A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY FARMERS IN MARKETING OF PADDY IN SHIKARIPURA TALUK

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BSTRACT - Paddy is one among the prime crops in India it generates bread and butter for several farmers rectly and indirectly. Production of Paddy was sensible in Shikaripur taluk in Shivamogga district owever whereas promoting farmers were facing issues like cost of the manufacture is high, location of arket yards is just too long from villages, delay in advisement of the manufacture, delay in payment rchesable of manufacture by market intermediaries at APMCs, farmers not having correct awareness on arket info and not having correct data on grading, worth fluctuations was high, and market intermediaries ing malpractices like price cut etc. From the analysis of marketing problems faced by Paddy farmers, it is cluded meaning majority of the farmers were united that they were facing issues whereas promoting the ddy. The government can reduce the marketing cost by providing subsidies in correct transportation and rrect storage facilities, the market committees should strictly monitor the operations like weighing, grading, les and payments. The government should make certain all the data concerning agricultural promoting ought to ve updated in agricultural websites and high worth fluctuations may be reduced by having correct management r supply

y words:-Cost, Problems, Challenges and Marketing.

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NTRODUCTION

Indian economy is primarily obsessed on the agricultural economy. The terribly existence of the nomic activities of the complete folks is sure up with the health of the agricultural tor. varied activities connected with agriculture contribution or the most important share to r value. It's the contributor of the most important quantity of products and services within the current

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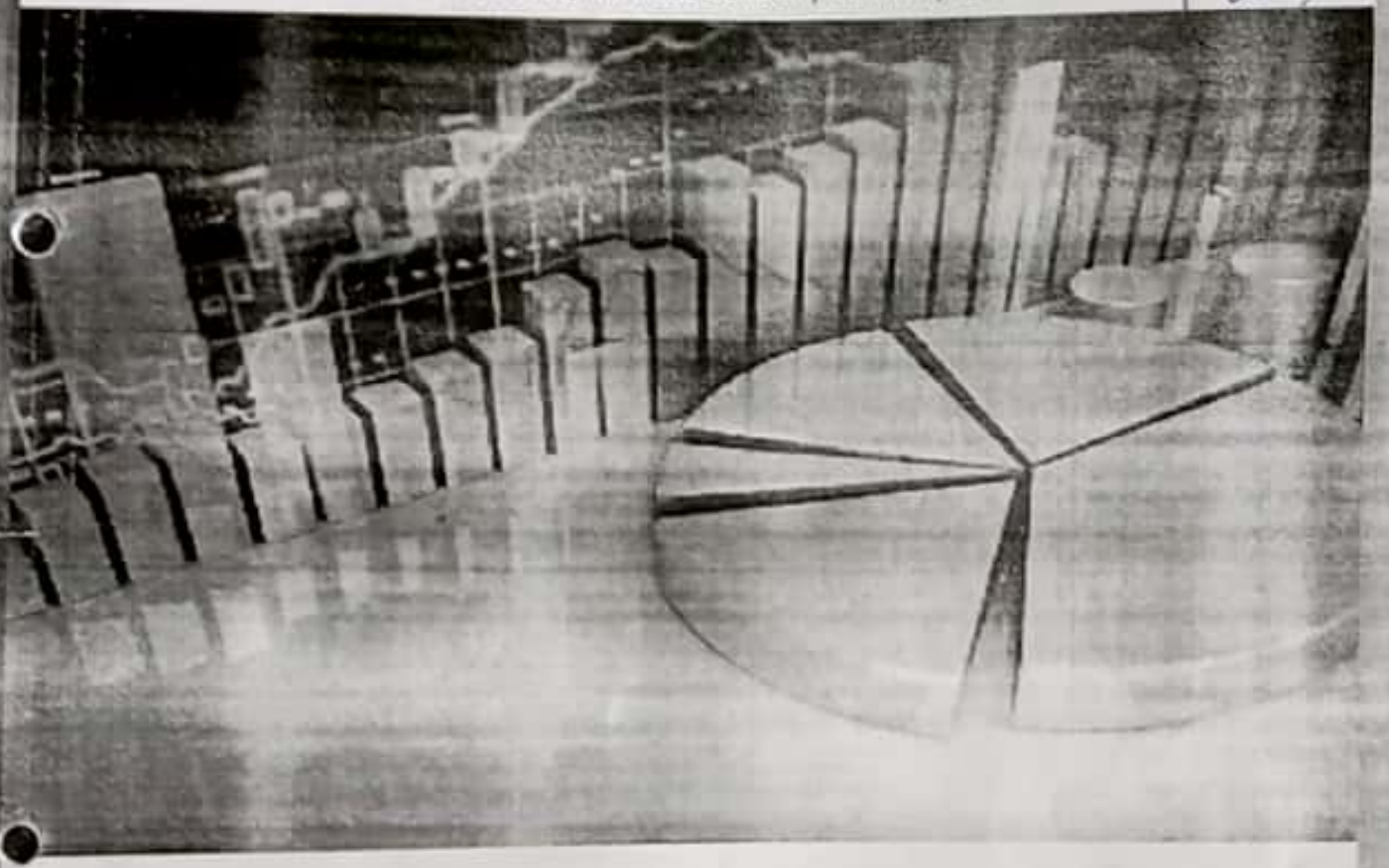

