CHAPTER-IV

Organisation and Management of Agricultural Produce
Market Committees

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter covers the information about the working and management of Agriculture produce market committees in pune district as well as Agriculture Produce Market Committees in Khed, Ambegaon, Shirur and Junnar talukas. Agriculture Produce Market Committees are playing dominant role in agriculture marketing in India. It is the regulated market practice. The purpose of regulated market is to eliminate unhealthy market practices to reduce marketing charges and to ensure fair prices. Almost all the states have passed the legislation for the establishment of regulated market. A regulated market is started under the law either for any specific commodity or for group of commodities. Such market is administered by the market committee which consists of representatives of the state Government, the legal bodies (as for instance the District board) the traders, the commission agents the dalals and the farmers themselves. The committee is appointed by the Government, for a specific period and is entrusted with the management of the market.

The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB) was established on 23rd of March 1984. With increase in the production of agricultural produce in the state, more and more market committees were constituted. Due to this the government of Maharashtra felt the need for an apex organization to coordinate the working and functioning
of the numerous APMCs in the state. Thus in the year 1984 the state agricultural marketing board was incorporated.

MSAMB has its headquarters in Pune. The Board has 7 divisional offices at Pune, Nasik, Aurangabad, Latur, Amravati, Nagpur and Ratnagiri for proper co-ordination of the activities of all APMCs in the state.

The Board is entrusted with activities such as keeping necessary co-ordination in the working of market committees, to advise them to make improvements in their functioning, planning the development of market committees, to maintain the market development fund, preparation of plans and estimates of civil works undertaken by market committees, organizing seminars, workshops, exhibitions and training programmes in subjects related to agricultural marketing, export of agricultural products, establishment of agricultural export zones, horticulture training centre, grading-packing facility etc.

**Objectives of the Board**

The Board has the following objectives:

· To co-ordinate the functioning of market committees including the programs undertaken by such market committees for development of their markets and market areas.

· To undertake state level planning for the development of agricultural produce markets.

· To maintain and administer “Agricultural Market Development Fund”.
· To give advise to market committees in general and/or to any market committee in particular with a view to ensuring improvement in the functioning thereof.

· To supervise and guide the market committee in the preparation of plans and estimates of constructions programme undertaken by market committees.

· To make necessary arrangements for propaganda and publicity on matters relating to marketing of agricultural produce.

· To grant subventions or loans to market committees.

· To arrange and organize the seminars, workshops or exhibitions on the subjects relating to agricultural marketing.

· To arrange for training to the members as well as to the employees of the market committees.

· To do such other things as may be of general interest relating to marketing of agricultural produce.

· To carry out any other function specifically entrusted to it by this act.

· To carry out such other functions of like nature as may be entrusted to it by state government or like nature as may be entrusted to it by the state government.

**Role of Marketing Committees**

The job of the market committees which the Marketing Board controls is basically, the manner in which any payment from the Market Fund is made, how its accounts are kept and audited or re-audited, its annual,
revised or supplementary budget, estimates of income and expenditure made, and collection of annual contribution. “However there is no provision of market committees signing up with the Marketing Boards. Once the market committee is notified by the government, it is automatically supervised by the Director of Marketing and the Marketing Board,” says Mr. S.P.Sangle, managing director.

**Activities to Support Farmer**

Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB) undertakes various activities for the benefit of individual farmers. Some of the activities like subsidy for onion storage structure, pledge loan scheme, facilitating issuance of Eurep Gap certificate, promotion of exports, help the individual farmer financially. The Board undertakes the following activities:

- **Onion storage structure**: MSAMB provides subsidy to the tune of Rs.500 per M.T. for creation of onion storage structure (having capacity of 5 M.T., 10 M.T., 15 M.T., 20 M.T. 25 M.T. 50 M.T.). These storage structures increase the shelf life of onion and farmers supported financially.

