CHAPTER 7 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

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7.1 Common Findings

1. In India, the number of controlled markets, which was 57 in the year 1939, has risen to 7566 in 2014 including both principal and submarkets.

2. In Gujarat, the number of controlled markets, which was 17 in the year 1940, has risen to 277 in the year 2014.

3. Andhra Pradesh is the first state with the prevalent number of controlled markets of 891 and the next prime is Maharashtra with 880 markets.

4. 137 in Gujarat are working for more than 35-55 years.

5. There are 92 market committees in Gujarat.

6. The markets have their own land. Many of them have been supported by the directorate of agriculture of Gujarat.

7. Wheat, Potato, Onion, Spices and Ground nut are the acquainted supplies dispensed with by controlled markets.

8. One or two APMCs have godowns and agency cum godowns. There is no deal shanty in these markets counting.

9. There is no drying yard, drinking water facility and toilet facility in Patan, Kambhat, Deesa and Siddhpur. In addition, there is no agriculturalist’s rest room in these markets including Dhandhuka, and Rajkot. Only Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Unjha and Anand APMCs have Internet services. Tender hall and cash payment hall are not available in common of the markets.

10. It is found that drying yard has not been constructed since 2006.

11. Wheat, Potato and Onion are the commonly stored supplies in the
Godowns. Whereas Unjha and Rajkot mainly storing cumin and other spices.

12. The staff required and the post certified in the head office and controlled markets amounts to 480 but the actual number of staff employed is only 328, which is known as one of the primary glitches which touches the efficacy of controlled markets.

13. Excluding the target of conceding initiate loans to dealers, the attainment levels is acceptable in case of targets of influxes, income, usefulness of godowns and initiate loans to agriculturalists.

### 7.2 Findings on Agriculturalists’ perception

1. Among 400 agriculturalists, 336 (84%) are males and 64(16%) are females.
2. Majority of the agriculturalists, 168(42%) belong to the age group of 30-45.
3. Majority of the agriculturalists, 152(38%) of agriculturalists belong to OBC and least 48(12%) belong to general category.
4. Only 14% of agriculturalists are illiterates. All others have a minimum of 8th std. education reaching up to post graduation.
5. Mainstream of the agriculturalists, 352 (88 %) are married and only 48 (12%) are unmarried.
6. Joint family inhabits 280 (70%) and nuclear family counted only 120 (30%).
7. 194 (48.5%) of the agriculturalists have 3-6 members and 160 (44%) have above 6 fellows in their family.
8. Mainstream of the agriculturalists, 178 (44.5%) belong to rural areas.
9. 192 (48%) of the agriculturalists carry on farming as main job.
10. Mainstream of the large agriculturalists 52 (61.9%) fall under the group of producing an annual income of more than Rs.2,00,000. There is none amid the large and medium agriculturalists earning less than Rs.50,000 and none among the small agriculturalists who have income above Rs.2,00,000.

11. 238 (59.5%) of the total agriculturalists have more than ten years’ experience in agricultural field.

12. 100 (25%) of the agriculturalists are using their own funds for cultivation.

13. 124 (31%) of the total agriculturalists earn ranch income of Rs.80,000-Rs.1,20,000. There are none in the layers of less than Rs.40,000 among the medium and large agriculturalists but there are 88 (46.8%) the small agriculturalists in this group.

14. Mainstream of the agriculturalists, 245 (61.3%) market reaps at the time of harvest. But this fact does not hold well in case of large agriculturalists. 64(76.2%), large agriculturalists sell their produces during post-harvest period.

15. About the awareness of controlled market 164(41%) of the agriculturalists are in the category of familiar or knowing.

16. It is noticed that most of agriculturalists, 236 (59 %) are at a distance of more than 8 kms. from market places.

17. 240 (60%) of the agriculturalists have working experience of exchange with the controlled market for more than 6 years.

18. Most of the large agriculturalists 44(52.4%) visit the controlled market more than twice.

19. Most of the agriculturalists 328(82%) choose for closed tender method of deal.

20. There is no important association between sex, age, marital status, place, main profession, yearly income and level of gratification of
the agriculturalists in the study area.

21. There is significant association among communal, education, family type, family size of agriculturalists, type of agriculturalists, experience in agribusiness, fund for agronomy, yearly income of farm and level of gratification of the agriculturalists in the study area.

22. There is substantial association between time of marketing, method of auction, visits of agriculturalists and level of satisfaction of the agriculturalists in the study area.

23. There is no significant association between aloofness of controlled market, knowledge of agriculturalists, and level of satisfaction of the agriculturalists in the study area.

