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WORKING OF REGULATED MARKETS
IN MAHARASHTRA WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MARKETING
OF GARLIC AT JUNNAR

SHIVANAND V. KABBURI

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**WORKING OF REGULATED MARKETS IN
MAHARASHTRA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO MARKETING OF GARLIC AT JUNNAR**

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BY
SHIVANAND V. KABBURI

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
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Gokhale Institute of
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Pune-411 004

Shivanand V. Kabburi

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Regulated market aims at providing fair and competitive prices to the farmers. It also aims to provide fair deal to the farmers. It minimizes all the malpractices that are prevailing in the open market.

The Government of Maharashtra enacted the present Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act in 1963.

In this dissertation a modest attempt has been made to discuss the economics of Regulated Markets in Maharashtra during 1985-86 and 1986-87. An attempt has also been made to study Garlic trading in Junnar regulated market. Here we have taken the review of Regulated Markets in Maharashtra and Working of Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar. In brief this work presents an overall picture of the Regulated Markets in Maharashtra and functioning of the Garlic marketing system in Junnar Taluka. Attempt has also been made to offer suggestions to improve the position of Regulated Markets in Maharashtra and Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the Study

Not many studies are available about the regulated markets for agricultural produce and, especially in regard to

garlic marketing, there seems to be no attempt to make research inquiry. The present study, therefore, makes a modest beginning by inquiring into several aspects of the Junnar Regulated Market, the biggest garlic trading centre in Pune district.

The specific purposes and objectives to be achieved through this work were:-

- i) To review the present position regarding the working of regulated markets in Maharashtra.
- ii) To study the working of Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar.
- iii) To study the economics of marketing of garlic at Junnar.
- iv) To analyse the arrivals and average prices of garlic at Junnar taluka regulated market.
- v) To draw the attention of the State government and other concerned institutions towards appropriate action in terms of remedial measures so suggested.

1.2 Methodology and Collection of Data

The present study is based on the secondary sources of data. The study was carried out by means of questionnaire, personal interview and discussion.

Secondary data and information were collected from the Office of the Director of the Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, New Central Buildings, Pune and, Agricultural

Produce Market Committee, Junnar. Some information is also taken from Junnar Taluka Tahsil Office. Information is also collected from the commission agents, traders and hundekaries. Besides, some farmers' opinions were collected. Yield and production data were not available, the investigation was restricted to only market arrivals.

We have referred various books, articles, reports, etc.

1.3 Scope of the Study

Now we will analyse the scope of the study. In all, the dissertation comprises six chapters. The present introductory chapter is succeeded by Chapter II which explains some concepts of regulated marketing. In Chapter III, role of regulated markets in Maharashtra is assessed. In Chapter IV the structure and organization of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar is analysed. The Chapter V covers garlic trading, storage, market practices, etc. And the Chapter VI while presenting the summary and conclusion tries to put forward some meaningful suggestions regarding further effective functioning of the regulated markets.

CHAPTER II

SOME CONCEPTS IN REGULATED MARKETING

2.1 Introduction

Regulated markets play very important role in the marketing of agricultural produce. This chapter deals with importance, history and background of regulated markets. Importance and role of market committees, enforcement and implementation of the Act, problems of the regulated markets are discussed in this chapter.

2.2 Meaning of Market

In common parlance, a market includes any place where persons assemble for the sale of, or for the purpose of exposing for sale, articles intended for satisfying human wants. But in Economics the meaning of market is quite different. It does not mean any particular place in which things are bought or sold, but the whole of any region in which buyers and sellers are in such free intercourse with one another that the price of the same goods tends to equality, easily and quickly. Instances of the latter type are the cotton market, wheat market, oilseeds market, etc. Traders in such markets are connected by telephone, telegraph, post office, cables, price list, etc. A market therefore

"includes both place and region in which buyers and sellers are in free intercourse with each other".¹

However, for the purpose of our study, we may define market as a social institution performing activities and providing facilities for exchanging commodities between buyers and sellers.

Marketing - A Part of Production

"Since marketing - the distribution of goods - creates the utilities of time, place and possession, the economists treat marketing as a part of production. That is the economic basis of marketing."²

Marketing includes a number of services which help in reaching the goods from the point of production to the point of consumption.

In short, the twin objectives of marketing are:

- i) to maximize the net consumable quantity, and
- ii) to promote equitable per capita distribution.

The former is achieved through careful handling, efficient transportation and scientific storage. The latter objective is fulfilled through an orderly flow of goods from the producer to consumer which helps in reducing the disparities

1 Pyle, J.F. Marketing Principles. McGraw Hill Book Co. Inc., New York, 1956, pp. 24-25.

2 Agnew Hough E. and others. Outlines of Marketing. McGraw Hill Book Co. Inc., New York, 1950, pp. 14-15.

between demands and supplies.³

2.3 Meaning of Regulated Market

A market is said to be regulated when the State Government establishes a market under some enactment and frames rules and regulations to conduct business therein. In such markets governmental interference is necessary. These markets have come to solve many problems of agricultural marketing and make it more orderly and efficient particularly at the assembling point. Their main object is to regulate sale and purchase of agricultural produce, create conditions for fair competitions and thus ensure a square deal to the producers-sellers.

2.4 Importance of Regulated Market

The two basic elements of an agricultural system are production and marketing. And marketing of agricultural produce is as important as the production itself.⁴ As a link between producers and consumers, marketing plays a very important role not only in stimulating production and consumption but also in increasing the pace of economic development.⁵

³ Gupta, A.P. Marketing of Agricultural Produce in India. Vora and Co. Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1975, p. 4.

⁴ Desai, N.R. "Agricultural Marketing in Madhya Pradesh," Agricultural Marketing, Vol.III, No.1, January-April 1960,p.43.

⁵ Faruqi Nayyar, Y.Z. Research in Agricultural Marketing in the Present Context. Seminar on Emerging Problems of Marketing of Agricultural Commodities. The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, 1972, p. 274.

The problem of marketing of agricultural produce has assumed added significance particularly after the advent of modernization of agriculture.

The call to "produce more" without providing an efficient marketing machinery which could assure a fair return to the producer-seller carried no conviction with the farmer.⁶

Marketing of agricultural produce has assumed great importance in recent years. It is through the system of marketing that the farmer converts the fruits of his labour into cash by selling the produce in one or more transactions. It is these few transactions which determine the income and consequently the well-being of the farming community. It is again through the system of marketing that the industry meets its requirements of raw materials and the consumers their requirements of food articles. The importance of marketing for the producers as well as the consumers is thus obvious. Marketing system aids the process of agricultural development.

The policy of 'laissez faire' is not conducive to the development of agricultural marketing. Without an orderly system of marketing, cultivators do not get fair reward for their hard labour because their sales are without any plans. The State, therefore, has a distinct role in lifting agri-

⁶ Krishnaswamy, O.R. and Chand, N.I. "The Measurement of Operational Efficiency of Regulated Markets: A Conceptual Model," Agricultural Marketing, Vol. XXI, No. 2, July 1978, p. 1.

culture from the state of dependency and put it on a basis of equality with other sectors of production.

To meet the marketing problems of the growing surpluses of Indian agriculture, the Sixth Plan envisages a three-pronged strategy. Firstly, it is proposed to declare minimum prices for important commodities on the basis of the cost of production and other relevant factors. Secondly, to enforce these prices, it is recommended that some organizations must be entrusted with the task of making purchases, if the prices go below the support price declared by the Government. Finally, the need for providing necessary infrastructure for transacting business by the farmers is emphasized. It is suggested that adequate facilities should be provided in the agricultural produce markets to ensure market transparency. Such a market transparency is sought to be achieved through a well-spread network of regulated markets.

The purpose of regulated market is to regulate trade practices, bring down the market charges by eliminating malpractices, provide basic facilities and amenities in the market yards and assist the producer-seller in getting better price for the produce. Absence of regulation provides a field day for intermediaries for squeezing sellers as well as the buyers. The regulated markets help to minimize the exploitation of the weaker sections i.e. producer and consumer by the middlemen. In a regulated market where the weak bargaining power of the agriculturists is pitched up against the strong

position of the trader and buyer, the farmer takes the help of a commission agent. It brings general awakening among the cultivators.

The advent of regulated markets has undoubtedly helped in mitigating the marketing handicaps of the producer-sellers by releasing them from the monopolistic power of village traders. In addition to this protection function the regulatory apparatus has also helped in making the marketing system more efficient.⁷

The regulated markets are of great help in removing many evils of the marketing system and in reducing the price spreads i.e. the difference between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer. Regulated markets have greatly benefited the farmers of Punjab and Haryana. Regulated markets are treated as developmental centres in an economy.

2.5 History of Regulated Market

The concept of regulation of markets as a part of market reform has been accepted in India since long.

The idea of regulating the agricultural produce markets was first conceived towards the end of the 19th century, when the first market at Karanja was regulated in 1886 under

⁷ Ramaswamy, P. "Market Regulation as Applied to Terminal Markets for Fruit and Vegetables - Some Issues," Quarterly Journal of Agricultural Marketing in India, Vol. XXII, No. 4, January 1980, p. 19.

Hyderabad Residency's Order. In 1895 regulated market was established in C.P. Berar to sell cotton. Thereafter, a special law known as the "Cotton and Grain Market Law" was enacted in the year 1897 in the Berar region then known as "The Hyderabad Assigned District". Till 1930 efforts made in the direction of establishing regulated market was mostly sporadic. It was only in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in 1918 and thereafter by the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928) that the various provinces and States came forward to enact necessary market legislation and establish regulated markets thereunder. In 1938, a model Bill was prepared by Central Agricultural Marketing Department (now Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) on the lines of which several States drafted their own bills.

Before Independence, market legislation was enacted only by Bombay (1927), Central Provinces (1932 and 1935), Madras (1938), Mysore (1939), Punjab (1941) and Patiala (1947). In 1939 the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act was passed. Unfortunately, soon after the World War II broke out which checked the progress of market regulation activities.

After Independence the Planning Commission in the First and subsequent Plans emphasized the vital role played by the regulated markets in promoting orderly marketing of farm produce in the country and urged the States, that had not enacted the necessary legislation, to do the same and

regulate the markets thereunder. As a result, almost all the States and Union Territories have by now enacted Agricultural Produce Markets Act, barring Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mizoram and Laishadweep.

Realizing the importance of marketing of agricultural produce, the Government of Maharashtra enacted the present Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963. It is made applicable to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Assam, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir have enacted Agricultural Produce Market Regulation Act.

There were 286 regulated markets before the commencement of the First Five Year Plan. The same rose to 4,450 in 1984-85. The scope of regulation has now been extended to as many as 4,605 markets i.e. roughly to about 90 per cent of the total 5,160 wholesale markets in the country. In numerical terms, the progress achieved is impressive. However, in qualitative terms these markets are yet to fulfil the aspirations of the Indian farmers and the requirements of the trader.⁸

⁸ Proceedings of the National Workshop on Regulation and Management of Agricultural Produce Markets. Pune-Maharashtra (India), 11-14 May 1982. Organized by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India in collaboration with Directorate of Marketing, Maharashtra. Hosted by Krishi Utpanna Bajar Samiti, Pune, p. 2.

There are 22 regulated market Acts in force in the country. The scope of regulation has by far been extended to the wholesale assembling markets. The Central Government renders special assistance for the promotion of regulated markets in backward States.

The number of regulated markets has increased considerably and now it covers about 70 per cent of the total turnover of the agricultural produce.

2.6 The Features of Regulated Market

Following are some of the important features of the regulated market.

1. **Methods of Sale:** In most regulated markets, sale is effected either by open auction or open agreement system by which the cultivator can get a fair, better and competitive price for his produce. Unlike unregulated markets, price is quoted in quintals in regulated markets, making prices in one market comparable with the other.

2. **Weighment:** Weighment of the produce by licensed weighmen with standard metric weights and measures is another feature of the market regulation. The use of short weights and measures is strictly prohibited. In many markets, use of beam balance is insisted upon while in some others, weigh-bridges have been installed.

3. **Market News Service:** In all regulated markets, arrangements have been made for dissemination of the current

prices in the market as well as in the terminal market. Besides exhibiting prices on the notice boards, information is also disseminated over the loudspeakers in most markets. Many market committees have also installed radio sets for receiving the latest price quotations from key markets such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc. Daily market^{information}/is also supplied to village panchayats located within the area of the market.

4. Traders and Market Functionaries: In these markets traders and market functionaries are licensed and registered. They are required to keep necessary books and accounts so that proper control may be exercised on their activities. The weighmen are required to wear a badge of suitable pattern provided by the market committee. This restricts the entry of unauthorized persons in the market.

5. Grading: As a rule, market committees in these markets have to provide facilities for grading of agricultural produce. According to a recent scheme of the Government of India, grading facilities are being extended to important regulated markets.

6. Market Charges: In regulated markets, market charges received by various functionaries are prescribed by the market committee and making and recovery of unauthorized charges, levies and deductions are prohibited.

7. Payment: Prompt payment of the price to the seller is one of the important features of the regulated market.

8. Settlement of Disputes: Every regulated market has a sub-committee for the settlement of disputes between sellers and buyers regarding quality, weight and deductions.

9. Amenities: Various market amenities such as drinking water, parking space, cattle shed, rest houses, canteens, auction stall, etc., have to be provided by the market committee. Unless these amenities are provided it would be difficult to attract a sizable number of cultivators to these markets.

10. Training Facilities: Through market regulation there is a provision to provide training to secretaries and other technical staff.

2.7 Enforcement of Legislation

A market yard is a specified portion of the market area, an enclosure, building or locality, where sale, purchase, storage or processing of any of the specified agricultural produce is carried on. All wholesale dealings in the notified agricultural commodities are compulsorily to be made in the market yard.

2.7.1 Market Committee

In all Acts, provisions have been made for the constitution of a market committee for the management of a regulated market. It is a body corporate having perpetual succession and an official seal.

Section 5A of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, provided for the issue of licences by the Market

Committee when a market was established under Section 5 of that Act. The Director of Agricultural Marketing is vested with overriding powers in the matter of suspension or cancellation of a licence.

2.7.2 Composition of Market Committee

The composition of the market committee varies greatly in different States but everywhere it is to consist of chairman, vice-chairman, members, representatives of growers, traders, commission agents, hamals, weighmen, local bodies, cooperative marketing society, State/Central Warehousing Corporation and Government nominees. Usually the number of producers-sellers is largest in these committees.

For the performance of day to day functions every market committee maintains its own establishment. This generally includes a market secretary/superintendent, market inspectors, kamgars, clerks and peons. All this staff is responsible for the management of the market, for the collection, maintenance, dissemination and supply of information relating to crops statistics and marketing intelligence. The market secretary is the chief executive and exercises control over affairs of the market.

The meetings, quorum and procedure of the market committee is regulated in accordance with the bye-laws made by the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963.

2.7.3 The Powers, Functions and Duties of the Market Committee

The market committee is the most crucial organization on which market regulation rests. It is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, and rules and bye-laws framed thereunder and thereby promote orderly marketing of agricultural commodities.

The market committee constituted for the purpose of administering the regulated market is a non-profit making body. In a way, it performs certain functions on behalf of the Government and though it is an autonomous body, it is controlled by the Government and as such, it stands in the same position as that a Municipality.⁹

The following are the important powers, functions and duties of the market committee:

i) To maintain one or more market yards and upkeep of buildings, yards, wells, water-troughs, etc., therein.

ii) To prescribe the hours of trading and hours of ingress and egress for persons and carts.

iii) To issue, renew or withdraw licences of traders and registration of market functionaries.

