Chapter - V

SUMMARY

AND

CONCLUSION
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The previous chapters dealt with the introduction objectives, significance, methodology, results, discussion of the interpretation of the present research. The present chapter deals with the brief summary of the present study conclusion and suggestions.

The main objective of the present study was to examine the production and marketing of inland fish of Varanasi district in Uttar Pradesh. The socio-economic profiles of the small, medium and large groups of farmers were also compared. Efforts were also made to find out the producer's share in consumer's price in different marketing channels. The benefits derived by all three categories of farmers were compared. The present study has also tried to find out the problem faced by fish producers during production and marketing/selling of the fish.

The data was collected with help of pre-tested schedule. The sample of the present research consisted of 72 farmers belonging to three categories, i.e. small, medium and large. The sample farmers were selected from 53 villages of Varanasi district which included four blocks of the district.

The obtained results were presented in the form of table analysis the finding of the study are summarized and presented as follows:

Socio-economic profile of the fish farmers of large, medium and small size groups was analyzed and it was found that
average area of pond was .21 hectare in the case of small farmer, .42 hectare in the case of medium farmers and .98 hectare in the case of large farmers. The average family members for small, medium and large groups were 9.60, 9.30 and 10.50 respectively. The average numbers of male members were 3.70 for small, 3.70 for medium and 4.70 for large size group of farmers. The average number of female member were 3.40, 3.16, and 3.40. The sample average of literate members was 2.20 for small farmers, 2.04 for medium farmers and 2.54 for large farmers. The sample average of illiterate members was 5.40 in the case of small farmers, 5.41 and 5.83 for medium and large farmers respectively. The sample average of self supporting members was found to be 2.10 for small farmers, 2.37 for medium farmers and 2.70 for large farmers. The sample average of non-self supporting members was found to be 7.40, 7.00 and 7.79 respectively for small, medium and large size group of fish farmers.

Per hectare average annual cost of water area for small, medium and large groups of farmers was worked out. Total cost (Cost-C) was found Rs. 95691.62 in the case of small farmers, Rs. 91037.56, and Rs. 86065.72 in the case of medium and large farmers respectively. The cost of cultivation of small size groups was as higher as compared to other two categories as they were spending more water charges.

Average annual return per hectare of water area of all three categories of farmers has been worked out. Gross return was worked out on Rs. 169821.44, Rs. 157285.15 and Rs. 155671.78.
The net return was also calculated and it was found Rs. 74129.82, Rs. 66247.59 and Rs. 69606.06 for farmers of small, medium and large size groups respectively. The gross and net return both was higher in the case of small size group of farmers as compared to medium and large size groups.

Average yield of 3752.96 kg. was obtained by farmers of small size groups, 3640.86 kg. yield was obtained by medium farmers and 3743.91 kg. was obtained by large farmers.

Average annual cost and return per kg. of fish production of all three categories was worked out and found Rs. 25.50, Rs. 25 and Rs. 22.98 per kg. by farmers of small, medium and large size groups respectively. Net return was worked out as Rs. 19.75, 18.20 and 18.60 for farmers of small, medium and large size of groups.

Benefit-cost ratios were also calculated and reported as 1.77, 1.73 and 1.81 for the farmers of small, medium and large size groups respectively.

Profits per hectare on fish ponds for all three categories were calculated. Family labour income was worked out as Rs. 80578.25, Rs. 71088.85 and Rs. 73236.32 for the farmers of small, medium and large size groups respectively. The farm business income was also calculated and it was found to be Rs. 85161.67, Rs. 75191.11, and Rs. 76940.03 for the farmers of small, medium and large size groups respectively.

Marketed surplus of fish for different size groups was calculated and reported in the table. The small, medium and large size groups of family consumption was 0.95, 1.17, 1.35 quintals.
Small, medium and large size groups of total quantity produced was found 7.88, 15.29, 32.57. Small, medium and large size groups of farmer of marketed surplus was worked out as 6.93, 14.12, 31.22.

