Chapter VIII

CONCLUSION

&

RECOMMENDATIONS
Chapter VIII

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. Introduction:

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8.1. Introduction:

Regulated marketing system of agricultural produce has done a notable work in removing the bottlenecks in marketing process. This has helped providing social justice to the farmers. The researcher has made an overall evaluation of the functioning of the APMCs in Maharashtra with special reference to Nanded district. A number of bottlenecks are found in the way of an efficient and orderly marketing system. This chapter presents the conclusion based upon the analysis and interpretation of data. It also gives suggestions and recommendations for development. The hypothesis is tested and proved. It gives further guideline of research. It is expected that this study will help further research in this subject.

8.2. Fulfillment of Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of present research work can be said to be fulfilled as follows:

1. The researcher has presented an introductory profile of the area under study i.e. Nanded district and the APMC areas along with agro-economic features of the same.

2. The researcher has presented an overall review of agricultural marketing in India & Maharashtra in general with special reference to Nanded district.

3. The researcher has presented an analytic picture of the trends & progress in various areas of agricultural marketing with special reference to organized/regulated markets. India & Maharashtra in general with special reference to Nanded district.
4. The researcher has presented an analytic study of the various problems associated with the marketing of agricultural produce in India & Maharashtra in general with special reference to Nanded district.

5. The researcher has presented the organizational structure and working methods of the APMCs in India & Maharashtra in general with special reference to Nanded district.

6. To present a microscopic analysis of the performance of the APMCs in India & Maharashtra in general with special reference to Nanded district.

7. The researcher has presented an analytic study of the problems associated with agricultural growth and development with reference to the marketing aspect.

8. To present conclusions on the basis of analysis and interpretation of the statistical data.

9. The researcher has presented suggestions & recommendations with view to foster the agro economic development through the restructuring, reorganization and re-engineering of the APMCs.

8.3. Conclusions of the Research Work:

The major conclusions of the present research work are presented in following sections:

1. General conclusions regarding APMCs

2. Conclusions regarding size of APMCs

3. Conclusions regarding financial performance

4. Conclusions regarding non-finical performance

5. Conclusions regarding problems
8.3.1. General Conclusions Regarding APMCs:

The general conclusions are as follows:

1. The APMCs are developed with a view of socialistic pattern of society
2. The APMCs are an outcome of cooperative movement
3. The APMCs are generally established at Taluka places the AMPCs centers are not available at rural places..
4. The APMCs trading is indirectly regulated by traders only.
5. The small farmers are not in a position to sell their product through APMCs.
6. A number of APMCs are not having infrastructure facilities.
7. The farmers are facing the number of problems
8. Due to privatizations trends the concept of APMCs is getting obsolete.
9. The APMCs primary objective of eliminating the bottlenecks in agro produce marketing has not been fully realized.
10. The new economic policy with the trends of globalization, privatization and liberalization has challenged the very existence of the APMCs.

8.3.2. Conclusions Regarding Size of APMCs:

The Conclusions regarding size of APMCs are as follows:

1. Age of APMCs :It is concluded 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.

2. Number of Commission Agents: It is concluded 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.

**Number of Traders Group A:** It is concluded 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.

**Number of Traders Group B:** It is concluded that the average number of traders 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 traders in group B.

3. **Number of Processors:** It is concluded 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. **Number of Helpers:** It is concluded 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 E as regards number of

* Helpers *

5. **Weighers or Maparis**: It is concluded 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*.

6. **Number of Labours (Hamal)**: It is concluded 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 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*.

7. **Total Licensed Members**: It is concluded 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*.

8.3.3. Conclusions Regarding Financial Performance:

The conclusions regarding financial performance are as follows:

1. **Total Annual Receipt**: It is concluded that the average total annual receipt of Nanded APMC has been Rs. 232.73 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.58.75 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.123.24 (B), that of Degloor APMC
Rs.61.30 (C), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.7.50 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual receipt.

2. **Total Annual Payment**: It is concluded that the average total annual payment of Nanded APMC has been Rs.232.64 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.58.74 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.123.22 (B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.61.42 (C), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.7.46 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual payment.

3. **Total Annual Income**: It is concluded that the average total annual Income of Nanded APMC has been Rs.73.52 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.17.91 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.31.99 (B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.25.44 (C), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.2.57 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Income.

4. **Total Annual Market Fee (Received)**: It is concluded that the average total annual Market fee (Received) of Nanded APMC has been Rs.56.30 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.14.83 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.22.10 (C), that of Degloor APMC Rs.24.31 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.2.30 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Market fee (Received).

5. **Total Annual License Fees**: It is concluded that the average total annual License fees (Received) of Nanded APMC has been Rs.0.94 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.0.63 (C), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.0.46 (D), that of Degloor APMC Rs.0.81 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.24 (E). The
Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual License fees (Received).

6. **Total Annual Other Income**: It is concluded that the average total annual Other income (Received) of Nanded APMC has been Rs.18.30 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.2.45 (C), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.9.40 (B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.2.26 (D), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.03 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Other income (Received).

