CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
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From the present study, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1- The marketable surplus of food grains was higher on Large farms as compared to marginal and small farms. This trend was due to higher production and comparatively more area under food grains on Large farms and better utilization of inputs. Why because large farmers were prosperous.

2- Out of four mandies under study, Jaunpur has not yet constructed its own market yard and so no proper infrastructural facilities are available to the producers/farmers. In case of Kanpur, Lucknow and Sultanpur mandies have their new market yards are functioning in a proper way.

3- Though, the mandies provided necessary infrastructural facilities to the producers/farmers buy. They were highly availed by the traders as compared to producers/farmers.
4- About 50 percent farmers/ producers gave their opinions in favour of Regulated mandies while the remaining were of the opinion that the facilities regarding dissemination of marketing information provision of godown and storage, grading and standardization, input centres, construction of more auction plateform need to be provided for making Regulated Mandies more beneficial to them.

5- Almost different channels of distribution, the bulk of the marketable surplus i.e. more than 70 percent passed through the channel having village traders in the marketing system. This channel included producer-village trader – wholesaler/ commission agent- miller (in paddy) – retailer – consumer.

6- The sale of produce in Regulated Mandies yielded higher share to the producer, because of higher price and lower marketing margins in comparison to unregulated mandies/pre regulated periods.

7- Inspite of the higher benefits of producer’s share and higher price per unit of the produce obtained in Regulated Mandies, the sale of produce in Regulated
Mandies was noted to be much lower being about 30 percent on the sample farms. It was due to higher transaction cost, small marketable surplus with bulk of the farmers forced sale, location of mandies at a long distance, unawareness about the marketing procedures and several other botherations.

Suggestions:

To overcome the above problem/ constraints, following suggestions may be put forth-

1- It is necessary to open more Regulated markets and sub/feeder market yards, preferably a yard for every five gram panchayats. There is an urgent need to link the hinterland villages with the Regulated Mandies.

2- There is need to develop marketing information system and provide news regarding various services available in Regulated markets and their usefulness to the farmers.
3- If possible the commission agent may be abolished to avoid commission charges in mandi.

4- The election of R.M.C. should be conducted on democratic lines and there should not be any nominated members. A major share of seats should go to the farmers representatives.

5- A direct link between producers and R.M.C. should be developed to discuss various problems relating to marketing of agricultural commodities.

6- The gradings and standardization facilities needed to be improved and strengthened.

7- The storage facilities should be provided to the farmers in mandi area and proper security of their produce is needed.

8- Regulated Mandies should function throughout at least, in the busy agricultural harvesting season irrespective of holidays.

10- The market committee should give equal response to small, marginal and big farm producers.
11- R. M. C. should open input centers in mandi yards and provide inputs at subsidized rates to the farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers, who marketing their produce through Regulated Mandies. It will facilitate and attract the farmers to bring their produce in mandi yard.