A market committee may, for reasons to be recorded in

⁹ Gupte, K.S. and Gupte, A.K. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 With Rules (Maharashtra Act XX of 1964). N.R. Bhalerao, Law Book Sellers and Publishers, Poona, 1968, p. 68.

writing, suspend or cancel a licence -

- (a) if licence has been obtained through wilful misrepresentation, fraud;
- (b) if the holder thereof or any servant or anyone acting on his behalf with his express or implied permission, commits a breach of any of the terms or conditions of the licence;
- (c) if the holder of the licence has been adjudged an insolvent and has not obtained his discharge; or
- (d) if the holder is convicted of any offence under Market Regulation Act.

iv) To provide necessary facilities for the marketing of agricultural produce within the market in the market area.

v) To regulate and supervise the auctions of notified agricultural produce in accordance with the provisions and procedure laid down under the rules made under Market Regulation Act or the bye-laws of the market committee.

vi) To fix market charges and deductions.

vii) To realize market fee from buyers and sellers, licence fee from traders and registration fee from market functionaries.

viii) To collect and disseminate market news in such a way that it is available to cultivators and buyers alike.

ix) To have easy access to the record of any business concern or trader within the market area in respect of all agricultural produce for which the market has been regulated.

x) The policy of setting up autonomous market committee for the administrating of the regulated markets was adopted so as to safeguard the interests of producer of agricultural commodities.

xi) To regulate the entry of persons and of vehicular traffic into the market.

xii) Provide for settling dispute arising out of any kind of transactions connected with the marketing of agricultural produce and all matters ancillary thereto.

xiii) Prosecute persons for violating the provisions of the Act, the rules and bye-laws made by Marketing Regulation Act.

xiv) Acquire, hold and dispose of any moveable or immovable property (including any equipment necessary for the purpose of efficiently carrying out its duties).

xv) Take all possible steps to prevent adulteration and to promote grading and standardization of the agricultural produce.

xvi) Take measures for the prevention of purchases and sales below the minimum support prices as fixed by the Government from time to time.

xvii) Arrange to obtain fitness (health) certificate from Veterinary Doctor in respect of animals, cattle, birds, etc., which are brought or sold in the market area.

xviii) Carry out publicity about the benefits of regulation, system and transactions, facilities provided in the

market area, through such media as in the opinion of the Market Committee, may be effective or necessary.

xix) Make arrangement for holding of elections of the Market Committee.

xx) Subject to approval of the Director, obtain loans, subsidies, subventions from the State and Central Government or any financing agency, for providing warehousing, storage and marketing facilities in the market.

xxi) Subject to the approval of the State Marketing Board, prepare budgets, supplementary budgets, make reappropriations in the budget and incur expenditure accordingly.

xxii) Employ the necessary number of officers and servants for the efficient implementation of the provisions of the Marketing Regulation Act, rules and bye-laws of the Market Committee.

xxiii) To pay salaries, allowances, pension or gratuity to officers and servants employed by the Market Committee.

xxiv) Administer Market Fund, maintain the account and get the same audited.

xxv) It has a power to levy and collect fees.

xxvi) For the purpose of meeting the expenditure on lands, buildings and equipment required for establishing the market, Market Committee can obtain a loan from the State Government.

xxvii) With the prior sanction of the State Government or the State Marketing Board of the Director undertake activity conducive to the promotion of regulation of agricultural marketing.

xxviii) If any licensee or class of licensees dealing in any agricultural produce, go on strike or join any strike and functioning of the market is disrupted, then Market Committee makes an alternative arrangements for the functioning of the market.

In this way Market Committee plays very important role for the implementation of Regulated Market Acts.

2.7.4 Appointment of Sub-Committee

A Market Committee may appoint one or more Sub-Committees consisting of one or more of its members including any persons co-opted by the committee with the approval of the Director or of any officer authorized by the Director and delegate to such sub-committee of its powers and duties. The sub-committee functions under the superintendence, guidance, direction and control of the Market Committee.

2.7.5 Control of Market Committee

The Director or any officer authorized by him shall inspect the accounts, offices and hold inquiry into the affairs of a Market Committee.

The Director may prohibit the execution of a resolution passed or order made by the committee, if such resolution or order is prejudicial to the public interest or hinder efficient running of the business in market area.

If books and records of a market committee are tampered with or destroyed or the funds or property of a market

committee is misappropriated, the Director will seize and take possession of such books and records, funds and property of the Market Committee.

The State Government and the Director at any time examine the proceedings of market committee.

A market committee or any member is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in performing the duties or wilfully disregards any instructions issued by the State Government. In such case State Government supersede such market committee or remove the member.

Anybody who uses any place in the market area for marketing of any agricultural produce or operates as a trader, commission agent, broker, weighman, measurer, surveyor, without a valid licence will be punished with imprisonment upto six months or with fine upto five hundred rupees or with both.

If any officer, servant or member of a Market Committee, wilfully neglects or furnishes false information regarding the affairs or proceedings of a Market Committee, will be punished with fine of rupees five hundred.

It is the duty of every local authority to give all the necessary information in the possession of or under the control of its officers to the Market Committee or to any officers of the market Committee authorized by it in this behalf, relating to the import and export of agricultural

produce into and out of the area of the local authority, free of any charges.

It is also the duty of every local authority and its officers and staff concerned with the collection of octroi, to give all the possible assistance to any officer of the Market Committee in exercising his powers and discharging his duties.

2.8 State Agricultural Marketing Board

The State Government for coordinating the activities of Market Committees establishes State Agricultural Marketing Board.

Under the chairman Minister of Cooperation Maharashtra State and on behalf of Maharashtra Agriculture Produce Market Purchase-Sale (Regulation) Act, 1963, Article 39, Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board is established on 23-3-1984.

2.8.1 Constitution of State Marketing Board

The State Marketing Board consist the following members:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) The Minister for Cooperation | Ex-officio Chairman |
| ii) The Minister of State for Cooperation | Ex-officio Vice-Chairman |
| iii) The Commissioner for Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune | Ex-officio Member |
| iv) The Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune | Ex-officio Member |
| v) One representative of the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to be nominated by the State Government | Ex-officio Member |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| vi) The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, or his representative | Ex-officio Member |
| vii) Members, not exceeding six, to be nominated by the State Government from amongst the Chairmen of the Market Committees, one each from the six revenue divisions | Members |
| viii) The Chairman, the Maharashtra State Market Committees Co-operative Federation Limited, Pune | Member |
| ix) The Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune | Member and the Managing Director |

Subject to the superintendence of the State Marketing Board, the Managing Director shall function as the chief executive officer of the State Marketing Board.

The State Marketing Board shall appoint such other officers and servants under the supervision and control of the Managing Director as it may consider necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties and functions.

2.8.2 Functions and Powers of State Marketing Board

The Board shall perform the following functions and shall have power to do such things as may be necessary or expedient for carrying out these functions.

- (i) To coordinate the functioning of the Market Committees including programmes undertaken by such market committees for the development of markets and market areas;
- (ii) To undertake State level planning for the development of agricultural produce markets;
- (iii) To maintain and Administer the Agricultural

Marketing Development Fund;

(iv) To give advice to Market Committees in general or any Market Committee in particular with a view to ensuring improvement in the functioning thereof;

(v) To supervise and guide the Market Committee in the preparation of plans and estimates of construction programme undertaken by the Market Committee;

(vi) To make necessary arrangements for propaganda and publicity on matters relating to marketing of agricultural produce;

(vii) To grant subventions or loans to Market Committees;

(viii) To arrange or organize seminars, workshops or exhibitions on subjects relating to agricultural marketing.¹⁰

Generally Board guides the Market Committees and takes the care of its problems to solve it.

2.9 Recruitment and Training of Market Functionaries

In various States the recruitment and training of market functionaries, cadres are managed by the Departments of Agriculture, Cooperation, Agricultural Marketing, and State Marketing Boards. Consequently these are not uniform in their pay scales and are heterogeneous and as a result,

¹⁰ Government of Maharashtra, Law and Judiciary Department. Maharashtra Act No. XX of 1964. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 (As Modified upto the 15th October 1987). Replacement Series No. LXXX, p. 104. 1964 : Mah. XX. p. 7224A(2).

people of different abilities and calibre are placed for the jobs having the same functions and responsibilities in various States. This is not only unfair to the incumbents, but also acts as a disincentive and hampers efficient management of marketing functions. This heterogeneity needs rationalization with a view to bring about uniformity in various cadres in terms of qualifications, service conditions, functions and responsibilities. Perhaps, the creation of service cadre in agricultural marketing in each State with suitable promotion and career opportunities will solve the management problems encountered at present.

Enough opportunities should be made available to the to the marketing personnel for promotion, etc., so that there will not be any tendency or urge to move out of the area for better job prospects. The main thrust of the training programme has been towards providing general purpose training to personnel of the marketing departments. The marketing system during the last two decades has undergone considerable change and has diversified into various specialized areas. The training programmes should cater to these diversified field needs. There is a need for strengthening and expanding the existing training facilities particularly the training section of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

The agricultural universities and the management institutes should provide orientation courses to the marketing

personnel engaged in training to keep them aware of the latest developments in the field. The farmers also need to be given short-term refresher courses. To protect the interests of small and marginal farmers there is a need of specialized short-term training programme for supervisory staff. This will help in better understanding of the marketing system by the farmers and also remove any doubts that they have about the operation of various schemes of market development. These courses should be taken up at the market yards or alternatively the marketing departments can arrange mobile training centres for specific audiences and the methods should be used in the form of practical demonstration and audio-visual aids like film shows, exhibitions, etc.

Proceedings of the National Workshop on Regulation and Management of Agricultural Produce Markets [Pune-Maharashtra (India) 11-14 May 1982], made following recommendations regarding recruitment and training of market functionaries:-

(i) There is a need for a separate cadre for marketing personnel. This will ensure smooth and efficient functioning of the marketing institutions.

(ii) There should be provision in the cadre for sufficient promotional avenues.

(iii) With view to bring about some uniformity in the cadre management in various States there is a need for an All India study to be undertaken. This will help in streamlining and strengthening in cadres.

(iv) With the current emphasis on development of rural markets and their regulation, it is imperative that a crash programme is undertaken to train supervisory personnel to manage these markets.

(v) In the light of the above and the need of other training programme in specialized fields of marketing the training programmes of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection need to be strengthened and expanded by increasing the number of centres.

(vi) The training faculty need to be simultaneously strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively. The training staff should be provided refresher courses and other facilities for better studies to enable them to discharge higher responsibilities.

(vii) Non-availability of hostel accommodation of the training centres is a great impediment in the success of training programme. All training centres should provide hostel accommodation.

(viii) The stipend at present given to the trainees was fixed several years ago and bears hardly any relationship to the prevailing prices. The stipend may be sufficiently increased to compensate for the increased cost of living.

(ix) The services of personnel trained in agricultural marketing should be used in the field of their specialization and they should have sufficient career opportunities there itself.

(x) There should be no conflict or overlapping between the existing training facilities and the proposed centres for Agricultural Marketing. The latter is meant for providing training to trainers. The task is so stupendous that a single institution will not be able to fulfil it. Therefore the Agricultural Universities and the Management Institutes may be associated with this task.

(xi) There is also need for providing short-term training programmes for farmers and other market functionaries. These may preferably be provided in the market yards.

(xii) The Marketing Boards should take up State level planning for development of markets and provide technical assistance to market committees, but should not interfere in their day to day functions.

(xiii) The course contents of the existing training programmes and those envisaged in the specialized fields, required to be studied in depth.

The existing training programme for market secretaries conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection caters to the needs of market secretaries at wholesale assembling market levels only. However there are several large regulated markets where officers of pretty high status from the State Marketing Departments are posted on deputation to work as market secretaries. Since such a market performs multi-directional activity and requires multi-dimensional personality as market secretary, it is imperative that a

training programme should be formulated and implemented to the needs of senior level market secretaries to enhance their technical competence and operational confidence. In fact this programme for senior level market secretaries should provide coverage for synchronizing requirements for job oriented training for the senior level marketing personnel in the State Agricultural Marketing Departments, Marketing Boards as well as other agencies connected with the marketing of agricultural produce.

In this way there should be training courses for all sections of the personnel involved in marketing and allied activities. It was also emphasized that in view of the responsibilities of the senior level officers, they may not be able to avail of the training courses of longer duration. There is, therefore, need for short-term training courses for the senior level personnel. Their training courses should lay more emphasis on field trips to important markets within the country and outside participation in seminars, group discussions, etc.

2.10 Working and Impact of Regulated Markets

Some studies have been undertaken in the country to evaluate the impact of regulated markets. The S. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, was entrusted with the task of evaluating the impact of newly constructed agricultural market yards in Bihar with the assistance of International Development Agency. It was stipulated that behaviour

of a number of factors such as net prices received by the farmers, cost of marketing, losses at various stages, quantity of grains marketed, market arrivals and despatches, market intelligence, grading, etc., specifically evaluated before and after the construction of the market yards. The results of evaluation of three markets show that there has been a reduction in price variation in the wholesale purchase and sales prices, reduction in trade margins, reduction in losses in storage and handling, etc. Due to the Market Regulation, amenities like rest house, canteens, parking space, cattle-shed, drinking water facilities, storage, auction stall, sanitation, transport and communication facilities, etc., are increased.

The State Government of West Bengal have initiated an action programme titled "Market Development Project" for physical construction, development and regulation of certain specific wholesale market centres of agricultural produce.

The creation of regulated markets had a direct effect on the volume of produce commercialized. Volume increased tremendously in short time. Standardization of quality and packages was made compulsory. The markets commercialized (48 per cent of vegetables and 46 per cent fruit-total) 47 per cent of fruit and vegetables. The impact has been indisputable on other markets. Out of the remaining 53 per cent produce, 21 per cent was handled by wholesalers and 21 per cent by specialized depots and the rest by retailers, etc.

Market regulation has helped in eliminating many malpractices formerly prevalent in the markets. Now in the areas where market regulation is in operation, it has brought general awakening among cultivators. They are now conscious of the benefits brought to them through market regulation. Consequently, they themselves bring their produce for disposal in these markets where they have better opportunities for getting competitive and fair prices than those available elsewhere in the area.

It has been reported in respect of Pune Market that there was a direct benefit in terms of better price to the producer, elimination of malpractice, reduction in market charges, etc.

2.11 Problems and Defects of Regulated Markets

There are certain problems and defects in the operation of the market regulation scheme. They are explained as under:

i) A large number of agricultural commodities have been left out of the regulatory orbit in many markets in most States.

ii) A fairly large number of market committees have established central market yards, there are a number of them which still continue in the same old place with business premises scattered all over the town. The main hurdles in this connection are (a) lack of financial resources, (b) non-availability of suitable sites and (c) traders resistance to move to new market yards.

iii) The administration of the market regulation Act has been entrusted to different departments in different States. For example, in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat States, the administration work vests with the cooperative department while in others, the Directors of Agriculture do the job.

iv) The market secretary is at present appointed by the market committees, with the formal approval of the State Governments. Consequently, market secretaries are involved in local politics which has a great bearing on the efficient working of these committees.

v) Although regulated markets aim to protect small farmers but all legislations at present are far protecting small growers from the traders.

vi) Cultivators are uneducated and illiterate. So they are unable to understand the importance of market regulation.

vii) Interests of distant suppliers are not taken care of in the present legislation.

viii) Market management staff, by and large, is of low status.

ix) Commission agents are not making prompt and immediate payment to the producer.

x) The existing provisions of the Acts, Rules and Bye-laws are not adequate to bring the defaulters to book in

order to ensure orderly marketing.

xi) Storage and warehousing facilities are inadequate.

xii) There are inadequate arrangements for the grading and standardization of products.

xiii) Transport and communication facilities are inadequate.

xiv) There is no uniform licensing policy.

xv) Training facilities are also inadequate.

xvi) There is no effective implementation of Regulated Market Acts.

xvii) The malpractices include auction under cover, deductions in kind, realization of higher market charges and commission than those prescribed from both buyers and sellers, deliberate adulteration with low quality goods and high cost of marketing, etc.

xviii) Various market amenities such as drinking water for cultivators, water troughs, parking space, cattleshed, rest houses, canteens, etc., are inadequate.

In the case of Maharashtra, it has been reported that certain lacunae in the existing Act pertain to such as the ones in the composition of market committee, inadequate powers of market secretary, delayed payment, appointment of administrator and recovery of dues of cooperatives.¹¹

¹¹ Proceeding of The National Workshop on Regulation and Management of Agricultural Produce Markets. Pune-Maharashtra (India), 11-14 May 1982, op.cit., p. 18.

2.12 Findings

The working conditions of rural markets is unsatisfactory. There are about 22,000 primary rural markets in the country which are still out of the orbit of regulation and management of market committee. These markets are owned and managed by the private individuals, local bodies like panchayats and municipal committees. As such the owners of these markets are interested in these markets as a source of income rather than a means for providing effective management to regulate the marketing practices and trade operations. The method of sale in these markets is by mutual negotiations and weighing is done by the persons employed by the traders.

Many a transactions take place by barter system. Though these rural markets are the focal centres for the small and marginal farmers to dispose of their small surpluses of agricultural produce, they are devoid of any infrastructure facilities and supervision for orderly marketing. The small and marginal farmers do not find it economically feasible to participate in the distant wholesale regulated markets, even if they are likely to get higher price there. Even for purchase of their daily necessities and agricultural inputs, they heavily depend upon these primary rural markets. There is, therefore, a pressing need to fill the conspicuous gaps in the regulation and management of rural markets, to help the small and marginal farmers in marketing the produce. This objective could be achieved by suitably integrating the

primary rural markets with the existing about 5,000 regulated wholesale markets. The market committees have stood the test of time in establishing themselves as the only institution for effective regulation and management of markets.

