## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The role of agriculture from time ancient cannot be better clarified than what was perceived by Woytirsky, thus “At the base of all science and arts and at the base of evolution, stands not belligerence, the science that slayed, not trade, the art that accrues, but cultivation the origination of all activities and maintainer of humanoid be animate”.

Man involves himself in diverse monetary actions. Among them cultivation is the most important activity. Cultivation is the earliest monetary activity of mankind. Cultivation in the logic of farming of crops marks the commencement of human culture. Cultivation was the first diligence that led the earlier people out of the world of cruelty into development. Sardar Patel had appropriately said ‘India is a nation of Agriculture.’ According to all India rustic praise review, India is fundamentally pastoral India and rural India is nearly the rototiller.

Agronomy foodstuffs the households, the clothes, the food we eat and the job where we work all are the grace of agriculture products. It not only feed the entire population of a country in the respect that agriculture relates and interacts with all the related economy of the country. A nation is usually measured a social and politically stable nation if it has a very stable agricultural sources.

1.2 Agriculture and Economic growth

Monetary growth of a nation starts from essential vagaries taking place in the agrarian segment. An independent agronomy springs place to commercial agronomy and markets instigate to enlarge. In a mainly pastoral economy, a continued intensification in agronomic output and efficiency has a serious impression on the overall development proportion, the pace of industrial growth, the development of employment chances and the advancement to elimination of poverty.
Economic growth in a nation is not imaginable without agronomic growth. The manufacturing segment and the other segments of the economy are solely reliant on the agrarian segment. Cultivation can be an influential locomotive to increase speed and growth of the industry; it can be an incentive to the progression of the total economy.

Arthur Lewis outlined the source of England’s industrial rebellion to the cumulative output and acquiring influence of ranches. Economic historians like Simon Kuznets preach that in case of fruitful growth of main republics, an increase in agronomy output has either lead or escorted industrial growth. The evolution of man from a sustenance amasser to a food creator was one of the main steps to a society that mortality has ever occupied.

1.3 Agricultural Marketing
The exertions to grow cultivation seem to be absorbed more to production than marketing. However, it has to be understood that even the most classy production scheme would be unable to achieve and preserve its top competence levels if the circulation arrangement fails to function at the preferred level of effectiveness. In this situation, the success of any agricultural growth rests eventually on the competence of the marketing scheme. The promotion of agricultural crop is as imperative as the production itself. In view of its lively functions, it has been labelled as the most significant multiplier of agricultural growth. Therefore a mere call to product more without provided that effectual marketing equipment which could promise a fair reappearance to the creator - seller transmits no belief with agronomists.

Marketing of agrarian merchandises has long been a main tricky in India. Nature of Agronomic crops and circumstances of their production has substantial manner on the strange problems emergent in their marketing. Every agrarian product is produced in countless countries dispersed over
diverse agro climatic areas. This is true also in admiration of focused areas of manufacture. Consequently each creator contributes a very small share in the marketed excess and hence is unable to affect the market price on the strength of the amount of the commodity to be disposed of.

Moreover, the product brought to the market by a very large number of retailers is assorted in quality, so that unless it is sorted out on the basis of scientific classifying, potentials of getting a just price for the product are bleak. Poverty and illiteracy of the rancher put him in a more detrimental location while bartering in the market. His obligation to the dealer during the time of manufacture leaves the agriculturalist no choice but to sell the harvest only through the dealer and on terms expressed by him in the free market.

Insistence of money makes him to junkyard maximum of the harvest in the market openly after gaining even though prices fragments low due to poor harvest glut in the market. In the customary system of promotion of agricultural merchandises most of these services are lacking.

1.4 Defects of Agricultural Marketing System Prevailing in India

The following are some of the flaws of agrarian marketing scheme dominant in India

1. Heavy sales attained in societies
2. Sales of harvest straight after product or distress sales by agriculturalists
3. Insufficient recognized marketing Infra-structure and lack of producer’s group
4. Reality of and large number of distributors
5. Diversity of market responsibilities like directive brokerage and weighment.
6. Actuality of misconducts in the form of unlawful market controls, fake inference and thieving of the books.
7. Deficiency of up to date and dependable market material
8. Absenteeism of classifying or calibration of product.
9. Insufficient and indecorously achieved storing services.
10. Insufficient carriage services averting drive of product.
11. Heavy requirement on money loaning to high cost of plagiarizing.

