



## MAJOR PROBLEMS OF RAISIN INDUSTRY IN SANGLI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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### ABSTRACT

In India, raisin is mostly produced in Sangli, Solapur and Nasik districts of Maharashtra. The important raisin grapes varieties are Thompson seedless and their selections like Tas-A-Ganesh, Sonaka and Manik Chaman. The price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to growers for their produce. But raisin making farmers do not get better price in market. The cost of the production of Grapes and raisins is increasing day by day. As an example, one of the factors, pesticide, chemical and fertilizer are taken into consideration for the study of rate analysis; the rate of raisin is taken by Tasgaon APMC. Taking into account the rate of raisin 1 Kg. from 2011 to 2017, there are significant fluctuations. The rates are not proportionally appreciated.

Grape is one of the most commercial horticulture crops of the world. India is a small producer of grapes, with a world share of less than 2 percent (Varrientos and kritzinger, 2004) India has a large range of varieties of fruit in its basket and accounts for 10 percent of world's total fruit production. In grapes, India has recorded the highest productivity per unit area in the world. Major grape growing states in India are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Hariyana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Rajstan and Madhya Pradesh. Sangli district is the major Quality grape growing area in Maharashtra. (Gade & Gaikwad 2014). The making of raisin was started long back, and known as "Manuka" simply drying the grape in open sunlight.

**KEYWORDS:** Raisin, APMC, Minimum support price, National Research Center.

### INTRODUCTION

In India, raisin is mostly produced in Sangli, Solapur and Nasik districts of Maharashtra. At first grapevine cultivation was started in 1960, but its scientific cultivation started from 1971-72. During 25 years due to increased in yield, expanding area under cultivation and fluctuation in the market price, the farmers are facing the problems of grape marketing and are getting very low prices for their quality grapes. In such situation the maximum benefits from grape cultivation can be derived by establishing the processing industries for production of value added products like good quality of wine, raisin, juice. Raisin is dried fruits of certain varieties of grapevines with high content of sugar and solid flash (Khair and Shah, 2005). Raisin processing industry generates income and employment opportunities in the region. However low capacity of utilization and fluctuation in profitability of this business has created the problems of marketing of raisin. The important raisin grape varieties are Thompson seedless and their selections like Tas-A-Ganesh, Sonaka and Manik Chaman. The quality factors such as flavour, seedless etc. are decided by the variety of grapes that is used. Therefore, selection of grapes from proper variety and at right maturity is of almost importance. A good raisin- making variety should have characters like thin skin but thick pulp, high T.S.S.



content, preferably above 22<sup>0</sup> B at the time of harvest, should presence flavour and colour well after dehydration and preferably be seedless. Because of the bumper production of grapes farmers turned to produce raisin as a value added product. But now a day's many problems are faced by raisin industry.

The main objectives of the Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to growers for their produce with a view to encourage highest investment and highest production and safeguarding of the interest of consumers, by making sure that adequate supplies are available. Towards this end, minimum support prices for major agricultural products are announced each year which are fixed after taking into account the recommendations of the commission for Agricultural costs and prices. The CACP, while recommending prices take into account, all important factors, viz.

1. Cost of production
2. Changes in Input Prices
3. Input/ Output Prices parity
4. Trends in Market Prices
5. Inter-crop price parity
6. Demand and supply situation
7. Effect on Industrial cost structure
8. Effect on General Price level
9. Effect of Cost of Living
10. International Market Price situation
11. Parity between Price paid & Price received by farmers of all factors, cost of production is the most tangible factor.

#### **OBJECTIVES –**

Following are the main objectives of the present research paper.

To study major problems of raisin industry in Sangli district.

Significant fluctuation and rates are not related to cost of raisin production.

#### **DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY-**

Present study mostly relies on primary data and secondary data. The personal interview has taken throughout the study region of Sangli district & Tasgaon A.P.M.C.

In this research paper, cost of the chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers utilized in grape cultivation and raisin making is considered. It is one of most important factor in the cost of production. The rate of chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers have taken Vasant Krushi Udyog Samuh Sangli is main dealer of chemical, pesticides and fertilizers and has four branches in Sangli district-Miraj, Palus, Tasgaon and Kavathe Mahankal.