7. **Total Annual Expenditure**: It is concluded that the average total annual Expenditure of Nanded APMC has been Rs.53.42 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.17.20 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.19.20 (C), that of Degloor APMC Rs.24.75 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.2.74 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Expenditure.

8. **Total Annual Establishments Exp.**: It is concluded that the average total annual establishments exp. of Nanded APMC has been Rs.27.04 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.12.28 (C), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.7.84 (D), that of Degloor APMC Rs.14.78 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.2.09 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual establishments exp.

9. **Total Annual Committee Member Exp.**: It is concluded that the average total annual Committee Member Exp. of Nanded APMC has been Rs.0.48 (D), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.1.07 (A), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.0.61 (C), that of Degloor APMC Rs.0.85 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.42 (E). The Loha APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Committee Member Exp.
APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Committee Member Exp.

10. Total Annual Other Exp. : It is concluded that the average total annual Other Exp. of Nanded APMC has been Rs.25.69 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.3.78 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.10.77 (C), that of Degloor APMC Rs.13.67 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.03 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Other Exp.

11. Total Annual Exp. : It is concluded that the average total annual Total Exp. of Nanded APMC has been Rs.53.23 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.17.13 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.19.22 (C), that of Degloor APMC Rs.26.02 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.2.75 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Exp.

12. Total Annual Excess of Income Over Exp. : It is concluded that the average total annual Excess of income over exp. of Nanded APMC has been Rs.20.87 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.0.96 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.12.79 (B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.1.30 (C), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.17 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Excess of income over exp.

13. Total Annual Deficit : It is concluded that the average total Deficit. of Nanded APMC has been Rs.0.57 (B), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.0.24 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.0. (E), that of Degloor APMC Rs.0.61 (A), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.43 (C). The Degloor APMC is on the highest
rank A whereas the Bhokar APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total Deficit.

14. **Total Annual Revenue**: It is concluded that the average annual Total Revenue of Nanded APMC has been Rs.73.52 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.17.91 (D), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.31.95 (B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.27.38 (C), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.2.57 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Total Revenue.

15. **Total Liabilities**: It is concluded that the average total annual Total liabilities of Nanded APMC has been Rs.277.15 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.128.16 (C), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.155.47 (B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.53.06 (D), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.3.43 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual liabilities.

16. **Total Assets**: It is concluded that the average total annual Total assets of Nanded APMC has been Rs.297.43 (A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.128.87 (C), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.168.26 (B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.55.69 (D), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.3.17 (E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual assets.

17. **Total Cash Holding**: It is concluded that the average total annual Total cash holding of Nanded APMC has been Rs.0.43 (C), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.1.78 (A), that of Bohkar APMC Rs.0.15 (D), that of Degloor APMC Rs.0.75 (B), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.03 (E). The Loha APMC is
on the highest rank A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards total annual Total cash holding.

8.3.4. Conclusions Regarding Non-financial Performance:

The conclusions regarding non-financial performance are as follows:

1. Receipt & Delivery of Rice Paddy: It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Rice Paddy of Nanded APMC has been 2802.00 (A), that of Loha APMC has been 891.80 q. (C), that of Bohkar APMC 1837.40 q. (B), that of Degloor APMC 8.40 q. (E), Kuntur APMC 70 q. (D). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Degloor APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards receipt & delivery of Rice Paddy. The movements are irregular however ultimate figure shows a decreasing trend.

2. Receipt & Delivery of Wheat: It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Wheat of Nanded APMC has been 76465.80 q. (A), that of Loha APMC has been 19702.00 q. (C), that of Bohkar APMC 20621.40 (B), that of Degloor APMC 1913.00 q. (E), that of Kuntur APMC 2151.00 q. (D). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Degloor APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards receipt & delivery of Wheat. The movements are irregular.

3. Receipt & Delivery of Jawar: It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Jawar of Nanded APMC has been 53398.00 q. (A), that of Loha APMC has been 25395.20 q. (C), that of Bohkar APMC 26555.40 q. (B), that of Degloor APMC 2003.60 q. (E), that of Kuntur APMC 4898.20 q. (D). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A whereas the Degloor APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards receipt & delivery of Jawar.
4. Receipt & Delivery of Gram Chana: It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Chana of Nanded APMC has been 1961.60 q. (C), that of Loha APMC has been 434.40 q. (D), that of Bohkar APMC 2458.80 q. (B), that of Degloor APMC 2649.80 q. (A). The Degloor APMC is on the highest rank. A whereas the Loha APMC is on the lowest rank D as regards receipt & delivery of Chana. The movements are irregular.

5. Receipt & Delivery of Gram Toor: It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Toor of Nanded APMC has been 13534.80 q. (D), that of Loha APMC has been 14020.00 q. (C), that of Bohkar APMC 22709.60 q. (A), that of Degloor APMC 22379.60 q. (B), That of Kuntur APMC 174.00 q. (E). The Bohkar APMC is on the highest rank. A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards receipt & delivery of Toor. The movements are irregular.