Comprehending the crucial need to displace these flaws in the agronomic scheme and to make it more agronomists friendly the government’s first serious step in this course was the selection of a command on 1926 commonly known as the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

1.5 Evolution and Progress of APMC in Gujarat
The Royal Commission on agriculture was appointed by the British government under the chairmanship of Lord Lithgow in 1928 for an overall survey of the Indian agrarian scene. With regard to the marketing of agronomic product, the directive optional the formation of controlled bazaars on the Berar design as modified by the Bombay cotton Market Act 1927 with special emphasis on

1. The application of the arrangement of rule to all agronomic merchandises, in its place of filament only.
2. The founding of market groups everywhere under a single all permeating regional legislature.
3. The taking of inventiveness by the regional government in founding controlled markets.
4. The funding of loans by the regional government to the market group for fulfils initial spending on terrestrial and structures.
5. The facility of machinery in the form of boards of authorities for the reimbursement of disputes.
6. The anticipation of agents from acting for both the customers and the venders in the markets.

7. The reassurance for establishing co-operatives auctions cultures and the calibration of weight and actions

The command had done a detailed job. It had recognized faults that desirable refinement, and laid strain on the need for development of promotion in India. In its report, it quantified that the marketing of harvest is such a significant matter from a cultivator’s point of view that it measured a practiced marketing officer to be selected to the staff of the agronomic subdivision in all major sticks. The directive comprehended that the Indian creator was not getting passable revenues proportionate with his speculation and labour he had put in, because of the interference of mid man and the occurrence of abuses in marketing. The ranchers did not know either the values they have to accept for their product or the dominant prices. If they decided not to sell their product on a precise day, they had no ability to stock their product. This ability was providing only by the directive mediator who, though was fictional to look after the safeties of the manufacturer they actually conspire with the supplier and represented in contradiction of the attention of the manufacturer. The agriculturalists did not find even basic facilities like drinking water or trough for their cattle in the souk place.

The most of it all was that the plough, being reliant on completely on the directive agent for their financial requirements, was frequently under an obligation to sell his harvest only through him. In these conditions, the agriculturalists found it problematic to sell their product in the town place market. In the case of perishables like pods and spuds, the drawbacks were much larger. Dispirited from bringing his product to the gathering markets in the urban areas, if the agriculturalists decided to sell their product in rural areas, they originate crosswise a various set of problems.
In the communities, the numbers of dealers are much narrow. In many communities, there was only one trader, who not only accepted the entire product accessible in the village but also met the praise needs of the agriculturalists, besides providing them with customer goods and agronomic inputs desirable by the rural populace. Such a trader inclined to pay low values for the product which the agriculturalists carried and custodies high values for the efforts which they sold to the agriculturalists. As a consequence, in most of the souks in the country, the ratio of the product carried by the rototillers themselves was very slight as associated to the influxes in the souk.

The agriculturalists were thus nigh on detached from the marketing processes. He could not comprehend the insinuations of the numerous events they were thankful to follow in the accumulating markets. The dealers by feature of the planned location they engaged amid seller and buyer learned substantial market control and familiarized events and performs, which were to their benefit and in contradiction of the benefits of the manufacturers. The result was that they were able to abridge a big place of the profit and pass on only a portion to the manufacturer.

Any program to release the agriculturalist out of this sad condition essentially complicated the contravention up of the domination power of the dealer and taking events to get the producer straight complicated in the promotion of his product. This could be done by generating a condition where the rototiller will have superior sureness in their movement to sell his product in the market by receiving his benefits protected. Moreover the maximum share of the customer’s money could be had by the creators, if circumstances for arranged marketing were shaped. It has been recognized that a rototiller obtains a better price for their product when they arranges the product in a market rather than in a rural areas.
An actual part of Yeoman Facility done by the Royal commission was to call courtesy to the excessively leading situation engaged by central person in market dealings. In the words of the Royal commission, the key note to the scheme of promotion of agronomic product in the state is the major part engage in recreation by the dealers and it is the rototillers’ enduring shortage of money that has permissible the middle men to attain the principal place they occupies. In times of need the deprived rototiller has to scrounge coinage from the intermediaries and the result is that, in addition to reimbursing excessive benefits on the finance, they are obliged to trade their product to or through the distributor at a rate far lesser than the market value. The commission has known the need to defend the agriculturalists in contradiction of this mistreatment.

