CHAPTER IV

AGRO MARKETING PROFILE OF NANDED DISTRICT
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4.1. Introduction

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4.1. Introduction:

Marketing includes assembling and distribution activities and in this sense it is a social institution performing the work of middleman, transport agency, banker, investor, financer and so on. An attempt has been made in the present chapter to examine and analyze the main characteristics of the functioning in regulated markets of the region mainly through the empirical study of the five selected markets of the region with an objective to have an idea regarding operational standards of the market in order to searching for their possible improvements. Relevant information was collected mainly by interviewing various market participants, of those markets, viz., Nanded, Loha, Bhokar, Degloor Kuntur.. The secondary sources such as the written records of the relevant APMCs was also utilizes for extracting the useful information.

Nanded is one of the eight (8) districts of Marathwada Region in Eastern part of Maharashtra and is considered as historic District as Nanded city is situated on the bank of the river Godavari, Further Huzursaheb Gurudwara is built in the memory of Shri Guru Gobind Singh the last priest of Khalsa. The ancient temples of Lord Dattatraya and Renukadevi are situated at Mahur in Kinwat Block which are being visited by people from all walks of life in India. Nanded district occupies important place in the map of India. The district has sixteen blocks namely: Nanded, Hadgaon, Kinwat, Bhokar, Biloli, Degloor, Mukhed, Kandhar, Loha, Dharmabad, Naigaon, Ardhapur, Mudkhed, Umri, Mahur, Himayatnagar.
Exhibit-3
Map of Nanded District showing Talukas & APMCs Location

- District
- Taluka
- APMCs
4.2. A Profile of Nanded District:

A short district profile based upon the Gazetter of Nanded district and the Lead Bank District Credit Plan is as follows:

4.2.1. Location: The district lies between 18.15 to 19.55 North latitude and 77.7 to 78.18 East longitude. It is the Eastern district of Marathwada Region of Maharastra State and surrounded on the North by Yeotmal district of Vidarbha Region, on the west by Parbhani, Latur and Osmanabad districts, on the south by Bidar district of Karnataka State and on the East by Nizamabed and Adilabad districts of Andhra Pradesh.

4.2.2. Historical Background: The district has an ancient and historical background and the same dates back to Satvahan, Chalukya and Rashtrakula dynasty. The bank of the Godavari river, where Nandi- the Vahan of Lord Shiva is said to have performed penance, came to be called the Nandi-Tat, which later changed into Nanded. It is also said the Nine Rishis known as Nand, performed penance on the bank of the Godavari river and hence the name Nand Tat. It also formed the boundary of the Nine Nanda rulers of the Magadha Empire.

The district had been under the Nizam rule and formed part of Nizam Rule up to 1948, and the Marathwada Region of Which Nanded is one of the district, got independence on 17 sep 1948.

There are large number of religious places in the district of which important places are Huzur Saheb Gurudwara at Nanded, Lord Khandoba at Malegaon in Loha Taluka.

4.2.3. Area and Topography: The district has geographical area of 10528 sq. kms. Which is 3.41% of the total geographical area, urban area is 211.1 sq. kms. (2.81%) and, rest is rural area of 18370.9 sq. kms. (97.19%).
There are total 1580 urban/semi urban / Rural Centers, out of which Nanded residency. Total Grampanchayats in the district are 1307, of which 1125 Grampanchayats are independent and 182 are group Grampanchayats. There are 13 Urban/ semi-urban centers; of which Nanded city has corporation and rest of 12 centers are having Municipal councils.

The district has 14 Agriculture produce market Committees of which in Nanded, Bhokar and Degloor Tehsils have two APMC’s each, Biloli Tehsils has three and Hadgaon, Kinwat, Mukhed, Kandhar and Loha Tehsils have one each.

Nanded city is the district Headquarters of the district having various State and Central Government offices and Headquarters of The Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, (SRTMU) since 1994, for the four districts namely Nanded, Parbhani, Latur and Hingoli.

4.2.4. Soil : The district has black cotton soil which is highly fertile. All the Tehsils of the district have black soil, having high contents of Calcium, Magnesium and Carbonates. However the soil lacks contents of Nitrogen, Phosphates Potash & also humus. The Soil has capacity of retaining high humidity and percolation.

On the banks of river Godavari, its tributaries and also on the banks of rivers Manjra and Manyad in Biloli Tehsil the quality of soil is high. The soil at the bottom of the hills is of poor quality in Kinwat Tehsil, Degloor Tehsil has high quality of black soil and in half parts, low quality soil. The 75% soil of Hadgaon Tehsil, Particularly on the banks of Penganga river, is highly fertile. In rest of the Tehsil i.e. Bhokar and Kinwat (except soil near the hills) the soil is black and superior. Due to reduction in rainfall during last few years, the water table has gone down and it ranges between 18 fact to 309 feet.
4.2.5. River: The important rivers of the district are Godavari, Manjara, Manyad, Saraswati, Penganga, Sita and Lendi. The river Godavari, which is the major river of the district, enters from western part of the district, and flows from middle part of the district towards Eastern part and finally centers in Nizamabad district of the Andhra Pradesh.