24. The regular quantity of marketed excess of wheat available among small, medium and large agriculturalists amounts to 95.06%, 96.52% and 97.40% of the total output correspondingly.

25. The average marketed excess of onion available among small, medium and large agriculturalists amounts to 87.56%, 91.76% and 93.04% respectively.

26. In the case of cumin, as it is not retained either for domestic ingesting or for wages or for seeds, the total production is equal to the marketed excess.

27. The highly apparent details for pre yield deals among large agriculturalists are prompt accessibility of funds and imperative need of money as their own mean scores are 3.443 and 3.275. Amongst the medium agriculturalists the highly professed aims are imperative need of money and prompt accessibility of funds as their mean scores are 3.865 and 3.283. Pressing need of money and obligation are the highly apparent details among the small agriculturalists as the mean scores are 3.443 and 3.200.
28. While seeing the details for auctions during the time of harvest, with respect to large agriculturalists no storing facility, to meet the expenditures of next collecting and family spending cost are the highly apparent motives as the mean scores are 3.807, 3.253 and 3.140 separately. As far as the medium agriculturalists are anxious no storing facility, family spending and gratitude are the highly apparent details as their scores are 3.432, 3.395 and 3.280 correspondingly. Family spending, to meet the incidentals of next collecting and obligation are the extremely apparent reasons of small agriculturalists and their mean scores are 3.790, 3.309 and 3.296 separately.

29. All types of agriculturalists find co-agriculturalists and market committee as the main source of mindfulness about controlled markets.

30. About the awareness about values among the large, medium, and small agriculturalists the highest mean score is found by the spring paper and the second highly perceived source is wireless and TV.

31. The highly apparent factor among the agriculturalists about the consistency of controlled market is accurate market info, minor commission and fewer market mediators.

32. The dependability index shows that (78.3 %) of the agriculturalists feel controlled market as 50-75% consistent but only 14.3% find controlled market as 75-100% consistent. 7.5% of the ranchers consider controlled markets as only 25-50% consistent.

33. The highly apparent factors among the agriculturalists to infrastructure amenities are conveyance, better communication and proper cattle outhouse and water shed for faunae.

34. In total a maximum of 57.3% of the agriculturalists have an Attitude Index to Infrastructure in controlled market of 25 to 50 %
followed by 30.8% who have an Attitude Index to Infrastructure of 50 to 75%. The number of agriculturalists who have an Attitude Index to Infrastructure of 75 to 100% founds 12% of the total. Among the large, medium and small agriculturalists more than 50% have the least index of 25-50%. It says that majority of agriculturalists are not very much pleased about the infrastructure amenities available and the markets have infrastructural insufficiencies which wants apt care.

35. About the storing service available in controlled markets it is obvious that the highest mean score is found by the factor low storing cost. Among the large, medium and small group of agriculturalists, the most apparent influence is passable storing interstellar and low storing cost.

36. The Attitude Index of Storing Facility Index shows that in total a maximum of 57.8% of agriculturalists have storing facility index of 50 to 75% followed by 30.3% having an Attitude Index for Storing Facility of 75-100% and 12.0% having Storing Facility Index of 25-50%.

37. About the insight on the adaptable marketing amenities, the agriculturalists professed more on proper weighing arrangement, collecting services and filling and receiving services.

38. 15% of the agriculturalists have the marketing ability index of 50-75%. Mainstream of agriculturalists, 77.3% of agriculturalists have marketing service index of 25-50% and only 7.5% have marketing services index of 75% to 100%.

39. About the insight on the variables for loan services, the highly apparent variables among the agriculturalists are receiving loan is simple, squat interest rate and easy payment services.

40. In total a maximum of 49.5% of the agriculturalists have Attitude
Index for loan services of 50 to 75%. The numbers of agriculturalists who have loan facility index of 75 to 100% constitute 35% of the total and only 15.5% of the agriculturalists have Attitude Index for Loan Facility of 25 to 50%.

41. About the motivational variables to deal in controlled market low market charges, exact weight and initiate loans found the main spaces. Then the variables immediate payment, nominal directive and info on each part. Co-operation of administrators and pressure of market committee are the third set of motivational variable. Lack of intermediaries’, remunerative price and trust in system also acts as motivational variables. Storing services, drying services and road services are the final set of motivational variables.

42. The ensued significant factor towards the actions to recover controlled market is Facility, which entails of three significant variables in it. The three variables included in Facility explain the factor to the extent of 74.2%. The Eigen value and percentage of variation of this factor are 1.890 and 17.778 correspondingly. It is a significant factor and so to recover the working of controlled market the various services should be upgraded.

