

Problems Associate with the Vegetable Trading To the Economic Centers (Special reference with Economic center in Dambulla)

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Abstract

Agricultural sector plays a predominant role in national GDP and economic growth. It contributes 7.9% to the GDP and generates 28.2% of employment opportunities. Majority of people in developing countries, live in rural areas and depend on rural activities as their main occupation. Agriculture is their main source of economic support. Agricultural sector can be considered as one of the most difficult industries, frequently leading to some form of market failures. Further, success of green revolution increased problems of storing, transporting, packaging, trading and other institutional and economical problems. The objective of this study is to identify the main problems that associate with vegetable trading to economic centre in Dambulla. Purposive sampling method was used to select the sample and the sample size was hundred farmers. Questionnaire method was used to collect primary data. Quantitative and qualitative data analysing model was used to analyse the data. The study was derived some results. Farmers in rural areas face many problems in trading vegetables to economic centres such as price fluctuations, middlemen exploitation, storing problems, transporting problems, packing difficulties and incomplete knowledge of farmers about the market. In conclusion, farmers in rural areas face many problems in trading vegetables to economic centre. Therefore, regular trading process is a current necessity. Hence, government and non-governmental organizations must take urgent steps. Because protecting Sri Lankan historical agriculture is an important step for sustainable development.

Keywords : Agriculture, Vegetable, Trading, Economic Center

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