The major tributary of river Godavari is “Manjra” river, and it flows in the district from West to North and crosses the border of the district. The river Manyad flows in Kandhar Tehsil from West to East and makes natural border of Mukhed and Degloor blocks with Biloli block. The river “Saraswati” flows North West to Eastern part of the district and finally meets to river “Godavari” at village Malkautha. The river “Asna” flowing to Eastern side meets to “Godavari” river at 5 kms. From Nanded city, on the left bank. The “Lendi” river flows is Degloor Tehsil from West to East and finally meets to river “Manjra” by changing route in the Tehsil.

The Penganga river makes North border of the district and, flows from eastern side and finally meets river, “Wardha” in Yeotmal district.

4.2.6. Climate and Rainfall: As per climate of the district, the year is divided in three parts. There is rainfall from June to September with warm winds. From October to February there is dry air and climate is cold. During October, the days are hot but from evening, the climate is warm. From November to January, there are intermittent rains and also cold waves. The climate gets hotter up from middle of March to May with Dryness.

The temperature and rainfall barometer has been installed at the center at Nanded and during 2001-2002 minimum temperature recorded is $13.9^0$ C with average temperature recorded being $41.6^0$ C. The major occupation in the district is
rainfall Agriculture, Maximum rainfall of 12.67 mm has been recorded in Mahur block & Minimum of 661 mm in Himayatnagar block.

4.2.7. Forests: The Total forest area of the district is 86.338 hectares, which comes to 8.38% of the total geographical area, and quite lower than 17.56% forest area of Maharashtra State. It is therefore necessary to increase forest area, which is being done by Forest and Social Forestry departments. The highest forest area is in Kinwat Tehsil which is 66.48% in Bhokar Tehsil is 15.38% Hadgaon Tehsil 7.53% Nanded Tehsil 3.28% Kandhar Tesil 1.85%, Biloli Tehsil 1.62%, Degloor 8.93% and Loha Tehsil 8.35%. The forest in the district, gives reasonable income to the State Government by auction sale of Teak Wood.

4.2.8. Land Utilization: Out of total geographical area of 18.39 lacs hectares, 86.388 hectares is forest area which is 8.38% of the total area. The non-cultivable area is 84.9 thousand hectares. The cultivable land is 75.8 thousand hectares, which is considered sufficient. Due to inconsistency of rains during last few years, the area under irrigation is less and hence, land under double cultivation is less. If rains are favorable, even non-irrigated lands can be brought under double cultivation. State Govt./Z.P. have undertaken a project in respect of existing water tanks to reding and increase catchments area. Water conservation projects being implemented.

4.2.9. Land Holdings and Land Owners: There are a total of 3,79,505 land owners and total owned by the land owners is 8,03,607 hectares. The land owners up to land holdings of one hectares are 1,00,489 with their total land holdings of 61, 275 hectares. The land owners between 1 to 2 hectares are 1,32,988 with total land holding of 1,95, 186 hectares which indicates that there are total landholding to the extent of 2,56,461 hectares. The percentage of Small and Marginal farmers to total landowners, is 61.52% and the total land owned by the
Small/marginal farmers is 31.91% of the total land holdings of the landowners of the district. The landowners with land holdings between 5 to 10 hectares are 6.24% and land owned by these landholders is 19.26% of the total land holding.

The land holding between 10 to 20 hectares is owned by 8.66% of the total landowners with percentage of land holding being 3.84%

There are only 128 landowners having land holding above 20 hectares with their percentage being 8.83 and their land holding percentage being 8.43 to total land- holding of the district.

4.2.10. Crops and Cropping Pattern : In the district, both Kharif and Rabi crops are taken by the Agriculturists. In Kharif season the major crops taken are Hybrid Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Mung, Udid, Cotton and Groundnut, In Rabi season, the major crops taken are Wheat, Kardi, and Chana. The long term crops taken area, Sugarcane and Banana. In irrigated areas, the crops taken are summer Groundnut, Wheat, Sunflower, as also vegetables, and fruits throughout the year. The average percentage of cultivation of various crops as per studies is as below: 30.15% Wheat : 2.01%, Paddy : 4.76%, Bajara : 0.08%, Cotton : 37.46%. Due to closure of sugar factories the area under sugarcane is shifting in flavor of soyabeans in a very large scale. A number of varieties have been released by seed companies in respect of genetically modified cotton (bollguard). In 2004-05 a large number of farmers are expected to sow this seed. Per hectare production of major crops is as under Wheat-1298 Kg., Kpwar 1163 Kg, Tur 764 Kg., Cotton 114 Kg., Udid 282 Kg., Mung 291 Kg., Sugarcane 6300 desk cane. The Z.P. has distributed Fertilizer of 260195 m tones during 2002-03. There is growth in use of improved varieties as well as organic and chemical fertilizers in the district.
4.2.11. Irrigation: In the district, the big irrigation project like Purna project irrigates 28,000 hectares, Mnyad project irrigates 23,318 hectares and lower Godavari (Vishnupuri project) irrigates 23,348 hectares of area. Apart from these, there are medium projects of which 8 projects have been completed. There are 395 small projects in the district and 6258 water reservoirs for irrigating the Agriculture lands. The average irrigated area in the district by all the sources is 74,392 hectares, which is 8.25% of the cultivable area. The Agriland to the extent of 7,245 hectares is getting irrigation from projects and rest of the area is irrigated by the dug wells.

