



Research Article

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH NURSERY ACTIVITY IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract: Human labour is one of the most important inputs in any manufacturing process. The labours are required in the nursery to perform various activity, such as filling of tray with coconut, sowing of seeds in tray, spraying, watering, transportation, of seedlings. Human labour is one of the important inputs in the production activity. The human labour used in the present study were of two type's viz., male and female labour. In view of this, there is need to study the employment generation through nursery enterprise. The present investigation was conducted in view the objective of studying the employment generation through nursery enterprise in Solapur district of Maharashtra. The analysis was conducted with help of statistical analysis tools. The result revealed that, total employment generated from nursery activity at overall level, employment generated through nursery activity was about 78.15 days for males and 40.56 days for female.

Keywords: Nursery, Vegetables, Employment

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Introduction

Horticulture sector provide both direct and indirect employment opportunities. Horticulture is also special field of employment because of it can accommodate highly qualified professional, skilled and unskilled person. Vegetables are parts of plant consumed by humans or other animals as food. It is annual or perennial horticulture crops, with certain sections (roots, stalks, flowers, fruits, leaves) that can be wholly or partially, cooked or used as raw form. Especially antioxidant, vitamins and fibre content have important role in human health. According to Indian Council of Medical Research, intake of 300g of vegetables every day is necessary to make our diet balanced along with other diets. This includes 125g of leafy vegetables, 75g of other vegetables and 100g of roots and tuber vegetables. Unlike from the health improvements, the production of vegetables is good source to generate income, employment and increase economy of country. Adequate vegetable consumption can be protecting some chronic disease such as diabetes, cancer, obesity, metabolic syndrome, as well as risk factor related with diseases. In India, agriculture sector contributes 16.5 per cent in GDP in 2018-19 and provide more than 50 per cent employment to the people. The production of vegetables in 2019-20 is estimated to be 188.91 million tonnes, compared to 183.17 million tonnes in 2018-19. In 2020-21 vegetable production increase about 193.61 million tonnes as compared to 188.91 million tonnes in 2019-20. In 2019-20 fruit production is 102.03 million tonnes compared to 97.97 million tonnes in 2018-19. Vegetable production is more than the fruit production in 2019-20. In 2018, Uttar Pradesh ranked first in production of vegetables in India with 15.4 per cent share while West Bengal ranked second with 15 per cent of its share. In India 191.77 million tons of vegetables are produce in 2019-20. This paper examines the employment generation through nursery activity using a distinguished approach.

Materials and Method

The present investigation on employment generation through nursery activity depict the study of employment generated from nursery enterprise.

The primary data was collected for the year 2019-20 regarding the males and female labours by survey method through personal interview with nurseries owners. 15 nurseries were selected purposively for the study. The selected nurseries were further classified into three different groups on the basis of their turnover (in ₹ Lakh) group I (1 to 3 lakh), group II (3.1 to 5 lakh) and group III (above 5.1 lakh). Thus, 5 nurseries were selected from each group. The data was further analysed and employment generation was estimated with the help of statistical tools.

Results and Discussion

Employment Generated through nursery activity

Human labour is one of the most important inputs in any manufacturing process. The labours are required in the nursery to perform various activity, such as filling of tray with coconut, sowing of seeds in tray, spraying, watering, transportation, of seedlings. The employment generated through nursey are estimated and depicted in Table 1. The result we found that, group I was 61.60 male and 28.00 female days. In Group II, 85.90 male days and 43.40 female days employment was generated. In case of Group III, total employment of 103.00 male and female days were generated.

Conclusion

The present study is based upon the relevant data obtained from the personal interview of the nursery owner for the year 2019-20. The analysis was mostly concerned with the management aspects to study employment generated through unit. The result we found that, group I was 61.60 male and 28.00 female days, out of these maledays, 17.00, 17.40, 15.60 and 11.60 days were in form of chilli, tomato, brinjal and other seedlings in standard days. And for chilli, tomato, brinjal and other seedlings the female employment generated were 8.00, 8.00, 7.80, and 4.20 days in standard day respectively. Similarly, in Group II, 85.90 male days and 43.40 female days employment was generated.

Table-1 Employment generation through nursery activity(Standard day)

SN	Crop	Group I		Group II		Group III		Overall	
		M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I
1	Chilli	17.00(27.59)	8.00(28.57)	17.60(20.48)	11.00(25.34)	23.20(22.52)	13.20(20.62)	19.26(24.64)	10.73(26.45)
2	Tomato	17.40(28.24)	8.00(28.57)	20.80(24.21)	10.40(23.96)	33.00(32.03)	16.60(25.93)	23.73(30.36)	11.66(28.75)
3	Brinjal	15.60(25.32)	7.80(27.85)	19.60(22.81)	13.80(31.79)	22.40(21.74)	15.20(23.75)	17.73(22.68)	12.26(30.23)
4	Other	11.60(18.83)	4.20(15)	27.90(32.47)	8.20(18.89)	24.40(23.68)	19.00(29.68)	17.43(22.30)	5.90(14.54)
	Total	61.60(100.00)	28.00(100.00)	85.90(100.00)	43.40(100.00)	103.00(100.00)	64.00(100.00)	78.15(100.00)	40.56(100.00)

Out of these male days, 17.60, 20.80, 19.60 and 27.90 days were in form of chilli, tomato, brinjal and another seedling and for chilli, tomato, brinjal and other seedlings the female employment generated were 11.00, 10.40, 13.80 and 8.20 days respectively. In case of Group III, total employment of 103.00 male and 64.00 female days were generated. Out of these male days 23.20, 33.00, 22.40 and 24.40 days were in form of chilli, tomato, brinjal and other seedlings and for chilli, tomato, brinjal and other seedlings the female employment generated were 13.20, 16.60, 15.20 and 19.00, respectively.

Application of research: Study of total employment generated from nursery activity at overall level, employment generated through nursery activity

Research Category: Agricultural Extension

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Study area / Sample Collection: Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Ahmednagar, 413722

Cultivar / Variety / Breed name: Nil

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