

Estimation of Vegetable based Livelihood of the Women from Entrepreneurs: A Socio Economic and Institutional Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The livelihood issues for the farm women are earning incredible importance in the realm of inclusive growth with gender consideration. It is interesting to note that access of farm women to the family income is being impaired by male hegemony (Danso G. et. al, 2004), operational complexity, community attitude and retrenched accessibility to agricultural marketing and above all inability to derive excess time out of heavily loaded domestic chores to deal with on farm entrepreneurial activities (Githamma, 2007). With this back ground the present paper examined the status of livelihood of farm women from a score of socio economic and institutional variables to highlight the role characteristics of farm women in vegetable enterprises. It has been elicited that the variables family size, income of the respondents have discernible impacts, marital status, house type have got direct or indirect effect on farm women vendor's entrepreneurial behavior.

Keywords: Direct effect, Entrepreneur, Livelihood, Mode of transportation, Vegetable-vendors

1. INTRODUCTION

The livelihood issues for the farm women are earning incredible importance in the realm of inclusive growth with gender consideration. It is interesting to note that access of farm women to the family income is being impaired by male hegemony (Danso G. et. al, 2004), operational complexity, community attitude and retrenched accessibility to agricultural marketing and above all inability to derive excess time out of heavily loaded domestic chores to deal with on farm entrepreneurial activities (Githamma, 2007). With this back ground the present paper examined the status of livelihood of farm women from a score of socio economic and institutional variables to highlight the role characteristics of farm women in vegetable enterprises (Laxmi, R.K., 2000). A street vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or headload) (Prita, M.P., 2001). Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or may sell their

wares in moving bus etc. In this policy document, the term urban vendor is inclusive of both traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile vendors and incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them, such as, hawker, pheriwalla, rehri-patri walla, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders, etc (Maier. Sylvia. et. al. 2007). Women work two-thirds of the world's working hours, according to the United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC) to halve world poverty by the year 2015. The overwhelming majority of the labor that sustains life – growing food, cooking, raising children, caring for the elderly, maintaining a house, hauling water – is done by women, and universally this work is accorded low status and no pay (Samuel, J., 2006). The ceaseless cycle of labor rarely shows up in economic analyses of a society's production and value. Women earn only 10 percent of the world's income. Where women work for money, they may be limited to a set of jobs deemed suitable for women – invariably low-pay, low-status positions (Virender Kumar, Sharma, K.K. and Sharma, 2008).

2. OBJECTIVES

1. Estimation of livelihoods of women vegetable entrepreneurs from socio economic and institutional perspectives.
2. To estimate the relational and interactional bearings between livelihood of farm women (Y) and a score of exogenous variations, socio-economic and institutional in nature.
3. To study the institution of different factors in livelihood generations from farm women through vegetable enterprises.
4. To delineate some policy imprecation at micro levels for its application in similar study local.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

After completing a descriptive survey with the help of objective based interview schedule, the interview schedule was pre-tested in the study area. Based on the experience gained during pre-testing, modifications were done especially to ensure that the instructions and questions were clear and unambiguous. The final schedule was used to collect the information from the respondents by personally interviewing the respondents. The information was related to respondents and their family members, asset position, investment, savings, economic activity taken by respondents and problems perceived by respondents and their socio-economic empowerment. In this present study will use a variety of research tools, including a short questionnaire, then interviews. The kind of research techniques and tools to be used will depend on the kind of information to be gathered. The collected data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program software version 16 and find out the results of Frequency for the present study. The vegetable markets were purposively selected from three Municipalities. Here total ten markets were selected from each municipality.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table No. 1 : Preference of items sold by women vendors Vegetables enterprise preferences as depicted by Women Vendors:

Preference of items sold by women vendors : (Table No. 1)