Table no. 1 showing the rate of raisin Tasgaon A.P.M.C. taking into account the rate of raisin 1 Kg. from 2011 to 2017, the average rate in marketing is Rs.120.71. There is the fluctuation in the rate. Though there are significant fluctuations, the rates are not proportionally appreciated.

Table no. 2 & 3 showing the rates of pesticides, chemicals and fertilizers for grape cultivation and raisin making. The rates have been from 2011 to 2017 and 38 pesticides considered. There is the comparison the total rates of 2011 to 2017.

The rate of pesticides is increased in 2017 by 28.25%. There are only two chemicals in Table no. 2 & 3. The rate of dipping oil is increased in 2017 by 28.95%. The rate of sulphur 99%, is decreased by 2.91%. There are 12 fertilizers in table no. 2 & 3. The rate of fertilizers increased in 2017 by 40.17% than 2011.

The above rate analysis takes into account the increase in the rate of pesticides chemicals and fertilizers due to which the cost of production of raisin is increasing but there is no increase in the rate of raisin. The other factors are also responsible for increase in the cost of production of raisin.

**PROBLEMS –**

1. The rate of raisin in the market must be related to the cost of production. In reality, if we refer table no. 1, it is not seen likewise. The average rate of the raisin during 2011-17 is 120.71 Rs. per Kg. It shows the real situation in the market.
2. The excess use of chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers while cultivating grapes and making raisin do not conform to the residue standard.
3. In the auction platform system of A.P.M.C. raisin is sold. The commission agents carry the raisin from cold storage to the auction platform. These commission agents, at this platform take handful of raisin and toss it and decide the rate. It is done on the large scale which damages and spoils the raisin. In this process cost of 1 Kg. raisin is cut from bill to farmers. Many times, it happens twice, thrice, leading to utter loss of the helpless farmer.
4. After the sale of raisin, the payment is not done in proper time scheduled by A.P.M.C. Many times, the payment is delayed.
5. In modern marketing the agricultural produce has to undergo a series transfers from one hand to another before it finally reaches to consumer and thereby reducing share in consumer rupee to the farmer. Efforts to improve farmers net income by reducing the intermediaries. The organized manners have proved to be fruitful in several models.
6. The conventional technique of cleaning of India's raisin after drying the grapes is not efficient to comply with the codex standard.

**SUGGESTIONS-**

1. The product standards, food safety standards, quality standards, standard packaging, label standard and drying practices for raisin will help increase export and also meet the private standards required in retail chains, thus will support value addition to grape growers and making raisin.
2. Indian Grape Processing Board (ICPB) will also ask National Research Centre for Grapes to prepare the draft for standard apart from taking help from codex and International Organization of vine.
3. Direct marketing by farmers to the consumers has been experienced in the country through Apani Mandis in Punjab and Hariyana. The concept, with certain improvement has been popularized in Andhra Pradesh through Rythu Bazzars and in Tamil Nadu as Uzhavar san thigal.
4. The Agriculture produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts will also have to be amended to permit private and co-operative sectors to take up direct marketing of agricultural commodities from the producing areas the farmers fields, without the necessity of going through licensed traders and regulated markets. Such a reform will spur private initiative in building consumer-oriented market infrastructures in the country.
5. The grape processing board will look into productivity, quality and consumer safety of raisin and frame guidelines as per global standards for export. These guidelines have been issued by WHO and India's raisin must also be loyal to them.
6. Farmers need market information to aid them in production, planning and marketing. The existence and dissemination of complete and accurate marketing information is the key to achieve both operational and practicing efficiency in the marketing system and it has an important role to play in the process. The market information system reduces the business risks of not only farmers but also of commission agents and traders by reducing the total transaction cost which in turn increases the efficiency of the marketing system as a whole. The concept of e-marketing entails use of information technology for the purpose of enabling and improving the efficiency of marketing services.
7. Raisin production needs to be taken up as industry grapes are to be produced according to the requirement of the industry matter than going the other way round i.e. searching for a process to utilize the available raw material.
8. But there is big potential of raisin industry in India in terms of the marketing of this product in domestic and international market for import substitution and better utilization. Besides, there is possibility of

diversification of raisin industry by promoting the production of flavored and coloured raisin and promoting raisin as nutraceuticals in public health care.