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EMPOWERING THE AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

The ever increasing population and changing lifestyles are making the environmental problems more critical. Higher educational institutions can be the best solution to solve this situation. Higher education can play a crucial role in sustainable development of any nation. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the world, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent. Universities are the apex bodies in higher education system and can provide environmental education through its curricular design, research and collaborative efforts with NGO's working in those areas. They can provide trained manpower and knowledgeable expertise to solve critical environmental problems. They can also act as a good networking system and data collector. Shivaji University is one of the significant higher education institution located in heart of Western Ghats working with the same goal of environmental sustainability through various activities. The paper examines the efforts taken by higher education in environmental development in the areas of creating healthy environment and conservation of resources.

Keywords *– Role of Higher education, Environmental protection, Universities, sustainable development.*

Introduction

The world in 21st century is facing many challenges related to environment. On one hand world is developing at alarming rate while on the other hand the destruction of natural resources are going on. Therefore, world's present development path is not sustainable. Efforts to meet the needs of a growing population in an interconnected but unequal and human-dominated world are ignoring the Earth's essential life-support systems (Kofi Annan, 2000). Today, the human society is facing severe environmental problems like climate change, greenhouse effect, energy crisis, depletion of natural resources, biodiversity loss, pollution of air, water, soil, etc. The scope of the problems is from local level to global level. The ever increasing population and changing life styles are increasing the severity of the environmental problems. The time has come to protect the natural environment through precise efforts.

Education is one of the key solution for this situation. It is very important for any individual's success in life. It provides skills that prepare an individual physically, mentally and socially confident to solve many problems in the society. Education is major aspect in development of any modern society. It is generally seen as the foundation of society which brings economic wealth, social prosperity and political stability. In today's fast growing and competitive world, people mostly are not satisfied with their basic education and enter for higher education.

Higher education is the aspect of education that is acquired by students after the completion of their secondary education. Here, the persons are organised for building upon their knowledge and skills which can be applied to solve different problems in human life. Higher educational institutions have the capacity to give quick responses to different societal problems specially related to environment. At the same time

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and lack of transportation facility were the major constraints with respect to banana and betelvine. In this line to get the benefits of remunerative prices farmers should take the initiation for grading the product. Construction of storage facility, etc. are need of the day in the study area.

Farmers have not adopted dehusking machine in all the cropping systems which may be due to requirement of huge amount of capital.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As indicated by financial measures, the investment made on coconut and coconut based cropping systems was found to be financially feasible. The farmers who wish to establish these gardens may do so even with borrowed amount at the prevailing rate of interest charged by financial institutions on the loans and advances.

In order to augment the supply of nutrients through organic manure, it was found necessary to improve the quality of organic manure by adopting scientific procedure to prepare farm yard manure/compost. In addition growing of green manure crops in the gardens were found to be necessary to augment the supply of organic manure.

Since betel leaves are perishable in nature to protect the farmers against fluctuation in prices cold storage facility is needed in the study area.

It is evident from the study that1 the cropping system III generated highest returns and number of man days. Hence the cropping system III should be popularized by the developmental departments through extension activities.

The non availability of quality seedlings of coconut and arecanut are the major production constraints. Hence there is need to supply the quality seedlings by Government organizations or other agencies.

Yield per coconut palm is comparatively low in the study area than the other coconut growing parts of the State. This was probably due to unawareness of recommended dose of fertilizers. In this line, the technical guidance should be strengthened from the developmental departments like Horticulture.