6. Receipt & Delivery of Gram Moong: It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Moong of Nanded APMC has been 3506.40 q. (C), that of Loha APMC has been 3333.00 q. (D), that of Bohkar APMC 4101.80 q. (B), that of Degloor APMC 31534.20 q.(A), That of Kuntur APMC 102.40 q. (E). The Degloor APMC is on the highest rank. A whereas the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards receipt & delivery of Moong. The movements are irregular.

7. Receipt & Delivery of Gram Udad: It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Udad of Nanded APMC has been 10122.60 q. (C), that of Loha APMC has been 3921.00 q. (D), that of Bohkar APMC 37761.40 q. (B), that of Degloor APMC 80446.20 q. (A), That of Kuntur APMC 1497.60
8. **Receipt & Delivery of Oilseed Groundnut:** It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Oilseed Groundnut of Nanded APMC has been 17040.80 q. (A), that of Loha APMC has been 4087.00 q. (B), that of Bhokar APMC 1650.80 q. (C), The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank. A whereas the Bhokar APMC is on the lowest rank C as regards receipt & delivery of Oilseed Groundnut. The movements are irregular.

9. **Receipt & Delivery of Oilseed Sunflowers:** It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Oilseed Sunflower of Nanded APMC has been 443.60 q. (D), that of Loha APMC has been 1992.40 q. (A), that of Bohkar APMC 1543.20 q. (B), that of Kuntur APMC 1229.40 q. (C), The Loha APMC is on the highest rank. A whereas the Nanded APMC is on the lowest rank D as regards receipt & delivery of Oilseed Sunflower.

10. **Receipt & Delivery of Oilseed Soyabean:** It is concluded that the average receipt & delivery of Oilseed Soyabean of Nanded APMC has been 72473 q. (A), that of Loha APMC has been 7093 q. (B), that of Bohkar APMC 656 q. (D), that of Degloor APMC 513 q. (E), That of Kuntur APMC 6179 q. (C). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank. A whereas the Degloor APMC is on the lowest rank E as regards receipt & delivery of Oilseed Soyabean. The movements are irregular.

11. **Summary of receipt and delivery:** The conclusions on receipt and delivery of agro products at the sample APMCs are summarized as follows :-
1. The average receipt and delivery of Rice Paddy is highest at Nanded (2802 q) and lowest at Deglur (8 q). The average at sample APMCs is 1121 q.

2. The average receipt and delivery of Wheat is highest at Nanded (76466 q) and lowest at Deglur (1913 q). The average at sample APMCs is 24170 q.

3. The average receipt and delivery of Jawar is highest at Nanded (53358 q) and lowest at Deglur (2003 q). The average at sample APMCs is 22439 q.

4. The average receipt and delivery of Gram Channa is highest at Deglur (2650q) and lowest at Kuntur (0 q). The average at sample APMCs is 1501q.

5. The average receipt and delivery of Gram Toor is highest at Deglur (22380q) and lowest at Kuntur (174 q). The average at sample APMCs is 14563 q.

6. The average receipt and delivery of Gram Moong is highest at Deglur (31534 q) and lowest at Kuntur (102 q). The average at sample APMCs is 1815 q.

7. The average receipt and delivery of Gram Udad is highest at Deglur (80446q) and lowest at Kuntur (1998 q). The average at sample APMCs is 26849 q.

8. The average receipt and delivery of Oilseed Groundnut is highest at Nanded (17040 q) and lowest at Kuntur (0 q). The average at sample APMCs is 4555 q.

9. The average receipt and delivery of Oilseed sunflower is highest at Loha (1992 q) and lowest at Deglur (0 q). The average at sample APMCs is 1041 q.

10. The average receipt and delivery of Oilseed Soyabean is highest at Nanded (72473 q) and lowest at Deglur (573 q). The average at sample APMCs is 17394 q.
Considering all the ten sample agro products the Nanded APMC shows the highest Receipt and delivery 25174 q (A), Deglur is on second grade with Receipt and delivery of 14150 q (B), Bhokar is on third grade with Receipt and delivery of 11989 q (C), Loha is on forth grade with Receipt and delivery of 8086 q (D) and Kuntur is at last grade with Receipt and delivery of 1675 q (E).

8.3.5. Conclusions Regarding Price Paid:

The conclusions regarding price paid min-max are as follows:

1. Price Paid for Rice Paddy: It is concluded that, the average max. price of Rice Paddy is highest at Nanded Rs. 568 p.q. and lowest at Deglur Rs. 386 p.q. The average of sample APMCs is Rs. 488 p.q.
   i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.401 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 173 p.q.,
   ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.213 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 113 p.q.,
   iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.250 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 50, p.q.,
   iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.132 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.80, p.q.,
   v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.70 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.34 p.q.,

2. Price Paid for Wheat: It is concluded that, The average max. price of Wheat is highest at Nanded Rs.885 p.q. and lowest at Kuntur Rs.744 p.q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 808 p.q.
   i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.459 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 140, p.q.
ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.330 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.180 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 300 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 75 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.120 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.50 p.q.,

v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.126 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.30 p.q.