There are vast interests between the regulated markets, which should be filled up by developing the geographical market coverage of areas, wherein each regulated market may serve a cluster of primary rural markets situated around them to provide necessary regulation and management thereof.

There is an imperative need to provide liberal financial assistance and subsidy for the development of minimal infrastructure facilities in the primary rural markets without which enforcement of regulation and effective management will not be possible. This need is more pertinent for the hilly and tribal areas where the market committees are financially weak.

The coverage of various Agricultural Produce Markets Acts with regard to commodities extends to commercial crops, food crops, fruits and vegetables, flowers, animal husbandry, forestry and fishery produce.

Reliable data about marketable surplus and marketed surplus of different agricultural commodities in India are not available. It is, however, estimated that the marketed surplus varies from 16 per cent for millets to 60 per cent for pulses. For rice it is 28 per cent, for wheat 37 per

cent and for maize 25 per cent.¹² In respect of commercial crops, it varies from 75 per cent to 100 per cent.

The size of India's marketed surplus is observed to be increasing due to increase in the production, increase in the proportion of population living outside villages, increase in commercial milling of rice and a general increase in incomes enabling villagers to purchase more necessities from outside sources.

A review of the organized market information indicated that there are many problems in the collection and dissemination of market information. Even the concept of price is not understood and the collection of data is not supervised properly and the dissemination is not done on the basis of some systematic planning. It was observed that information on the market information itself is not available and therefore, studies to understand the nature of information required by various agencies should also be made and improvement in the collection and dissemination of information should be streamlined and strengthened.

Regarding the effectiveness of the working of the Market Committees, several members voiced strong feelings that the existing provisions of the Acts, Rules and Bye-laws are not adequate to avoid the malpractices and deficiencies in the market in order to ensure smooth working of market.

¹² Chaturdevi, R.N. "Problems of Losses in Marketing of Foodgrains in India," Agricultural Marketing, April 1967, p. 2.

CHAPTER III

THE ECONOMICS OF REGULATED MARKETS IN MAHARASHTRA DURING 1985-86 AND 1986-87

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses attention in integration and extension, expenditure and financial position of market committees, main markets and sub-markets in Maharashtra. Agmark and commercial grading situation is analysed. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the picture of the working of regulated markets in Maharashtra during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

3.2 Establishment of Regulated Markets

Since 25th May 1967 in Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Purchase-Sale (Regulation) Act, 1963, and under that Rule 1967 is implemented. As per the recommendations of the above Act and Rule, Market Committees are established in Maharashtra. As per the same Act, supervision and regulation of Market Committees and the implementation of the Acts and Rules is submitted to the cooperative department. In the market year 1986-87 the government has allotted the authorities to the District Deputy Registrar at district level and Taluka Deputy Registrar or Taluka Assistant Registrar at taluka level of cooperative department. The above authorities have used their powers to make all-round progress of Agriculture Produce Market Committees.

3.3 Objectives of Regulated Markets

Following are the important objectives of regulated markets:

- i) to create free competition in the market;
- ii) to give reasonable prices for the farmers to their produce;
- iii) to protect the interest of the sellers and the traders;
- iv) to bring coordination regarding the market work among important various factors like farmers, commission agents, traders, mapria, etc.;
- v) to provide reasonable weight to agricultural produce;
- vi) to eliminate illegal transactions;
- vii) to make prompt payment to the farmers for their produce;
- viii) to bring discipline in the trading system;
- ix) to achieve market development;
- x) to provide necessary facilities in the market like canteens, rest houses, godowns, cattle-shed, drinking water, electricity, roads, medicine, etc.

3.4 Growth of Agricultural Produce Market Committees

At the end of 30-9-1986 in Maharashtra there were 242 Agricultural Produce Market Committees. During 1986-87 two independent Agricultural Produce Market Committees are established. They are:

- 1) Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Ahmadpur, District Latur, and
- ii) Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Ramtek, District Nagpur. (See Table 3.1.)

There are six divisions in Maharashtra. They are: Bombay, Nasik, Pune, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur.

Table 3.1 : Divisionwise Classification of Agricultural Produce Market Committees

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	No. of Agricultural Produce Market Committees 30-9-1986	At the end of 30-9-1987	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1.	Bombay	17	17	-
2.	Nasik	43	43	-
3.	Pune	39	39	-
4.	Aurangabad	59	60	+ 1
5.	Amravati	49	49	-
6.	Nagpur	35	36	+ 1
Total		242	244	+ 2

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

3.5 Integration and Extension of Market Committees During 1986-87

During 1986-87 two new agricultural produce market committees are established. Therefore, total number of agricultural produce market committees which were 242 during 1985-86 are increased to 244 in 1986-87 (see Table 3.1). Similarly, 24 new sub-markets are declared and 4 sub-markets

have been decreased. This is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 : Divisionwise Classification of Sub-Markets During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	New sub-markets declared	Decreased markets	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1.	Bombay	-	-	-
2.	Nasik	1	-	+ 1
3.	Pune	7	2	+ 5
4.	Aurangabad	10	1	+ 9
5.	Amravati	1	-	+ 1
6.	Nagpur	5	1	+ 4
Total		24	4	20

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Divisionwise extension of Market Committees explained as under:

(a) Bombay Division: From Table 3.3 it appears that, in this Division there is no increase in market committees during 1986-87. Out of 17 agricultural produce market committees, the Vasai Agricultural Produce Market Committee was not functioning.

(b) Nasik Division: Table 3.4 brings out clearly that there is no new establishment of agricultural produce market committee in this division during 1986-87. In Jalgaon

Table 3.3 : Districtwise Classification of Agricultural Produce Market Committees During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of Market Committees		Increase (+)	Number of Sub-markets		Increase (+)
		30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)	30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)
1.	Bombay	1	1	-	5	5	-
2.	Thane	6	6	-	8	8	-
3.	Raigad	9	9	-	22	22	-
4.	Ratnagiri	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		17	17	-	35	35	-

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.4 : The Districtwise Total Number of Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Sub-markets During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of Market Committees		Increase (+)	Number of Sub-markets		Increase (+)
		30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)	30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)
1.	Nasik	11	11	-	24	24	-
2.	Dhulia	8	8	-	20	20	-
3.	Jalgaon	12	12	-	23	24	(+) 1
4.	Ahmednagar	12	12	-	26	26	-
Total		43	43	-	93	94	(+) 1

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

District, Amalner Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Nanded, is the new sub-market that came into existence in 1986-87. The total number of sub-markets were 94 in Nasik division during 1986-87.

(c) Pune Division : In this division there is no increase in new agricultural produce market committees during 1986-87. But seven new sub-markets are established (see Table 3.5). At the same time following two sub-markets are decreased: (i) Rani Laxmibai Sub-Market, District Solapur, (ii) Kasturba Sub-Market, District Solapur.

Table 3.5 : Information Regarding Seven New Sub-Markets Which Are Established During 1986-87

S.No.	New Sub-Markets	Districtwise Name of Market Committee
1.	1. Kadus 2. Wada	Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Khed, District Pune.
2.	3. Pachgani 4. Mahabaleshwar	A.P.M.C., Wai, District Satara.
3.	5. Jinti 6. Hodeshwar	A.P.M.C., Karmala, District Solapur. A.P.M.C., Mohol, District Solapur.
4.	7. Pargaon	A.P.M.C., Wadgaon, District Kolhapur.

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

The total number of market committees and sub-markets were 39 and 108 respectively in this division during 1986-87. This is seen in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 : The Districtwise Total Number of Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Sub-markets During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of Market Committees		Increase (+)	Number of Sub-markets		Increase (+)
		30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)	30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)
1.	Pune	11	11	-	32	34	(+) 2
2.	Sangli	5	5	-	11	11	-
3.	Satara	9	9	-	20	22	(+) 2
4.	Solapur	10	10	-	22	22	(+) 2 (-) 2
5.	Kolhapur	4	4	-	18	19	(+) 1
Total		39	39	-	103	108	(+) 7 (-) 2

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

(d) Aurangabad Division : In this division, Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Chakur Sub-Market, Ahamadpur, District Latur is converted into main market. Therefore one sub-market has been decreased from Ahamadpur Market Committee. But at the same time one main market is increased. However, in this division 10 new sub-markets have been declared (see Table 3.7).

From Table 3.8 it is evident that there were 60 market committees and 146 sub-markets in this division during 1986-87.

Table 3.7 : The Newly Existed Sub-Markets During 1986-87

S.No.	New Sub-markets	Districtwise name of Market Committee
1.	1. Bamori 2. Savaltbara	A.P.M.C., Soygaon, District Aurangabad.
2.	3. Wasi 4. Iit	A.P.M.C., Bhudh, District Osmanabad.
3.	5. Usmannagar 6. Shirdhana	A.P.M.C., Loha, District Nanded.
4.	7. Talni	A.P.M.C., Hadgaon, District Nanded.
5.	8. Asta	A.P.M.C., Kinat, District Latur.
6.	9. Chikhali 10. Karkalmba	A.P.M.C., Kandhar, District Latur.
Total 10		

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.8 : The Districtwise Information of Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Sub-markets During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of Market Committees		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Number of Sub-markets		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		30-9-1986	30-9-1987	(-)	30-9-1986	30-9-1987	(-)
1.	Aurangabad	8	8	-	17	19	(+) 2
2.	Jalna	5	5	-	23	23	-
3.	Parbhani	11	11	-	27	27	-
4.	Beed	8	8	-	16	16	-
5.	Usmanabad	6	6	-	6	8	(+) 2
6.	Nanded	13	13	-	35	41	(+) 6
7.	Latur	8	9	(+) 1	13	12	(-) 1
Total		59	60	(+) 1	137	146	(+) 10 (-) 1

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.9 : The Districtwise Information of Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Sub-markets During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of Market Committees		Increase (+)	Number of Sub-markets		Increase (+)
		30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)	30-9-1986	30-9-1987	Decrease (-)
1.	Amravati	12	12	-	19	19	-
2.	Akola	13	13	-	15	16	(+) 1
3.	Buldhana	11	11	-	16	16	-
4.	Yavatmal	13	13	-	16	16	-
Total		49	49	-	66	67	(+) 1

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

(e) Amravati Division : There is no increase in new market committees in this division during 1986-87. However, one new sub-market at Adsul, Telhara Agricultural Produce Market Committee, district Akola came into existence.

There were 49 main markets and 67 sub-markets in this division during 1986-87. This is shown in Table 3.9.

(f) Nagpur Division: In this division Parshivani sub-market is converted into main market. So Parshivani sub-market is decreased from Ramtek Agricultural Produce Market Committee. Five new sub-markets are increased in this division (see Table 3.10). Similarly the integrated sub-markets of chilly and animals are declared as independent markets.

From Table 3.11 it is clear that there were 36 market committees and 53 sub-markets in this division during 1986-87.

Table 3.10 : Information of Newly Existed Sub-Markets
During 1986-87

S.No.	New Sub-Markets	Districtwise name of Market Committee
1.	Bramhani	A.P.M.C., Kalmeshwar, District Nagpur.
2.	Bhidi	A.P.M.C., Pulgaon, District Wardha.
3.	Nalegaon	A.P.M.C., Asti, District Wardha.
4.	Navegaonbandh	A.P.M.C., Arjuni Morgaon, Dist. Bhandara.
5.	Kantha	A.P.M.C., Gondiya, District Bhandara.
Total		5

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.11 : The Districtwise Information of Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Sub-markets During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of Market Committees		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Number of Sub-markets		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		30-9-1986	30-9-1987		30-9-1986	30-9-1987	
1.	Nagpur	9	10	(+) 1	15	16	(+) 1
2.	Wardha	6	6	-	8	10	(+) 2
3.	Bhandara	9	9	-	7	9	(+) 2
4.	Chandrapur	8	8	-	14	14	-
5.	Gadchiroli	3	3	-	4	4	-
Total		35	36	(+) 1	48	53	(+) 5

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Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Above discussion clearly indicates that among all divisions nine more sub-markets are established at Aurangabad division in Maharashtra during 1986-87.

From Table 3.12 it is clear that only in Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions each one main market is increased in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86. As regards sub-markets, in Nasik division one, in Pune division five, in Aurangabad division nine, in Amravati division one and in Nagpur division five are increased in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

Table 3.12 : The Comparative Divisionwise Classification of Main Markets and Sub-Markets During 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	1985-86		1986-87	
		Main market	Sub-market	Main market	Sub-market
1.	Bombay	17	35	17	35
2.	Nasik	43	93	43	94
3.	Pune	39	103	39	108
4.	Aurangabad	59	137	60	146
5.	Amravati	49	66	49	67
6.	Nagpur	35	48	36	53
Total		242	482	244	503

From Table 3.13 it appears that in Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions one each main market and in Nasik division one, Pune division seven, Aurangabad division ten, Amravati

division one and in Nagpur division five sub-markets are increased during 1986-87.

Similarly in Pune division two, Aurangabad division one and in Nagpur division one sub-market is decreased during 1986-87.

Table 3.13 : The Divisionwise Newly Increased Main Markets and Sub-Markets and Decreased Main Markets and Sub-Markets During 1986-87 in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	Newly increased markets 1986-87		Decreased markets 1986-87	
		Main market	Sub-market	Main market	Sub-market
1.	Bombay	-	-	-	-
2.	Nasik	-	1	-	-
3.	Pune	-	7	-	2
4.	Aurangabad	1	10	-	1
5.	Amravati	-	1	-	-
6.	Nagpur	1	5	-	1
	Total	2	24	-	4

3.6 Financial Condition

(a) The Market Fund: All monies received by a market committee, all sums realized by way of penalty, all loans raised by the committee and all grants, loans or contributions made by the State Government to the Committee comprise the Market Fund.

No expenditure from the funds of a market committee shall be incurred for the purpose of defraying the cost of any proceeding field or taken by or against any member, chairman, or vice-chairman of the market committee in his personal capacity. If any question arises whether any expenditure can be so incurred or not, such question will be referred to and decided by the Director, and his decision will be final.

(b) Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Marketing Development Fund: Agricultural Marketing Development Fund is maintained and administered by the State Marketing Board.

The following shall form part of, or be paid into the Agricultural Marketing Development Fund, namely -

- i) All contributions received by the State Marketing Board from the Market Committee.
- ii) All contributions, grants or loans made or sanctioned to the State Marketing Board by the State Government.
- iii) Any sums borrowed by the State Marketing Board, with the permission of the State Government.
- iv) All income or moneys received by the State Marketing Board from any other Source whatsoever including income from fee or charges levied by it or donations or grants received from any local authorities, market committees or other institutions and individuals.

All expenditure incurred by the State Marketing Board, from time to time, be met out of the Development Fund, and the surplus, if any, will be invested by the State Marketing Board in public securities or deposited in any scheduled bank as defined in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, or in a co-operative bank approved by the State Government for this purpose.¹

(c) Utilization of the Development Fund: The State Marketing Board utilizes the Development Fund for the following purposes -

- i) Payment of administrative expenditure of the State Marketing Board.
- ii) Payment of travelling and other allowances to its members.
- iii) Payment of legal expenses incurred.
- iv) Financial assistance to Market Committees in the form of loan or grant for acquisition of land for establishment of market yard or for constructing infrastructure facilities in the market area.
- v) Propaganda and publicity on matters relating to marketing of agricultural produce.
- vi) Training of officers and staff of the Market Committee and the State Marketing Board.

¹ Government of Maharashtra, Law and Judiciary Department. Maharashtra Act No. XX of 1964. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, op.cit., p. 7224B [1964 : Mah. XX].

vii) Imparting education in marketing of agricultural produce.

viii) Organizing or arranging workshops, seminars or exhibitions on development of marketing of agricultural produce.

ix) General improvements of the regulation of marketing in the State.

x) Providing technical and legal assistance to the market committees.

(d) Financial Position: Now we will discuss the comparative financial position of the agricultural produce market committees of Maharashtra during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

From Table 3.14 it is obvious that income of the market committees during 1986-87 is increased by Rs. 48.09 lakhs as compared to 1985-86. Out of the total income of Rs. 2230.33 lakhs of the market committees in 1986-87, expenditure on construction was Rs.885.69 lakhs. Compared to 1985-86, during 1986-87 market committees expenditure is more by Rs. 189.53 lakhs. From this, it is found that market committees income and expenditure during 1986-87 is more compared to 1985-86.