### CONCLUSION-

The cost of production of raisin is increasing day by day. But the raisin rate is not increasing comparatively in the market. There are the fluctuations in the markets. The basic objective of setting up of network of physical market had been to ensure reasonable gain to the farmers by creating an environment in the market for fair play of supply and demand forces and to regulate market practices and transparency in these practices. Now, with the changed economic environment, the role and dimensions of these organizations also need to be changed to suit the new scenario.

The cost of raisin in market is increasing but comparatively the rates are not proportionally appreciated. Towards this end minimum support prices for raisin should announce each year by the government, which are fixed after taking into account the recommendations of the commission for agricultural costs and prices.

**Table-1**

Prices of Raisin in Tasgaon APMC (Rs/ Kg)				
Sr. No	Year	Minimum	Maximum	Average
11	2011-12	125	254	190
12	2012-13	60	201	131
13	2013-14	85	260	173
14	2014-15	70	180	125
15	2015-16	75	140	108
16	2016-17	80	185	133

Source – Tasgaon APMC

**Table-2**

Grapes & Raisin- Chemicals, Fertilizers and Pesticides rates from 2011 to 2017											Comparison
Brand	Packin g	Tech Name		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2011&17
Sulfex	1 kg	Sulpher 80 % (yellow sulpher )	2 gm / lit	65	75.5	77	77		82	82	26.15
Dormex	1 ltr	HYDROGEN CYNAMIDE 49 %	10 ML/Ltr	450	440	460	460	470	470	440	-2.22
Redomil Gold	1 kg	Mefolexin 4% + Mancozeb 64 %	2 Gm/Ltr	1271.47	1411	1562	1562	1561	1544	1545	21.51
Indofil M45	1 kg	Mancozeb	2 Gm/Ltr	265	265	311	311	318	346	346	30.57
Bavistin	500 Gm	Carbendenzim	2 Gm/Ltr	259	308.5	542	542	542	455	448	72.97
Cuman L	1 ltr	Ziram	2.5 ML/Ltr	197.59	230	367	367	366	387	355	79.66
Blue Copper	500 Gm	Copper Oxychloride	2 Gm/Ltr	238.5	252	304	304	304	316	317	32.91
Actara	1 kg	Thimethoxam	1 Gm/Ltr	3175.6	3283.64	3101	3101	3101	3075	2999	-5.56

<b>Score</b>	1 Ltr	Difenoconazol e 25 % EC	0.5 MI/Ltr	2455.3	2869	338 6	338 6	338 5	345 3	347 0	41.33
<b>Acrobat</b>	1 kg	Dimethomorp h 50% wp	0.20 Gm/Ltr	2960	3195	495 0	495 0	518 4	518 4	518 4	75.14
<b>Curzate</b>	1200 Gm	Cymoxanil 8 % + Mancozeb 64 %	2 Gm/Ltr	1356	1313	163 7	163 7	150 6	159 4	159 4	17.55
<b>Aliette</b>	1 kg		2 Gm/Ltr	1572	1706	198 4	198 4	195 7	206 6	205 9	30.98
<b>Matco</b>	1 kg	Metalexyl 8 % + Mancozeb 64 %	2 Gm/Ltr	994.85	995	995	995	100 4	101 4	101 4	1.92
<b>Amistar</b>	1 ltr	Azoxystrobin	0.20 MI//Ltr	5331.3 3	5542	520 0	520 0	548 9	538 8	506 4	-5.01
<b>Systhan e</b>	500 Gm	Myclobutanil 10 % WP	0.50 Gm/Ltr	890	935	940	940	940	978	978	9.89
<b>Contaf</b>	1 ltr	Hexaconazole 5 EC	2 MI/Ltr	445.7	458.38	482	482	505	516	538	20.71
<b>Indofil Z 78</b>	1 kg	Zineb 75 % WP	2 Gm//Ltr	369.5	369.5	445	445	457	466	468	26.66
<b>Roko</b>	1 kg	Thiophenate Methyl 20 %	2 Gm//Ltr	882.9	882.9	970	970	101 5	104 5	104 5	18.36
<b>Kavach</b>	1 kg	Chloronthalon il 75 % WP	1 -1.5 gm / lit	959	959	110 8	110 8	110 8	115 0	119 2	24.30
<b>Beam</b>	250 Gm	Tricyclazole 75 % WP	40 gm / 100 lit	548	548	596	596	602	602	602	9.85
<b>Regent gr</b>	1 kg	Fipronil	1 ml / lit	80	80	96	96	95	101	93	16.25
<b>Regent sc</b>	1 ltr	Fipronil	1 ml / lit	983	983	118 7	118 7	117 1	121 9	118 9	20.96
<b>Spintor</b>	75 ml	Spinocide 45 % EC	75 ml / Acre	1063	1063	116 1	116 1	123 8	132 7	136 1	28.03
<b>Rekord</b>	500 Gm	Acetemaprid	0.3 ml / Acre	581	581	898	898	898	431	804	38.38
<b>Confidor</b>	1 ltr	Imidachloprid 17.8 %	0.5 ml/ lit	2079	2079	239 2	239 2	241 4	251 7	254 9	22.61
<b>Dantats u</b>	100 Gm	Chlothianidin	6 gm / 50 lit	1196	1196	127 4	127 4	129 8	129 8	132 6	10.87
<b>Applaud</b>	1 ltr	Buprofezin 25 EC	1.5 ml / lit	1280	1280	121 0	121 0	114 3	101 5	992	-22.50
<b>Curacro n</b>	1 ltr	Profenfos 50 EC	2 ml /lit	571	571	859	859	858	758	763	33.63
<b>Asataf</b>	1 kg	acevip	1.5 gm / lit	452	452	659	659	576	529	609	34.73
<b>Ekalux</b>	1 ltr	Quinalphos 25 EC	2 ml / lit	385	385	609	609	609	618	623	61.82