4.2.12. Annual Husbandry: Thy “Dairy” is the main support business of the Agriculturists in the district. There are a total 382 dairy societies in the district. No milk is supplied by these societies to the Government Dairy at Nanded. The average milk supply to the Government Dairy is 1,04,01,000 liters per year. Some part of milk produced is used for their household and some milk is sold to the private household vendors, hotels etc. There are 24 registered slaughter houses in the district and large number of unproductive animals Goats and sheeps are slaughtered are 86044.86. In each Taluka there is veterinary hospital of one or the other kind, total being. There are 154 Artificial insemination centers in the district, highest being in Kinwat (29) and lowest in Deghoor (7). If we see the Animal Census (1997) figure we find that milk producing cows/Buffaloes population is highest *123785) in Kinwat & lowest in Degloor (36120). Second & third in serial order Billoli (101324)] Hadgaon (99314)] Nanded (99304). This leads some clues in cattle financing.

The poultry keeping is not on large scale in the district due to erratic seasonality. At “Ardhapur” there is Government poultry Farm, where training
regarding poultry is imparted. The eggs requirement of the Nanded city is met from Hyderabad of (Andhra Pradesh.)

4.2.13. Fisheries: In the district, the fish seeds of varieties Katala, Singada, Maral and Syphris are distributed, as also nylon-nets are distributed for catching the fish. The fish production is made in flowing and sweet water, as also in large and medium irrigation projects. The fish catching in flowing water is for limited period in the year as except Godavari, no river flows for the entire 12 months. The river Godavari also gets dry at some places. The fish seed production projects are at Barul, Loni and Karadkhed.

4.2.14. Electricity And Supply: There is no electricity project in the district. However Maharashtra State Electricity Board is supplier of electricity in the district. All the urban/semi-urban centers, as also all the villages in the district have been electrified. There increasing demand for electricity for agriculture and up to the end of March 2004. 72, 313 electric motor pumpsets have been installed. The electricity is supplied to pumpsets as per waiting list.

4.2.15. Mines: The district has no potential source of any important mineral deposits. The minerals available are of poor quality. Lime-stone and clay used for tiles is found in Kinwat block Feldspar used in ceramics is found in the Biloli block.

4.2.16. Industries: In the district, in the year 2003 out of 339 registered industries 84 industries are closed. In the remaining 286 industries the labourers were 13990. The major industries are Sawmills, Oil industries, Handlooms, Pharmaceuticals and Sugar factories.

The MIDC, Nanded has 815 Acres of land out of which 238 plots have been allocated. There are co-operative industrial estates at Nanded Loha,
Dharmabad and Degloor. In 1998-99, the MIDC has acquired about 500 Acres of land at Krushnoor, Tq. Biloli, for developing five star industrial estates. The infrastructure development by MIDC, commended in 1999, in Krushnoor MIDC area is now completed.

4.2.17. Roads and Communication : Railway : There is broadguage line of South Central Railway in the district. The railway lines passing through the district are Kachiguda-Manmad and Mudkhed to Adilabad, with total railway line admeasuring 208 kms. The S.C. Railway have converted into broad-guage line.

4.3. Profile of the Sample APMCs :

Regulated agricultural market functions in a specific organizational set up. The Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) works as the administrative authority, which employs suitable personnel for the effective management of the market. The market participants, which include the farmer / seller and the intermediaries, are the essential factors of any market, who perform various marketing functions, and actually make the deal possible. A brief description of all these segments in the whole organizational set up of the regulated market is given below :-

A market committee is the administrative authority of a regulated market. The market committee established under section 6 of the Market Act 1961, is entrusted with the responsibility of actual functioning of the market by enforcing the marketing act, rules and bye-laws, within the notified are of the market. According to section 7 of the act 1961, every market committee has to be constituted as prescribed and shall consist of the following 15 members :-

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Every member of a market committee, nominated when it is first constituted, shall hold office for a term of two years from the date of first general meeting of the market committee and every such member elected or nominated thereafter shall hold office for a term of three years (Mathur, 1997:32). The main functions and duties of the market committee (cf. section 9 of the Act) are to manage the market proper, the principle market yard and sub-market yards in the market area for which it is constituted, to control and regulate the running of the market; and to enforce the provisions of the Marketing Act, the rules and bye-laws made there under. It is also to be noticed (as mentioned in rule 57) that in the market proper and market area, the Market Committee has to exercise only such rights as may be necessary for the convenient control of the market and for the convenience and comforts of the market and for collection of the fees, in accordance with the fees, in accordance with the provision in the bye-laws (op.cit.:264).