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Status of Different types of Coconut Based Cropping System in India

Netravathi

INTRODUCTION

Coconut is grown in all over the world including India. In India, it is grown in states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal etc. In the country it is grown in an area of 1,795.5 thousand hectares with the production of 13,967.7 million nuts. In Karnataka, it is grown in an area of 279.4 thousand hectares with the production of 1,905 million nuts.

In Karnataka as well as in rest of the coconut growing states of South India, coconut is still cultivated in most unscientific and primitive ways. Because of this reason, productivity of farm is alarmingly low. It is a common sight to see the neglected and uncared gardens in all coconut growing areas as most of the coconut growers are marginal and small holders.

The low investment capacity of small and marginal farmers due to low saving potentiality has come in the way of introduction of new scientific techniques of production in coconut cultivation. Further, most of the coconut growing countries are under rainfed condition. Hence, the productivity of coconut plantation is far from satisfactory levels. The results of research study indicated that there was a vast scope for enhancing the yield potentiality of coconut plantations by following recommended package of practices including irrigation (Anon., 1979). Though the government ha several developmental schemes in respect of coconut development, impact of these schemes is not very much intensive due to many constraints faced by the famers.

The Coconut Palm is supposed to be one of the five legendary Devavrikshas and is eulogized as Kalpavriksha- the all giving tree- in Indian classics. All parts of the palm are used in some way or another in the daily life of the people of the west coast; the traditional coconut growing area. Its fruit is called Lakshmi Phai and is used in social and religious functions in India irrespective of whether palm is locally grown or not.

Coconut is grown in more than 86 countries worldwide, with a total production of 54 billion nuts per annum. India occupies the premier position in the world with an annual production of 13 billion nuts, overtaking Indonesia and the Philippines, the other two prominent coconut-growing countries.

The coconut palm is a versatile tree crop; no other tree crop grown can match coconut palm in its versatility. It provides nutritious food and a refreshing drink, oil for edible and

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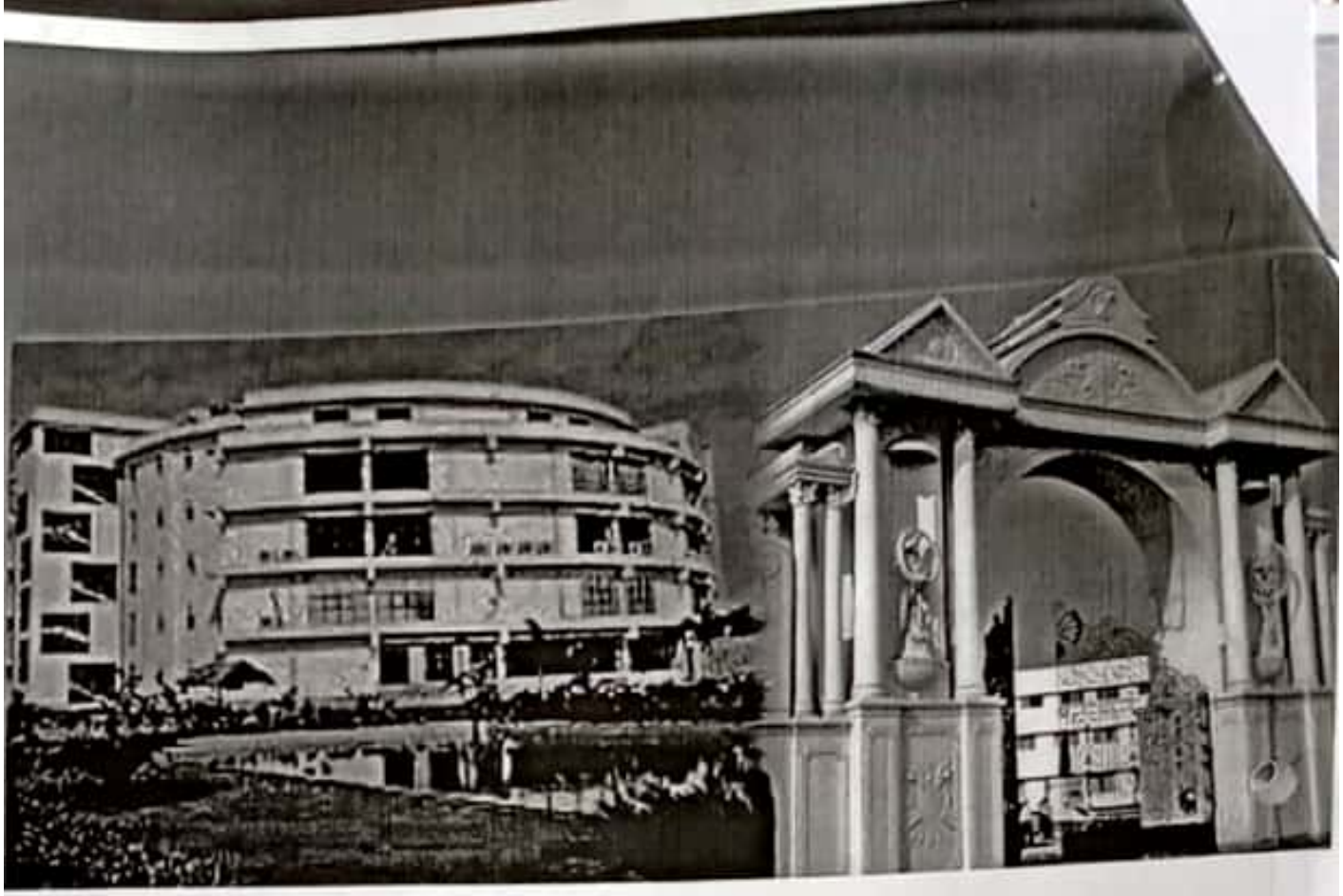