- **Pledge loan scheme**: In the pledge loan scheme Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are provided loan encourage the storage of agricultural produce of the farmers in the godown. The loan thus secured by APMCs is passed on to the individual farmer @ 6% which is given as advance to him according to the prevailing market price of that commodity.
4.2 Constitution of Market Committee

The noble objective of ensuring a fair price to farmers, the Indian government established autonomous bodies called APMCs - or Agricultural Produce Market Committees - in various parts of the country. Every APMC is literally a centralized market place - a meeting point for sellers, buyers and agents. The committee is responsible for providing the required infrastructure as well as preventing unfair trade practices by functionaries.

APMCs regulate the wholesale selling of agricultural produce in their defined area of operation. The aim of regulating the market functioning was to introduce/establish an open & transparent trading environment wherein the sellers (who are mostly farmers) would bring their agricultural produce in the market to sell in open auctions. The complete process of such sale including the auction, weighment, grading, payment and temporary storage then would be controlled by a regulating body represented by the democratically elected members. Moreover, even the behavior of the functionaries operating in the market area would be closely monitored. Updated information about the total inflow of various agricultural commodities, their prices, month-wise demand/supply position would be easily available.

As times have changed and as India moves towards a more liberalized agri-trade environment, the APMCs are also gradually beginning to redefine their objective as facilitators of trade. Thus, some of them such as the Mumbai APMC, Azadpur APMC (in Delhi) and Bangalore APMC have taken the lead in establishing modern infrastructure and facilities, offering export guidance and support and so on.
The above mentioned APMCs are amongst the largest in Indian APMCs, though by far, Mumbai APMC is the largest - in fact it is today the largest regulated market in the whole of Asia.

Market Committee is a local body in the area of its operation. As such a certain area it may be a taluka or a part of a taluka or two talukas or part of one taluka and part of the other is declared as a market area. Agriculture produce market Committees are managed by a market committee, a corporate body comprising members representing various interests involved in the sale and purchase of agriculture produce. Section 11 of the Act provides for establishment of Agriculture produce market committee for every market area, which is to be controlled and managed by a market committee in which the interest of market functionaries such as a producer-sellers, traders and hamals are represented. There may be more than one market committee in the same market area, but such market committees cannot regulate produce. They must regulate different agriculture produce.

Section 11 of the Act, states that for every market area, there shall be one market committee established by the state Government. A market committee consisting of a chairman, a Vice-chairman and other members. Accordingly, all twelve Agricultural Produce market Committees in the district have their own market committees constituted for Management, as per the provisions of the Act. Each committee consists of 21 members as follows -

a) Thirteen agriculturists residing in the market area not being less than 21 years of age on the date specified from time to time by the Collector on the behalf, nine of whom shall be elected by members of the managing committees of the agricultural credit
societies in the market area, and four are elected by members of village panchayats functioning therein.

b) Two shall be elected by traders and commission agents holding licences to operate as such in the market area.

c) One member shall be elected by hamals and weighmen operating as such in the market area.

d) One shall be the chairman of the co-operative societies doing business of processing or marketing of agricultural produce in the market area or in his absence a representative of the co-operative societies elected by its managing committee.

e) One shall be the President of the Panchayat Samiti within the jurisdiction of which the principal market is situated or the representative elected by such local authority.

f) One of whom is the Deputy Registrar of co-operative societies of the district or his representative.

g) One of whom is the District Agriculture Officer of the Department of Agriculture.

4.3 Market Committee - Powers and Duties

4.3.1 The Market Committee to provide for certain matters.

After paying all sums to the Government, a Market Committee shall, so far as the funds at its disposal permit, but subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, provide -

1) for the maintenance and improvement of any enclosure or building which may constitute the market;

2) for the construction and repair of building, and other erection necessary for the purpose of the market;
3) for undertaking developments and for amenities in the market;
4) for the health, convenience and safety of the persons using the market;
5) for undertaking welfare activities in the interest of the servants of the Market Committee or of the agriculturists residing in the market area with the previous approval of the Director;
6) for undertaking propaganda and development of marketing of declared agricultural produce;
7) for miscellaneous expenses not exceeding one per cent of its total income in a year, so however that such expenses does not exceed rupees fifty at a time;
8) for such other activities as would be conductive to the furtherance of the efficient working of marketing of declared agricultural produce in the market area; and
9) in respect of depreciation on wasting assets owned by the Market Committee including dead stock, furniture, fixture, machinery and other things.