The market committee has to elect one of its member as the Chairman and another member as the Vice - Chairman of the committee under section 32 of the Act, 1961. The Market committee may also appoint one or more of its members to be a sub-committee or to be a joint committee under section 10 of the Act, for the conduct of any work or to report on any matter. However, if in the opinion of the state government, a market committee is not competent to function properly or persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it, The state
government may by notification, supersede such market committee under section 27 of the Act. After the supersession of a market committee, the government may, by notification, give powers and duties of that market committee to an administrator (officer) under section 27-A, for such period (which would be generally be short, as clarified in the commentary 27-A) and subject to such conditions as it may, by
notification direct. The researchers has selected 5 sample APMCs for study i.e. Nanded, Loha, Bhokar, Deloor, Kuntur.

**Nanded**: Agriculture Produce Market Committee market yard is established at Nanded. This APMC was established by ordinance on dt. 14.11.1930. The present Chairman is Mr. Bhagvanrao Alegaonkar & vice chairman Mr. Shamrao Patil. This APMC is working since 75 years. The working area of the APMC is Nanded, Ardhapur & Mudakhed the APMC is managed by elected committee, 5 years. The Present body is in force since 18.2.2003. There are various infrastructure facilities at this APMC. The APMC is having its own building & market yard.

**Loha**: Agriculture Produce Market Committee, market yard is established at Loha. This APMC was established by ordinance on Dt. 14. 1.1960. The founder Chairmen was Dhondiba Shalikram Moterwar & vice chairman Venkatrao Mukadam This APMC is working since 45 years. The working area of the APMC is Loha taluka the APMC is managed by elected committee, 5 years. The Present body is in force since 10.1.1998. There are various infrastructure facilities at this APMC. The APMC is having its own building & market yard.

**Bhokar**: Agriculture Produce Market Committee, market yard is established at Bhokar. This APMC was established by ordinance on Dt. 25.8.1960. The founder Chairman was Narayanraoji Sutar. This APMC is working since 45 years. The working area of the APMC is Bhokar taluka the APMC is managed by elected committee, 5 years. The Present body is in force since June 2003. There are various infrastructure facilities at this APMC. The APMC is having its own building & market yard.

**Degloor**: Agriculture Produce Market Committee, market yard is established at Degloor. This APMC was established by ordinance on Dt. 24.9.1949.
The founder Chairman was Venkatrao Tottawar & Anil Pati & Ashok Desai. This APMC is working since 56 years. The working area of the APMC is Degloor taluka the APMC is managed by elected committee, 5 years. The Present body is in force since 19.3.2004. There are various infrastructure facilities at this APMC. The APMC is having its own building & market yard.

Kuntur : Agriculture Produce Market Committee, market yard is established at Kuntur. This APMC was established by ordinance on Dt. 11.12.1997. The founder Chairman was Rajesh Gagadharrao Deshmukh. This APMC is working since 9 years. The working area of the APMC is Naigaon taluka the APMC is managed by elected committee, 5 years. The Present body is in force since 18.2.2003. There are various infrastructure facilities at this APMC. The APMC is having its own building & market yard.

4.3.1. Establishment of APMCs in Nanded Dist: The following table shows age-wise classifications of the sample APMCs.

Table No. 4.1.

Age-wise classifications of the sample APMCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCS)</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data
Thus it can be observed that out of the sample APMCs that of Nanded is the oldest one with 75 years tradition, Degloor APMC is next to Nanded and is 56 years old, Loha and Bhokar both the APMCs are 45 years old and Kuntur is a recent one.

4.4. Size of Sample APMCs:

In the following pages the researcher has presented profile of selected sample APMCs for study the researchers has selected following criteria.

1. Commission Agents
2. Number of Traders
3. Number of Processors
4. Number of Helpers
5. Number of Weighers (Mapari)
6. Number of Labours (Hamal)

7. Number of Total licensed Member

A profile according to above listed criteria is presented below. This profile is helpful in analyzed the size of APMCs selected as sample. The size of APMCs is to judge according to the number of commissions agents, traders etc. associated with it.

4.4.1. Commission Agents: 'The commission agent is a broker whose ordinary course of business is to negotiate and make contracts on payment of commission for the purchase or sale of agricultural produce on behalf of his principal, and includes a commission agent but does not include the servant of his principal whether engaged in negotiating or making such contracts. He is the link between the producer farmer and the buyer. He works for commission. He does not keeps stock of agricultural produce. He is also known, as Aaratiya or Adatyaa his role in the transactions at APMC is very important. The researcher has studied trends and progress in the number of commission agent at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. 4.2. & Graph.

Table No. 4.2
Table Showing Number of Commission Agents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCs)</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.

Note: Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.
Graph No. 4.2.
Table Showing Number of Commission Agents

Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of commission agents as has follows.

