Discussion
DISCUSSION

The present chapter attempts to discuss the issues developed on the basis of findings of the study in lieu of related findings of the previous research work.

The marketable and marketed surplus of kharif pulses like green gram and black gram was maximum on medium size of holdings. It was lowest on the largest size group farmers. The marketable and marketed surplus of food grain depends upon the size of family and total productivity of the related food grain.

The production marketable and marketed surplus, on an average 0.375, 0.205, 0.230 qtl. in moong (green gram), 0.478, 0.332, 0.331 qtl. in Urd (black gram), 0.896, 0.616, 0.580 qtl in Jowar, 16.256, 5.315, 11.347 qtl. in Wheat, 0.538, 0.383, 0.391 qtl in Barley, 20.31, 1.203, 1.553 qtl in gram, 4.802, 4.207, 4.111 qtl. in Pea, 1.405, 1.039, 1.144 qtl. in Lentil, 0.904, 0.646, 0.656 in Arhar and 27.685, 1.060 and 20.346 qtl. in foog grain as a whole, respectively. Shah, S.L. and V.K. Pandey (1976) Have reported the same results. The total marketable and marketed surplus of food grain has increased with an increase in the size of holdings in the study area. The similar results were obtained by Gangwar, A.C. and Ajit Yadav (1986) in Haryana State. The production, marketable and marketed surplus of Rabi season food grain contributed more than 90 percent of the total production,
marketable and marketed surplus of food grains. The similar results were obtained by Shah S.L & V.K. Pandey in 1976. Seasonal fluctuation in prices and arrivals of all the food grains was observed in the studied Mandi, Beohar, B.B. et al. (2000) have reported the same results in Madhya Pradesh. The sale of moon, urd, jowar, wheat, barley, gram, lentil and Arhar was 87.16%, 93.00, 71.39, 39.65, 47.75, 156.00, 67.49, 56.47 and 61.17 percent of total arrival in peak (harvesting) period. It shows that except wheat and barley the major portion of marketed surplus was sold in the harvesting period. Gangwar, A.C. & Ajit Yadav (1986), Shah, S.L & V.K. Pandey (1976) Malik, H.S. Patel (1988), Pawar, N.D. (1997), Beohar, B.B. et al. (2000) have reported the same results. The trend of arrivals of all the pulses of Rabi crops was negative in the studied Mandi for the period of 1993-94 to 2000-2001. It was the arrival of wheat which is increasing overtime. The trend of prices of all the commodities related to the food grain was increasing. Decrease in production and arrivals of pulses was observed by all the research workers related to this problem.

In spite of provision of rural storage in the Mandi yard and the facilities to store the produce in Mandi to the farmers if prices are not suitable to them. It has been observed that in general this facility is not provided to the farmers. But farmers are forced to sell their produce to the private traders at the lower
prices which is decided by the traders who are well organized & financially sound. Sakhsanjan S.S. et al. (2000) has reported the same problem in Punjab State. The similar observations have been made by Shah, S.L. & V.K. Pandey (1976) in U.P., Bhatiya G.R. (1995) in Delhi, Malik, H.S. et al. (1988) in Haryana state.

The study revealed that rural transport facilities are very poor, there are a number of mal practices to cheat the farmers in Mandi yard. There is very strong union of private traders, commission agents and palledars. Trader pay reducing Rs. 150/- per quintal prices to the farmers in comparison to their prices in Kanpur Mandi, where as the transport cost from Rath Mandi to Kanpur was Rs. 20/- per quintal only.

Deduction of 2 percent is made by the wholesalers against the immediate payment of their produce. The share of cooperatives and govt. agencies in food grain marketing in Rath Mandi was very low. More than 90 percent of total purchasing of food grain in Rath market is made by private traders.

In Mandi (Rath Market) a producer is to pay palledari @ Rs.1.50 per quintal, cleaning charges @ Rs.1.50 to 2.50 per quintal, Muddat @ 1.50 to 2.00% and other charges @ 50 paise per bag of 100 Kg.