All other divisions of Maharashtra, excluding Aurangabad and Amravati divisions, market committees income is increased during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86. Aurangabad division's income is decreased by Rs.3.82 lakhs in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86. Similarly Amravati division's income is also decreased by Rs.98.17 lakhs during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

Table 3.14 : Divisionwise Income-Expenditure Pattern of Agricultural Produce Market Committees During 1985-86 and 1986-87

		(Amount Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No.	Name of the Division	Income		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Expenditure		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87	
1.	Bombay	266.57	303.04	(+) 36.47	146.09	185.24	(+) 39.15
2.	Nasik	264.25	382.42	(+) 18.17	228.20	271.63	(+) 43.43
3.	Pune	441.33	512.70	(+) 71.37	277.58	314.32	(+) 36.74
4.	Aurangabad	373.90	370.08	(-) 3.82	209.02	232.95	(+) 23.93
5.	Amravati	457.43	359.26	(-) 98.17	245.58	263.25	(+) 17.67
6.	Nagpur	278.76	302.83	(+) 24.07	131.20	159.81	(+) 28.61
Total		2082.24	2230.33	(+) 150.08 (-) 101.99 (+) 48.09	1237.67	1427.20	(+) 189.53

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Especially due to famine in Aurangabad and Amravati divisions the total market arrival is decreased and resulting in adverse effect on market committees' incomes.

(e) Financial Assistance from State Government: During 1986-87 government economic plans regarding loan and financial help to Agriculture Produce Market Committees were in function.

There are government plans to provide financial help to Agriculture Produce Market Committees to purchase lands for market yards and to develop main markets and sub-markets. Similarly there are government financial plans to regulate market committees and to publicize market information like prices, grading, etc., and to provide facilities like roads, electricity, water, cattlesheds, canteens, rest house, godowns, and medical facilities.

Table 3.15 : Divisionwise Government's Sanctioned Loans and Grants to APMCs during 1986-87

Sr.No.	Name of the Revenue Division	(Rs. in crores)	
		Loans	Grants
1.	Bombay	4	1
2.	Nasik	11	15
3.	Pune	10	10
4.	Aurangabad	15	18
5.	Amravati	10	17
6.	Nagpur	13	8
Total		63	69

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

From Table 3.15 it is clear that government's sanctioned loans and grants were Rs. 63 and Rs. 69 crores respectively to Agriculture Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra during 1986-87.

It is evident from Table 3.16 that government distributed loans Rs. 234.09 lakhs to 63 market committees in all six divisions of Maharashtra during 1986-87. But this amount of loan is less by Rs. 17.02 lakhs as compared to 1985-86. At the same time government provided loans to eight more market committees during 1986-87.

From Table 3.17 it is obvious that 69 market committees of all six divisions in Maharashtra received grants worth of Rs. 117.80 lakhs during 1986-87. But this amount of grant is less by Rs. 2.07 lakhs as compared to total amount of grants received during 1985-86. At the same time, two market committees have received less grants during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86.

3.7 Grading and Standardization

Grading means to fix the quality of agricultural produce regularly. There are different types and qualities of grading. Grading classification makes standardization classification possible.

(a) Approval and Authority for Grading: Central Government Agricultural Marketing Consultant gives an approval to individual packers to do grading for different products. Central Government Agricultural Marketing Consultant has given

Table 3.16 : Divisionwise Comparative Position of the Government's Sanctioned Loans to Agricultural Produce Market Committees During 1985-86 and 1986-87

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No.	Name of the Division	1985-86		1986-87		Difference (-) Surplus (+) Number of Market Committees	Loans
		Number of Market Committees	Loans Provided	Number of Market Committees	Loans Provided		
1.	Bombay	3	2.70	4	17.93	(+) 1	(+) 15.23
2.	Nasik	8	23.32	11	34.30	(+) 3	(+) 10.98
3.	Pune	8	79.82	10	63.09	(+) 2	(-) 16.73
4.	Aurangabad	15	52.49	15	60.41	-	(+) 7.92
5.	Amravati	10	7.15	10	12.83	-	(+) 5.68
6.	Nagpur	11	85.63	13	45.53	(+) 2	(-) 40.10
Total		55	251.11	63	234.09	(+) 8	(+) 39.81 (-) 56.83 (-) 17.02

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.17 : Divisionwise Grants Sanctioned by the Government to Agricultural Produce Market Committees During 1985-86 and 1986-87

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No.	Name of the Division	Government Grants during 1985-86		Government Grants during 1986-87		Difference (+) (-)	
		Number of Market Committees	Grants	Number of Market Committees	Grants	Number of Market Committees	Amount of Grant
1.	Bombay	2	0.55	1	1.50	(-) 1	(+) 0.95
2.	Nasik	16	33.98	15	21.48	(-) 1	(-) 12.50
3.	Pune	11	21.95	10	21.00	(-) 1	(-) 0.95
4.	Aurangabad	18	32.40	18	28.62	-	(-) 3.78
5.	Amravati	16	23.97	17	27.93	(+) 1	(+) 3.96
6.	Nagpur	8	7.02	8	17.27	-	(+) 10.25
Total		71	119.87	69	117.80	(-) 2	(+) 15.16 (-) 17.23 (-) 2.07

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

the authority to the Joint Director (Marketing), Maharashtra State, Pune, to provide temporary (three month period) approval certificates to the products excluding ghee, butter, honey and spices. At the same time, authority is given to the District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Institutions in the State for the renewal of approval certificates to the products excluding ghee and butter. As per the recommendations of the concerned authorities of State Government, Central Government Agricultural Marketing Consultant provides approval certificates for grading.

(b) Types of Grading: Generally grading is classified into two categories:

(1) Agmark Grading: Agmark grading is made as per the recommendations of Agricultural Produce Grading and Agmark Act, 1937, and under that Rule, Agmark grading is voluntary for internal trading but it is compulsory for the export goods. Certain Agmark grading rules are made for 141 products. In these rules there are provisions for classification like signs, grading system, packing, use of Agmark labels, etc. During 1986-87, 3271.79 metric tonnes of different products worth Rs.408.78 lakhs and 1129.36 lakhs eggs worth Rs.560.30 lakhs obtained Agmark grading.

Agmark grading is done through 494 approved packers, those who possess approved certificates. In order to propagate approved certificates Agmark grading products are generally classified into two groups: (i) Centralized Products, (ii) Non-centralized products.

Twentythree Grading Assistant-Packers at district level have been appointed to supervise the grading system, under four grading supervisors. These supervisors are appointed at the divisional joint-registrar offices.

(2) Commercial Grading: Commercial grading means to fix the qualities for products. Quality of the product becomes the basis for commercial grading.

The purposes of commercial grading are:

- (i) to give reasonable prices for the produce according to its quality;
- (ii) to provide education and encourage the farmers to bring dried, cleaned and well-chosen produce in the market for selling;
- (iii) to sell the produce at the earliest.

As per the recommendations of Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, and Agricultural Produce Market Committee Sub-Act, there is a provision of commercial grading in 205 Regulated Markets. There is no criteria for grading in Act, Rule and Sub-Act. Especially foodgrains grading is made after observing its colour, size and cleanliness.

Commercial grading is seasonal and it is made at production level and it is beneficial to the producer. During 1986-87, 205 government graders are appointed in Agricultural Produce Regulated Market Committee for the work of grading.

(c) Supervisory Grading Centres: In Maharashtra State there are 20 supervision centres to supervise on 205 commercial grading centres. At each grading centre one grading supervisor, one laboratory assistant and one laboratory parichar are appointed. These persons supervise the work of the grading centres.

During 1986-87, 23 products are chosen under commercial grading system. In the ^{same}/year 140.39 lakh quintals of agricultural products worth Rs. 336.84 crores, grading have been done in 205 grading centres under commercial grading system.

These commercial grading centres are established in important regulated markets in the State. Grading centres are under the regulation of Taluka Deputy Registrar/Assistant Registrar. While supervisory grading centres are under the regulation of Divisional Cooperative Joint Registrar, District Deputy Registrar Cooperative Institutions.

(d) Grading of Various Agricultural Products: Now we will analyse divisionwise Agmark and Commercial graded agricultural products, arrivals, value in Maharashtra during 1986-87.

It is clear from Table 3.18 that 32162.05 quintals of different products are Agmark graded worth Rs. 408.48 lakhs during 1986-87. Similarly 1129.36 lakh eggs are graded worth Rs. 560.30 lakhs in the same year.

Table 3.18 : The Agmark Grading of Different Products,
Quantity Graded and Its Value During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Quantity Graded (Quintals)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Turmeric Powder	18740	187.44
2.	Chilly Powder	1000	12.95
3.	Pulses	7614.5	54.55
4.	Honey	379.59	8.45
5.	Spices	1009.73	16.14
6.	Butter	126.40	5.63
7.	Ghee	270.27	20.00
8.	Coconut Oil	61.00	20.37
9.	Mustard Oil	2546.27	69.23
10.	Groundnut Oil	324.75	12.14
11.	Lime Fruit	-	1.25
12.	Jaggery	90.00	0.15
13.	Red Chilly	N.A.	0.18
Total		32162.05	408.48

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

It is evident from Table 3.19 that in Pune division more eggs i.e. 938.34 lakhs worth Rs. 461.32 lakhs, and in Aurangabad division less eggs i.e. 0.25 lakhs worth Rs. 0.11 lakhs are graded during 1986-87.

Table 3.19 : The Divisionwise Agmark Grading Quantity of Different Products and Its Value During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	Name of the Product	Quantity Graded (in Lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Pune Nasik Nagpur Amravati Aurangabad Bombay	Egg	938.34	461.32
		"	7.51	4.45
		"	25.02	13.13
		"	1.15	0.66
		"	0.25	0.11
		"	157.10	80.63
		Total		1129.37
			Quantity Graded (Quintals)	
2.	Pune	Turmeric Powder	18740	187.40
		Chilly Powder	1000	12.95
		Red Chilly	90	0.18
		Total	19830	200.53
3.	Nagpur Amravati Aurangabad	Cereals	4375	29.57
		"	892	4.87
		"	13	0.08
		Total	5280	34.52
4.	Bombay	Honey	379.59	8.45
		Spices	1009.73	16.44
		Butter	126.40	5.63
		Ghee	270.27	20.00
		Coconut Oil	616.4	20.37
		Mohari Oil	2546.27	69.23
		Groundnut Oil	324.75	12.74
		Cereals	2334.5	20.03
		Total	7607.91	172.89
5.	Nasik	Jaggery	-	0.15
		Lime Fruit	-	1.25
		Total		1.40

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

In Pune division 19830 quintals of three products, i.e. turmeric powder, chilly powder and red chilly, worth Rs.200.53 lakhs are graded in the same year.

In Nagpur, Amravati and Aurangabad divisions 5280 quintals of cereals worth Rs.34.52 lakhs, and in Bombay division 7607.91 quintals of eight products worth Rs.172.89 lakhs are graded.

In Nasik division only two products, i.e. jaggery and lime fruit, worth Rs. 0.15 and Rs.1.25 lakhs respectively are graded.

From Table 3.20 it appears that 1403924.9 metric tonnes of 20 products worth Rs. 33082.80 lakhs are commercially graded in Maharashtra during 1986-87. Onion is graded more i.e. 553905.4 metric tonnes worth Rs. 5501.82 lakhs and rice is graded less i.e. 453.4 metric tonnes worth Rs.14.54 lakhs.

As it is obvious from Table 3.21 that groundnut, jowar, wheat and bajara are graded in all the divisions of Maharashtra except Bombay during 1986-87.

In Pune and Nasik divisions only 553909.0 metric tonnes of onions worth Rs. 5501.82 lakhs and in Nagpur and Amravati Divisions only 1008.5 metric tonnes of chilly worth Rs. 66.53 lakhs are graded in the same year.

Paddy is graded in four divisions i.e. Nasik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Amravati; its quantity was 53491.6 metric tonnes, worth Rs. 1035.89 lakhs during 1986-87.

Table 3.20 : Arrivals of Various Agricultural Products, Quantity Commercially Graded and Its Value During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Arrivals (Metric tonnes)	Quantity Graded (Metric tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Groundnut	79561.8	68247.5	2829.83
2.	Jowar	189496.0	146727.0	2448.86
3.	Wheat	123934.9	91523.6	1553.30
4.	Bajara	42601.0	20540.9	439.72
5.	Gram	106625.2	71764.1	3151.07
6.	Bengal Gram	13649.7	9281.3	393.23
7.	Udid	28544.1	18719.9	866.95
8.	Mug	66991.4	41480.3	1657.44
9.	Onion	628378.5	553905.4	5501.82
10.	Kardai	18407.8	11671.7	558.69
11.	Turmeric	871.0	871.0	58.87
12.	Jaggery	129829.8	129752.8	1850.92
13.	Dhania	6079.1	2396.8	188.47
14.	Paddy	158880.4	53491.6	1035.89
15.	Linseed	2226.3	1588.7	115.79
16.	Til	4771.6	3662.9	432.06
17.	Rice	1100.8	453.4	14.54
18.	Chilly	5050.8	1008.5	65.53
19.	Ribati	787.0	787.0	32.47
20.	Cotton	176050.5	176050.5	9887.35
Total		1783837.7	1403924.9	33082.80

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.21 : Divisionwise Arrivals of Different Agricultural Products, Quantity Commercially Graded and Its Value During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	Name of the Product	Arrivals (Metric tonnes)	Quantity Graded (Metric tonnes)	Value (Rs.lakhs)
1.	Pune	Groundnut	56007.8	53769.9	2165.19
	Nasik	"	4929.2	4214.0	192.06
	Aurangabad	"	9577.5	5550.1	196.01
	Nagpur	"	1956.7	1329.7	73.57
	Amravati	"	7090.6	3383.8	203.00
		Total	79561.8	68247.5	2829.83
2.	Pune	Jowar	56729.4	55366.7	473.92
	Nasik	"	87523.8	65544.9	1110.85
	Aurangabad	"	21863.9	13953.4	262.73
	Nagpur	"	6142.1	2927.6	55.80
	Amravati	"	17236.8	8934.4	175.56
		Total	189496.0	146727.0	1978.86
3.	Pune	Wheat	43811.3	43593.6	258.12
	Nasik	"	47085.2	24234.8	683.92
	Aurangabad	"	11530.5	7094.6	170.85
	Nagpur	"	2553.6	1675.4	41.74
	Amravati	"	18954.3	14925.2	398.67
		Total	123934.9	91523.6	1553.30

(continued)

Table 3.21 : (continued)

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	Name of the Product	Arrivals (Metric tonnes)	Quantity Graded (Metric tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
4.	Pune	Bajara	1366.6	1366.6	24.82
	Nasik	"	33926.7	16389.0	328.57
	Aurangabad	"	6642.4	2488.3	81.18
	Nagpur	"	9.1	0.4	0.07
	Amravati	"	654.2	296.6	5.08
		Total	42599.0	20540.9	439.72
5.	Pune	Onion	241556.9	223750.6	1886.85
	Nasik	"	386821.6	330158.4	3614.97
		Total	628378.5	553909.0	5501.82
6.	Nasik	Paddy	31.5	31.5	0.76
	Aurangabad	"	19.7	19.7	0.40
	Nagpur	"	158755.1	53381.3	1033.62
	Amravati	"	74.1	59.1	1.11
		Total	158880.4	53491.6	1035.89
7.	Nagpur	Chilly	2955.3	387.0	21.28
	Amravati	"	2095.5	621.5	45.25
		Total	5050.8	1008.5	66.53

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

In this way Agmark and commercial grading system has made a remarkable progress in the year 1986-87 in Maharashtra.

3.8 Surplus and Deficit Position of Agricultural Produce Market Committees

In Pune and Aurangabad divisions there is increase in surplus to the tune of Rs. 34.62 lakhs and Rs. 27.75 lakhs respectively during 1986-87 compared to last year i.e. 1985-86. During 1985-86, 218 market committees were in profit, while in 1986-87 only 195 market committees were in profit. The main reason for this is that the less and uncertain rainfall in Marathwada, Vidarbha and in some parts of Western Maharashtra.

As it is evident from Table 3.22 that there is a decrease in surplus in all divisions excluding Pune and Aurangabad during 1986-87.

During 1985-86 market committees Permanent Fund was Rs.3306.03 lakhs. In 1986-87 it was Rs.5002.09 lakhs. Thus an increase of Rs. 1696.06 lakhs over the year 1985-86.

From Table 3.23, it appears that 42 market committees were in loss and 10 market committees were not in operation during 1986-87.

3.9 Proposals Prepared by the Market Committees Regarding Regulation of New Products in 1986-87

It is necessary to regulate the products which are arriving in the market, that farmers will get reasonable price for their product and eliminate other malpractices in the market.