1. **Nanded APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 280 traders as commission agents in the year 2000. This figure increased to 312 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (12.86%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (1.30%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (5.81%). The average number of commission agents at Nanded APMC during the period has been 308.60. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

2. **Loha APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 77 traders as commission agents in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 72 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (10.29%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year
2004 (1.41%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (11.69%) & 2003 (5.33%). The average number of commission agents at Loha APMC during the period has been 72.60. The overall position shows an decreasing trend.

3. Bhokar APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 58 traders as commission agents in the year 2000. This figure increased to 125 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (1036.36%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (116.33%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (15.52%) & 2003 (89.62%). The average number of commission agents at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 69.80. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

4. Degloor APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 120 traders as commission agents in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 116 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (7.87%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (5.83%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (2.92%) & 2004 (12.78%). The average number of commission agents at Degloor APMC during the period has been 126.60. The overall position shows an decreased trend.

5. Kuntur APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 13 traders as commission agents in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 12 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2003 (44.44%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (0.00%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2002 (-30.77%)
& 2004 (7.69%). The average number of commission agents at Kuntur APMC during the period has been 12.00 the overall position shows a decreased trend.

Thus it can be seen that the average number of commission agents of Nanded APMC has been 308.60 (A), that of Loha APMC has been 72.60 (C), that of Bhokar APMC 69.80 (D), that of Degloor APMC 126.60 (B), that of Kuntur APMC 12.00 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards number of commission agents.

4.4.2. Traders Group A: 'A' class traders means a commission agent which is included in the trader as defined above. 'A' class trader is also called kachcha-arhatias or commission agent in the regulated market. Kachcha-arhatias act as the representative of sellers including agriculturist i.e., farmer-producer. In regulated markets pakka-arhatias i.e., the commission agent of the buyers do not exist; however they play an important role in unregulated markets. The researcher has studied trends and progress in the number of Traders in Group A at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. 4.3 & Graph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCs)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>-5.80</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>289.60 (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>-9.27</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>193.40 (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>-19.05</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>-3.81</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>57.43</td>
<td>118.60 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>-15.98</td>
<td>153.20 (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-53.06</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26.09</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-13.79</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>31.00 (E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Secondary Data, Annual Report of APMCs.
Note : Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.
Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of Traders in Group A.

1. **Nanded APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 276 traders as Traders in Group A in the year 2000. This figure increased to 317 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (11.15%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (3.59%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (5.80%). The average number of Traders in Group A at Nanded APMC during the period has been 289.60. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

2. **Loha APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 204 traders as Traders in Group A in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 186 in the year 2004. The only negative change was recorded in the year 2002...
(9.27%). Marginal change was recorded in the year 2001 in the year 2003, 2004 no change was recorded. The average number of Traders in Group A at Loha APMC during the period has been 193.40 The overall position shows an marginal decreasing trend.

3. Bhokar APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 126 traders as Traders in Group A in the year 2000. This figure increased to 159 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (57.43%) The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (19.05%) & 2002 (3.81%). The average number of Traders in Group A at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 118.60 % the overall position shows a slow increasing trend.

4. Degloor APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 147 traders as Traders in Group A in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 142 in the year 2004. The positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (3.407), 2002 (2.637%), 2003 (8.337) the negative trend was the recorded in the year. 2004 (15.987) the average number of traders in Group A at Degloor APMC during the period has been 153.20 The overall position shows a marginal decreasing trend.

5. Kuntur APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 49 traders as Traders in Group A in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 29 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (26.09%) The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (53.06%) & 2003 (13.797%). Positive change was recorded year 2004 again (16.00%). The average number of Traders in Group A at Kuntur APMC during the period has been 31 the overall position shows an decreasing trend.
Thus it can be seen that the average number of Traders in Group A of Nanded APMC has been 289.60 (A), that of Loha APMC has been 193.40 (B), that of Bhokar APMC 118.10 (D), that of Degloor APMC 153.20 (C), that of Kuntur APMC 31 (E). The Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E whereas the Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A as regards number of Traders in Group A.

4.4.3. Traders Group B: 'B' class traders means traders other than the commission agent. 'B' class traders do not have any establishment in the market. They simply wander about in the market and render their services to their clients by bringing the sellers and buyers on the same platform. As agricultural product is sold by open auction in the regulated market, their number is negligible in the region as well. Only licensed 'B' class traders are found to be on list. The researcher has studied trends and progress in the number of traders in group B at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. & Graph 4.4.

Table No. 4.4
Table Showing Number of Traders Group B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCs)</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001 % Change</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36 -18.18</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>605.56</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>-27.17</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23 0.00</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-4.35</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10 -33.33</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-10.00</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11 -63.33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36.36</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>164 -9.89</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>9.76</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-50.00</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.
Note: Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.
Table Showing Number of Traders Group B

Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of traders in-group B.