4.3.2. Power to order production and power of entry, inspection and seizure of documents.

(1) The Market Committee may authorize by a resolution passed in that behalf, an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Secretary of the Market Committee for the purposes of section 32 A.

(2) The officer so authorised by the Market Committee shall give a written notice to such person for production of the record before him or indicating the desire to enter the premises for inspection or seizure of the record. The officer shall take along with him two panchas when he intends to seize the record. (3) The officer so authorised should give the person from whom the record is seized, a list of record seized, duly witnessed by the panchas and signed.
by the person from whom the record is seized, and where such person refuses to sign the list, the fact shall be recorded in the panchanama.

(3) The officer shall not retain the seized record for more than fifteen days and shall within that period, return the record to the person according to the list and such person shall give a receipt for having received back the record seized and where such person refuses to give a receipt, the fact shall be recorded before the panchas on the list itself.

(4) The officer shall not remain at the premises longer than necessary.

(5) The officer shall exercise the aforesaid powers only from sunrise to sunset.

(6) Papers only relating to business in Agricultural Produce and payment of market fee and payment of sale price to sellers shall be ordered to be produced or inspected or seized.

(7) The authorised officer concerned shall immediately give a report to the Market Committee and to the Director about the production, inspection or seizure of the documents and his findings and the Secretary shall place the report before the next ensuing meeting of the Market Committee.

(8) The Market Committee shall before taking any action on the basis of the report as mentioned above call upon the person by a notice to explain why action should not be taken against him and shall give a hearing to him.
4.3.3. Power to write-off loss shortage of fee etc., which is irrecoverable.

A Market Committee may write-off irrecoverable dues, fees or losses as provided in section 32B if -

(a) the amount of fees, dues or losses of value of movable or immovable property which are irrecoverable is certified to be irrecoverable by the Auditor of the Cooperation Department in his Audit Memo;

(b) the Market Committee has taken steps to recover such amount from the persons concerned as provided under section 57, but has failed to recover the same and a report to that effect has been received by it from the Revenue Officer or Officer of the Court;

(c) the Market Committee has fixed the responsibility for the fraud or negligence on the person concerned and has taken steps to recover the amount but the amount could not be recovered according to the report of the Revenue Officer or Officer of the Court and in case the person responsible is an officer or an employee of the Market Committee, the Market Committee has taken appropriate disciplinary action against him.

4.3.4. Power to make alternative arrangements during strike.

(1) The Market Committee shall be competent to make alternate arrangements during a strike by licensees or class of licensees for keeping the market running including arrangements to purchase the agricultural produce brought in the market through Co-operative and other agencies or by itself to the extent allowed by the Director, issue of temporary license to purchasers or other market functionaries who may be ready to purchase the produce or
to render services including handling, weighing and measuring normally given by the licensees who strike work arranging for storage and warehousing of the agricultural produce; arranging for transport of the agricultural produce to and from the market; arranging for credit facilities against the storage of agricultural produce; entering into arrangements with other Market Committee for disposal of the agricultural produce or such other steps as it deems fit.

(2) The Market Committee shall be competent to suspend or cancel the licence of the licensee who strikes work or joins in the strike with an intention to disrupt or stop the working of the market.

(3) The Director shall give immediate assistance required by the Market Committee to keep the market functioning during strike.

4.3.5 Power to Take steps to Prevent Purchases of Agricultural Produce Below the Support Price.

(1) The Market Committee shall be competent to make arrangements and to take steps to prevent purchases of agricultural produce in the market area below the support price fixed by the Government. For this purpose the officers and employees of the Market Committee shall keep a watch on the ii't sales of agricultural produce in respect of which Government has declared support price. The officer or the employee who notices that the agricultural produce has been sold or is being sold at a price lower than the support price, shall forthwith bring the fact to the notice of the Secretary. The Secretary shall immediately make enquiries and take such preventive steps as he deems fit and inform the Chairman.
(2) The Chairman shall inform the Collector, the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the local officer of the Agent appointed by Government about the fact of sales below support price and the preventive steps taken by the Secretary in this behalf and request him to open a purchase centre or to make arrangements to purchase the agricultural produce at support price immediately by making necessary arrangements for the purpose. The Collector and the District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies shall direct and assist the local officer in this behalf.