There is no parking facilities for Tractor, no cattleshed and retiring room to the farmers. Shah, S.L. & V.K. Pandey (1976), Gangwar, A.C. & Ajit Yadav (1986), Malik H.S. et al. (1988), Singh

The producer's share in consumer's rupee differs from channel to channel. The producer's share in consumer rupee varied in wheat, 78.97% to 97.24%, in Pea and 82.83% to 97.90% in gram in Rath Mandi, whereas Malik, H.S. (1988) reported a producer's share in consumer's rupee in wheat marketing in between to 77.00% to 86.76 percent.

The farmer were not fully satisfied with the facilities provided to them in Mandi. Time taken in weighing was not desirable. Muddat is financial cheeting of the farmers. Farmer were dissatisfied with the unscientific grading done by the traders.

The research workers, in past had also reported the same. The regulated market officials were not interested with welfare of producers & consumers but they are interested with increasing the revenue of the Mandi (Market).
Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

SUMMARY:

The present study "Economic Analysis of Market structure and food grain marketing in district Hamirpur U.P." has been undertaken in randomly selected food grain market Rath of the district Hamirpur. 'Rath' is the biggest food grain Mandi (Market) in Chitrakoot Division of U.P. State.

The study is based on small, medium and large farmers selected from village of varying distance. The selection of villages & farmer was made randomly. In addition to the farmers selected from the villages of feeding area at least 100 farmers, 5 percent of total number of traders, intermediaries and other functionaries, working in the Mandi yard have been interviewed to collect the needful information required for the present study. The investigation is related to the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

The main objectives of the study were-

(i) To study production, marketable and marketed surplus of food grain with farmers of feeding area of the Mandi.

(ii) To analyse fluctuation & pattern of arrivals & prices of food grain.

(iii) To study the structure of market and marketing and functions prevails in food grain marketing.
(iv) To find out efficiency of various channel of marketing and
(v) To suggest measures to improve the efficiency of food grain marketing in Rath Mandi (market).

District Hamirpur is situated in the southern part of U.P. state surrounded by river Yamuna, Kanpur & Fatehpur district in north, river Ken and Banda district in east, district Mahoba in south and district Jhansi in west. The total population as per 1991 census was 14.66 lakh. The gross area sown was 321230 hectares against a total geographical area of 418740 hect. Cropping intensity of the district was 105.56 percent only. More than 85 percent of the cropped area was covered by food grains in the district.

The imperical results of the study shows that 92.13 percent of the cropped area was covered by food grain crops in the research area. Wheat, moong, Urd, pea, gram, lentil, Arhar and Jowar were the main food grain crops of the area. The average size of family was 5.84 adult units which showed slight increase with the increase in size of holdings. The average size of holdings in study area was 1.852 hect. Which varied from 0.770 hect. To 8.951 hect.

On an average, marketable surplus of food grain was 50.78% against, 73.48% of marketed surplus. The marketable surplus of wheat was lowest being 32.70% and highest in case of
Pea being 87.61%. However in marketable and marketed surplus of moong, Urd, Jowar, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Pea, Lentil, Arhar came to 0.205 & 0.230, 0.332 & 0.331, 0.616 & 0.580, 5.315 & 11.347, 0.383 & 0.391, 1.283 & 1.553, 4.207 & 4.111, 1.039 & 1.144, 0.646 & 0.656 quintal respectively, on an average farmers family. Total food grain marketable & marketed surplus of food grain came to 3.92 & 11.80 qtls. On small farmers, 31.50 & 35.45 qtl. On medium farmers and 64.06 & 61.72 qtl. With the farmers of large holdings. The analysis furthers revealed that the marketed surplus of kharif crops was slightly less than the marketable surplus. Against it the marketed surplus of Rabi crops was 150 percent higher than marketable surplus.