3. Price Paid for Jawar: It is concluded that, The average max. price of Jawar is highest at Nanded Rs. 737 p.q. and lowest at Bhokar Rs. 487 p.q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 616 p.q..

i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.810 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.10 p.q.,

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 713 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 368 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.300 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.60 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.700 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.160 p.q.,

v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.350 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.150 p.q.

4. Price Paid for Chana: It is concluded that, The average max. price of Gram Channa is highest at Nanded Rs. 1770 p.q. and lowest at Bhokar Rs. 1544 p. q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 1324 p. q.
i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.1000 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 150 p.q.,

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.848 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.364 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.500 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.170 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 540 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 90 p.q..

v. Kuntur APMC has no range.

5. Price Paid for Gram Toor : It is concluded that, The average max. price of Gram Toor is highest at Nanded Rs.1922 p.q. and lowest at Kuntur Rs.1571 p.q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 1732 p.q.

i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.1199 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.750 p.q.,

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.681 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 314 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.600 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.175 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.419 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.50 p.q.,

v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.490 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs.50 p.q.

6. Price Paid for Gram Moong : It is concluded that, The average max. price of Gram Moong is highest at Nanded Rs. 1993 p.q. and lowest at Bhokar Rs. 1730 p.q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 1840 p.q.
i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.1431 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.664 p.q.,

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.1025 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.450 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.500 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.200 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.601 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.155 p.q.,

v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.550 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.220 p.q.

7. Price Paid for Gram Udad: It is concluded that, The average max. price of
Gram Udad is highest at Loha Rs. 1958 p.q. and lowest at Bhokar Rs.1753 p.q. The
average at sample APMCs is Rs. 1851 p.q.

i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.1532 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.200 p.q.,

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.1322 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.619 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.790 per quintal and the
 lowest range of Rs.175 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.1040 per quintal and
the lowest range of Rs.100 p.q.,

v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs.945 per quintal and the
lowest range of Rs.190 p.q.
8. **Price Paid for Oilseed Ground Nut**: It is concluded that, the average max. price of Oilseed Groundnut is highest at Nanded Rs. 1929 p.q. and lowest at Bhokar Rs. 1340 p.q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 1033 p.q.

i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 1100 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 315 p.q.,

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 940 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 320 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 500 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 150 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has no range,

v. Kuntur APMC has no range.

9. **Price Paid for Oilseed Sunflower**: It is concluded that, the average max. price of Oilseed sunflower is highest at Loha Rs. 1585 p.q. and lowest at Kuntur Rs. 1400 p.q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 1190 p.q.

i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 596 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 260 p.q.,

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 728 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 160 p.q.,

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 500 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 150 p.q.,

iv. Degloor APMC has no range and

v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 540 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 190 p.q.
10. **Price Paid for Oilseed Soybean**: It is concluded that, The average max. price of Oilseed Soyabean is highest at Loha Rs. 1366 p.q. and lowest at Bhokar Rs. 1065 p.q. The average at sample APMCs is Rs. 1213 p.q.

i. Nanded APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 680 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 361 p.q.

ii. Loha APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 590 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 166 p.q.

iii. Bhokar APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 500 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 150 p.q.

iv. Degloor APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 740 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 215 p.q.

v. Kuntur APMC has recorded the highest range of Rs. 640 per quintal and the lowest range of Rs. 370 p.q.

Considering all the ten sample agro products all the APMCs shows the maximum price among cereals is fetched highest for wheat Rs. 808 p.q. and the lowest for rice paddy Rs. 488 p.q., maximum price among grams is fetched highest for gram moong Rs. 1840 p.q. and the lowest for gram channa Rs. 1324 p.q. and maximum price among oilseed is fetched highest for soyabean Rs. 1213 p.q. and the lowest for groundnut Rs. 1033 p.q.

**8.3.6. Conclusions Regarding Problems:**

The conclusions regarding problems are as follows:

1. **Opinion about the APMC**: Opinion of the traders regarding various issues are as follows:

   1. **License fees**: Thus according to majority of the traders (92%) the license fees is reasonable.
2. Commission rate: Thus according to majority of the traders (81%) the commission rate is reasonable.

3. Method of license issue: Thus according to majority of the traders (76%) the method of license issue is reasonable.

4. Method of Cancellation: Thus according to majority of the traders (78%) the method of cancellation is reasonable.

5. Dealing of Chairman/Member: Thus according to majority of the traders (90%) the Dealing of Chairman/Member is reasonable.

6. Dealing in marketable Produce: Thus according to majority of the traders (84%) the Dealing in marketable Produce is reasonable.

7. Behavior of Working staff: Thus according to majority of the traders (79%) the Behavior of Working staff is reasonable.

8. Rules & Regulations: Thus according to majority of the traders (88%) the Rules & Regulations is reasonable.

9. Method of recording receipt & payment: Thus according to majority of the traders (84%) the Method of recording receipt & payment is reasonable.

10. General working system: Thus according to majority of the traders (90%) the General working system is reasonable.

11. General Complaints: Thus it can be said that according to traders there no complaints from the farmers regarding their working.