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AGRO-CLIMATIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL STATUS FOR DIFFERENT STAGES OF COCONUT INTER-MIXED CROPPING IN INDIA

Dr. NETRAVATHI
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Abstract

In India, most of the coconut growers area unit little and marginal farmers. The financial gain derived from most of the coconut holdings is light to sustain the dependent families one amongst the possible ways that of accelerating the farm level financial gain on such little coconut holdings is to resort to growing compatible annuals or perennials. Therefore growing of appropriate intercrops can facilitate them to urge extra returns.

Coconut crops ar vulnerable to varied diseases and persecutor attack. the foremost pests to coconut in Asian nation ar scarabaeid beetle, red palm beetle, leaf-eating caterpillar and rats and also the major diseases ar root wilt, thanjavur wilt/ganoderma, tatipake, budrot, leaf rot, stem harm and crown chocking of those, root wilt, prevailing in Kerala, may be a century recent sickness. Effective management measures ar however to be developed for root {wilt sickness|wilt|plant sickness} in Kerala; thanjavur wilt/gandarma disease in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; and tatipaka disease in state. However, the diseases may be unbroken mammary gland management by adopting the suggested package of practices of the overall production of coconut, regarding five-hitter is consumed within the tender type for drinking functions.

The remainder is employed as mature crackers for social unit and spiritual functions and for the assembly of edible coconut meat, edge coconut meat and desiccated coconut. Vegetable oil production within the country is sort of four.5 hundred thousand tonnes. Of this four-hundredth is consumed for edible functions, forty sixth for instrumentality uses and Bastille Day for industrial uses the stress given by the Coconut Development Board to evolving technologies for the event of recent worth additional product has yields results and this product diversification and by-product utilization has recently gained momentum. Varied analysis programmes, sponsored by the board through the prevailing analysis establishments within the country, have crystal rectifier to the event for brand spanking new technologies for the manufacture of milk, spray dried coconut milk power, preserved and packed tender coconut milk and coconut milk primarily based vinegar. Business production units have started in varied elements of the country with the technologies developed to date.

Keywords: *- Control measures, Symptoms, Climate and Soil, rainfed condition, Green Manure*

Introduction

Coconut primarily based cropping systems involving cultivation of compatible crops within the interspaces of coconut cause sizable increase in production and productivity per unit space, by a lot of economical utilization of precious resources like daylight, soil, water and labour. It's been calculable that upto twenty fifth of the unit space during a coconut garden is used by the coconut, thereby effort seventy fifth of the world as fallow. Further, it's calculable that the maximum amount as fifty six % of the daylight was transmitted through the cover throughout the height hours (10-16 hours) in palms aged around twenty five years. The subtle daylight facilitates cultivation of range of

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The Effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Student's Entrepreneurial Intentions