1. **Nanded APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 44 traders as trader in-group B in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 37 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (605.56%) The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (18.18%), 2003 (27.17%), & 2004 (80%). The average number of traders in-group B at Nanded APMC during the period has been 111.20. The overall position shows an decreasing trend.

2. **Loha APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 23 traders as trader in-group B in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 22 in the year 2004. The only negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (4.35%) No change was recorded in the year 2001, 2002, 2004. The average
number of trader in-group B at Loha APMC during the period has been 22.60 the overall position shows an decreasing trend.

3. Bhokar APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 15 traders as trader in-group B in the year 2000. This figure increased to 16 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (77.78%) The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (33.33%) & 2002 (10%). No change was a recorded in the year 2003. The average number of trader in group B at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 11.80 The overall position shows an increasing trend.

4. Degloor APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 30 traders as trader in-group B in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 10 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2003 (36.36%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (63.33%) & 2004 (33.33%). No change was recorded in the years 2002. The average number of trader in group B at Degloor APMC during the period has been 15.40 The overall position shows an decreasing trend.

5. Kuntur APMC: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 182 traders as trader in-group B in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 90 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (9.76%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (9.89%) & 2003 (50%). No change was recorded in the years 2004. The average number of trader in-group B at Kuntur APMC during the period has been 141.20 the overall position shows a decreasing trend.

Thus It can be seen that the average number of trader in group B of Nanded APMC has been 111.20 (B) , that of Loha APMC has been 22.60 (C), that
of Bhokar APMC 11.80 (E), that of Degloor APMC 15.40 (D), that of Kuntur APMC 141.20 (A). The Kuntur APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Bhokar APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards number of trader in-group B.

4.4.5. Number of Processors: Trends and progress in the number of processors at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. 4.5

Table No. 4.5
Table Showing Number of Processors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCS)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-20.75</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-33.33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-7.14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>-25.00</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-33.33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-7.69</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-66.67</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.
Note: Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.

Graph No. 4.5
Table Showing Number of Processors
Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of Processors.

1. **Nanded APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 53 traders as Processors in category A in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 48 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (11.90%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (2.13%). The only negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (20.75%). No change was recorded in the year 2003. The average number of Processors at Nanded APMC during the period has been 47.40. The overall position shows an decreasing trend.

2. **Loha APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 20 traders as Processors in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 13 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (5%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2002 (33.33%) & 2003 (7.14%). No change was recorded in the year 2004. The average number of Processors at Loha APMC during the period has been 16.20. The overall position shows an decreasing trend.

3. **Bhokar APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 2 traders as Processors in the year 2000. This figure increased to 13 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (550%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (100%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2002 (25%) & 2003 (33.33%). The average number of Processors at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 4.80. The overall position shows an increasing trend.
4. **Degloor APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 12 traders as Processors in the year 2000. This figure increased to 13 in the year 2004. The same positive change was recorded in the year 2001 & 2004 (8.33%) The only negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (7.69%). No change was recorded in the year 2002. The average number of Processors at Degloor APMC during the period has been 12.60 The overall position shows an increasing trend.

5. **Kuntur APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 2 traders as Processors in the year 2000. This figure remained same the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2003 (100%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (50%). The only negative trend was recorded in the year 2002 (66.67%). The average number of Processors at Kuntur APMC during the period has been 2.00 the overall position remains same.

Thus it can be seen that the average number of Processors of Nanded APMC has been 47.40 (A), that of Loha APMC has been 16.20 (B), that of Bhokar APMC 4.80 (D), that of Degloor APMC 12.60 (C), that of Kuntur APMC 2.00 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards number of Processors.

**4.4.6. Number of Helpers**: There are a number of persons such as measurers, surveyors, warehousemen and cartmen and drivers of tractors, trucks etc., who can be called as helpers. The researcher has studied trends and progress in the number of Helpers at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. 4.6.
Table No. 4.6

Table Showing Number of Helpers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCS)</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>-41.53</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-6.67</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>-5.00</td>
<td>-9.94</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.

Note: Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.

Graph No. 4.6

Table Showing Number of Helpers

Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of Helpers:

1. **Nanded APMC:** It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 107 Helpers in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 37 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (10.28%) The negative trend was recorded in the year 2002 (41.53%), 2003 (7.25%), 2004 (42.19%) The average number of Helpers at Nanded APMC during the period has been 79.00 The overall position shows an decreasing trend.
2. **Loha APMC**: does not have any information on the number of *Helpers*.

3. **Bhokar APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 60 *Helpers* in the year 2000. This figure increased to 62 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (416.67%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2002. (7.14% ). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (6.67%) & 2003 (80%). The average number of *Helpers* at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 50 the overall position shows an increasing trend.

4. **Degloor APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 180 *Helpers* in the year 2000. This decreased to 125 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2003 (2.60%) and the negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (5.%) & 2002 (9.94%) & 2004 (20.89%) The average number of *Helpers* at Degloor APMC during the period has been 157.60 The overall position shows an decreasing trend.