Item	%	RANK
Pointed Gourd	46.00	1
Nenua / Ladies finger	35.33	2
Bottle - gourd	24.67	3
Tomato	24.00	4
Pumpkin	20.67	5
Small Bitter Gourd	20.00	6
Green Mango / Brinjal	19.33	7
Kuduri (Ivy Gourd)	16.67	8
Onion	16.00	9
Pui sak (Spinach)	15.33	10
Sweet Gourd / Cucumber	14.67	11
Palak & Pat Sak (Jute leaves)	14.00	12
Potato	12.67	13
Ginger / Chilli	11.33	14
Lal sak (Amaranthis var.)	10.67	15
Garlic / Cowpea	10.00	16
Note sak (Amaranthus var.)	9.33	17
Lemon	8.67	18
Radish	8.00	19
Carrot	7.33	20
Bins, Cabbage / Sweet potato / <i>Vabla danta</i>	5.33	21
Papaya / Green plantain	4.67	22
Bitter Gourd / Dhania (coriander leaves) / Stem (Amaranthus var.)	3.33	23
Capsicum / Cauliflower / Ripen mango	2.67	24
Kachu (Arum)	2.00	25
Litchi / Kankrol / Thor	1.33	26
Turmeric, tamarind / banana / echor (Green jackfruit) / shellfish /snail / mocha / Egg	0.67	27
Coconut	0.00	28

India has got 127 agro climatic zones. Agriculture is the main livelihood of Indian economy. So, all over the year most of vegetables are available in the market of India's all states including West Bengal.

In this study it is shown that each and every women vendor not to like to sail one kind of vegetable, they are like to sail varieties vegetables due to their choice, market demand or availability of the vegetable items.

Women vegetable vendors are maximum sail Pointed Gourd (40.00%), Nenua and Lady's finger (35.33%), Tomato (24.00%) etc. It is also shown the minimum sail of Papaw (4.67%), Green plantain (4.67%), Bitter Gourd (3.33%), Capsicum (2.67%), Pudina, Mocha(0.67%), etc.

As the time of study was summer season so many vegetable vendors sail Green Mango, Yellow mango and Litchi both with vegetable items. Percentage of these items are Green Mango (19.33%), Ripe mango (2.67%) and Litchi (1.33%).

In this study, it is very interesting to show that some vendors are like to sail Shellfish, Snail, Egg. But the sailing percentage of this items are very low that's are Shellfish Snail and Egg(0.67%).

It is also noted that coconut sailing percentage is very low among all others sailing items, that is 0.00% as it is a ceremonial item.

Table No. 2. : Livestock and birds enterprises as displayed by women vendors:

Sl. No.	%	RANK
DUCK	12.67	1
POULTRY/ GOAT	10.67	2
CATTLE	9.33	3
PIG / BUFFALO	0	4

Preference to rearing livestock and birds by women vendors: (Table No. 2)

Besides vegetable vending, women vendors like to rear livestock and birds for commercial purpose and also ornamental purpose. In this study it is shown that most of the vendors used to like rear Duck, Poultry and Goat. The rearing percentages are Duck (12.67%), Poultry (10.67%) and Goat (10.67%) respectively. But cattle rearing is deficient than other animals and birds. Its percentage is 9.33%.

Through this study, it is shown that rearing percentage of Pig and Buffalo is nil (0.00%).

Table No. 3: Mode of transportation used by the women vendors:

Sl. No.	%
Bus	6.67
Trekkar	5.67
Train	4.67
Van	3.67
Own carrier	2.67

Preference of transportation used by the women vendors: (Table No. 3)

Woman vegetable vendors used to come in the market with their vegetable items by using varieties transportation. But most of them prefer to use Bus, then treaker and so on. The percentages of using this vehicle are Bus (6.67%), Trekkar (5.67%), Train (4.67%). They also use van and own carrier. But the percentage is very low, that's are van 3.67% and own carrier 2.67%.

Table 4. Pearson' s Correlations: (Livelihood (Y) verses 18 independent variables)

AGE	RELIGION	M_STATUS	CATEGOR	S_F_I	F_I_P_M	RES_INCM	FAM_TYPE	FAM_SIZE
0.117	-0.134	-0.178*	0.087	-0.001	0.303**	0.103	0.111	0.116
NO_MEMBR	NO_CHLD	CAST	EDU_RES	TER_STDY	HUSE_TYP	FAM_ASTS	LVSTCK_I	CARDS
0.229**	0.192*	-0.158	-0.019	0.062	-0.004	0.367**	0.113	0.240**

Table No. 4 revealed that livelihood score is significantly positively correlated with number of children in the family (at 5% level of significance). Livelihood score is highly and positively correlated with number of family member, family assets and cards (at 5% level of significance). Livelihood score is significantly correlated with marital status (at 1% level of significance).