The controlled market is the major recognized invention to help the agriculturalists in lucratively positioning off their sought-after excesses. The controlled market provides a place for collecting, prevents misconducts and guarantees competitive command all at no cost to the agriculturalists. These markets generally guarantee the agriculturalists an arranged and non-unfair marketing system and fair business performances and try to balance the haggling control of both agriculturalists and dealers.

1.6 Controlled Markets in India
The Indian agriculturalists were a minor manufacturer who expended a large part of the product themselves. The vendible extra was too trivial. They sold their merchantable excess to the community dealers. The rural credit survey committee observed that 55 % of the total auctions of agronomy yield were pretentious in the communities. The growth of conveyance, announcement and storing amenities made agronomy profitable in appeal. The agriculturalists instigated to product those harvests that raised a better value. Agronomic marketing was approved in
the broadsheet or bi-weekly souks known as mandies. Mandies were held either on time-consuming intermissions or on singular cases. The overview of high elastic diversity kernel, biochemical manures and acceptance of plant defence actions augmented agronomic production, which made the ranchers to sell their vendible excess through mandies. The community dealers and the mediator of the dealers carried the product for auction to the mandies. The mandies bought goods in one zone and decided to direct them to other seats in the nation where such supplies were required. In mandies, agriculturalists agonized due to operation of masses, balances and the rehearsal of taking away large amounts as units.

The advertising custodies billed by the agriculturalists are frequent and diverse in unfettered bazaars and they tend to decrease significantly the revenues to the agriculturalists from the sale of harvest. The net result of the advertising system was that, the agriculturalist did not get a reasonable worth for their product. These glitches were abridged by market regulation. The market regulation was intended in the form of founding controlled markets. In India, the agronomic marketing scheme was not a fit one, because it was entirely a trader concerned with scheme with an occurrence of high promotion cost, illegal inference of marketing cares and misconducts in mass and measures. To mark the promotion scheme more genuine and more effectual the regime’s intervention was necessary and that has been done in the form of founding of controlled markets. It looks caustic to see that the first step taken to regulate agrarian marketing was not to help the agriculturalists but to help the customers. Hence it was found that the British sovereigns were more absorbed in safeguarding the source of pure cotton at sensible price to the cloth mills at Manchester in the UK. The first controlled market “Karanja Yarn Souk” was recognized under the Hyderabad Residency Order in 1886.
1.7 Origin and Growth of APMC in Gujarat

On the reference of the Royal commission on Agronomy in 1928, the regime of India definite on regulating marketing performs in agronomic possessions and expressed strategies for the states in the 1930s. The commission suggested setting up of a Central Department of Agricultural marketing as the action of review and consultant of states with an enduring consultant of agronomic marketing to the regime of India with local offices.

On the basis of the strategies the then regime of Gujarat enacted the Gujarat profitable crops Market Act 1933. The Gujarat premiership roofed the present whole districts, a major part of Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha. The Act was introduced in the year 1935 and it declared only a few saleable crops as notified and that too in partial areas such as wheat and rice in Rajkot, Tobacco in Anand and spices in Unjha. The first controlled market was established at Ahmedabad in 1936 in the name of Sardar Patel Khet Baazar Samitee.

After re-organization of the states, the 1933 Act was modified as the “Gujarat Agricultural Product Market Act 1959”. This Act envisaged the formation of the Market committees of region headquarters with functions of recognizing the agronomic harvest, informing them under the Act and founding controlled markets in significant accumulating centres. Next the 1959 Act was studied as “The Gujarat Agricultural Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987” and brought into force from 1st February 1991.