(3) It shall be competent for the Market Committee to suspend or cancel the license of the person who purchases the agricultural produce below support price if he is a licensed person and to prosecute him for contravention of sections 6 and 7 of the Act if he is not a licensed person.]

Rules 94 A to 94 D inserted by Notification No. APM. 1088/6524/37-11-C dated 7-6-1990.

4.3.6 Duties of the Market Committee.

(1) A market Committee shall furnish all the information which the Director or the officers duly authorised by him may require, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the rule and bye-laws made thereunder, the Market Committee shall also be responsible for—

(i) maintenance of proper check on all receipt and payment by its officer;

(ii) the proper execution of all works chargeable to the Market Fund.
(iii) keeping a copy of the Act and of the rules and notifications issued thereunder and of its bye-laws open to inspection free of charge at its office; and

[(iii-a) allotment of shops, galas, sheds, plots or any other premises only for the purposes of sale and purchase of agricultural produce or such other purpose directly or indirectly connected with the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and not for any other purpose such as carrying sale of liquor, wine, beer, toddy or any other narcotic substance in wholesale or retail or for any other activity which is against public policy or public moral.]

(iv) doing such other things as may, from time to time, be necessary for the efficient working of the Market Committee.

(2) On failure of a Market Committee to furnish any information or return on due date, the Director may, after giving due notice to the Market Committee, depute any person working under him, to prepare the return or returns and submit it or them to him. The Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee shall furnish to such person all information necessary for preparing such return or returns. The expenses incurred by the Director in getting such return or information shall be borne by the Market Committee and shall be recoverable from the Market Committee under section 57.

(3) In case of violation of provision contained in clauses (i), (iii-a) and (iv) of sub-rule (1) the Director shall be competent to take immediate steps to prevent or to correct such violation after giving an opportunity of being heard to the aggrieved party.]

Inserted by Notification No. APM. 1088/6524/37/11 -C dated 7-6-1990.
4.3.7 Annual Administration Report.

At the end of each market year, every Market Committee shall prepare an annual report which shall contain such information time to time and submit on or before 31st December copies of its to the Director and to such officers as may be specified by the Director, in that behalf.

4.3.8. Non-application of provisions of rules 94 to 96 of Chapter V to direct marketing, farmer-consumer market and private market.

Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to the direct marketing defined under clause (ea), farmer-consumer market defined under clause (fl) and private market defined under clause (ma) of section 2.]


4.3.9. Constitution of Board for settlement of disputes under section io-----------------]

4.3.10. Settlement of disputes --------------------------]

4.3.11. Fees to be paid for settling disputes -------------------]

* Rules 97, 98 and 99 deleted by Notification No.
4.4 Chairman and Vice-Chairman

4.4.1. Term of office and casual vacancy in the office of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall subject to the provisions of section 21, hold office so long as they continue to hold office as members under sub-section (3) of section 14.

4.4.2. Functions and powers of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

(1) The Chairman shall convene, preside at and conduct meetings of—
   (a) Market Committee;
   (b) have access to the records of a Market Committee;
   (c) discharge all duties imposed and exercise all powers conferred on him by or under the Act and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder;
   (d) have control over all officers and servants of the Market Committee subject to these rules and to the directions, if any, given by the Committee;
   (e) supervise and control the execution of all the activities of the Market Committee; and
   (f) conduct or cause to be conducted correspondence and be responsible for the keeping of accounts, for the punctual rendering of the accounts, reports and returns and for the custody of all amounts (other than those deposited in the treasury or with a bank approved by the Director).

(2) The Vice-Chairman shall—
   (a) In the absence of a Chairman, preside at the meetings of (Market Committee;
(b) Exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Chairman as the Chairman may, subject to any bye-laws made by the Market Committee in this behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing.

(c) Pending the election of a Chairman, or during the absence of the Chairman from the market area, or by reason of leave obtained with the permission of the Market Committee, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chairman.