12. Issues and Problems Related to APMCs-Farmers: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers majority (74%) of the farmers are selling the produce through APMCs is proper. Whereas 26% of the farmers sample are not selling the produce through APMCs.
13. **Price Paid**: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers majority (58%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the price of their produce sold through APMCs is proper but. Whereas 42% of the farmers are of the opinion that the price of their produce sold through APMCs is not proper.

14. **Commissions paid**: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers majority (65%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the commissions paid on their produce sold through APMCs is proper but. Whereas 35% of the farmers are of the opinion that the commissions paid on their produce sold through APMCs is not proper.

15. **Warehouse for Storage**: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers (20%) of the farmers are of the opinion they avail warehouse for storage for their produce sold through APMCs but. Whereas 80% of the farmers are of the opinion they do not avail warehouse for storage on their produce sold through APMCs.

16. **Rent to be Paid**: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers majority (85%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the rent paid on their produce sold through APMCs is proper but. Whereas 15% of the farmers are of the opinion that the rent paid on their produce sold through APMCs is not proper.

17. **APMC System**: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers majority (60%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMC System on their produce sold through APMCs is proper but. Whereas 40% of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMC System on their produce sold through APMCs is not proper.
18. APMC Official's Behaviors: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers (36%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMC official's behaviors on their produce sold through APMCs is good. Whereas 64% of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMC Official's Behaviors on their produce sold through APMCs is bad.

19. Commission Agents Behaviors: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers (24%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the Commission Agents behaviors on their produce sold through APMCs is proper but. Whereas 76% of the farmers are of the opinion that the Commission Agents behaviors on their produce sold through APMCs is not proper.

20. Staff Co-operation: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers majority (83%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the Staff co-operation on their produce sold through APMCs is good. Whereas 17% of the farmers are of the opinion that the Staff co-operation on their produce sold through APMCs is bad.

21. Distance of Market from Village: It is concluded that in maximum cases the distance of APMC market from village is out 0-5 Km.

22. Transport Facilities Available: It is concluded that in maximum cases the means of transport for agricultural produce is tractor (30), bullock cart (18), mini truck / Tempo 40% and other 12%.

23. Necessity of APMCs: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers (40%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMCs is helpful. Whereas 60% of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMCs is not helpful.

24. Direct Sale System: It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers majority (64%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the Direct Sale System
on their produce sold through APMCs is helpful. Whereas 36% of the farmers are of the opinion that the direct sale system is bad.

25. **Middleman Between Buyer/seller:** It is concluded that out of the total sample of farmers (31%) of the farmers are of the opinion they avail middleman between buyer/seller APMCs but. Whereas 69% of the farmers are of the opinion they do not avail middleman between buyer/seller APMCs.

2. **Opinion Survey Responses:** Opinion survey responses of the farmers regarding various issues are as follows:

1. **Proper Price:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (58%) regarding proper price is positive.

2. **Pucca receipt:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (70%) regarding pucca receipt is positive.

3. **Sale to the Same Agent:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (55%) regarding sale to the same agent is positive.

4. **Forced Sale:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (86%) regarding forced sale is not positive.

5. **Produce Weight:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (64%) regarding produce weight is positive.

6. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (56%) regarding immediate weight is not negative.

7. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (58%) regarding correct weight is negative.
8. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (72%) regarding information about weight is negative.

9. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (58%) regarding produce price is negative.

10. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (66%) regarding immediate payment is negative.

11. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (76%) regarding price information is negative.

12. **Price changes:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (78%) regarding price changes is negative.

13. **Produce Auction:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (62%) regarding produce auction is negative.

14. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (72%) regarding auction information is negative.

15. It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (60%) regarding advance is positive.

16. **Rejection:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (72%) regarding rejection is negative.

17. **Commission Rate:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (76%) regarding commission rate is not positive.

18. **Reduction Charges:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (72%) regarding reduction charges is negative.

19. **Bank loan:** It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (90%) regarding bank loan is negative.
20. **Exploitations by Traders**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (64%) regarding exploitations by traders is positive.

21. **Association of Farmers**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (68%) regarding association of farmers is negative.

22. **Complaints**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (76%) regarding complaints is negative.

23. **Active Steps**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (86%) regarding active steps is negative.

24. **Continuations of APMCs**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of farmers (78%) regarding continuations is negative.

3. **Opinion Survey Responses- Elected Members**: Opinion survey responses of the elected members regarding various issues are as follows:

   1. **Present working system of APMC is Satisfactory**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (70%) regarding present working system is favorable.

   2. **Objectives of APMC achieved in your opinion**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (50%) regarding objectives of APMC is favorable.

   3. **Price fixation method**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (80%) regarding price fixation method is favorable.

   4. **Behavior of staff**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (90%) regarding behavior of staff is favorable.

   5. **Commission Rates**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (70%) regarding commission rates is favorable.
6. **System of Grading**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (80%) regarding system of grading is favorable.

7. **System of grievance solution**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (75%) regarding system of grievance solution is favorable.

8. **In-out recording of produce**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (75%) regarding In-out recording of produce is favorable.