Table 3.22 : Divisionwise Comparative Surplus and Deficit Position of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra During 1985-86 and 1986-87

		(Rs. in lakhs)							
Sr. No.	Name of the Division	1985-86			1986-87			Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	
		Actual Surplus Excluding Deficit(+)	Deficit	Total (Surplus and Deficit)	Actual Surplus Excluding Deficit(+)	Deficit	Total (Surplus and Deficit)		
1.	Bombay	120.48	1.06	121.54	117.80	0.14	117.94	(-) 2.68	
2.	Nasik	136.06	1.38	137.44	110.79	7.05	117.84	(-) 25.27	
3.	Pune	163.76	5.24	169.00	198.38	0.73	199.11	(+) 34.62	70
4.	Aurangabad	164.88	0.16	165.04	137.13	4.23	141.36	(+) 27.75	
5.	Amravati	211.85	2.23	214.08	96.01	8.92	104.93	(-) 115.84	
6.	Nagpur	147.56	0.15	147.71	113.03	2.37	115.40	(-) 34.53	
Total		944.59	10.22	954.81	773.14	23.44	796.58	(-) 178.32 (+) 62.37 (-) 115.95	

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.23 : Position of Market Committees Which Were in Loss and Which Were Not in Operation During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Market committees which were in loss	Market committees which were not in operation
1.	Thane	-	1
2.	Raigad	3	-
3.	Nasik	2	-
4.	Ghele	2	-
5.	Jalgaon	3	-
6.	Ahmednagar	4	-
7.	Pune	1	-
8.	Kolhapur	1	-
9.	Jalana	1	-
10.	Parbhani	-	1 Pingali Animals Market
11.	Usmanabad	1	-
12.	Latur	-	3 Devani-Handargatti
13.	Beed	1	3 Renapur Animals Market
14.	Nanded	4	1 Chakure New Market
15.	Amravati	4	-
16.	Buldhana	2	-
17.	Akole	3	-
18.	Yavatmal	4	-
19.	Nagpur	-	-
20.	Wardha	2	1 Parshivani New Market
21.	Bhandara	3	-
22.	Chandrapur	1	-
Total		42	10

Source: Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Table 3.24 : Proposals Prepared by the Agricultural Produce Market Committees Regarding the Regulation of New Products and Submitted the Same for the Sanction During 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Market Committee	Name of the new products
1.	A.P.M.C., Bombay	Tamarind and garlic.
2.	A.P.M.C., Murbad	Nagli, fruits and vegetables.
3.	A.P.M.C., Palghar	Fish (fresh and dried), all types of fruits and vegetables.
4.	A.P.M.C., Murud	Livestock.
5.	A.P.M.C., Nadgaon	Potato, Vegetables, Groundnut, Safota, Apple, Banana, Rice, Mustard, Sunflower.
6.	A.P.M.C., Bhusawal	Rice (polished and unpolished), Jaggery, Fish.
7.	A.P.M.C., Junnar	Tomato, Dhania.
8.	A.P.M.C., Talegaon-Dabhade	Vegetables, Coriander, Potato, Tomato, Green Chilly, Banana, Safota, Orange, Apple, Maize.
9.	A.P.M.C., Patan	Maize, Wheat, Rice (polished and unpolished).
10.	A.P.M.C., Karmala	Fruits and Vegetables.
11.	A.P.M.C., Jintur	Sunflower, Nibonli, Fish.
12.	A.P.M.C., Parali-Vaijanath	Fruits and Vegetables.
13.	A.P.M.C., Ahamadpur	Sugarcane and all types of Cereals.
14.	A.P.M.C., Tiwsa	Orange.
15.	A.P.M.C., Anjangaon S.	Orange.
16.	A.P.M.C., Vani	Fruits.
17.	A.P.M.C., Patur	Livestock, Eggs and Poultry.
18.	A.P.M.C., Mandhal	Sugarcane, Orange and Fish.
19.	A.P.M.C., Ramtek	Soyabean, Sugarcane and Jaggery.
20.	A.P.M.C., Pawani	Soyabean and Fish.
21.	A.P.M.C., Arjuni-Mo	Chilly, Mangoes, Vegetables, Sugarcane, Fish, Banana, Orange, Guava.
22.	A.P.M.C., Varora	Fish, Potato, Onions, Banana, Vegetables and Fresh Vegetables.

Source: Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra are making efforts to regulate almost all the products which are arriving in the markets (see Table 3.24).

3.10 Storage Situation

(a) Godowns Construction Programme: Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation is established in 1962. Its main objectives are to provide storage facilities, minimize storage problems, supervise and control godowns in the State, store foodgrains for Urban Supply Department, Bombay, government division, etc.

The target for the Corporation in 1986-87 budget was to construct 76 units at 42 places having storage capacity of 129480 metric tonnes.

At all places construction was started except Bhosari and Gultekadi (Pune) during 1986-87.

Table 3.25 : Godowns Construction Position During 1986-87

Details	No. of centres	Units	Storage capacity (Metric tonnes)
1. Progress made during 1st April 1986	33	77	1,31,530
2. Works started during 1986-87	20	63	1,09,280
Total	53	140	2,40,810
3. Works completed during 1986-87	27	69	1,20,480

Source : Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

At the end of 31st March 1987, the work of storage capacity total 1,20,330 metric tonnes and 7 units was in progress. The target of 1,29,230 metric tonnes storage capacities constructions was fixed in the financial year 1986-87. But actually 1,20,480 metric tonnes (see Table 3.25) storage capacity godown has been constructed. Only 93.7 per cent of the target has been achieved. At the same time main office building extension work is undertaken.

(b) Rural Godowns: During 1986-87, Government of India through rural godown planning, utilizes 62 rural godowns having 62,000 metric tonnes storage capacity. Under Seventh Five Year Plan, Government of Maharashtra, submitted the scheme of godowns construction in rural area having one lakh metric tonnes storage capacity of goods to Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation.

(c) Progress Report of Corporation's Work: It is clear from Table 3.26 that maximum storage capacity and utilization

Table 3.26 : Progress Made by the Corporation Regarding Storage During 1986-87

Sr.No.	Details	(in Metric tonnes)	
		1985-86	1986-87
1.	Maximum storage capacity	5,71,794	6,75,878
2.	Average storage capacity	5,27,525	6,07,646
3.	Average storage capacity brought into use	4,83,930	6,30,353
4.	Percentage of average storage capacity brought into use	92%	104%

Source: Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

of average storage capacity increased during 1986-87 compared to 1985-86. Average storage capacity increased 12 per cent more during 1986-87 than 1985-86.

Average storage of fertilizer in public and cooperative sectors was 2,46,109 metric tonnes in 1985-86 but it was 3,62,671 metric tonnes in 1986-87. In 1986-87 cotton purchase is decreased due to drought conditions. During 1986-87, 14 lakh bales of cotton was purchased. But this purchase was 29 lakh bales in 1985-86. Corporation has made 70,968 bales cotton storage in 1986-87 by contracting Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Producer Marketing Federation. There is no remarkable storage of foodgrains and pulses due to drought situation in the State. In March 1987 maximum foodgrains storage recorded 33915 metric tonnes. During 1986-87, 2,67,671 metric tonnes total average fertilizer was stocked. In 1985-86 it was 2,46,109 metric tonnes. It means during 1986-87 total fertilizer storage has been increased by 47 per cent.

Corporation provides the facility of fumigating food-grain stock to protect it from rotting. About 48301 metric tonnes foodgrains of government godowns was given this facility during 1986-87. Through this institution 82312 metric tonnes foodgrains were given a spray in 1985-86.

(d) Financial Position of the Corporation: In 1986-87 revenue income of the Corporation was Rs. 841.81 lakhs due to its storage including the foodgrains storage made by Urban

Supply Department, Bombay and Nagpur. In 1985-86 its income from these items was Rs. 652.65 lakhs. The main reason for the increase in income is that storage expenditure is reduced by bringing coordination in its expenditure.

Total income of the Warehousing Corporation during 1986-87 was Rs. 1168.98 lakhs. Increase in income during 1986-87 is more by Rs.227.45 lakhs than 1985-86. At the same time total expenditure of the Warehousing Corporation during 1986-87 was Rs.766.03 lakhs. This expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 623.75 lakhs. During 1986-87 total profit of the Corporation was Rs. 40295 lakhs and net profit was Rs.375.84 lakhs.

(e) Future Plans of the Corporation Regarding Storage:

Corporation in the year 1986-87 by using maximum godowns achieved the objective of making remarkable storage. Godowns average use in 1986-87 was 104 per cent.

As per the Maharashtra Agriculture Department's project every year production and use of fertilizer is increasing day by day. In this regard the Corporation has decided to accept ultra-modern technique of storage. The Corporation has also decided to store maximum agricultural produce in future by modern system.

CHAPTER IV

REGULATED MARKET AT JUNNAR

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with development of regulated market, commodities regulated, financial position and problems of Junnar regulated market. A note on opinion of market secretary regarding regulated market is given.

4.2 Geographical Nature of Junnar Taluka

(A) Topography of Junnar Taluka : In Junnar taluka major portion of the area is under forests, hills, pastures and uncultivable waste lands. Soil of the Junnar taluka is of mixed nature. It consists of black, red and brown colour.

At Junnar taluka there are 157 villages and 523 wadas coming under 125 Grampanchayats. Junnar is a semi-urban area. Its total population was 2,46,000 according to 1981 population Census. There are total 201 constituencies. There are 91,951 total land holders, 13,977 small land holders and 17,079 are miniature in 1985-86.

This taluka has two divisions, East and West; western part of Junnar taluka is tribal and hilly area. In this area rain is more than the plains and farmers mainly grow paddy and rabi crops, while eastern part of the area is plain and

falls under a drought area. And here rain is less and farmers grow wheat, jowar, bajra, and pulses. There are 137 villages growing kharif crops, four villages grow rabi crops, while 18 villages grow mixed crops in the taluka. There are banana and flower gardens. The number of tribal villages is 66 in this taluka.

(B) Water Resources and Rainfall : Total wells in Junnar taluka are 13,830 according to 1985-86 Census. Kukadi, Meena, Pushpawati, Madari, etc., are the rivers in Junnar taluka. These rivers flow with magnificent volume of water during the rainy season and shrink into a narrow thread during the hot season.

Following three dams are there: (i) Yedgaon Dam, (ii) Manik-doh Dam, (iii) Vadaj Dam.

Yedgaon and Manik-doh dams are constructed across Kukadi river and Vadaj dam is constructed across Meena river.

Irrigated area by source:

(a) Well	9,809 hectares
(b) Tank	50 "
(c) River	235 "
(d) Canal	892 "

Junnar taluka receives its rain mostly from the south-west monsoon during June to October. At Junnar tahsil there are 35 Rain-Gauge Stations.

We have presented the average annual rainfall from 1984 to 1987 in Junnar taluka in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 : Average Annual Rainfall from 1984 to 1987 in Junnar Taluka

Year	Average Rainfall (in mm)
1984	743
1985	369
1986	681
1987	636

4.3 Administration of Junnar Taluka

For the administration purpose six Revenue Circles are appointed in the taluka (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 : The Circlewise Number of Villages in Junnar Taluka

Name of the Circle	Total Villages
1. Narayangaon	15
2. Belhe	22
3. Otur	12
4. Rajur	49
5. Junnar	34
6. Dingore	25
Total	157

4.4 Infrastructural Facilities in Junnar Taluka

Junnar taluka is a developing block. So, economic, social, educational, cultural, transport, communication,

electricity and water supply facilities, etc., are increasing. Table 4.3 shows the infrastructural facilities in Junnar taluka.

Table 4.3 : Important Facilities Which Are Available in Junnar Taluka During 1987

Sr.No.	Facilities	Total Number
1.	Post Offices	54
2.	Pump Sets	5,585
3.	Oil Engines	1,753
4.	Primary Schools	312
5.	Secondary Schools	69
6.	Technical Schools	5
7.	Junior Colleges	3
8.	Degree Colleges	2
9.	Hospitals	4
10.	Health Centres	24
11.	Police Stations	6
12.	Banks	28

Junnar taluka is connected to National Highway 50 at Narayangaon. Nearest railway station is Talegaon. In Junnar taluka satellite centre is located at Arvi. Recently a sugar factory is started at Shirol. Western part of Junnar taluka has trading relations with Bombay. There are seven towns in the taluka.

4.5 Establishment and Development of Junnar Regulated Market

Junnar regulated market was established on 3rd August 1961. But its actual working started on 1st August 1962.

During 1973-74 Junnar Market Committee at Junnar purchased some Government and some private ownership lands. In the year 1975 it has obtained the clearance of N.A. and layout. In the same year, office building and yards are constructed. Then border wall, check-post, drinking water well and electricity motor sets on the well, water tank, separate drinking water facilities for people and animals, sanitation, electricity, etc., facilities are developed at the market yard.

At the Narayangaon and Otur sub-yards, lands were purchased in the years 1971 and 1973 respectively. At the Narayangaon and Otur sub-yards buildings were constructed in the years 1973 and 1979 respectively. The check-post, five hundred metric tonnes storage capacity godown, well for drinking water and electricity motor sets on the well, auction stall, cattle-shed, shops for commission agents, sanitation, electricity, etc., facilities have been developed both at Narayangaon and Otur sub-yards.

4.6 Structure and Organization

The organizational body of Junnar Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulated) Committee consists of 18 members. Ten of them are representatives of primary producers, seven

having been elected from cooperative society constituency and three from Gram Panchayat Constituency. Any farmer can contest election but the voters are from the 'Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies'. Three members are from trader constituency. One member is from reserved cooperative processing and marketing societies. One representative of Taluka Panchayat Samiti. One representative of Junnar Nagar Parishad. Taluka Assistant Registrar is a member of the market committee as Government nominee. He has no voting right. One is District Agricultural Officer from Zilla Parishad, Pune. He is also government nominee. He has also no voting right.

The main function of this organization body is to run the administration of Agricultural Produce Market Committee with democratic form and to give representation to the farmers and the traders. This organizational body changes every after five years.

4.7 Area of Market Yard of Junnar and Its Sub-Yards

A market yard is a specified portion of the market area an enclosure building or locality, where sale, purchase, storage or processing of any of the specified agricultural produce is carried on. All wholesale dealings in the notified agricultural commodities are compulsorily to be made in the market yard.¹

¹ A.P. Gupta. Marketing of Agricultural Produce in India. Vora and Co. Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, First Edition, 1975, p. 228.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the section 4(A) of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 (Bombay Act XXII of 1939), the Additional Commissioner, Poona Division, Pune, is pleased to declare that with effect from the date of the publication of this notification in the Maharashtra Government Gazette the following locality in the Market Area of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar of Junnar taluka of the Poona district, shall be principal market yard viz. :

Locality:

All godowns, storage, places, open spaces, buildings lying within the Municipal limits of Junnar Municipality and registered by the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar, for storage and for purposes of purchases and sale of commodities under regulation in Junnar town of Junnar Taluka of the Poona district bounded -

On the North by: The Kukadi River.

On the South by: The S. (Survey) Nos. 166 and 168 of Agar Village, S.Nos. 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, and 45 of Barav Village and S. No. 16 of Amarapur Village.

On the East by: The Amarapur Nala and S.Nos. 169 and 170 of Agar Village and River Kukadi.

On the West by: The S. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 116, 117, 103 and 104 of Padli Village.²

² (Poona Dn.) Maharashtra Government Gazette, June 28, 1962 (Asadha 7, 1884.1085). The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

Thus main market yard is located at Junnar town.

Sub-Market Yards : Sub-market yard means branch of the main market committee. The purpose of the sub-market yard is to provide marketing facilities to the farmers within the radius of five kilometres. We have presented the location of main market yard of Junnar and its sub-yards in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 : Market Yard of Junnar and Its Sub-Yards

Location	Nature of the Market
1. Junnar	Main Market Yard
2. Narayangaon	Sub-market Yard
3. Otur	"
4. Bella	"

Narayangaon 15 kilometres, Otur 16 kilometres and Bella 42 kilometres are respectively away from Junnar. Apart from the sub-yards, sales-purchase transactions are being made by declaring Rural Auction Selling Centre. For this purpose clerks and supervisors are appointed.

4.8 Commodities Regulated in Junnar Market

In Junnar taluka regulated market, marketing of 24 agricultural commodities and nine types of livestock (including large and small) are regulated (see Table 4.5).

In the year 1986-87 proposals to sanction regulation of new commodities i.e. tomato and dhania, have been sent.

Its primary publication is also made. But its final notification is yet to be sanctioned.