43. The second factor finance account for 14.587% variance. The Eigen value of this factor is 1.605. It clarifies that the efficacy of controlled markets can be enhanced if the monetary needs of the agriculturalists are met whenever required in some features like simplified appropriate and passable advancing actions, suggested and monetary services to agriculturalists at all stages of agronomy and linking acclaim facility with vendible surplus.

7.3 Results on Dealers’ Perception

1. Out of 225, dealers communicated for study, mainstream of the
dealers, 75 (33.3%) belong to the category of 35 - 45 years of age.

2. Mainstream of the dealers 117(52%) have the experience of above ten years.

3. About the dealers' regularity of meeting the agriculturalists, out of 225 dealers, 81(36%) meet once in fortnight and 54(24%) meet once a month.

4. Out of 225 dealers 74(32.9%) feel controlled market as modest to open market,

5. Mainstream of the dealers, 143(63.6%) make full recompense while purchasing.

6. Among the wholesalers, retailers and minor dealers, majority of the dealers 18(30%), 11(27.5%) and 35(28%) find exchange in controlled market as remunerative correspondingly.

7. 74 (32.9%) of the total dealers regulate the price with respect to demand and supply.

8. 111(49.3%) of the dealers are fulfilled with the overall presentation of controlled market to the amount of 50-75%.

9. About the insolence of the dealers for the amenities providing in the controlled market, the dealers apparent more on market info, electric weighing scheme and passable storing.

10. About the glitches in trading with the controlled market, low capacity of market influxes is the main problem. The other problems in the order are higher price due to rivalry, too short period to judge the excellence, too short period to make payment, unwieldy process, and adverse mind set of agriculturalists and uncaring boldness of market administrators.

11. About the recommendations of the dealers to recover the working of controlled markets the caused significant first factor is Influxes which entails of three variables in it. The three variables comprised
in influxes explain the factor to the extent of 82.5%. The Eigen value and the percentage of variation of this factor are 2.356 and 23.561 correspondingly. In order to be fruitful in enticing the dealers’ actions should be taken to recover the measure and eminence of influxes in controlled markets. Constant and continuous supply and its appropriate insinuation to the dealers go a long way to recover their deal in controlled market.

7.4 Findings on Administrators’ Perception

1. Mainstream of the administrators 24(80%) are males and the outstanding 6(20%) are females.
2. 11(36.7%) of the total administrators are in the age group of 30 - 40 of which, 4(40%) are directors and 7(35%) are supervisors.
3. Equal number of administrators 9(30%) belong to either OBC.
4. Among the executives 6(60%), 3(30%), 1(10%) are post graduate, graduate and higher secondary education correspondingly and there is none in the group of SSC. Out of 20 supervisors from (20%), 9(45%), 4(20%) and 3(15%) are post graduate, graduate, higher secondary, and SSC correspondingly. Mainstream 27(90%) of the administrators both in the executives 8(80%) and supervisors cadre 19(95%) belong to the married group. Only 3(10%) are unmarried.
5. Mainstream of the executives 4(40%) and among 20 supervisors 6(30%) have 10 - 20 years of experience.
6. Supervisors visit the agriculturalists more regularly than the executives. 6(30%) of the supervisors visit the agriculturalists once a week while only 2(20%) of the executives visit once a week.
7. Mainstream of the executives 5(50%) organize the agriculturalists meet rarely while 7(35%) of the supervisors organize frequently.
8. Bank administrators, government administrators and representative
of agriculturalists are the persons in the agriculturalists meet.

9. The extremely conversed items in the agriculturalists meet are government systems, post-harvest administration, credit services offered and motivation of agriculturalists.

10. Exceedingly used media to create awareness among the executives and the supervisors are wireless and leaflets.

11. About the awareness of administrators towards the services providing in controlled market the executives apparent more on the statement controlled market has enough storing amenities, controlled market delivers drying amenities, and controlled market has market info system. Among the supervisors the highly apparent amenities are controlled market has sufficient storing services, controlled market arranges intermittent meeting with ranchers and controlled market has good linking roads.

12. About the view of administrators towards the glitches in controlled market the executives stroked scarce fund, lacking staff, and radical intrusion. Among the supervisors the problems are insufficient fund, no modern storing amenities and poor market influxes.

13. About the recommendations of the administrators to expand the working of controlled markets the occasioned important factor is Facility which contains of 3 significant variables. The 3 variables included in facility explain the factor to the level of 73.5%. The Eigen value and the percentage of disparity of this factor are 2.521 and 19.394 correspondingly. It is an imperative factor and so to improve the working of controlled market the facilities must be improved.