9. **Weighting system**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (80%) regarding Weighting system is favorable.

10. **Auction system**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (85%) regarding Auction system is favorable.

11. **Method of Payment**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (85%) regarding Method of Payment is favorable.

12. **Method of licensing**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (65%) regarding Method of Payment is favorable.

13. **Fee & Charges**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (70%) regarding Fee & Charges is favorable.

14. **New model act**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (55%) regarding new model Act is favorable.

15. **Political interference**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (50%) regarding Political interference is favorable.

16. **Should the APMC system be Cancelled**: It is concluded that opinion of majority of elected member (75%) regarding Should the APMC system be Cancelled is favorable.

Thus opinions of majority of elected members of sample APMCs on various issues are positive.
8.4. Testing of Hypothesis:

The hypothesis of this study are tested here

It can be observed from the conclusions regarding non-finical performance i.e. receipt and delivery of items...

1. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of rice paddy is irregular.
2. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of wheat is irregular.
3. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of Jawar is irregular.
4. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of Channa is irregular.
5. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of Toor is irregular.
6. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of moong is irregular.
7. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of Udad is irregular.
8. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of Ground Nut is irregular.
9. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of Sunflowers is irregular.
10. That the quantum of receipt and delivery of Soybean is irregular.

Similarly, it can also be observed from the conclusions regarding non-finical performance i.e. min-max price paid of items...

1. That the min-max price paid for rice paddy is irregular.
2. That the min-max price paid for wheat is irregular.
3. That the min-max price paid for Jawar is irregular.
4. That the min-max price paid for Channa is irregular.
5. That the min-max price paid for Toor is irregular.
6. That the min-max price paid for moong is irregular.
7. That the min-max price paid for Udad is irregular.
8. That the min-max price paid for Ground Nut is irregular.
9. That the min-max price paid for sunflowers is irregular.

10. That the min-max price paid for Soybean is irregular.

Therefore it is proved that... The performance of APMCs shows irregular trends.

Similarly, it can also be observed from the conclusions regarding opinion of traders

1. Majority (92%) of the traders have opined that the license fees is reasonable.

2. Majority (81%) of the traders have opined that the commission rate is reasonable.

3. Majority (76%) of have opined that the traders the method of license issue is reasonable.

4. Majority (78%) of have opined that the traders the method of cancellation is reasonable.

5. Majority (90%) of have opined that the traders the Dealing of Chairman/Member is reasonable.

6. Majority (84%) of have opined that the traders the Dealing in marketable Produce is reasonable.

7. Majority (79%) of have opined that the traders the Behavior of Working staff is reasonable.

8. Majority (88%) of have opined that the traders the Rules & Regulations is reasonable.

9. Majority (84%) of have opined that the traders the Method of recording receipt & payment is reasonable.
10. Majority (90%) of have opined that the traders the General working system is reasonable.

Similarly, it can also be observed from the conclusions regarding opinion of farmers regarding Issues and Issues and Problems Related to APMCs- Farmers

1. Majority (74%) of the farmers are selling the produce through APMCs is proper.
2. Majority (58%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the price paid of their produce sold through APMCs is proper.
3. Majority (65%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the commissions paid on their produce sold through APMCs is in proper.
4. Majority (80%) of the farmers are of the opinion they do not avail warehouse for storage for their produce sold through APMCs.
5. Rent to be Paid: majority (85%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the rent paid on their produce sold through APMCs is proper.
6. Majority (60%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMC System on their produce sold through APMCs is proper.
7. Majority (64%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMC official’s behaviors on their produce sold through APMCs is bad.
8. Majority (76%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the Commission Agents behaviors on their produce sold through APMCs is bad.
9. Majority (83%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the Staff co-operation on their produce sold through APMCs is good.
10. In maximum cases the distance of APMC market from village is out 0-5 Km.
11. In maximum cases the means of transport for agricultural produce is tractor (30), bullock cart (18), mini truck (40) and other 12%.

12. (40%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the APMCs is helpful.

13. Majority (64%) of the farmers are of the opinion that the direct sales system is good.

14. Majority (69%) of the farmers are of the opinion they do not avail middleman between buyer/seller APMCs.

Similarly, it can also be observed from the conclusions regarding opinion of elected members.

1. Opinion of majority of elected member (70%) regarding present working system is favorable.

2. Opinion of majority of elected member (50%) regarding objectives of APMC is favorable.

3. Opinion of majority of elected member (80%) regarding price fixation method is favorable.

4. Opinion of majority of elected member (90%) regarding behavior of staff is favorable.

5. Opinion of majority of elected member (70%) regarding commission rates is favorable.

6. Opinion of majority of elected member (80%) regarding system of grading is favorable.

7. Opinion of majority of elected member (75%) regarding system of grievance solution is favorable

8. Opinion of majority of elected member (75%) regarding In-out recording of produce is favorable
9. Opinion of majority of elected member (80%) regarding Weighting system is favorable.

