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**Abstract:** Vegetable crop are grown in India under various agro climatic-ecological conditions. The commercial cultivation of vegetables has resulted into improved socioeconomic and nutritional status of the masses. It has improved economic status of the growers. Vegetable crops like all other crops are produced seasonally but some of them are marketed throughout the year. This leads to violent fluctuation in the arrivals and prices over the time which introduces an element of uncertainty that affects both producers and consumers. Therefore, the present study entitled “analysis of price behavior of important vegetable crops in Ranchi district of Jharkhand”. The seasonal nature of agricultural produce results in uneven distribution of supplies over the year which creates misbalance with the requirement/consumption. In such a situation, the prices of the agricultural commodities would naturally get depressed during the post harvest period. The time series analysis showed that the arrivals of potato were highest in the month of November to February. This created glut situation during these months in the market and hence resulted in low prices in these months for the produces. The relationship between arrivals and prices of potato was negative and non -significantly correlated. The arrivals of onion were highest in the month of April to June, Corresponding to these months, seasonal price index was minimum. There was continuous decrease in the arrivals of the onion from July to December, as a result of which increasing seasonal price index was observed for these months. The relationship between arrivals and prices of onion was found negative and highly significantly correlated. The concentration of arrivals of tomato was highest in the month of January and February. The seasonal nature of the production and supplies of tomato crop depresses the seasonal price index in the Rabi season (Dec-march), because of the local production as well as commercial production in other parts. The relationship between arrivals and prices of tomato was negative and highly significantly correlated. The study highlighted that arrivals of Brinjal was highest in the month of November to February. In the month of November to February, a little less than half of the brinjal crop was marketed. The price index was below average (100) from December to May and above the average from June to November. The relationship between arrivals and prices of brinjal was negative and significantly correlated. The study highlighted that concentration of arrivals of okra was highest from the month of May to September. The seasonal nature of the production and supplies of okra crop depresses the seasonal price index in the kharif season (may-September). The relationship between arrivals and prices of okra was negative and highly significantly correlated. The concentration of arrivals of cabbage was highest in the month of January and February. The seasonal nature of the production and supplies of cabbage depresses the seasonal price index in the Rabi season (December-march). The seasonal price index was lowest in February. The price index began to rise from July and continued to rise till November. The relationship between arrivals and prices of cabbage was negative and highly significantly correlated. The analysis showed that the concentration of arrivals of cauliflower was highest in the month of January and February. Corresponding to these months, the seasonal price index was the lowest in February. The price index began to rise by June and continued to rise till October. The relationship between arrivals and prices of cauliflower was negative and statistically highly correlated to each other.

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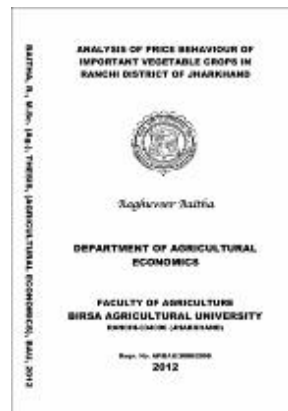
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