Table 5. Direct, Indirect and Residential Effect of Exogenous Variables On the consequent variable, Total Livelihood Score (Y):

Variable	Direct effect	Correlation with Y	Total indirect effect
AGE (X1)	0.065	0.117	0.052
RELIGION (X2)	-0.092	-0.134	-0.042
Marital Status (X3)	-0.068	-0.178	-0.110
Category (X4)	-0.100	0.087	0.187
Source of family income (X5)	-0.008	-0.001	0.007
Family income per month (X6)	0.321	0.303	-0.018
Respondent income (X7)	-0.284	0.103	0.387
Family type (X8)	-0.018	0.111	0.129
Family size (X9)	-0.130	0.116	0.246
Number of family member (X10)	0.032	0.229	0.197
Number of child (X11)	0.109	0.192	0.083
Caste (X12)	-0.079	-0.158	-0.079
Education of the respondent (X13)	-0.043	-0.019	0.024
Termination of study (X14)	0.118	0.062	-0.056
House type (X15)	0.250	-0.004	-0.254
Family assets (X16)	0.364	0.367	0.003
Livestock (X17)	0.157	0.113	-0.044
CARDS (X18)	0.198	0.240	0.042
Residual Effect	0.824		

There exists high direct positive effect of family assets, family income per month, house type, cards, livestock, termination of study, number of child on total livelihood score (Y). There exists negative effect of respondent's income and family size on livelihood score. It implies that the drive for livelihood generation would be higher where the families are running at low ebb of income and smaller number of family in members. Total positive indirect effects of all other variables via respondents' income, family type, no. of members in a family, category of respondent and total negative indirect effect via house type and marital status are also high. This indicates that these variables are having congenital properties in influencing the behavioral over variables to ultimately characterize the performance of consequent variable that is livelihood generation. The residual effect of this study 0.824 is for unexplained part of these angles.

5. CONCLUSION

The entrepreneurial behavior of the women vegetables vendors has been influenced and characterized by a score of predictor variables, which are socio-economic and agro managerial nature. The exposure to the market and simmer up impromptu responses to market behavior of the women vendor in this study have been delineated through a befitting statistical analysis and empirical models. Following are the functional inferences about the polymorphic responses of women vendors' livelihood generation to score of predictor variable emanating from a social ecology functionally supporting this interactive relationship.

- A better understanding of the situation of women micro-vendors and their business activities.
- Livelihood score is significantly positively correlated with number of children in the family (at 1% level of significance) and positively correlated with number of family member, family income per month, family assets and cards (at 5% level of significance).
- In this present study it was found that the Independent variable Source of family income and Cards has significant effect on dependent variable on Y (Livelihood /Sum of the technical information).
- There exists high direct positive effect of family assets, family income per month, house type, cards, livestock, termination of study, number of child on total livelihood score (Y). Total positive indirect effects of all other variables via respondents' income, family type, no. of members in a family, category of respondent and total negative indirect effect via house type and marital status are also high. The residual effect of this study 0.824 is for unexplained part of these angles.
- In this study it is shown that each and every women vendor not to like to sail one kind of vegetable, they are like to sail verities vegetables due to their choice, market demand or availability of the vegetable items. Women vegetable vendors were maximum sold Pointed Gourd (40.00%), Nenua and Lady's finger (35.33%), Tomato (24.00%) etc. Besides vegetable vending, women vendors like to rear livestock and birds for commercials purpose and also ornamental purpose.

- During this study it was came to know that the source of the vegetable of the women vendors are varieties places. Like, Bandel, Chakda, Madan pur, Kankinara hat, Krishnanagar, Ranaghat and Shialda. Even many vendors are like to collect their vending materials or vegetables from other's land or own land.

Following are the suggest area for Policy imprecation:

- Future work can be done on women engaged in other small scale industries (viz. handicrafts, Stitching, making bori and papar, Bekari etc) which are largely persist in the present study area.
- Future study can be done on women empowerment
- Study can be done on training needs of women in rural sector.
- Future study can be done on women's dexterity as an entrepreneur.
- Future study can be done on women preamble of a family and her business.
- Future study can be done on women and micro-finance.
- Study can be done examine and understand the problems faced by the street vendors and the possible means of overcoming these.
- In future a study can be done on women harassment in their workplace.

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