse business.
2. To examine the level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operations.

Hypothesis of the Study:-

- H1.** The level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operation is high.

Sampling Design/ Size:-

There are total 369 Greenhouse under National Horticulture Mission in 12 Talukas of Kolhapur district. For the purpose of determining the adequacy of sample size from finite population, statistical formula stated by Taro Yamane was used. At 95% confidence level and confidence interval 5 the sample size has been 210 for the population of 369.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**A) Geographical Scope**

The researcher selected the sample of greenhouse from 12 talukas in of the Kolhapur district.

B) Topical Scope:

The researcher has been selected topic like, “A study of different Government Schemes available for Greenhouse and Financial Health of Greenhouse in respect to karveer taluka”

C) Operational Scope

The researcher selected the sample of greenhouse under National Horticulture Mission.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The present study is geographically limited to only Karveer Taluka of Kolhapur District.
2. The study does not cover the greenhouse comes under National Horticulture Board.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

In the present research paper researcher has study different Government schemes available for farmers for doing Greenhouse business.

To study the role of Government, NABARDA and National Horticulture Mission for greenhouse business.

1. Role of Government of Maharashtra:

The role of Government of India is very important. Government supports for greenhouse construction by providing financial support in the forms of subsidy, transportation, planting material and plants of flowers and vegetables, marketing facilities. Greenhouse farming is high expensive, but Government financial support in form of subsidy plays a very important role for construction of greenhouse. Minimum cost for constructing 560 sq, meters of greenhouse comes near about 6 lacks for the small farmers are not able to invest this large amount but the help of subsidy they are gets confidence to invest this large amount.

The Government of Maharashtra implementation the schemes of National Horticulture Mission provides Assistance to farmers related to greenhouse under various schemes.

Some States Government provide extra subsidy along with NHM subsidy, like Goa 90%, Gujarat 65%, Rajasthan 75%, Odessa 70%, Bihar 90%, Haryana 65%, Himachal Pradesh 85%, Andaman and Nicobar 80%. The percentage of subsidy to the total amount of construction of greenhouse cost is of 50%. There is no contribution of government of Maharashtra to give separate subsidy for greenhouse construction.

2. Role of National Horticulture Mission:

A National Horticulture Mission has been launched in the year 2005-06 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. The scheme is fully funded by the Government and different components proposed for implementation financially supported on the scales laid down. " Presently, India is the 2nd largest producer of fruits & vegetables in the world. "

National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is one of the sub- schemes of MIDM which is being implemented in all the State Horticulture Mission (SHM) and in selected district of 18 states and 04 Union Territories. to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, roots and tuber crops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, cashew and cocoa. The NHM 's key objective is to develop horticulture to the maximum potential available in the state and to augment production of all horticulture products. This will be a centrally sponsored scheme in which Government of India shall provide 100% assistance to the State Mission during Tenth plan. During the XI plan, the Government of India assistance will be 85% with 15% contribution by the State Governments. At present in Kolhapur district many farmers received subsidies from National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture

Board (NMB).

Table No2.2: Kolhapur District; National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Constitution of District**Mission Committee**

Sr. No.	Designation and Address	Designation in Committee
1	District Collector, Kolhapur	Chairman
2	CEO, Z.P. Kolhapur	Member
3	Chairman, Krishi Samiti, Kolhapur	Member
4	Project Director, DRDA, Kolhapur	Member
5	General Manager, District Industrial Centre, Kolhapur	Member
6	District Marketing Officer, Kolhapur	Member
7	Assistant General Manager, NABARD, Kolhapur	Member
8	Manager, Bank Of India, Kolhapur	Member
9	District Superintending Agriculture Officer, Kolhapur	Member Secretary

Source: NHM Guideline, 2018

Table No 2.3: Kolhapur District ;National Horticulture Mission (NHM)**Implementing Structure**

Sr. No	Implementing Structure Officer
1	District Superintending
2	Agriculture Officer
3	Sub Divisional Agriculture Officer
4	Tahsil Agriculture Officer
5	Circle Agriculture Officer
6	Agriculture Assistant, Krishi Sevak

Source: NHM Guideline, 2018

3. Government subsidy scheme for Greenhouse Construction:

Central Government gives subsidy for protected cultivation, through this scheme Central Government gives subsidy to construction greenhouse. According to environment controlling based, there are three types of greenhouses. Government subsidy schemes are different shape and models cost norms sq. meters. (Operational Guidelines 2015-2016)