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Abstract

Entrepreneurs area unit artistic creative, innovative, risk taking, dynamic, flexible, and brave, chance recognizer, and leadership potentiality, and network builder, free lance and self-reliant people. Entrepreneurship is a key factor on (1) Economical Growth and Development of countries (2) Providing employment and job opportunity (3) Enhancing productivity and production capabilities (4) Contributing to the high levels of creativity and innovation and (5) Creating wealth and providing educate welfare. All new data and knowledge should be converted to profitable and useful products and services. And education for creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship should start from very early stages of childhood. The study investigates the effects of entrepreneurship education on the entrepreneurial intentions of under graduate students of government colleges in shikaripur final year bachelors' students using Ajzen model. Unlike most existing studies that utilize data from developed economies, the current work focuses on a developing country, India. The methodological approach involves analysis of questionnaires distributed to the undergraduate students in their final year covering Schools of Technology and Social Sciences. The findings counsel positive relationship between entrepreneurship education and intentions. Also socio-economic attributes like gender and position within the family have important influence on the intentions of the respondents. Given the significance and importance of entrepreneurship education, it is imperative to reform the Indian educational systems to allow and encourage creativity, innovativeness among students and creation of start-ups by graduates

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurial Intention, Undergraduate Students.

The Effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Student's Entrepreneurial Intentions

Introduction:-

Globalization is characterized by increasingly strict demands of business practice towards employee efficiency and effectiveness, and experience in human resource management has shifted the focus on complete capability of an individual to perform a competitive job. Constant change in the labor market is an imperative of all organizations. Organizational, technological and process changes require and drive the development of new competences, therefore organizations have the task to enable and empower their employees to continuously develop. Higher education institutions play an important role in all this, by implementing new study programs that will provide their graduates with certain knowledge and skills, based on which they can develop competences in a particular area and thus competitive in the labor market. Competitive advantage of an economy is founded on the development of entrepreneurship. Consequently, education for entrepreneurship is based on the required entrepreneurial competences on all levels of education.

The development and success of any organization begins with understanding what kind of employees the organization seeks and wishes to develop. By developing a system of competences, an organization acquires a clear structure and forms of behavior that are desirable in its operations. The difference between a good and an outstanding employee lies in competences that particular employees have developed and are using in their daily work. Whether company performance is average or extremelyboomingcanprincipally depend upon the ability level of theirstaff.

Entrepreneurs are creative, innovative, risk taking, dynamic, flexible, and brave, opportunity recognizer, and leadership potentiality, and network builder, independent and self-reliant people. Entrepreneurship is a key factor on (1) Economical Growth and Development of countries (2) Providing employment and job opportunity

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AGRICULTURE ACCOUNTING IS TOOL FOR ASCERTAINMENT OF PROFIT OF AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES-METHODS, TECHNIQUES AND DIFFICULTIES

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ABSTRACT

Accounting is an information system that communicates information regarding resource formation and usage of an enterprise, increase or decrease in those resources resulting from financial transactions and financial situation of the enterprise to related individuals and institutions. Accounting has four basic functions: recording, classifying, reporting and interpreting. Within this framework, accounting is defined as a science and art of recording, classifying, summarizing, reporting and interpreting financial and monetary transactions. Field of activity and branch of activity of enterprises could take issue. Within this framework, while recording of financial transactions in agricultural production process necessitates the use of financial accounting; estimation of production costs incurred during the cultivation of agricultural goods necessitates the use of cost accounting and provision of new data, either obtained from financial or cost accounting, for decision-making practices of enterprise managers necessitates the use of managerial accounting. Agricultural accounting can be explained as a specialty accounting which primarily records financial and monetary transactions throughout agricultural activities, classifies financial transaction in respect of types, estimates production costs incurred throughout the cultivation of agricultural merchandise then reports that money per their functions. In this context the aim of this study is to investigate historical development of agricultural accounting and to put forth the difficulties encountered during its implementation. Besides the definition, objectives, significance and historical development of agricultural accounting square measures are studied before to implementation difficulties.

KEY WORDS: *Accounting, Methods, Valuation of inventory, Income statement and Balance sheet.*

INTRODUCTION

Accounting is an information system that communicates information regarding resource formation and usage of an enterprise, increase or decrease in those resources resulting from financial transactions and financial situation of the enterprise to related individuals and institutions. Accounting has four basic functions: recording, classifying, reporting and interpreting. Within this framework, accounting is defined as a science and art of recording, classifying, summarizing, reporting and interpreting financial and monetary transactions (Sevilengöl, 2008). Field of activity and branch of activity of enterprises could take issue. These differences are liable for the existence of different accounting types. Within that framework, accounting is comprised of three main parts. Those are financial, cost and managerial accounting. However, there exist some other specialty accounting types apart from the scope of the main parts listed above. Construction accounting,