4.4.3. Leave of absence to Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

(1) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, if he wants to remain absent from any meeting of the Market Committee, or for a period not exceeding thirty days in the aggregate in a year shall, on or before the date fixed for that meeting or as the case may be at any time before the date of the leave asked for, apply to the Committee for leave. +[--------]

(2) The Market Committee may, by at resolution passed in that behalf, grant the Chairman or Vice-Chairman the leave applied for.

(3) Any absence from the meeting of a Market Committee without permission obtained in accordance with the provisions of this rule shall, for the purposes of section 24, be deemed to be absence from the meetings of the Committee without its leave.

*The words "staling the reasons for which the leave is required" by Notification No. APM.1167/25332-(Part-III)-C-I dated 18.2.1971.*
4.4.3.1 Non-application of provisions of rules 91 to 93 of Chapter IV to direct marketing, farmer-consumer market and private market.

Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to the direct marketing defined under clause (ea), farmer-consumer market defined under clause (fl) and private market defined under clause (ma) of section 2.


4.5 Secretary : The Executive Officer of the Market Committee

The powers and duties of the secretary are very important as per the Maharashtra Agriculture Produce Market Committee Act 1963. He is chief executive officer working under the control of chairman. His power and duties are as follows-

**Duties of Secretary**

1. He is the chief executive officer responsible for the management of the market under the supervision of market committee and under disciplinary control of chairman.

2. Policy making and its execution are two different sides of any administration. Market committee frames the policy and the secretary should implement it.

3. He must conduct correspondence with the department of agricultural marketing Government agencies, traders, agriculturist etc.

4. He is responsible for keeping the accounts of the market Committee.
5. He has to call the meetings of market committee.

6. He must collect, maintain and propagate marketing statistics and intelligence.

**Powers of Secretary**

1. He is empowered to lay down the duties of all subordinate officers and servants of the market committee.

2. To exercise control over them.

3. He is empowered to have custody of all the papers and documents of market committee.

4. He can attend the meeting of market committee.

The Secretary is an employee of the market committee and he must discharge his powers and duties within the framework of the Act, rules and by-laws of the market Committee.

**4.6 Marketing Activities or Functions**

Marketing activities include “those business activities involved in the flow of goods and services from production to consumption.” The study of marketing involves performing the various marketing functions and of the changes that are frequently taking place in the technique of a market. The various marketing functions may be briefly described as under-

1. **Selling**

   Selling is the personal or impersonal process of assisting a prospective customer to buy a commodity or service or to act upon an idea. It is an expensive and difficult function to perform. In these days of competition to sell goods at a profit is a responsible task. The seller
has to create a demand for his products. He can not do this unless he is in a position to convince the buyers of the utility of his goods and offers them at such prices as are within the capacity of most of the buyers.

2. Buying or Assembling

Buying or assembling is an important marketing activity under modern conditions of production and consumption. The purpose of assembling is to bring commodities together where they are wanted either for use in production or for consumption. The object is achieved through the efforts of businessmen and consumers. The commodities required come from scattered areas of production. To make them available for use they must be sought out and brought together in convenient lots or quality or variety required.

3. Traffic Management

Traffic management is a direction and control of all major physical movements of goods throughout the marketing process. In modern life the service involved in the movement of products from the sources of their production to the places of consumption has assumed great importance. It is common knowledge that improved and developed means of transport make possible large markets, large scale production and specialization in industry. Improvement in the means of transport has greatly assisted in an increase in the variety of goods for consumption and has reduced their cost to the consumer by increasing the speed of their distribution.

4. Storage

“Storage is a marketing function which involves holding and preserving of goods between the period from their production and their use”. Storage makes it possible for goods that are produced during
particular seasons to be used throughout the year. Perishable commodities can in this way be preserved for relatively long periods and products can also be held back for higher price.

5. Financing

“Financing is the provision and management of the money and credit necessary to get goods from the producer in the hands of the consumer.” Modern marketing requires considerable resources in materials, land and men and vast quantities of goods would require to be held in storage for future use. To meet these demands supply of funds is necessary and the means by which the requisite funds are made available to the economic system is known as financing. Financing is an important marketing function which is necessary because buying, storage, transport or transfer of ownership takes time. Credit facilities are provided by commercial or co-operative banks or discount houses or middlemen themselves in order to direct the flow of goods to the ultimate user or consumer.

