In a predominantly agricultural country like India, policies and programmes regarding agricultural production and marketing cannot be taken up in isolation as both have the significant bearing on each other in accelerating the development of rural economy in general and agricultural development in particular. It is beyond doubt that increased agricultural production as evidenced after the advent of new technology in agriculture needs efficient disposal of its market surpluses for providing further incentives to farmers to produce more. Thus, achieving the objectives of sustainable agricultural growth. As such, an efficient network of agricultural marketing system is a pre-requisite for creating and enabling environment for the farmers to receive fair prices for their marketable surplus. It is well conceived that market reform should be an integral part of agricultural development policy. Emphasis was, therefore, laid down to establish Regulated Agricultural Markets / Agricultural Market Committees with effective market regulation. Market regulations control and standardize the private markets in the direction of effective competition at minimum cost to itself. These regulations comprise a remarkable set of legislative acts deliberately designed as protective shields.
to farmers against traders capacity. The main motto of these committees is to protect the farmers from the constraints imposed by the imperfections prevailing in the agricultural marketing system.

The marketing efficiency depends to a large extent on the structure and organisation of the market. The evolution studies of few markets suggest that some changes in the trade which indicate an increasing degree of competitiveness in the market structure. This change though not very significant, is still of considerable importance so far as the market conduct and performance are concerned. The market performance can be reflected in terms of some degree of its physical, financial and operational indicators and their effective management practices. The present study is a humble attempt in this direction.

The entire theme of the study is presented in six chapters.

The importance of agriculture sector and emergence of regulated markets, their features, objectives, structure and growth and development of regulated markets in Andhra Pradesh are elaborately discussed in the First chapter.
Second Chapter deals with statement of the problem, review of literature, need for the study, objectives and other methodological issues of the present study.

A brief profile of socio-economic conditions and other related aspects of the district are discussed in Third Chapter.

Fourth and Fifth Chapters examined the organisation structure, powers and duties of the market committee, physical, financial and operational performance of Regulated Agricultural Market of Kurnool on selected parameters.

Chapter Six summarises the findings and offers suggestions for effective functioning of the regulated agricultural markets in general and regulated agricultural market of Kurnool in particular.