5. **Kuntur APMC**: does not have any information on the number of *Helpers*.

Thus It can be seen that the average number of * Helpers* of Nanded APMC has been 79.00 (B), that of Bhokar APMC 50 (C), that of Degloor APMC 157.60 (A), The Degloor APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Bhokar APMC is on the lowest rank C as regards number of *Helpers*.

4.3.7. **Number of Weighmen (Mapari)**: Weighman means a person whose business is to weigh a consignment of agricultural produce for sale (Section 2 of the Act, 1961) using the standard weights and produce according to the bye-laws of the respective market. The researcher has studied trends and progress in the number of *Weighmen or Maparis* at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. 4.7 & Graph.
Table No. 4.7

Table Showing Number of Weighmen (Mapari)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCS)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.82</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-4.00</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-8.33</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-19.05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-41.18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>45.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>321.43</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-6.06</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-24.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-50.00</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.
Note: Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.

Graph No. 4.7

Table Showing Number of Weighmen (Mapari)

Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of Weighmen or Maparis.

1. **Nanded APMC**: It is observed that this APMC had a registration of 39 as Weighmen or Maparis in the year 2000. This figure increased to 45 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (12.82%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2003.
The negative trend was recorded in the year 2004 (8.16%). The average number of Weighmen or Maparis at Nanded APMC during the period has been 44.80. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

2. Loha APMC: It is observed that this APMC had a registration of 25 as Weighmen or Maparis in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 23 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2003 (4.55%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (4%) & 2002 (8.33%). The average number of Weighmen or Maparis at Loha APMC during the period has been 23.40. The overall position shows a decreasing trend.

3. Bhokar APMC: It is observed that this APMC had a registration of 21 as Weighmen or Maparis in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 16 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (45.45%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2003 (10.9%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (19.05%) & 2002 (41.18%). The average number of Weighmen or Maparis at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 15. The overall position shows a decreasing trend.

4. Degloor APMC: It is observed that this APMC had a registration of 14 as Weighmen or Maparis in the year 2000. This figure increased to 47 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (321.43%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (11.86%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (6.06%) & 2004 (24.19%). The average number of Weighmen or Maparis at Degloor APMC during the period has been 49.60. The overall position shows an increasing trend.
5. **Kuntur APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 4 as *Weighmen or Maparis* in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 3 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2003 (50%). The only negative trend was recorded in the year 2002 (50%). The average number of *Weighmen or Maparis* at Kuntur APMC during the period has been 3.20 the overall position shows an decreasing trend.

Thus It can be seen that the average number of *Weighmen or Maparis* of Nanded APMC has been 44.80 (B), that of Loha APMC has been 23.40(C), that of Bhokar APMC 15 (D), that of Degloor APMC 49.60 (A), that of Kuntur APMC 3.20 (E). The Degloor APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards number of *Weighmen or Maparis*.

### 4.3.8. Number of Labours (Hamal): The hamals or labourers assist various marketing practices and perform services like loading, unloading, cleaning, sieving and refilling the bags etc. for which they get local charges. The researcher has studied trends and progress in the number of Labours or *Hamals* at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. 4.8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCs)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>183.85</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>318.74</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>-21.01</td>
<td>753.40 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>-19.55</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>-2.26</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>-4.05</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>180.60 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>-8.97</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>74.65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-39.52</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>21.33</td>
<td>87.80 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>45.28</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>-10.17</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>-20.72</td>
<td>359.00 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>-50.00</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>13.20 E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.
Note: Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.
Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of Labours or Hamals.

1. **Nanded APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 413 as Labours or Hamals in the year 2000. This figure increased to 767 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (183.85%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (1.94%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (318.74%), 2004 (21.01%). The average number of Labours or Hamals at Nanded APMC during the period has been 753.40. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

2. **Loha APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 220 as Labours or Hamals in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 167 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (0.6%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (19.55%), 2002 (2.26%) & 2003 (4.05%). The average number of Labours or Hamals at Loha APMC during the period has been 180.60. The overall position shows an decreasing trend.
3. **Bhokar APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 78 as *Labours or Hamals* in the year 2000. This figure increased to 91 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (74.65%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (21.33%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (8.97%) & 2003 (39.52%). The average number of *Labours or Hamals* at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 87.80. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

4. **Degloor APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 271 as *Labours or Hamals* in the year 2000. This figure increased to 329 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (45.28%) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (17.34%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (10.17%) & 2004 (20.72%). The average number of *Labours or Hamals* at Degloor APMC during the period has been 359. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

5. **Kuntur APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 16 as *Labours or Hamals* in the year 2000. This figure increased to 18 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (125%). The only negative trend was recorded in the year 2002 (50%). The average number of *Labours or Hamals* at Kuntur APMC during the period has been 13.20. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

Thus it can be seen that the average number of *Labours or Hamals* of Nanded APMC has been 753.40 (A), that of Loha APMC has been 180.60 (C), that of Bhokar APMC 87.80 (D), that of Degloor APMC 359 (B), that of Kuntur 130.
APMC 13.20 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards number of Labours or Hamals.