6. Risk Management

“Risk Management is the assumption or avoidance of the danger of losing pecuniary value of goods during the process of marketing them.” The whole marketing process by means of which the goods are moved from the producer to the consumer involves risk. The risk is borne by those who take part in marketing and particularly by those who own the goods. Risk of loss may arise on account of fire, flood, theft, deterioration, bad debts or price changes or other factors that are beyond the control of the individual. Thus risk is universal. The means by which there risks are insured against or minimized or reduced or shifted and borne is an important aspect of marketing.
7. Standardization

1) “Standardization involves the basic limits or grades and. 2. The establishment of model processes and methods of producing, handling and selling goods and services.” Before goods are put on the market they must be cleaned, stored, rearranged into uniform kinds, qualities and sizes and properly packed and labelled. The Agricultural marketing Advisor to the Government of India and the marketing staff in the states have been making attempts to grade. The following kinds of products viz fruits, vegetables, eggs, dairy produce, oilseeds rice etc.

Thus through various process or activities it becomes possible to put goods within the reach of the consumers who are in need of them and thus marketing helps to a great extent in the satisfaction of human wants.

Table No 4.1
Statement Showing Agriculture Produce Market Committees in Pune District.

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<th>Sr. No.</th>
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Source:- Field Survey (2009-10)
The management of Agriculture Produce Market Committees in the Pune district fulfilling the purpose of the Maharashtra Agriculture Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1963 and Rules 1967.

As per the observation 13 Agriculturists are represented in the market committee. Out of that very few representations is noticed of small and marginal farmers. No provision is found in the Act regarding definite representation of small and marginal farmers.

The Agriculture Produce Market Committees in the District do not provide basic infrastructure facilities and other facilities to farmers and traders.

4.7 Role of Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

Introduction:

This topic covers a brief discussion of the role of Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (M.S.A.M.B.) The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board, Pune was established on 23rd March 1984, as per the provision of {Clause No. 39 (A)} Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963.

(1) The State Government may, for co-ordinating the activities of market committees and for exercising such other powers and performing such functions as are conferred or entrusted under this Act, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish, with effect from such date as may be specified in such notification, a state Agricultural Marketing Board to be called “The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board.”
(2) The State Marketing Board shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may in its corporate name sue and be sued and shall be competent to contract, acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, and to do all other things necessary for the purposes for which it is established.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, for the time being in force, the State Marketing Board shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be a local authority.

4.7.1 Constitution of State Marketing Board (Section 39 - B)

The State Marketing Board shall consist of the following members, that to say -

i) The Minister for Co-operation ex. Officio Chairman

ii) The Minister of State for Co-operation ex. Officio Vice- Chairman

iii) The Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune. ex. Officio Member

iv) The Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune. ex. Officio Member

v) One representative of the National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), to be nominated by the state Government. ex. Officio Member
vi) The Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, or his representative.

vii) Members, not exceeding six, to be nominated by the State Government from amongst the Chairman of the Market Committees, one each from the six revenue divisions.

viii) The Chairman, the Maharashtra State Market Committees Co-operative Federation Limited, Pune

ix) The Director of Agricultural Member and the Marketing, Maharashtra Managing Director State, Pune

Explanation: For the purposes, the expression “member” means a member of the state Marketing Board.

4.7.2 Objectives

As per the provisions of Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, Section 39 (J), the objectives of the board are as follows:

1) To co-ordinate the functioning of market committees including the programs undertaken by such market committees for development of their markets and market areas.
2) To undertake state level planning for the development of Agricultural Produce Markets.

3) To maintain and administer “Agricultural Market Development Fund”.

4) To give advice to market committees in general and / or to any market committee in particular with a view to ensuring improvement in the functioning thereof.

5) To supervise and guide the market committee in the preparation of plans and estimates of construction program undertaken by market committees.

6) To make necessary arrangements for propaganda and publicity on matters relating to marketing of agricultural produce.

7) To grant subventions or loans to market committees for the purposes of this Act on such terms and conditions as it may determine.

8) To arrange and organize Seminars, Workshops, or Exhibitions on subjects relating to Agricultural Marketing.