The Gujarat Agricultural Marketing Board is an apex body of the market commission and attends as an actual and critical connection between the regime, the department of Agricultural Marketing and the Market Committee, for safeguarding consistency in the repetition and process in the day to day management of the Market Committee. The Department of Agricultural Marketing which has been effective since 1977 with the
main aim of the Regulation of Agricultural Marketing was retitled in the year 2001 as Department of Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Business in order to focus on farming spread, post crop organization, food dispensation and connected actions.

1.8 Growth of APMC in Gujarat.
There was been a substantial increase in the statistical asset of the controlled market in the state. The first Controlled bazaar was started in 1936 and the number grew to 17 at the end of 1940. The particulars of development of controlled bazaars in Gujarat are presented in table given below.

Table 1.5 Growths of APMC in Gujarat

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950-1960</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<td>1965-1970</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-1975</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000-2005</td>
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<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2010</td>
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</table>

Source: Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Agri. Business, Gujarat

1.9 Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board
In the year 1970, the regime measured the attractiveness of moving up the growth and operative of controlled markets in the state and coordinating the accomplishments of numerous market groups by trusting the work to distinct form. Therefore the Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board was established by an order of the government in G. O. 2953,
Agricultural Department dated 24.10.1970 as an apex group to coordinate the accomplishments of the market committees in Gujarat and preserving to the range conceivable unvarying values of repetition in exchange and to attend as an actual and critical link among the Market Committees and the regime. The board is a body trade with authority over the whole state of Gujarat for working out the powers discussed on it, execution and clearing the responsibilities forced on it.

1. Publicity, protest and promotional in admiration of the growth of agronomic marketing.
2. Communicating education in controlled marketing of cultivation product.
3. Preparation of officers and operate of Market Committee.
4. Classifying and adjustment of agricultural products
5. Creation of new Market Committees
6. Leading bulletin review of Market Committees

In the absenteeism of constitutional controls, the board has approved non-statutory purposes. With a view to make all controlled markets vigorous; the board has to act for concentrated publicity and promotional movements in all the regions with the active co-operation of the Market Committees. With a view to contribution the publicity movement successfully, a colour textual film on controlled markets has been established in the studios. The board was also publishing a market bulletin, covering appreciated and useful material on controlled markets presentation the influxes and values. These two actions were released due to the hefty spending complicated.

Another important landmark in the activities of the board is the commencement of the training classes for the Market Committee staff. The training is given in all aspects of marketing with emphasis on controlled markets for a period of four week to all categories of employees of the market committee form the clerical grade and above.
1.10 Services Rendered in Controlled Market
The controlled market eases conversation of goods and facilities between the agriculturalists and the dealers. A key component in the procedure of agronomic growth is the promotion of infrastructural amenities which moves the basic financial purposes of manufacture, delivery and ingesting. The facility of accommodations such as marketplace, yard, office building, shops water source, considering platform, agriculturalists’ guest house, banks and refectory are frequently seen only in large controlled markets. The absence of these amenities is mutual in the smaller markets. The Indian Standard Institution has consistent design for the controlled markets. The absenteeism of amenities essential for handling the products and site of markets far away from the business centres have funded greatly for trade captivating place outside the controlled market.

1.11 Necessity of the study
The overview of high elastic diversity of kernels and modern expansion in technology has caused in larger production and hence wanted excess. However, the agriculturalists may not have attention to harvest more, if they are not assured of an arranged and effectual marketing of their products. A number of derelictions predominant in the markets, place the agriculturalists at a detrimental position. Under these situations, the controlled markets have been established with the following objectives.

1. To precaution the curiosity of the agriculturalists who endure messy.
2. To decrease the value feast among the main agriculturalists and the final customers.
3. To offer basic amenities for conveyance, service storage and such other amenities to the agriculturalists.
So, it is suitable to inspect how far the controlled markets have been fruitful in founding an arranged and effectual marketing scheme by eradicating the derelictions.