Table 4.5 : Yearwise Inclusion of the Commodities Under the Purview of Junnar Regulated Market

Year	Commodities Regulated
1962	Potato, Garlic, Paddy, Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, Groundnut, Groundnut-pods, Tamarind, Bananas, Mangoes.
1965	Gram, Udid, Onion, Cotton (unginned), Green Chillies, Red Chillies, Eggs. <u>Livestock</u> : Ox, Cow, He-buffaloes, She-buffaloes, Horses, Donkeys, Sheep, Goats, Poultry birds.
1971	Jaggery, Hirada, Wal, Wool,
1973	Mug.
1984	All kinds of flowers - Zendu, Gulchadi, Nevali, Shevanti, Gajara, Asta, Piwali, Lilee, Sunflower, etc.

4.9 Market Committees Income, Expenditure and Permanent Fund

(i) Market committee has given some area for various business purposes like cycle shop, pan-shop, hotel, bakery, fruit stall, saloon, branch of State Bank, etc. Rent from all these is one of its main sources of income.

(ii) Market committee issues licences to various market functionaries like commission agents, traders, mapria, weighman, carting and clearing agents, warehouseman, helper, hamals, etc. Its licence fee and renewal fee is a second source of income.

(iii) Market fee is a third source of income.

(iv) Supervision fee is fourth source of income.

Narayangaon sub-yard received Rs. 1.5 lakhs and Otur sub-yard also received Rs. 1.5 lakhs as a grants-in-aid from Central Government in 1978.

State Government and State Marketing Boards give loans to market committee. State Government and State Marketing Boards have given loans Rs. 4.25 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively upto 1986-87.

The market committee's main items of expenditure are members allowance, honorarium paid to chairman and vice-chairman, expenditure on meetings, stationery, postage, telephone, water supply, electricity, maintenance, etc. The market committee has to bear all the expenditure from its own fund.

Table 4.6 : Development Expenditure of the Junnar Market and Its Sub-Markets Upto 1986-87

Junnar	Main Market	Rs. 9,51,231
Narayangaon	Sub-market	Rs. 8,90,433
Otur	"	Rs.10,46,036

Development expenditure includes construction of buildings, roads, levelling, compounds, water and electricity supply, sanitary arrangements, cattlesheds, etc.

From the Table 4.7 it appears that income increases year by year. Expenditure is also increases but not in

proportion to increase in income. So, there is a surplus every year.

Table 4.7 : Income, Expenditure and Surplus of Junnar Taluka Market Committee from 1977-78 to 1986-87

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
1977-78	2,18,834	1,57,449	61,385
1978-79	2,30,170	1,82,975	47,195
1979-80	3,72,735	1,99,264	1,73,471
1980-81	4,32,110	3,28,748	1,03,362
1981-82	5,75,913	3,13,019	2,62,894
1982-83	5,82,491	3,51,013	2,31,478
1983-84	6,28,347	4,07,553	2,20,794
1984-85	6,66,851	5,09,140	1,57,711
1985-86	6,88,161	5,05,094	1,83,067
1986-87	9,13,179	6,39,988	2,73,191

In the year 1986-87 the amounts of income, expenditure and surplus were considerably higher i.e., Rs.9,13,179, Rs.6,39,988 and Rs.2,73,191 respectively, compared to all the previous years.

Whatever surplus fund remained after expenditure is converted into permanent fund. Market Committee's permanent fund at the end of 1986-87 was Rs.26,95,377.

4.10 Special Scheme for Small and Too Small Land Holding Farmers

The jurisdiction of Agricultural Produce Market Committee,

Junnar, extends to the entire Junnar taluka and this market committee helps the farmers to store agricultural produce and has planned to provide them an advance amount during 1985-86. Keeping this in view, Market Committee has built godowns of 500 metric tonnes storage capacity at Otur and Narayangaon sub-market yards. These godowns help small and very small land holding farmers to store marketable agricultural produce in season and protect them from falling prices.

Information regarding this scheme is as follows:

i) Advance can be given for the storage of foodgrains, cereals and oilseeds.

ii) Only small and very small land holding farmers can be given an advance for the above-said agricultural produce security.

The definition of them will be as follows :-

- a) Small Land Holding Farmer - The farmer who has 5 acre non-irrigated land or 2.5 acre irrigated land.
- b) Too Small Land Holding Farmer - The farmer who has 2.5 acre non-irrigated land or 1.5 acre irrigated land.

Both the farmers should not have the maximum non-agricultural income more than Rs.2,400. An advance on produce security should be given only then when the farmer will apply in scheduled form, show his account book and given written scheduled promissory note.

iii) The period of advance repayment will not be more than 90 days.

iv) Five per cent per annum rate of interest will be charged on advance.

v) An average market price prevailing on the day before of the particular agricultural produce, security on whose an advance is to be given or 60 per cent of Government declared prices (whichever is higher) will be given as an advance, the remaining of the sum will never be more than Rs. 1,000 with one person.

vi) The quantity of produce for storage should be as per the fixation of Warehousing Corporation (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 : The Quantity of Foodgrains, Cereals and Oilseeds, for Storage and Rent Fixed Thereof

Sr. No.	Commodities	Quantity (in kg)	Monthly Rent (in Rs.)
1	Foodgrains and Cereals	100 to 110	0.80
		71 to 99	0.70
		41 to 70	0.55
		Upto 40	0.40
2	Oilseeds	95 to 100	0.80
		71 to 94	0.75
		41 to 70	0.65
		Upto 40	0.45

Small and very small land holding farmers are requested to take the benefits of this scheme. Pamphlets are issued and a lot of publicity has been made. But nobody availed of the benefits of this scheme.

4.11 Disputes and Settlements

In Junnar Regulated Market no major disputes ~~has~~ *have* arisen so far.

However, some minor disputes between buyers and sellers or their agents regarding the quality, deductions, weighment or payment of any agricultural produce or any matter in relation to the regulation of marketing of agricultural produce in the market area have been received.

Such disputes are settled by the secretary of the market committee.

There is a need of a sub-committee for the settlement of disputes. The vice-chairman of the Market Committee who shall be the Chairman of the Dispute Sub-Committee. The Secretary of the Market Committee should act as the secretary of the Dispute Sub-Committee. The members of such sub-committee may consist of representatives of farmers, commission agents, traders, experts in marketing of agricultural produce, etc.

The Dispute Sub-Committee may make rules for the conduct of its business including the rules regarding payment of the amount of deposit (Anamat) if any to be made to it.

The Dispute Sub-Committee shall record its decision in writing which shall be final.

The rules should also provide for appointment of arbitrators, payment of fees by parties for the settlement

of disputes and appeal to the Board from their decision.

4.12 Efficiency of the Marketing Administration

The success of any agricultural development programme rests ultimately on the efficiency of the marketing system. Marketing efficiency can be defined as marketing of agricultural produce with minimum cost ensuring the maximum share of the producer in the consumer's rupee.³

Director of Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune, has given 'A' Grade to Junnar market.

The market committee secretary and other staff manages reasonably well all the activities of marketing.

However, the following malpractices are still common:

i) Some quantities of agricultural commodities have been sold outside the regulated market.

ii) Method of sale at outside the regulated market is by mutual negotiations. There is no open auction.

iii) Traders without licence are also doing some transactions.

iv) Many transactions take place by barter system in rural area. Nearly 25 per cent of the produce purchased at farmer's home.

v) Some of the producers are directly selling their produce at Poona and Bombay.

³ A. Sivarama Prasad. Agricultural Marketing in India: Case Study of Selected Regulated Markets in Andhra Pradesh. Mittal Publications, Delhi, p. 23.

vi) Some big wholesalers are engaged in speculative activities.

vii) The vested interests have always been creating trouble in the working of regulated markets and in the extension of such markets.

viii) There is also possibility of cheating the sellers by the commission agents.

ix) Absence of grading system.

4.13 Measures to Improve the Efficiency of Marketing Administration and to Avoid the Malpractices

No doubt there are certain malpractices. It affects the smooth functioning of the market committee. There is a need to take some measures to minimize or to eliminate these malpractices.

The following measures will help to improve the efficiency of marketing administration and to avoid malpractices :-

1) Most of the small and marginal farmers in Junnar taluka reside in hilly and tribal areas. They are ignorant and illiterate. They are unable to understand the importance and benefits of market regulation. So there is a great necessity to give them education, training and convince the benefits of market regulation.

ii) The market committee should provide for all necessary facilities in the market yards for effective regulation of market practices. These facilities are storage, warehousing, credit should be provided by specialized institutions like Warehousing Corporation, banks, cooperative societies, etc.

iii) To give more powers to the market secretary for effective working of regulated markets.

iv) Cheap transport facilities should be provided to the farmers of tribal and hilly areas to bring their produce in the market yards.

v) The Market Acts should be made, to consider as cognizable offence the producers who are selling the produce out of the regulatory orbit. In such case power of Sequestration of produce must be given to market committee. There must be legal restrictions on the farmers who are selling the produce out of the regulatory orbit. As it is offence to purchase the produce outside the regulated market, an amendment must be made in the law to consider it a cognizable offence to sell the produce also.

vi) There must be prohibition on the traders without licence who are doing transactions.

vii) To control the speculative activities of the traders.

viii) The market fee and charges should not be too small or too heavy. It should therefore be large enough to generate sufficient resources for the efficient functioning of the market and for undertaking necessary infrastructure development.

ix) Information on prices must be displayed on notice boards in the market.

x) Market committee has to supply daily market

information to Village Panchayats.

xi) The Market Committee should provide short term refresher courses to the farmers at the market yards. This will help in better understanding of the marketing system by the farmers and also remove any doubts that they have about the operation of various schemes of market development.

xii) Various market amenities such as parking space, shops for commission agents, canteens, shady trees, accommodational facilities to the commission agents and farmers, etc., have to be provided by the Market Committee near the market yard.

xiii) Market Committee should provide proper system of grading.

4.14 Opinion of Market Secretary Regarding the Working of Regulated Market

There are certain malpractices and difficulties in the working of regulated market in Junnar taluka. But, according to Market Secretary, due to the existence of regulated market, the following benefits are accruing.

i) Farmers are getting reasonable prices for their produce.

ii) Use of standard weights.

iii) Levy of reasonable market charges like market fee, supervision fee, commissions, weightment and hamali charges.

iv) Unreasonable and undesirable charges and unlawful deductions like Kadata, Dharmadaya, etc., are prohibited.

- v) Guarantee of their produce is assured.
- vi) Storage facilities are available to wait for reasonable prices.
- vii) "Hatya" system of purchase is completely stopped and "Open Auction" system is started.
- viii) Exploitation of the farmer by the middlemen like commission agent or trader is eliminated.
- ix) Businessmen get an opportunity to purchase larger quantities of goods at one place.
- x) Market sub-yards are available to the farmers to avoid them to go to longer distance to sell their produce.
- xi) Commission agents are making payments to the farmers on the same day which they purchase.

However, the market secretary feels that in qualitative terms the Junnar market is yet to fulfil the aspirations of the small and marginal farmers of hilly and tribal areas and the requirements of the trader and commission agent.

According to the Secretary the existing provision of the Acts, Rules and Bye-laws are not adequate to bring the defaulters to book in order to ensure orderly marketing. Suitable provisions should be incorporated in the Acts, Rules, and Bye-laws to equip the Market Committee with necessary powers to ensure effective working of the market yards.

The Market Secretary needs more powers to enable him to perform his duties properly and effectively.

4.15 Difficulties for Lack of Effective Implementation of Regulated Market Acts

The following are the difficulties responsible for lack of effective implementation of Regulated Market Act -

i) Farmers themselves are not doing any grading of their produce. So, it creates problems to sell.

ii) Some purchase of produce is taken place at the villages of farmers.

iii) Non-licence holders are also doing some transactions.

iv) Most of the farmers are from hilly and tribal areas. They are ignorant and illiterate. It is difficult to convince them the benefits of market regulation.

v) The objective of regulated market is to provide marketing facilities to the farmers within the radius of five kilometres. One main market and three sub-markets are there. Area of the Junnar taluka is vast. It is difficult to provide marketing facilities within the radius of five kilometres. So it is inconvenient to the farmers of longer distances of hilly and tribal areas to bring their produce in the market yard.

vi) Some sales and purchases of produce are taking place outside the regulated market yard area. It is difficult for the market committee to supervise it.

vii) Absence of technical assistance to market committee.

viii) Inadequate training courses for all the sections of the personnel involved in marketing and allied activities.

ix) Lack of stability and uniformity of Regulated

Market Acts and Rules.

x) Inadequate powers to Market Secretary do not ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the Acts, Rules and Bye-laws.

xi) The facilities for proper storage, warehousing and transport of agricultural produce are very inadequate and the few that are available are not scientific resulting in loss of quantity and quality of the produce.

xii) Facilities like credit, packing, grading and market intelligence, etc., are also inadequate.

xiii) There is lack of market information service.

xiv) Adequate and suitable accommodational and rest house facilities for farmers and commission agents is not available at main market yard and sub-market yards.

xv) Lack of refresher courses, recruitment and cadre facilities for marketing personnel.

xvi) Absence of cattleshed.

xvii) Absence of shopping centre and canteen facilities near market yard.

xviii) Uncertain market arrivals.

xix) Fluctuations of market prices.

xx) Lack of marketable surplus.

CHAPTER V

GARLIC TRADING AT JUNNAR TALUKA

5.1 Introduction

Cultivation part of garlic, area covered in garlic sale, market practices and market functionaries at Junnar Market are dealt with in this chapter. Garlic and other important commodities trading activities, arrivals and average prices are discussed here.

5.2 Garlic Cultivation

Garlic is grown as a commercial crop at Junnar taluka. It is a rabi crop grown along with other crops like onion, potato, wheat, etc. All types of farmers including small, medium and large farmers, are growing garlic.

Commonly the garlic is grown only once in a year. It is sown in the month of October and November. Farmers of Junnar taluka are using mainly two types of seeds: (1) Jamnagar, (2) Zavara. Jamnagar seed requires 110 days to mature. Zavara seed requires 160 days to mature. Farmers bring these seeds from Bombay. Commission agents and traders are also providing these seeds. Farmers use 10 to 15 cart-loads of cattle manure for one acre. They also use fertilizers like Vishwa-Zero, Suphala, etc. The yield of garlic depends on the soil, use of manures and fertilizers, care taken, etc.

At Junnar taluka the garlic yield is 10 to 12 quintals per acre. Well-drained moderately clay loams are the best soils for growing garlic. In low and medium fertile land, if we provide irrigation and fertilizer regularly then garlic bulb will grow properly. The soil of Junnar taluka is black, reddish and medium fertile which is suitable for garlic cultivation.

5.3 Requirement of Climate

Garlic can be grown under wide range of climatic conditions, but it succeeds best in a mild season without great extremes of heat or cold or excessive rainfall. It yields better if the mild temperature and optimum moisture prevail in the pre-bulb formation stage, and a bright dry weather during the ripening stage. The plant is quite hardy and in the young stage can withstand freezing temperature.¹

Garlic is more sensitive to temperature than any other vegetable crop. If there is more fluctuation in temperature during day and night garlic bulb will not grow properly. At the time of bulb maturity it needs cold climate. The climate of Junnar taluka is favourable to grow garlic crop.

5.4 Irrigation

Garlic is grown under irrigation and good irrigation source which can supply sufficient water should be available

1 K.S. Yawalkar. Vegetable Crops of India. Agri-Horticultural Publishing House, Nagpur, First Edition, 1969, p. 235.

for its cultivation. Garlic is of five months crop. In all, nine to ten irrigations are required. Every fifteen days one irrigation should be provided. If the water supply is irregular then garlic bulb will not grow properly. In Junnar taluka, farmers use the water of rivers, dams, private wells, etc. Lift irrigation schemes are also available.

5.5 Area Under Garlic Cultivation

Garlic is grown in all parts of Junnar Taluka. However, more is grown in western zone and less is grown in eastern zone of Junnar taluka.

Table 5.1 : Area of Garlic Cultivation in Maharashtra, Pune District and in Junnar Taluka During 1979-80 to 1986-87

Year	(Area in hectares)		
	Total area in Maharashtra	Total area in Pune District	Total area in Junnar Taluka
1979-80	4,100	1,000	536
1980-81	4,600	1,400	503
1981-82	4,200	1,100	44
1982-83	5,000	1,200	304
1983-84	4,400	1,200	372
1984-85	4,700	1,200	336
1985-86	3,900	1,100	N.A.
1986-87	4,300	1,200	281

In Maharashtra total area under garlic cultivation is nearly 5,000 hectares. Out of that 25 per cent area is in Pune district. Due to the construction of Vadaj, Manikdoh,

and Yedgaon dams garlic land submerged under their reservoirs in Junnar taluka. As a result its area is decreased.