10. Opinion of majority of elected member (85%) regarding Auction system is favorable.

11. Opinion of majority of elected member (85%) regarding Method of Payment is favorable.

12. Opinion of majority of elected member (65%) regarding Method of Payment is favorable.

13. Opinion of majority of elected member (70%) regarding Fee & Charges is favorable.

14. Opinion of majority of elected member (55%) regarding new model act is favorable.

15. Opinion of majority of elected member (50%) regarding Political interference is favorable.

16. Opinion of majority of elected member (75%) regarding Should the APMC system be Cancelled is favorable.

Therefore it is proved that ...The public opinion about the performance of APMCs shows mixed reactions.

Similarly, it can also be observed from the general conclusions.

1. That according to of majority of farmers (58%) regarding proper price is positive.

2. That according to of majority of farmers (70%) regarding pucca receipt is positive.

3. That according to of majority of farmers (55%) regarding sale to the same agent is positive.
4. That according to a majority of farmers (86%) regarding forced sale is negative.

5. That according to a majority of farmers (64%) regarding produce weight is negative.

6. That according to farmers (56%) regarding immediate weight is negative.

7. That according to a majority of farmers (58%) regarding correct weight is negative.

8. That according to a majority of farmers (78%) regarding information about weight is negative.

9. That according to a majority of farmers (58%) regarding produce price is negative.

10. That according to a majority of farmers (66%) regarding immediate payment is negative.

11. That according to a majority of farmers (76%) regarding price information is negative.

12. That according to a majority of farmers (78%) regarding price changes is negative.

13. That according to a majority of farmers (72%) regarding produce auction is negative.

14. That according to a majority of farmers (72%) regarding auction weight information is negative.

15. That according to a majority of farmers (60%) regarding advance is positive.

16. That according to a majority of farmers (72%) regarding rejection is negative.
17. That according to the majority of farmers (76%) regarding commission rate is improper.

18. That according to the majority of farmers (72%) regarding reduction charges is negative.

19. That according to the majority of farmers (90%) regarding bank loan is negative.

20. That according to the majority of farmers (64%) regarding exploitations by traders is positive.

21. That according to the majority of farmers (68%) regarding association of farmers is negative.

22. That according to the majority of farmers (76%) regarding complaints is negative.

23. That according to the majority of farmers (86%) regarding active steps is negative.

24. That according to the majority of farmers (78%) regarding continuations is negative.

Therefore it is proved that ... the working system of APMCs needs improvement in the light of new economic policy.

Thus, on the basis conclusions drawn from the analysis and discussions presented in the respective chapters the hypothesis of study are proved positively.

1.5. Suggestion & Recommendations:

Efficiency of regulated market / marketing of a region, not only affects the satisfaction level of farmers and traders but leaves its impact on the overall
development of the region. As the problems are many and resources to overcome those problems are limited; an attempt is needed to find out suitable measures. The researcher has some ideas which are presented here in the form of major recommendations & suggestion are follows:

1. **Market Committee Management:** The market committee is managed by democratically elected committee. Efforts should be made to involve the representative from all the important functionaries of marketing such as farmers and traders, and government nominees etc., in the composition of the market committee.

2. **Legal Framework and Administration:** It is generally observed that for obvious reasons the rules and regulations are not always followed properly. Market participants like farmers and traders always complain about unnecessary interference, carelessness, corruption and delay. Efforts should be made to improve the administrative set up and reduce red-tapism.

3. **Supervision of Activities:** Various activities at the APMCs like auction, weighment, transportation, storage and grading are not supervised properly by the officers. Action must be taken against inefficient employees.

4. **Staff Requirement:** In busy season after harvest staff is generally overloaded therefore proper assessment of staff requirement. Advance recruitment should be made accordingly.

5. **Staff Training:** It is generally observed that the staff working at the APMCs is not properly trained. They lack co-operative sprit. Efforts should be made for proper training of the staff.
6. **Collection of Fees** :- Many times there is evasion of market fees. Efforts should be made to seal the boundary. Full record of the arrivals must be kept. Arrangement of security at the check posts can be made.

7. **Grading** :- The APMCs are responsible for keeping a set of samples of various grades of products. It is observed that most of the markets are not having any kind of grading facility. Effort should be made to establish grading laboratories at APMCs.

8. **Weighing** :- Normally standard weights and measures are used at the APMCs. However complaints are there regarding delay in weighing. Way bridges or platform scales operated electronically should be set up.

9. **Payments** :- Payments are normally made but many times there is delay. Both farmers and commission agents face a number of difficulties in payments. They even do not have banking habits. It is necessary to streamline the payment procedure and improve banking habits in rural areas.

10. **Market Information** :- In spite of the efforts made by the government proper awareness has not been developed among the traders as well as farmers. It is observed as among the five sample APMCs there is notable difference in prices. this is due mainly to lack of market information. Efforts should be made for networking of the APMCs at least on regional basis.