On an average 57.69% of the total marketed surplus was showed by wheat, 39.40 percent by pulses and only 2.85% of the total marketed quantity was Jowar. The farmers of the study have marketed 8.028 qtl. Pulses, 11.738 qtl. Wheat + barley and only 58 Kgs jowar in the feeding area of the Rath Mandi.

Seasonal indices of arrivals and prices of the studied food grain shows a very high fluctuation in their arrivals. It was a minimum of about 5 percent in lean period and a maximum of more than 300 percent in peak periods where as fluctuation in their prices was very reasonable varied between 85 to 115 percent. A secular trend for the arrivals & prices of food grain for the period of 1993-94 to 2000-2001 shows negative trend in the
arrivals of pulses like gram, pea, lentil, arhar and in jowar. Trend of arrivals of wheat, moong and urd was increasing. Against it the trend of prices of all the food grain commodities was upward moving. Analysis of pattern of arrivals shows that 87.16%, 93.00%, 71.39%, 39.65%, 47.75%, 56.00%, 67.49%, 56.47% and 61.17% of the total arrival was marketed in peak (harvesting) period of moong, urd, jowar, wheat, barley, gram, pea, lentil & Arhar, respectively. The respectively percentage for sale in lean (off) period was 7.45%, 2.85%, 1.28%, 33.65%, 32.26%, 19.40%, 13.82%, 18.11% and 16.17 percent. Per quintal prices of all the food grain commodities (with an exception of lentil) were slightly higher in lean period in comparision to the peak period.

The number of feeding villages are 255. The total area of market yard is 9.854 hect. It is a regulated market of agricultural commodities. Inspite of provision under regulation act, no facilities for storage of produce by the farmers was available in the market. There are 31 rural storage in the Mandi having a capacity of more than 4000 metric tones. But these storage are used by traders, commission agents and big farmers with the name of marginal & small farmers. These are 30 shops of Kisan Bajar occupied by the businessmen of the town or workers (employees) of the Mandi
samiti. There is no elected body of Mandi samiti. Like other mandies of the state, Rath Mandi is also superceded and managed by District Magistrate. Sub Divisional Magistrate of Rath is nominated Chairman of the Mandi. These are 123 traders shops in the Mandi. These are buildings for residential purposes, farmers rent hourse (occupied by Mandi officials). Bank's building, bullock shed, water tanks, state warehousing corporation, grading centre, four auction plate form of which 3 are occupied by trader & commission agent and only one is available for auction purpose. There are as many as 225 permanent license holder trader. The number of these traders increases up to 400 in harvesting period. There are only 6 weighman, are godownmen and only 165 palledars. There are more than 500 an authorized palledar in the Mandi. Unauthorised palledar are utilized by the traders & commission agents to insult the farmers when of any dispute between the farmers & traders arises. The participation of cooperative institution and govt. agencies in the purchasing of food grain is seasonal and very limited. These govt. agencies and cooperative institution help the trader in exploitation of farmers. The share of private trader in food grain marketing in Rath Mandi during 2000-2001 was 94.18 percent of the total arrivals. It was 97.48% in 1999-2000 and 99.22 percent in 1998-99.

In addition to the transport from feeding area to the Mandi, a farmer has to pay palledari. @ 1.00 to 1.50 per quintal,
Tulai @ Rs. 1.00 per quintal, Cleaning @ Rs. 1.50 to 2.50 per quintal, Muddat @ 2 percent and Rs. 0.50 per bag other charges. Thus a farmers has to pay about Rs. 8.00 per bag in the Mandi-yard.

These are five marketing channels viz.

(i) producer – consumer

(ii) Producer – retail trader – wholesaler – retailer – consumer

(iii) Producer – wholesaler-retailer-consumer

(iv) Producer-Kachcha Arhatiya (Commission agent) – Miller – consumer

\[\_\] Producer – Govt. agency – retailer – consumer

In the Rath Mandi. The channel \[\_\] is seasonal and its share in total food grain marketing in Rath Mandi is negligible, therefore, not studied in detail.