1.12 Statement of the Problem
A comprehensive promotion scheme should guaranteed rational assistances to the agriculturalists and customers. Its main aim between others is to combine the improvements in the arena of cropping by reducing the price of circulation, sinking the cyclical cost alteration and by treatment efficiently the augmented marketable excess. With a view to attaining these objects, the controlled markets have been recognized. Controlled Markets are a caring another to the chaotic dispersed trader-friendly markets of country. In order to entice the market influxes, the controlled markets must safeguard certain advantage to the agriculturalists. Agriculturalists lack marketplace power because of their very nature of their situation in the market place. Their earnestness to adapt the product into cash, their weak remaining power and their inability in judging a correct price due to insufficient market gen, are some of the influences that have paid to their wretched dilemma. Controlled Markets have to meet many contests for attaining accomplishment in the arena of marketing. They have a broader role to play in coordinating the incompatible comforts of the varied groups of clienteles, agriculturalists and dealers. Controlled markets by taking into account the miseries of agriculturalists at the hands of financer, avaricious dealers and directive mediators have presented many procedures helpful to the agriculturalists. They do not custody any command in any form. These markets deliver a place for accumulating, avert derelictions and guarantee modest request - all at no cost to the agriculturalists. In addition to that, backing capability is also providing to the agriculturalists and dealers on promising the product at a trifling rate of curiosity. These markets usually promise the
agriculturalists an arranged and non-exploitative marketing organization and fair trade performs and tries to match the negotiating power of both agriculturalists and dealers.

The reality of controlled markets can be defensible only when a sensible amount of agriculturalists and dealers used their amenities. Another significant influence to be measured in the study of controlled market is the influxes of important of augmented marketable excess. The other measurement to be measured in the study of controlled markets is the contradictory attention of revelries, which are at work. The agriculturalist’s neutral is to get the uppermost likely value for their product. The dealers on the other hand have their own impartial in receiving the largest conceivable net revenue. Without refining the competence of promotion scheme, the contradictory safeties of these people cannot be attended at best. While observing at the presentation of controlled market at the nationwide, the numerous studies commenced in this respect showed that they had partial achievement to the level of attaining an arranged and clear marketing scheme in association markets and amenities accessible in these markets are wholly insufficient and the rate of using such amenities by the market recipients is also at the lowest receding tide. At the Gujarat level also the level of use of the facilities of these markets is of varied nature. It is stated that the gradation of use of facilities providing in the markets of Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha market committee by the market recipients are progressive whereas it is lower in case of market groups.

Though controlled markets are executed many amenities to the agricultural community they are not able to prosper in inspiring the agriculturalists to trade their complete vendible excess through these markets. It is known that the agriculturalists are still reliant on secluded dealers, financers and directive mediators for placing their vendible excess. On the other hand the dealers acquisitions most of the notified
harvests outside the sites of controlled markets virtuously for their minor subjective increases.

With this overall background, the study is made to access the performance of controlled markets in Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha mainly from the point of view of agriculturalists, dealers and administrators. In order to indorse the controlled market as agriculturalists and dealers approachable and to their overall recital the regime involvement is essential in the form of strategies and achievement. So the contemporary exercises also efforts to help the administration to express such strategies mandatory to recover the operative of controlled markets.

1.13 Research Methodology

The contemporary study is based on both primary and secondary data. The activities, which circulated data concerning the numerous features of controlled markets, are the State Agricultural Marketing Board, Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Government of India, Ministry of Agricultural Department, Ministry of Rural Development, State Planning Commission and Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha APMC. Thus, available material was composed from all conceivable bases. Besides monthly periodicals, Annual management report of souks and market group were deliberate comprehensively. The Government orders, study rumors, printed articles in various periodicals were examined. Required particulars and statistics were given from the original chronicles for the study.

Actual concentrated ground study was wisely done and the mandatory data was composed straight from the selected area. Three distinctly enclosed interview agendas were used to collect the data from agriculturalists, dealers and administrators. The questions covers basic info concerning market consciousness, mode of vending, important of
discarding of their product, their acuities concerning numerous features of controlled markets, their glitches and problems in managing trade in controlled markets.

**Age of study**
The existing study is commenced for an age of ten years from 2004 - 2014. The examination was lead during the year 2012-2013.

**Area of study**
Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha Market Committee established in the advancement of the agriculturalists are one among the 91 market committees in Gujarat. There are 91 controlled markets under its regulator and it comprises Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha. Hence the extent chosen for the study comprises all the four zone of Gujarat.