11. **Literacy and schooling** :- This has an indirect bearing upon the working of APMCs. The farmers and rural traders are found having a low level of literacy. Due to this their connectivity with the outer world is limited. They are not aware of the facilities that should be available. Thus illiteracy is the root cause. Efforts should be made for spread of literacy.
12. **Technological Improvement** :- The masses in rural India are still technologically backward. They are not aware of the modern methods of farming and trading. For example no one knows how to export the agricultural produce. Thus all the advantages of modern technology are not either reaped or go to the middleman. Efforts should be made to improve technological awareness. Even programmes can be planned by the Governments and NGOs for group exchange tours of cultivators to agriculturally developed countries like Israel, Canada, Ukran etc.

13. **Banking Facility** :- The farmers generally unaware of banking. The rural traders and farmers are not ready to route their transactions through banks. Many times banks are also not ready to provide all the loan facilities to the farmers or the banks are away from the APMCs. Efforts should be made to improve banking facilities in accordance with the needs of the farmers. This will improve the standing power of farmers.

14. **Infrastructure** :- There are a number of provisions for providing infrastructure at the APMCs. Efforts should be made to provide various infrastructural facilities and amenities such as shop cum godowns, storage, auction platform, rest houses, lightening, internal roads etc.

15. **Change of mindsets** :- Performance in every sector depends upon mindsets and approaches. The rural masses are still having stubborn approaches and closed mindsets. This needs be changed. The process of social change should be initiated.

16. **The New Economic Policy** :- India has adopted new economic policy in 1991. India is a member of GATT and WTO. Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization are the key points in the new economic policy. TRIPS and
TRIMS are going to affect the Indian Farmers. APMCs must be ready to face the new challenges. The new policy may bring the questions of very existence of APMCs. The APMCs should be ready to mould themselves in the new structure.

Some General Issues :-

Suggestions on some common issues are also noted as follows:

1. It is recommended that the License fees should be fair.
2. It is recommended that the Commission rate should be fair.
3. It is recommended that the Method of license issue should be made easy.
4. It is recommended that the Method of Cancellation should be also made easy.
5. It is recommended that the Behavior of Working staff should be cooperative.
6. It is recommended that the Rules & Regulations should be revised from time to time.
7. It is recommended that the Method of recording receipt & payment should be formulated scientifically.
8. It is recommended that the General working system should be revised.
9. It is recommended that the General Complaints should be attended properly.
10. It is recommended that the Issues and Problems Related to APMCs- Farmers should be considered sympathetically.
11. It is recommended that the Price Paid should be stabilized.
12. It is recommended that the Commissions paid should be fair.
13. It is recommended that the Warehouse for Storage should be made available.
14. It is recommended that the Rent to be paid should be fair.
15. It is recommended that the APMC Official’s Behaviors should be fair.
16. It is recommended that the Commission Agents Behaviors should be polite.
17. It is recommended that the Staff Co-operation should be improved.
18. It is recommended that establishment of rural centers can reduce the Distance of Market from Village.

19. It is recommended that the Transport Facilities should be made Available.

20. It is recommended that the Direct Sale System should be eliminated.

21. It is recommended that the Middleman Between Buyer/seller should be eliminated.

22. It is recommended that the Pucca receipt should be issued in all cases.

23. It is recommended that the Forced Sale should be avoided.

24. It is recommended that the Produce Weight should be fair and done immediately.

25. It is recommended that the Price changes should be controlled.

26. It is recommended that the Produce Auction should be in front of frame.

27. It is recommended that the Rejection should be reasonable.

28. It is recommended that the Reduction Charges should be reasonable.

29. It is recommended that the Bank loan should be provided for storage.

30. It is recommended that the Exploitations by Traders should be avoided.

31. It is recommended that the Association of should be created.

32. It is recommended that the Active Steps should be taken in overall working.

33. It is recommended that the APMC System should be computerized.

34. It is recommended that the Necessity of APMCs should be reconsidered in light of new economic policy.

The Govt.of Maharastra has made a bill in 2005. For modification & revision of some aspects of the management of APMCs. It includes various issues like direct marketing; processing units constitution rights etc. the revisions can be made but it is necessary to keep in mind the global perspective & changing scenario of New economic world.
Agriculture is the predominant sector in most developing countries. The economic development of developing countries is largely dependent on agriculture. In order to attain rapid progress in agriculture and rural development, several strategies have been evolved and executed from time to time in India. With the introduction and widespread adoption of new strategy agriculture in India has assumed a new role. The achievement in food production and productivity under new agricultural strategy is significant and substantial.

Agricultural produce markets have a special role in the development of the country having predominantly agricultural economy. Therefore, regulations in the marketing of agricultural produce have widely been adopted in India. But without a good administrative set up, the regulated markets have no meaning because only administrative set up can provide access to the facilities provided. In the present study an effort has been made to make analysis of various relevant factors and aspects in integrated manner and find out suitable measures in order to increase the efficiency and the performance of the APMCs.

Marketing is a part of the productive process and marketing costs form part of the overall costs of production. The producer, the middleman and the consumer look upon the marketing process from his own individual point of view. The new economic policy and India’s participation in GATT and WTO has opened the Indian market to foreign competitor the days are not far away when the marketing of agricultural produce will attend an international character. The Indian farmers should be ready to face the situation. The existing APMCs systems should be revised and made stronger in the changing scenario.