5.6 Problems of Garlic Cultivation

The following are the main problems encountered for garlic cultivation.

- i) Lack of financial sources.
- ii) Seeds and fertilizers are costly.
- iii) High wage rates.
- iv) Labourers are not available in time.
- v) Problem of storage and warehousing facilities.
- vi) Garlic crop is subject to a number of pests and diseases which cause serious damage.
- vii) Garlic bulbs in storage will rot due to attack of a bacterial disease.

5.7 Measures to Increase the Garlic Cultivation

The following measures must be undertaken by the State Government Agriculture Department to increase the garlic cultivation.

- i) Supply of seeds and chemical fertilizers, like Vishwa-zero, Suphala, Sampurna, etc., at concessional rate.
- ii) In order to protect from pests and diseases it is necessary to provide Jaythen, Nuacran, M.45 powder, etc.
- iii) To provide capital at a low rate of interest.
- iv) To provide irrigational facilities.

5.8 Area Covered in Garlic Sale in Junnar Regulated Market

Garlic sale in Junnar regulated market covers entire Junnar taluka its total area being 1,384 square kilometres. In Pune district trade in garlic is regulated in four regulated markets namely Junnar, Shirur, Rajgurunagar and Ambegaon. But the Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Junnar presides over the biggest garlic market in Pune district. Sixty per cent of garlic supply in Pune district is mainly from Junnar taluka.

5.9 Sales in Regulated Market and Open Market

Majority of the garlic producers in the Junnar taluka bring their produce from the farm straight to regulated markets. Commission agents who arrange for its sale under the supervision of the market committee and make payment to them. Roughly 200 farmers bring the produce in Sunday weekly market.

If in Junnar market price is low then producers sell their produce at Bombay and Pune Agricultural Produce Markets to get better prices. About 95 per cent of sales is in regulated market.

Some farmers directly sell their produce to traders. Some of the producers with small quantity dispose of their garlic in weekly markets by direct sale to consumers. Only 5 per cent sale is in open market.

5.10 Transportation

Garlic producers in the taluka bring their produce from the farm straight to regulated markets for sale by truck, tractor, tempo and bullock-carts. Some producers bring the produce by head-loads also. The transport charge is Rs.4 per bag which consists of 50 kg for 12 kilometre distance.

It is found that some producers of garlic sell their produce at Pune, Bombay, etc. They dispatch their produce to these markets in truck-loads. The local transport companies charge depending upon distance. The loss of produce in transit is reported to be 3 to 4 per cent. It appears that in Junnar taluks the dispatch of garlic by truck is generally preferred and is found more convenient and economic.

5.11 Wholesale and Retail Sale of Garlic

In Junnar taluka market there are about 1,363 licensed traders. Out of this garlic wholesalers are five and retailers are fifty.

Traders are classified into four categories:

- i) 'A' class trader.
- ii) 'B' class trader.
- iii) 'C' class trader.
- iv) 'D' class trader.

'A' and 'B' class traders are treated as wholesalers and 'C' and 'D' class traders treated as retailers.

Majority of the producers sell their garlic by wholesale at Agricultural Produce Market Committee yard and sub-

yard. Wholesalers purchase garlic from farmers in open auction through commission agents. They also deal in other commodities like potato, onion, etc. These wholesalers sell the garlic to Pune, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, etc.

Wholesale merchants form an essential link in the chain of assembling and distribution of garlic. It is these merchants who act as stockists and supply garlic to consumers; 95 per cent is sold by wholesale.

Retailers also purchase garlic from commission agents and farmers. The retailers of garlic are stall holders, hawkers, provision merchants, etc. Farmers also sell on retail to consumers. These retailers sell garlic in weekly market days of Junnar, Narayangaon town and Bella, Otur, Ale, Anne, Bori-Budruk, Pimpalwandi, Umraj, Apatale, Madh villages of Junnar taluka. Only five per cent is sold by retail.

No set principle is followed in fixing the retail prices and the retailers usually fix these prices in an arbitrary manner. The important factor governing the retail price is the purchase price of the retailer who adjusts his price not only according to supply and demand but also according to the quality of produce, which is locally in more demand.

Retailers form the last link in the chain of distribution of garlic from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Almost all market transactions are settled by bargaining. Haggling is common and the retailer tries to charge as much as he can.

Generally it is profitable to farmers to sell by retail. But quick and more sale and to get income at once is not possible by retail. Hence they prefer to sell by wholesale.

5.12 Grading and Packing System

Government grader and grading equipments are available at market committee. But AGMARK and commercial grading activities are not started. Farmers do sorting of garlic on the basis of size like big, medium and small size at the time of sale. Businessmen also do commercial grading. This grading is rough and ready manner. There should be a technical system of grading, if not for all commodities but some selected commodities like garlic, potato, onion, etc., so that it will fetch good prices.

Farmers bring garlic in a roughly stitched bag to the market yard. There is a system of standard packing of garlic bags which consist of 50 kg at Junnar main market and Bella sub-market.

5.13 Storage

Although a producer produces garlic for the main purpose of selling, he invariably stocks some portion of the garlic for the purpose of domestic consumption, seed, gifts to friends and relatives, etc. Garlic of medium and big size, round and fully matured and well-dried is selected for storage. The storage assumes more importance in case of an agricultural commodity of semi-perishable nature such as garlic. The proportion of garlic stock retained by growers varies from place

to place and farmer to farmer according to prices prevailing at the harvesting time, facilities for storage, etc.

Generally a cultivator, excepting some well-to-do growers, does not store garlic before sale for any appreciable length of time. The pressing need for cash on the part of most of the producers to pay off their debts and to purchase some necessities which are generally postponed till harvesting season, does not leave any other alternative with the grower but to sell his garlic immediately after harvest.

The problem of storage commences from the moment the crop is harvested and lasts till the commodity has been finally consumed. The difficulties of storage are faced by not only the wholesalers and commission agents but also the producers.

If the market prices are low, then some of the producers stock the garlic for sale at a later date in expectation of better prices. Commission agents and wholesalers also purchase garlic when the market trends are favourable and stock it for favourable prices.

Farmers, commission agents and wholesalers follow the over ground storage system for garlic. The garlic bulbs are cured for three to four days in shady places before storing them in an ordinary well-ventilated room. Garlic is best stored in cold storage under the same conditions of temperature and humidity as required for onion. The best storage temperature is 32° to 36°F with 60 per cent relative humidity.

Garlic freezes at the average temperature of 24.5°F .²

Generally cultivator stores garlic in open yard under the shed of roofs which is prepared from bamboos and grass. This type of roof is more common in Junnar taluka. Stored garlic must be protected from sun and rain. A periodical turning of the bulbs and the removal of rotten and sprouted bulbs are highly essential. In such a way garlic can be stored for a year.

Garlic bulbs in storage are susceptible to rotting due to the attack of a bacterial disease. The main factors causing losses during storage period are: (a) sprouting, (b) rotting, (c) shrinkage.

The sprouting of bulbs in storage is due to the rise in temperature. Sprouting is also related to size of the bulbs as large sized bulbs sprout more rapidly than the smaller ones. Humidity is the main factor responsible for rotting of garlic during storage. The rate of rotting depends upon size of bulbs also as the bulbs of higher size show less losses due to rotting than the medium and small ones. Shrinkage is mainly due to evaporation of water from the inner surface of the scale through the neck.

Five per cent losses occur in storage due to the sprouting, rotting and shrinkage. Garlic storage loss in open yard under the shed of roofs are comparatively more.

The loss in weight in storage is also influenced by the stage of maturity and the size of bulbs. When bulbs are completely matured and well-developed they show less losses during storage. Similarly bulbs of bigger size lose less weight during storage than the medium and small sized bulbs. However the loss in storage varies from farmer to farmer, merchant to merchant and place to place, depending upon various factors like keeping quality, seasonal variations, stage of maturity, size of bulbs, after care ventilation in storage, period of storage, etc.

Junnar being a major producer of garlic in Pune district, the storage is to be done on a large scale. Without proper storage facilities, the quality and price of the produce affects adversely. Adequate storage facilities must be available at the market yard or its close proximity.

Five hundred metric tonnes storage capacities godowns are available at Narayangaon and Otur sub-yards. Traders are having their own godowns.

5.14 Market Practices

Commission agents sell garlic to traders by open auction.

The Market Committee supervises the operations of the functionaries and agents, producers and sellers bidding at auctions, weighment, filling and stitching of bags, assembling, transportation, selling, buying, packing, storage of garlic and cartage to godowns. Slips are submitted to the farmers regarding weighments and rates through commission agents and

maparia. Two supervisors are there to supervise all the activities of the market. The secretariat at the market maintains and reports statistics and information on arrivals and prices of all the commodities transacted at the yard.

In almost all cases, the market transactions are settled by bargaining.

5.15 Market and Handling Charges

In open market there is sort of cheating in weight and practice of many types of deductions of charges like commission "kadta", "vatav", "dharmadaya", etc. Due to these malpractices and exploitation of all sorts about garlic producer sellers suffer a lot if they do not take produce to the regulated market to sell.

In the regulated markets deductions for charitable purposes are not permitted. In such markets the charges payable by the seller and the purchaser have been fixed by the market committees and are quite reasonable.

The handling charges comprise the wages paid to labourers for unloading the produce in the market, dressing it for sale and weighing, filling and sewing the bags. In the regulated markets 'hamals' and weighmen are the licensees of the market committee and remuneration to be paid to them is fixed by the market committee. Charge for weighment and 'Hamali' charges are fixed by the market committee.

The producer-seller has correct information of the

deductions in gross weight and prices of his produce sold in the regulated market. Thus in the regulated markets the producer-seller gets better returns to his produce than outside.

Table 5.2 : Various Market Charges of Garlic

Charges paid by the Purchaser		Charges paid by the Seller		
Market Fee (per Rs. 100)	Supervision Fee (per Rs.100)	Commis- sion (per Rs. 100)	Hamali (per bag which consists of 75 to 80 kg)	Weighing (per bag which consists of 75 to 80 kg)
1.00	0.5	3.00	0.50	0.40

Source: Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar.

Hamali charges include to unload the farmers produce and to fill it after auction and to put it for weight.

5.16 Commission Agents and Their Role

The commission agents operating in the regulated markets have to obtain licence from the market committee. In the Junnar taluka there are about eighteen licence holding commission agents. Four big and ten small commission agents control the entire garlic market at Junnar taluka and are responsible for bulk of the turnover in garlic auctions.

Some of the commission agents were doing garlic business transactions before the establishment of Agricultural Produce Market Committee. Commission agents play very

important role in assembling and distribution of garlic. They also deal other important commodities like potato, onion, groundnut-pods, etc.

Commission agent acts as a middleman between the farmer and the trader. Commission agents sell garlic to traders by open auction. After weighing they prepare the bill and make payment to the farmers. They sell garlic to traders on credit although they have to make full payment to the owner of the produce immediately after sale. As per law traders have to make payment to the commission agent within 24 hours. Generally they pay within a week. Commission agents maintain books of accounts and register. They also buy and dispatch garlic on a large scale to Pune, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad markets. They also stock the garlic produce for favourable prices.

In fact, it is illegal as it is not permissible under the State Regulated Market Act for anybody to function both as a trader and as a commission agent. But one commission agent can purchase garlic from other commission agent.

Commission agents provide credit facilities to the farmers but the rate of interest is too high i.e. 2 to 3 per cent per month. They also provide seeds.

Due to market regulation commission agents are benefited and satisfied. They are getting produce at market yard. In the absence of market regulation they used to go to farmers native place to purchase garlic produce. So, it has saved

their time and travelling expenditure. There is a good co-operation among all the commission agents. So no disputes arise between them. Disputes arise though rarely between commission agents and traders if rotten garlic is found in the stock. Such disputes are settled by the market secretary.

Commission agents are not having any problems regarding market regulation. However they need hotels, storage and accommodational facilities.

The regulated markets should encourage and arrange direct transactions between the producer and buyer. The aim must be to minimize the role of the commission agents, so as to save on their commission and thus secure for the producer a somewhat higher price.

5.17 Role of Carting and Clearing Agents

There are about 200 licence holder carting and clearing agents at Junnar taluka. Out of this 25 deal in garlic.

Majority of the garlic producers in the taluka bring their produce from the farm straight to regulated markets for sale and avoid the middlemen.

The main function of the carting and clearing agents is to make an arrangement of transport facilities to send the produce of commission agents, traders and farmers to other markets and other places like Pune, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, etc.

They take the produce which is coming in the market yard and outside the market yard also.

5.18 Arrivals and Average Price

The regulated market for garlic at Junnar taluka is the biggest assembling centre for garlic in the Pune district. In this market eighteen commission agents and five wholesalers dealing different important agricultural commodities like garlic, potato, onion, groundnut pods, etc., 95 per cent of the total market arrivals was brought by the garlic growers themselves in this market. Out of the total arrival five per cent arrival comes from Ambegaon Taluka.

The assembling market at Junnar does not maintain record of varietywise prices of garlic. It maintains average prices.

Table 5.3 : Total Arrivals and Average Prices of Garlic at Junnar Taluka from 1977-78 to 1986-87

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Average Prices (in Rs.)
1977-78	26,160	178
1978-79	26,820	199
1979-80	30,210	137
1980-81	10,563	199
1981-82	13,047	314
1982-83	11,060	331
1983-84	17,667	200
1984-85	9,182	235
1985-86	7,432	501
1986-87	4,668	1,259

Source : Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar.

From Table 5.3 it is clear that in 1979-80 arrival is more i.e. 30,210 quintals and average price is also low i.e. Rs. 137 per quintal. In 1986-87 arrival is too less i.e. 4,668 quintals and average price is too high i.e. Rs. 1,259 per quintal. This limited arrivals fetch a good price.

We have presented the data as regards weekly arrivals and average prices of garlic at the Junnar market during 1986-87 in Table 5.4. From this Table it reveals that in the month of October there is no arrival. In November arrival is only in second week, it is eight quintals and average price is Rs. 3,000 per quintal. In the month of December arrival is only in the first week and last week (fifth week) only, it is five and nine quintals and their average price is Rs. 3,100 and Rs. 2,400 per quintal respectively.

Arrival increased in the month of January and it continues upto the end of September. Arrival is highest in the month of February i.e. 663 quintals and average price is Rs. 1,005.

Majority of the farmers bring garlic produce to market to sell immediately after harvest as they have urgent need of money. The price of garlic is a function of its supply. No price insist by market committee, but it supervises all the activities of the market.

Table 5.4 : Weekly Arrivals and Average Prices of Garlic at the Junnar Market in 1986-87

(Arrivals in Quintals; Price in Rs.)

Month	1st week Arrivals	Average Price	2nd week Arrivals	Average Price	3rd week Arrivals	Average Price	4th week Arrivals	Average Price	5th week Arrivals	Average Price
October 1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November 1986	-	-	8	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 1986	5	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,400
January 1987	-	-	20	2,760	10	2,600	-	-	22	1,700
February 1987	116	1,230	154	1,130	160	1,000	233	660	-	-
March 1987	127	850	246	715	58	625	131	625	-	-
April 1987	118	830	146	950	75	1,000	58	1,500	-	-
May 1987	57	1,750	58	1,550	133	1,500	67	1,425	-	-
June 1987	39	1,450	38	1,350	55	1,325	74	1,100	24	1,100
July 1987	31	1,050	45	750	36	1,075	11	1,200	-	-
August 1987	9	1,200	46	1,050	31	1,100	-	-	65	1,500
September 1987	70	1,385	86	1,255	75	1,325	101	1,350	-	-

The garlic arrival and price level of Pune, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad market influences on the arrivals and prices of Junnar market. Commission agents and purchasers contact by phone to these markets before fixing the prices at Junnar market.

The perishable nature of the garlic crop gives a weak bargaining position to the trader and the commission agent.

The demand for consumption, the cost of storage and the extent of losses during storage period are also influences on prices.

Generally, yearly, monthly and weekly arrival depends on price. However a disturbing trend of reduction in market arrivals has also been noticed. Labourers engaged at the time of harvesting garlic are also given a small quantity in addition to their wages. As a result arrival and marketable surplus is lacking.

5.19 Seasonality

The total arrivals of garlic in the Junnar market can be classified into two seasons: (1) Season of the rabi garlic, (2) Lean season.