**Objectives of the study**
1. To smidgen the source, development and growth of controlled markets in study areas.
2. To study the administrative and structural efficiency of Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha Market Committee.
3. To study the working situations dominant and the obtainability of infrastructural amenities accessible in the controlled markets of the study areas.
4. To examine the monetary reliability in relations of revenue and excess of revenue over spending of controlled markets.
5. To study the level of consummation and the view of agriculturalists and dealers who benefited with the services of controlled markets of the study area and also that of bureaucrats.

**Sampling Design**
Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha market committee has various reported crops. Among the notified crops namely Wheat, Cotton, Wheat, Maize, Tobacco and Spices were chosen as these are regularly inwards with high amount in the controlled markets in the study area.
Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha are covered under the APMC market committee. It has established twenty controlled markets yards in the imperative places. Out of these, twenty were taken from ten markets, which have extreme entrances of at least two of the selected crops such as wheat and potato, tomato, onion, mango, apple and other crops. Ahmedabad and Dhandhuka are selected for Ahmedabad APMC, Rajkot and Gondal is selected for Rajkot APMC, Anand and Khambhat are selected for Anand APMC and Unjha, Patan, Siddhpur and Deesa are selected for APMC Unjha. Four hundred agriculturalists i.e. forty from each market were taken on the basis of purposive technique of sampling. Those agriculturalists who were dealing with at least two crops were a selection of survey.

As the dealers are dispersed over an extensive area to examine the glitches of dealers, two hundred and twenty five dealers were select as a respondent on the basis of convenience sampling. Thirty bureaucrats were selected at random sampling of the study extent as the study.

**Tools of Analysis**

The data were appropriately classified and examined keeping in view the impartial of the study. For the determination of the examination statistical tools like F-test, t-test, factor analysis, and multiple regression analysis are applied to derived conclusions.

To inspect the socio economic disorder of the inspected agriculturalists, dealers and administrators and also to know the yearly regular market excess of wheat, Cotton and spices and to know the marketing cost incurred by the agriculturalists **SIMPLE PERCENTAGE** study was used. The theory that whether there is an important change in the marketing cost and values of wheat, cotton and spices in the controlled market and in the open market were verified and examined with the help of **T-TEST**.

To examine the details for selecting the numerous times of crop and to
know the awareness of agriculturalists, dealers and administrators to the facilities extracted by controlled markets TEST OF VARIABILITY was used. The TEST OF VARIABILITY is a process for associating one variance to another variance. There it determines whether there is more variability in the value of one than the value of another. To obtain the VARIABILITY, the larger variance is divided by the smaller variance.

To inspect the factors inspiring the agriculturalists and dealers to trade in controlled market and to know the recommendations of the agriculturalists, dealers and administrators to recover the competence of controlled markets PCA (PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS) was used. The overall aim of PCA is to exact the data controlled in a large number of variables into a smaller number of components. PCA mentions to number of varied methods used to separate the original extents or regularity in marvels. The aim of PCA is to control linear grouping of variables that assistance in examining the inter association.

To examine the parameters manipulating the agriculturalists to trade in controlled markets, multiple regressions were used. REGRESSION ANALYSIS is useful when more than one autonomous variable is likely to be related with a reliant on variable and determining the influence of all such autonomous variables in accounting for disparity in the endogenous variable.

CHI-SQUARE TEST was used to examine the association among the socio economic parameters of the agriculturalists and the level of consummation of the agriculturalists to the facilities of controlled markets. Ranking method was used to examine the problem confronted by the agriculturalists and dealers in transaction with the controlled markets. In order to examine the difficulties encountered by the agriculturalists and dealers, the defendants were asked to rank the parameters accountable the order of merit allocated by the defendants was rehabilitated in to scores by ensign the ranking technique.
Chapter Plan

1. The first chapter presented with introduction to controlled market.
2. We discussed the methodology and related literatures in second chapter.
3. Selected APMC market profiles have been discussed in chapter three.
4. The detailed analysis of controlled markets in view of agriculturalists has been analysed and concluded in chapter four.
5. The detailed analysis of dealers and administrators presented in chapter fifth.
6. The functional performance of controlled markets under Ahmedabad, Anand, Rajkot and Unjha market committee has been discussed in chapter six.
7. The seventh and last chapter is presented with summary of findings and suggestions.