Agency wise and month wise supply of fish was studied and reported. Small, medium and large size groups of farmers fish sold to consumers was 7.50 (33.74%), 16.25 (35.05%), 20.25 (36.49%) sold to local trader was 6.33 (28.47%), 15.00 (32.34%) and sold to whole seller 8.40 (37.79%), 15.11 (32.59%), 35.25 (63.51%). As for as months wise supply in concerned, the month of December had got the highest percentage of selling followed by January and February.

Details of marketing cost per quintal analyzed. In marketing channel-I the sample average of total marketing cost in small, medium and large size groups of farmers was worked out as Rs. 161.77, Rs. 220.28, Rs. 316.12. The average of producer selling price/consumer purchase price in three size groups of farmers was found to be Rs. 4920.00, Rs. 4793.85, Rs. 4650.62.

In marketing channel-II the sample average of total marketing cost in small & medium size groups of farmers was worked out as Rs. 252.39, Rs. 253.34. In the marketing channel-III, the average of total marketing cost in small, medium and large size groups of farmers was found to be Rs. 407.49, Rs. 391.33, Rs. 389.60. The maximum marketing cost was reported in the marketing channel -III.

The marketing cost paid by different agencies was also calculated in the terms of rupees. In the first marketing channel
marketing cost in three size groups of farmers was reported as Rs. 161.77, Rs. 220.28, Rs. 316.12 where as in second the third channel of marketing the cost of marketing was worked out as Rs. 252.39, Rs. 253.34 and Rs. 407.49, Rs. 391.33, Rs. 396.60 respectively.

Lastly the producer share in consumer rupees was calculated and it was found to be 96.71, 95.40, 93.18 percent in marketing channel – I, 88.91, 90.92 percent in marketing channel – II and 86.63, 86.64, 85.81 percent in marketing channel – III.

**CONCLUSIONS :**

On the basis of detailed analysis and interpretation of obtained results the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. First of all on the basis of social economic analysis of the present study we may conclude that average size of the family of small, medium and large farmers were 9.60, 9.30, and 10.50 respectively. The area of ponds varies from .21 hectare to .98 hectare.

   As far as male female ratio is concerned all size group of farmers have higher number of males than females.

   The rate of illiteracy is higher in case of large farmers followed by medium and small farmers. Overall percentage of illiteracy is higher than percentage of literacy for all categories of farmers. It is also concluded on the basis of socio-economic analysis that the number of non self-supporting members is higher in comparison to those of the self-supporting member in all categories of farmers.
2. On the basis of analysis of average annual cost of water area (Per hectare) it is concluded that the total cost (Cost-C) is higher in the case of small size group of farmers as compared to the medium and large farmers.

3. On the basis of analysis of average annual return per hectare it may be concluded that amount of yield is about equal for the small and large size of groups where as medium size group farmer have less amount of yield. As for as net returns is concerned it is higher in the case of small size groups of farmers as compared to those of the medium and large size.

4. On the basis of the discussion and interpretation of results of present investigation it is also concluded that total cost of production per kg. is lesser in the case of large farmers in comparison to the medium and small farmer whereas net return is higher in the case of small farmer as compared to medium and large farmers.

5. On the basis of cost-benefit ratio of fish production we may conclude that the large farmers earn more and real benefits in comparison to the small and medium farmer.

6. On the basis of interpretation of fishes ponds benefits per hectare it may be concluded that net income, family labour income and farm business income is higher in case of small size groups of farmers as compared to that of the large and medium size group of farmers.

7. On the basis of interpretation of agency wise and month wise supply of fish in the market. We may conclude the month of December and January have the higher rate of selling in
comparison to the other months of the year. As far as agency is concerned the large size group of farmers make maximum supply of their product to the whole seller.

8. On the basis of detailed analysis of marketing cost per quintal it may be concluded that in marketing channel-I the producers earn more profits due to direct selling of their products to the consumers. In marketing comparison to marketing channel-II and III. On the basis of interpretation of marketing cost it is also concluded that the maximum marketing cost is paid in channel-III which involves all three the producers, whole sellers and retailers in which the consumers bear the maximum loss.

9. On the basis of analysis of producer's share in consumer’s rupees in the different marketing channels it is also concluded that producers gain the maximum benefit/share in channel-I and minimum benefit in channel-III which proves that producers and consumers both are benefited through marketing channel-I.