Table No 2.4**Government subsidy scheme for Greenhouse Construction:**

Sr.no	Types of Greenhouse	Subsidy Amount	Total area
1	Wooden structure	Rs.540x200sq.meters=108000	1.98 Guntha
2.	Open vent poly house	Rs.935x560 sq.meters=523600 Rs.935x1008 sq.meters=9,42,480 Rs.844x4080 sq.meters=34,43,520	5.54 Guntha 9.96 Guntha 40.33 Guntha
3.	Hi-tech poly house	Rs.1465x1008 sq. meters=14,76,720	9.96 Guntha

		Rs.1366x2080 sq. meters=28,41,280	20.56 Guntha
		Rs.1400x4080 sq. meters=57,12,000	40.33 Guntha

The subsidy has given @50% of the total cost of greenhouse construction from 500 sq. meters up to the 4000 sq. meters per beneficiary.

To examine the level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operations

The awareness about greenhouse operations among the greenhouse promoters /owners have played very significant role in greenhouse farming. Researcher has analyzed opinion of greenhouse promoters on fifteen different statement regarding awareness about greenhouse operations on the basis of five likert score.

A Most Favourable Attitude	A Neutral Attitude	A Most Unfavourable Attitude
210 x 5 = 1050	210 x 3 = 630	210 x 1 = 210



Table 4.21
Awareness about Greenhouse operations

Sr. No.	Know about	SD	D	N	A	SA	Total	P.V	Mean	V
		1	2	3	4	5				
1	different government schemes regarding greenhouse	00	20	15	732	60	827	78.76	3.94	0.27
2	different types of crops growing in greenhouse.	00	00	24	740	85	849	80.86	4.04	0.12
3	different types of irrigation system for greenhouse	00	54	93	492	145	784	74.67	3.73	0.73
4	infrastructure required for greenhouse	00	120	57	268	320	765	72.86	3.64	1.42
5	promotional schemes provided by government for construction of greenhouse	15	104	39	332	235	725	69.05	3.45	1.63
6	training program arranged by government for greenhouse	1	25	42	432	305	805	76.67	3.83	0.90
7	different types of post Harvesting infrastructure requirement for greenhouse	00	38	42	492	270	842	80.19	4.01	0.69
8	protected cultivation / shade net house system in greenhouse	00	14	27	596	225	862	82.10	4.10	0.38
9	Bed preparation procedure in the greenhouse	00	50	36	384	385	855	81.43	4.07	0.90
10	fertilizers and pesticides using far greenhouse	22	166	63	332	5	588	56.00	2.80	1.19
11	market available for greenhouse Products	00	136	36	444	95	711	67.71	3.39	1.07
12	Peak period for selling the greenhouse produce	00	102	24	396	260	782	74.48	3.72	1.19
13	information about different subsidy available under different schemes	00	82	45	616	00	743	70.76	3.54	0.64
14	document required for starting greenhouse	00	94	45	492	125	756	72.00	3.60	0.93
15	different insurance schemes available for greenhouse	28	154	63	328	10	583	55.52	2.78	1.29

H1. The level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operation is high.

H_0 - The Level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operation is not high.

H_a - The Level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operation is high.

One-Sample t Test

	Test Value = 3.00						Result
	Table Value (‘t’ Value)	df	Sig. (2-tailed) (‘p’ Value)	Mean Difference	95 % Confidence Interval of the Difference		
					Lower	Upper	
Awareness of Farmers about Greenhouse Operation	24.216	209	.000	.65224	.5991	.7053	Reject H ₀

The researcher has used one sample t test for testing this hypothesis. The 'p' values for Awareness of Farmers about Greenhouse Operation is 0.000, which is less than the significant value i.e. 0.05 ('p' value < 0.05) so we reject the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that the level of awareness of farmers about greenhouse operation is high.

Conclusion :

The researcher have studied and explain role of government, NABARDA, and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) sector to the promotion of greenhouse farming in India as well as Maharashtra and Kolhapur district. Central Government and State Government jointly promote development of agricultural and greenhouse technology. Government to provide subsidy to promote vegetables and flowers production. Therefore the government, NABARDA, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Agricultural universities have taken number of initiatives towards improvement of greenhouse development in country.

Awareness about Greenhouse operations would be express between 1050 to 210. If the total score happens to be above 630, it shows favorable opinion to the given statement, a score below 630 would mean unfavorable opinion on that statement. The total score exactly 630 indicates a neutral attitude of greenhouse promoters on the particular statement. If the total score happens to be 1050 it shows most favorable opinion to be given point of view and if the total score happens to be 210 it express most unfavorable attitude of greenhouse promoters on that statement.