9) To do such other things as may be of general interest relating to marketing of agricultural produce.

10) To carry out any other function specifically entrusted to it by this act

11) To carry out such other functions of like nature as may be entrusted to it by the state Government.
4.7.3 Functions

1. Co-ordination of the different Market Committees.

2. And perform such functions as are entrusted to it by the State Government for the marketing of agricultural Produce and facilitate the agriculturist to get a better price for its produce.

3. For working of this board agricultural development market fund is establish (S.39-L). All the agricultural produce market committees shall contribute 10% of its gross annual income, this is the major source of the income of the board. The fund will be spent for such work as is stated in S.39-N.

4.7.4 Officers and Servants of State Marketing Board (Section 39 - C)

(1) Subject to the superintendence of the State Marketing Board, the managing Director shall function as the chief executive officer of the State Marketing Board.

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

4.7.5 Regulations (Section 39 -K)

(1) The State Marketing Board may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act and rules made thereunder, for the administration of its affairs.
(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) The summoning and holding of meetings of the State Marketing Board, the time and date when such meetings are to be held, the conduct of business at such meetings and the number of persons necessary to form a quorum thereat;

(b) The powers and duties, the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the State Marketing Board;

(c) The management of the properties of the State Marketing Board;

(d) The maintenance of accounts and the preparation of balance sheet and other financial statements;

(e) Any other matter for which provision is to be or may be required to be made in the regulations for carrying out the functions of the State Marketing Board under this Act.

4.7.6 Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Marketing Development Fund (Section 39-L)

(1) A fund to be called “the Agricultural Marketing Development Fund” is hereby established, which shall be maintained and administered by the State Market Board.

(2) The following shall form part of, or be paid into, the Agricultural Marketing Development Fund (hereinafter called “the Development Fund”), namely:

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(a) All contributions received by the State Marketing Board from the Market Committees under sub-section (2) of Section 37;

(b) All contributions, grants or loans made or sanctioned to the State Marketing Board by the State Government;

(c) Any sums borrowed by the State Marketing Board, with the permissions of the State Government;

(d) All income or money received by the State Marketing Board from any other source whatsoever, including income from fees or charges levied by it or donations or grants received from any local authorities, market committees or other institutions and individuals;

(e) Such other sums as the State Government may, from time to time, specify.

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

4.7.7 Power of State Marketing Board to Borrow (Section 39 - M)

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the State Marketing Board may, for the purpose of providing itself with adequate resources, borrow money in the open market by issue of guaranteed or unguaranteed bonds, debentures, stocks or otherwise, or borrow money
from any scheduled banks, or from such other banks or financial institutions as are approved, from time to time, by the State Government.

4.7.8 Utilization of the Development Fund (Section 39 N.)

(1) The State Marketing Board may utilize the Development Fund for discharge of its functions under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the State Marketing Board may utilize the Development Fund for the following purposes, namely :-

(i) Payment of administrative expenditure of the State Marketing Board;

(ii) Payment of travelling and other allowances to its members;

(iii) Payment of legal expenses incurred;

(iv) Financial assistance to Market Committees in the form of loan or grant for acquisition of land for establishment of market yard or for constructing infrastructure facilities in the market area;

(v) Propaganda and publicity on matters relating to marketing of agricultural produce;

(vi) Training of officers and staff of the Market Committee and the State Marketing Board;

(vii) Imparting education in marketing of agricultural produce;

(viii) Organizing or arranging workshops, seminars or exhibitions on development of marketing of agricultural produce;
(ix) General improvements of the regulation of marketing in the State;

(x) Providing technical and legal assistance to the market committees;

(xi) Any other purposes necessary for execution of the functions assigned to the State Marketing Board under this Act or as directed by the State Government.

State Marketing Board is a body corporate formed by the amending Act No.10 of 1984. The federation of the Market Committees is altogether a different body from the state marketing board, which is a statutory body incorporated by the APMC Act. S.39-B of the Act specifies the constitution; there is managing director who shall function as a chief Executive Officer. He shall under the superintendence and control of the State Marketing Board. This body is also a local authority for the purposes of the Marketing of Agricultural produce in the state of Maharashtra.
References:-


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