Marketing efficiency of channel-I was highest being in between 93.22 percent to 97.90 percent in channel-II from 75.13% to 83.99 percent, in channel-III 72.27 percent to 85.88 percent and the efficiency of channel IV was estimated from 70.49 percent to 73.30 percent.
CONCLUSION:

On the basis of the results given in the present research work it is concluded that studied area is dominated by food grain crops. Marketed surplus of all the food grains was more than marketable surplus on small and medium size of farmers. The marketable and marketed surplus both increases with an increase in size of holdings. Marketable and marketed surplus of kharif food grain was for below to the rabi season food grains. Marketable surplus of pulses was higher than marketable surplus of cereals. In pulses the marketed surplus was 80.31 percent of its production where as in cereals the percentage of marketed surplus was 69.89 percent of the production.

There was significant seasonal fluctuation in the arrivals of all the food grain commodities over different months against. It reasonable fluctuation in the prices was observed during different seasons. Thus it is concluded that arrival of food grain was not the function of its prices was observed during different seasons. Thus it is concluded that arrival of food grain was not the functional of its prices.

Trend of arrivals (1993-94 to 2000-2001) for Moong, Urd & Wheat was positive and it was negative for Jowar, Barley, Gram, Pea, Lentil & Arhar against the combinations rising trend of the prices of all food grain commodities during the reference period. It further concluded that production and marketed surplus
of food grain is not affected by their prices. The farmers of the study area face the financial hardship therefore more than 80 percent of marketed quantity is sold in harvesting period meet out the financial requirements of the farm family.

Market is ill managed because inspite of the provisions of a number facilities to the farmers under regulation of market act farmers were not benefited by those. These is no storage facilities for the short period to farmers if prices are not suitable to them. If arrivals increases in the Mandi trader refers to purchase the produce at the prevailing prices and thus farmer is forced to sell their produce of the lower prices. A number of mal practice are in action in the Mandi yard like Muddat, lac of grading standardization, higher marketing charges against loading unloading cleaning and weighing charges. There is oligopoly of the private traders as more than 95 percent of total food grain marketing is performed by private traders.

These are number of marketing channels and the efficiency of each channel differs.
SUGGESTIONS:

Following suggestions and made to improve the efficiency of market and marketing in Rath Mandi.

(i) Govt. agencies, cooperative organizations ‘NGO’ and corporates should course forward simultaneously to share in the market & marketing structure in food grain marketing in the studied Mandi. It will developed perfect market and the interest of producer as well as consumers will be protected up to a greater extent.

(ii) Since the adequate storage facilities are available in the market yard. The same should made available to the farmers. And the credit advance to the farmers by the commercial or regional rural banks on the storge receipts seems to be the one solution on which would reduce the urgency of post harvest sale and thereby some of the mal practices.

(iii) The strict controls and supervision by market committees, even on the purchase made by the government agencies and proper implementation of grading and standardization practices need no over emphasis here.

(iv) The market committee must observe that the district consumers price is distributed among the various market functionaries so as that in equal to their marginal cost. The traders and other intermediaries engaged in food
grain marketing must be permitted to obtain the normal profit in the business.

(v) The corporate sector may also play an important role in developing ideal marketing systems of food grain marketed the involvement of corporate sector with active participation of millions of small & marginal farmers in providing marketing support for agricultural produce. In this system farmers retain their lands and the time honoured farming skills and the corporate will provide them some key inputs and environmentally begin technologies besides' seemed marketing support. For the producer at offered an eco technology package to grow more food grain and worked out staggered cropping pattern to avoid glut in the market and ensure work for small labour force all through the year. The farmers will be trained to grow to meet just the demand of the market not less not more.

By this market tailored production exercises, farmers could avail low priced commodities. They will be taught simple visual grading techniques, which add value to their produce. The farmers will be assured of a definite percentage of share of the consumers price. The programme is a contract farming system with several small and marginal farmers actively participating in it. For the consumers the clean and hygienic produce will be made available. The prices will be affordable and they just pay for what exactly they buy.