4.3.9. Total Licensed Members: The researcher has studied trends and progress in the number of licensed members at the sample APMC and the results are shown in the following Table No. 4.9.

Table No. 4.9
Table Showing Number of Total licensed Member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars (APMCS)</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>1212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loha</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhokar</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuntur</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.
Note: Percentage Changes are over previous Years. The grades are in the descending order.

Graph No. 4.9
Number of Total licensed Members
Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends in the number of Licensed members.

1. **Nanded APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 1212 total *Licensed members* in the year 2000. This figure increased to 1563 in the year 2004. The positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (2.06%) and in the year 2002 (80.11%). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (13.38 %) & 2004 (19.02 %). The average number of total *Licensed members* at Nanded APMC during the period has been 1634. The overall position shows an increasing trend.

2. **Loha APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 569 total *licensed members* in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 483 in the year 2004. The only positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (0.42 %). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (8.96 %), 2002 (4.83 %) & 2003 (2.43 %). The average number of *licensed members* at Loha APMC during the period has been 508. The overall position shows a decreasing trend.

3. **Bhokar APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 360 total *Licensed members* in the year 2000. This figure increased to 482 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (118.10 %) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (34.95 % ). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (14.17 %) & 2003 (47 %). The average number of *Licensed members* at Bhokar APMC during the period has been 357. The overall position shows an increasing trend.
4. **Degloor APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 774 traders as *Licensed members* in the year 2000. This figure increased to 782 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (17.39 %) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2001 (9.95 %). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2003 (3.50 %) & 2004 (18.88 %). The average number of *Licensed members* at Degloor APMC during the period has been 874 The overall position shows an increasing trend.

5. **Kuntur APMC**: It can be observed that this APMC had a registration of 266 traders as *Licensed members* in the year 2000. This figure decreased to 154 in the year 2004. The highest positive change was recorded in the year 2002 (2.69 %) and the lowest positive change was recorded in the year 2004 (1.99 %). The negative trend was recorded in the year 2001 (16.17 %) & 2003 (34.06 %). The average number of *Licensed members* at Kuntur APMC during the period has been 204 the overall position shows an decreasing trend.

Thus It can be seen that the average number of *Licensed members* of Nanded APMC has been 1634 (A), that of Loha APMC has been 508 (C), that of Bhokar APMC 357 (D), that of Degloor APMC 874 (B), that of Kuntur APMC 204 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards number of *Licensed members*.

### 4.5 Summary Conclusions :-

It can be observed from the above interpretation that the researcher has analyzed the size of sample APMCs according to 8 different attributes. A summary of these is presented in the following table no. 4.10.
Table No. 4.10
Summary Classification of the Size Of Sample APMCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Nanded</th>
<th>Loha</th>
<th>Bhokar</th>
<th>Deglur</th>
<th>Kuntur</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Comm. Agent</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Traders-A</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Traders-B</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Helper</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mapari</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Labour – Hamal</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>278.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>326.6</td>
<td>101.6</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>143.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Data, Annual report of APMCs.

Graph No. 4.10
Summary Classification of the Size Of Sample APMCs

Statistical analysis of the above table reveals following trends:

1. On the basic of the criteria of the number of commission agents Nanded has the highest average (308,A) whereas Kuntur has the lowest average (12,E)

2. On the basic of the criteria of the number of Trader-A Nanded has the highest average (290,A) whereas Kuntur has the lowest average (31,E)
3. On the basis of the criteria of the number of Trader-B Kuntur has the highest average (141, A) whereas Bhokar has the lowest average (12, E).

4. On the basis of the criteria of the number of processor Nanded has the highest average (47, A) whereas Kuntur has the lowest average (2, E).

5. On the basis of the criteria of the number of helper Deglur has the highest average (157, A) whereas Kuntur and Loha has the lowest average (0, D).

6. On the basis of the criteria of the number of Mapari – Weighman Deglur has the highest average (50, A) whereas Kuntur has the lowest average (3, E).

7. On the basis of the criteria of the number of Labour – Hamal Nanded has the highest average (753, A) whereas Kuntur has the lowest average (13, E).

8. On the basis of the criteria of the number of Licensed Member Nanded has the highest average (1634, A) whereas Kuntur has the lowest average (204, E).

Thus, considering the overall number of various types of workers the size of APMC from among the samples can be decided.

Nanded is of the highest size having average number of persons 1634 with grade A, Deglur is on the second number with average number of persons 874 with grade B, Loha is on third number with average number of persons 508.80 with grade C, Bhokar is on fourth number with average number of persons 357.80 with grade D and Kuntur is on last number with average number of persons 204.60 with grade E.

Here in this chapter the researcher has summarized the profile of the area under study. The geography & history, climate, rivers landscape, cropping pattern & demography characteristic. The researcher has also analyzed the size of sample APMCs.

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Notes & References:


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