Source-Vasant Krushi Udyog Samuh Sangli

Table-3

Grapes & Raisin- Chemicals, Fertilizers and Pesticides rates from 2011 to 2017											Comparison
Brand	Packin g	Tech Name		2011	2012	2013	2014	201 5	201 6	201 7	2011&17
Nuvan	1 ltr	Dichlorovas	2 ml / lit	472.5	472.5	507	507		509	518	9.63
Omite	1 ltr	Proparqite 57 % EC	1.5 ml / lit	1060	1060	1168	1168	120	120	112	5.66
Gibrlic Acid (GA)	1 Gm	GIBERALIC ACID		49	49	45	45	49	49	52	6.12
6 BA Solvant	500 Gm			20	20	23	23	23	23	22	10.00
Uracil	25 Gm			58	60	66	66	100	140	158	172.41
Combine (DIA)	100 ml	HOMOBASSIN OID	1 ml /ltr	350	335	348	348		363	385	10.00
Combine S	100 ml	HOMOBASSIN OID	1 ml /ltr	325	325	335	335		353	375	15.38
Antrocol	1 kg	Propineb 70% WP	2 gm / lit	448	466	581	581	594	613	613	36.83
<b>Chemical</b>											
Diping Oil	20 ltr			2850	2825	3235	3235	359	360	367	28.95
Sulphur 99%	50 kg	Sulphur 99 %		1030		1650	1650		100	100	-2.91
<b>Fertilizer</b>											
Urea	50 kg			247.2 5	247.2 5	247.2 5	247.2 5	247	247	298	20.53
DAP	50 kg								114 6	110 5	
SOP	50 kg			1717	1717	1717	1717		256 0	270 0	57.25
MOP	50 kg			225.2 3	225.2 3	225.2 3	225.2 3		822	822	264.96
Maharashtra Grad-1											
Maharashtra Grad-2											
<b>Water Soualable</b>											
19-19-19	25 kg			1868. 5	2215	2413	2413	226 5	226 5	226 5	21.22
12-61-00	25 kg			1868. 5	2365	2675	2675	241 5	241 5	241 5	29.25
00-52-34	25 kg			2990	3415	3348	3348	334 0	334 0	334 0	11.71
00-00-50	25 kg			1490	1615	1888	1888	202 5	202 5	202 5	35.91
Calcium Nitrate	25 kg			1161. 5	1275	1290	1290	135 3	135 3	135 3	16.49
Magnesium Sulphate	1 kg			30		34	34		29	29	-3.33
Ferrous Sulphate	10 kg			112.2 1	112.2 1	168	168		112	112	-0.19
Zinc Sulphate	10 kg				375	375	375		336	336	
Average water required for spray 200 Ltr/Per Acre											

Source-Vasant Krushi Udyog Samuh Sangli

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