The bulk of the arrivals of garlic in the Junnar market are of the garlic produced in rabi season. In the lean period the arrivals of garlic in the market were only from the storage where only the big farmers could keep their garlic produce in expectation of better prices. Naturally

the arrivals in this period are bound to be very low compared to those of rabi season. In these two seasons, the prices of garlic have more or less in regular correspondence with their supply in the market. Thus in both the seasons of garlic crop the prices of garlic were largely a function of its supply.

Garlic like all agricultural commodities also passes through the phase of seasonal fluctuations, its prices declining during the harvesting period and rising at the end of the marketing season. The prices of garlic produce therefore show a lot of seasonal fluctuations.

On the whole, we observe that seasonality in arrivals of the garlic produce in the Junnar market play major role and cause great fluctuations in the wholesale prices. It may be said that the wholesale prices respond much more quickly to the seasonal variations in the arrivals of the garlic in the Junnar market.

We may conclude the discussion regarding seasonality by saying that the main cause for steep rise or steep fall in the garlic prices is the sharp fluctuations in the quantities of arrivals of garlic produce in the Junnar market.

5.20 Arrivals and Average Prices of Other Main Commodities in Junnar Market

In Junnar market marketing of 24 agricultural commodities is regulated. To mention arrivals and average prices of all these commodities and to analyse is complicated.

Table 5.5 : Arrivals and Average Prices of Potato and Onion from 1977-78 to 1986-87

Year	Commodity	Arrival (in quintals)	Average Price (in Rs.)
1977-78	Potato	3,295	125
	Onion	3,444	60
1978-79	Potato	6,305	86
	Onion	5,226	67
1979-80	Potato	8,022	107
	Onion	3,688	64
1980-81	Potato	3,583	137
	Onion	6,220	71
1981-82	Potato	10,096	102
	Onion	7,096	76
1982-83	Potato	5,467	162
	Onion	5,671	396
1983-84	Potato	7,220	156
	Onion	8,419	311
1984-85	Potato	32,762	104
	Onion	46,509	66
1985-86	Potato	19,093	221
	Onion	30,144	85
1986-87	Potato	25,584	222
	Onion	26,244	189

So, it is mentioned here that arrivals and average prices of main commodities like potato and onion from 1977-78 to 1986-87 in Table 5.5. From this Table it is evident that arrival of potato is more in the years 1978-79,

1979-80 and 1981-82. Its arrival is more in the year 1984-85 i.e. 46,509 quintals and its average price is Rs. 66 per quintal and arrival is less in 1977-78 i.e. 3,444 quintals, and its average price is Rs. 60 per quintal.

Similarly arrival of onion is more in the years 1977-78, 1980-81, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87. There are fluctuations in arrivals and average prices. Arrival of onion is more in the year 1984-85 i.e. 46,509 quintals, and its average price is Rs. 66 per quintal. Arrival is less in the year 1977-78 i.e. 3,444 quintals, and its average price is Rs. 60 per quintal.

If we compare the arrivals of potato and onion with garlic (Table 5.3) it appears that the arrival of garlic is more from 1977-78 to 1983-84. However fluctuation is there.

But since 1984-85 arrival is decreased. It is due to construction of three dams, garlic cultivation land submerged under water. New sugar factory is started in the taluka. So the farmers are producing sugarcane. As a result area under garlic cultivation is decreased and consequently its production is decreased.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter an attempt has been made to summarize what has been discussed in the preceding chapters. Suggestions are also made for the effective working of Regulated Markets in Maharashtra and Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Junnar.

6.1 Summary and Conclusion

Marketing is a basis of production, distribution and consumption. Under regulated market government interferes and controls all the activities of marketing.

Regulated market plays very important role in the marketing of agricultural produce. It minimizes all the mal-practices prevailing in the open market and provides marketing facilities and ensures fair prices to the producer.

In India, regulated markets were operating since 19th century. Before Independence the enactment of Market Legislation was unsatisfactory. But after Independence and particularly under planning, it has made remarkable progress. Central Government is making efforts to establish regulated markets in backward areas.

There is a provision in the Regulated Market Act to establish market committee. This committee consists of the

representatives of the producers and sellers. Market committee enforces and implements the provisions of the Regulated Market Acts, Rules and Bye-laws. The State Government exercises control on the activities of the market committees.

As regards the recruitment and training programme of market functionaries there is no uniformity. It affects adversely the efficient marketing functions. There is a great need to rationalize this programme.

The studies on regulated markets in Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra reveal the impact and working of regulated markets. Regulated markets help to remove many evils in the marketing system and provide marketing amenities like storage, transport, communication, canteen, rest-house, grading facilities, etc. The markets are also commercialized. Farmers are increasingly realizing the importance of market regulation.

In spite of the effective market regulation, the regulated markets are facing some problems like lack of financial resources, inadequate storage and warehousing facilities, inadequate arrangements for the grading and standardization of produce, absence of uniform licensing policy, inadequate transport and communication facilities, inadequate powers of market secretary, etc. Nowadays regulated markets cover all types of commercial crops, food crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc.

In Maharashtra, Market Regulation Act was passed in 1963. District Deputy Registrar and Taluka Assistant

Registrar are making efforts to achieve the progress of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra.

In Maharashtra during 1986-87 only two independent Agricultural Produce Market Committees came into existence: one at Ahamadpur (District Latur) and second at Ramtek (District Nagpur). Similarly, 24 new sub-markets came into existence and four sub-markets diminished during 1986-87.

All contributions, grants, loans, borrowings, and income received in the form of fee and donations received by the State Marketing Board constitute Agricultural Marketing Development Fund. The Board uses this Fund for the purpose of the administration and other expenses of the market committees.

Market committees income during 1985-86 was Rs.2082.24 lakhs but it increased to Rs. 2230.33 lakhs during 1986-87, in Maharashtra. Similarly, expenditure also increased from Rs.1237.67 lakhs to Rs.1427.20 lakhs in the same period.

State Government gives financial assistance in terms of loans and grants to market committees for their development purposes. Government has distributed loans worth Rs.251.11 lakhs to 55 market committees during 1985-86 and Rs.234.09 lakhs to 63 market committees during 1986-87. Similarly, government has sanctioned grants of Rs. 119.87 lakhs to 71 market committees during 1985-86 and Rs. 117.80 lakhs to 69 market committees during 1986-87.

There is a system of AGMARK and Commercial grading. Grading is made to secure fair prices and to sell at the earliest. Grading supervisors, grading assistant packers, supervision centres, laboratory assistant, laboratory parichar are appointed for the purpose of grading.

During 1986-87, 32162.05 quintals of 13 different products like turmeric powder, chilly powder, pulses, honey, etc., are AGMARK graded worth Rs.408.48 lakhs (Table 3.18), and 1129.37 lakhs eggs are AGMARK graded worth Rs. 560.30 lakhs. Similarly 1403924.9 quintals of 20 products like groundnut, jowar, bajara, wheat, gram, etc., are commercially graded worth Rs.33082.80 lakhs during 1986-87 (Table 3.20).

In 1985-86 actual net surplus was Rs. 944.59 lakhs but it decreased to Rs. 773.14 lakhs during 1986-87. In the year 1986-87, 42 market committees were in loss and 10 market committees were not in operation.

Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra are trying to regulate many products. During 1986-87, 22 Agricultural Produce Market Committees made proposals for the regulation of various products and submitted for the purpose of sanction (Table 3.24).

Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation is playing important role in construction of godowns in urban and rural areas. It has made remarkable progress for the storage of fertilizer and cotton. However, it has not made much progress for the storage of foodgrains and pulses. Average

storage capacity utilization was 92 per cent in the year 1985-86 but it rose to 104 per cent in 1986-87. It has also taken measures like fumigation, spray, etc., as protection against rotting.

Junnar regulated market is established on 3rd August 1961. This market ensures to increase the marketing efficiency, open auction sale, control by government over the market and market functionaries, prohibition of unauthorized deductions, avoid the exploitation by the middlemen, reasonable prices, grading and storage facilities, etc.

At present, many facilities like drinking water wells, water tank, sanitation, electricity, auction stalls, cattle-shed, shops for commission agents, storage facilities, etc., are developed at main market and sub-markets.

Junnar Agricultural Produce Market Committee is managed and organized by 18 members. These members are the representatives of the farmers and traders. Main market yard is at Junnar and sub-yards are at Bella, Narayangaon and Otur.

Junnar market regulates 24 agricultural commodities like garlic, potato, paddy, jowar, bajara, gram, onion, hirada, flowers, etc., and nine types of livestock: ox, cow, buffalo, horse, poultry birds, etc. (Table 4.5).

Licence fee, market fee, supervision fee and rent, etc., are the main source of its income. Central Government,

State Government and State Marketing Board give financial assistance to market committee. Market committee spends its income for administration and market development purposes. Its income is more than expenditure. So there is a surplus (Table 4.7).

In 1985-86, Junnar Agricultural Produce Market Committee has undertaken the scheme to provide advances against the storage of foodgrains and oilseeds to small and very small land holding farmers. Rate of interest was only 5 per cent per annum. But this scheme was not successful.

There is no sub-committee for the settlement of disputes. Some minor disputes are settled by the secretary of the market committee.

Junnar Agricultural Produce Market Committee has been awarded 'A' grade, even though some malpractices like sale outside the regulated market, non-licence holding market functionaries, speculation, absence of grading system, etc., are there. It affects adversely for the functioning of the market to some extent. These problems also contribute for the lack of effective implementation of the Regulated Market Act. The measures such as education and training the farmers of hilly and tribal areas, more powers to the market committee and secretary, providing facilities and amenities like storage, transportation, shops for commission agents, grading system, etc., will help to minimize the malpractices.

According to market secretary the system of market regulation benefits the farmers, commission agents and traders. However, it has not fulfilled the 100 per cent requirements of the small and marginal farmers of hilly and tribal areas and the requirements of the traders and commission agents. Market secretary's powers are not adequate to exercise effective control on the activities of marketing.

Garlic is one of the commercial crops. Soil, climate, irrigational facilities are favourable to grow garlic in Junnar taluka. As a result of the construction of three dams namely, Vadaj, Manikdoh and Yedgaon, garlic cultivation land is submerged under water. So its area is decreased.

Garlic cultivators are facing problems such as high cost of production, inadequate storage facilities, pests and diseases to crops, etc. Government measures like provision of credit, seeds and fertilizers at concessional rate will solve these problems.

Trading in garlic is regulated by Junnar, Shirur, Rajgurunagar and Ambegaon; the four talukas in Pune district. But Junnar is the place with the biggest garlic market.

Nearly 95 per cent of the garlic sale is in regulated market and only 5 per cent sale is in open market. Similarly, 95 per cent is sold by wholesale and only 5 per cent is sold by retail. Retailers sell garlic in weekly market days.

There is no technical system of grading. Whatever grading is done is rough and ready manner. However standard packing system is prevailing.

Producers, commission agents and traders store garlic for sale in future in expectation of better prices. Over-ground storage system and storage in open yard under the shed of roof which is prepared from bamboos and grass are common in Junnar taluka. Storage godowns are constructed at Narayangaon and Otur sub-yards. Loss in storage occurs due to sprouting, rotting and shrinkage. It is about 5 per cent.

Market committee secretary and two supervisors are there to supervise all the activities of the marketing.

The market and handling charges such as market fee, supervision fee, commission, hamali, weighing, etc., are fixed by the market committee and these are quite reasonable (Table 5.2).

Commission agents play very important role in garlic marketing activities. They sell garlic to Pune, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad markets. They also provide financial help and seeds to farmers. They are satisfied about the activities of the regulated markets. However, they need storage and accommodation facilities near market yards. Twentyfive carting and clearing agents are there who deal in garlic make an arrangement of transport facilities.

Arrivals and average prices of garlic are fluctuating. Since 1984-85 arrival has decreased (Table 5.3). The arrival and price level of Pune, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, demand for consumption, cost of storage, etc., influence on the arrivals and average prices of garlic. As regards weekly arrivals and average prices during 1986-87 is also fluctuating (Table 5.4).

Garlic, potato and onion are considered as main and top commodities in respect of arrivals in Junnar regulated market. Arrivals of garlic is more than potato and onion from 1977-78 to 1983-84 (Tables 5.3 and 5.5).

6.2 Suggestions

The following suggestions are made for the effective working of Regulated Markets.

- i) All the existing Agricultural Produce Market Acts and rules and the terminology used thereunder should be reviewed to bring about uniformity in application as far as possible.
- ii) Policy-makers should make the best use of the advantages of Agricultural Produce Market Acts and ensure enforcement of the same strictly for the benefit of producers.
- iii) The existing provisions of the Acts, Rules and Bye-laws are not adequate to bring defaulters to book in order to ensure orderly marketing. Therefore the

offences under the Market Acts should be made cognizable. Suitable provisions should be incorporated in the Acts, Rules, Byelaws to equip the market committee with necessary powers to ensure effective working of the market yards.

- iv) There should be provision in the Act to consider cognizable offence the producers who are selling the produce outside the regulated market.
- v) Market regulation is a socio-economic reform; hence cultivators are to be educated about improvements in the markets of their produce. They should also be conscious of their rights in the management and control of the market.
- vi) Majority of the primary rural markets are owned by private individuals and local bodies. These should be transferred to the market committees. If necessary compensation for loss of revenue be paid by the market committees for a certain period. However, if still the private individuals or local bodies are not willing to hand over the ownership, at least the management of such markets be transferred to the concerned market committee, who may annually pay fixed compensation/rental to the owner. The role of private individuals should be minimized.
- vii) Liberal financial assistance/subsidies should be granted for the development of minimum infrastructure

facilities essential for regulation and effective management of primary rural markets particularly in hilly and tribal areas and where the market committees are financially weak.

- viii) Management must work in wider interest of the Agricultural community as a whole and their activity should not be limited to the working of their particular market.
- ix) In extending the coverage of market regulation, management and development of infrastructure facilities by integrating the rural primary markets with the wholesale regulated markets, criteria of economic viability rather than financial viability should be adopted.
- x) There should be training and refresher courses for all sections of the personnel involved in marketing and allied activities.
- xi) Traders dealing with foodgrains, oilseeds, fruit and vegetables, and cattle should have separate representation in the market committees.
- xii) There should be a single licensing authority.
- xiii) Daily price bulletins are issued and price and market information is also displayed on notice boards in the market and supplied to newspapers, journals, radio and television. The market information is required

by all participants in the market viz., farmers, commission agents, traders, consumers, etc.

- xiv) Large number of market committees have established central market yards, however, quite a number of them still continue in the same old place with business premises scattered all over the town. The government should take necessary steps to solve these difficulties.
- xv) Evaluation studies of regulated markets should be conducted at periodical intervals and methodology should be evolved. An expert committee may be appointed to suggest the methodology for evaluation.
- xvi) There is a need to create a special cadre of market secretaries and other technical staff by the State Marketing Department and they are treated as government servants. This would enable their transfer from one market to another and thus leave little chance for them to indulge in local politics. Further, as government servants they would have security of service and also chance of promotion to higher grades and thus the element of frustration in them would come to an end.
- xvii) At present commission agents are playing active role regarding business transactions. The regulated market should encourage and arrange direct transactions between the producers and buyers. The aim must be to

minimize the role of the commission agents, so as to save on their commission and thus secure for the producer a somewhat higher price.

- xviii) There is a great necessity to provide scientific storage and transport facilities at Junnar Regulated market.
- xix) At Junnar taluka government land must be available for market yard or sub-market yard at nominal price or free of charges.
- xx) For the success of market committee supporting services like first-aid provision, platforms for washing animals, place for veterinary services, etc., should be made available. These facilities will help in raising the producers share in the consumers price on one hand and reducing the marketing cost on the other.

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M.B. Padki,
Ph.D.

42A/2A, Karve Road,
Pune 411 038

November 15, 1989

The M.Phil. dissertation (Economics), 'Working of Regulated Markets in Maharashtra with special reference to Marketing of Garlic at Junnar, Dist. Pune', by Shri Shivanand V. Kabburi logically divides itself into two parts; the first and the major part pertaining to the assessment and en-comments of the current marketing legislation (of primary commodities), illustrated by the analysis of the functioning of garlic marketing at Junnar, District Pune. This is attempted by Shri Kabburi competently and in great detail, as a separate section. This section, equally done painstakingly, could have merged with the theoretical analysis of State Committee supervised Marketing Committee functions, rendering the study an aspect of completeness, giving the dissertation a sense of totality or wholeness. By itself, the illustration of marketing of garlic at the Junnar market is done with adequate detail and understanding.

I have the pleasure of recommending Grade A for the dissertation.



(M.B. Padki)
External Examiner