APPENDIX

The Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966:
Aims and Objects:

The Act envisages to provide for better regulation of marketing of agriculture produce and establishment and administration of markets for agriculture produce and matters connected therewith in the state of Karnataka. Thus the purpose is to regulate buying and selling of agriculture produce through regulated markets so that the cultivator will get better price, fair weighment reduction in deductions so that he can improve the production.

Establishment of Market Area:

Intention and Declaration: The Government may by notification declare its intention of regulating the marketing of agriculture produce in such area by publishing in Kannada newspaper circulating in that area and giving 30 days time for any objections and suggestions.

After the expiry of the said period the state government after considering the objections and suggestions if any received by it may by another notification declare the area specified and marketing of all or any of the agriculture produce shall be regulated under this Act in such market area. The same must be published in Kannada newspaper circulating in that area.
The State Government also has the powers to make alteration exclude or addition of market area and of items of regulated agriculture produce by notification.

Area: For every market area there shall be a market and one or more sub-markets and for every market there shall be market yard and one or more market yards. For every sub-market there shall be one or more sub-market yard.

By notification the State Government declares the market, sub-market, market-yards and sub-yards, market sub-yards and also notify the agriculture produce that will be regulated and the limits of the area (place) of the above.

Establishment: The Director of Agricultural Marketing may by notification declare a date not less than thirty days from the date of issue of notification as the date on which the market and the sub-market shall be established.

Control: No local authority shall be allowed to continue, establish or authorised to continue market area or agricultural produce other than sheep, goats etc. It may be allowed to withdraw resignation before the stipulated 15 days time to continue for retail sale of agriculture produce only. No person shall be allowed to operate in market area unless he holds licence issued by market committee (Trader, Agent, Broker, Processor, Weighmen, Warehouseman etc). This clause does not apply if the producer himself is the seller or it is purchased for domestic consumption or it is purchased from a trader for retail sale. It also does not apply to Taluka Agriculture Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies and Primary
Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Society or any other co-operative society and slae by retail trader.

Constitution: Every market committee shall be body corporate entity having perpetual succession and common seal and do all the acts as specified by the Act and shall be treated as local authority for all purposes. The first committee shall consist of 15 members nominated by notification by state government. It will also notify the Chairman and Vice-Chairman among the agriculturist nominated members and the first committee shall hold office for two years which may be extended by one year.

The second and subsequent managing committee shall consist of the agriculturist, trader, and commission agents who shall be duly elected among the constituency one member, shall represent TAPMCS and another shall be the Director of Marketing department the term of office is five years.

Election: As per the Act section 12 to section 37 enumerates in detail provisions of election, superintendence direction and control of election constituencies for election of certain members, qualification and disqualification of candidates, constituency or institution failing to return representatives prohibition of simultaneous membership, determination of validity of election, valid election, corrupt practices decision at time of equality of votes, appeal, publication of elected members name, casual vacancy, canvassing, conduct, misconduct, secrecy of voting, officers, breach of duty, ballot paper, prosecution etc., are provided in these sections.
Term: The term of office commences from the date of publication of names or immediately after the expiry of term of outgoing members which ever is later. It shall start functioning if there are atleast 2/3 number of members of market committee. If any member resigns he should give in writing and will come into only after the expiry of 15 days from the date of submitting written letter he may withdraw the resignation.

Chairman/Vice-Chairman: The Chairman and Vice-Chairman has to be elected from among the agriculturist member constituency only. Any dispute shall be referred to district judge whose decision shall be final. The Chairman/Vice-Chairman shall continue in office for the term of managing committee, after the expiry of term till a new managing committee is formed the talsildar shall be the acting chairman or the department or state government may appoint any other person by notification. State Government may appoint advisory committee to advise and assist the officer. The vacancy in the office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman due to resignation etc., can be filled as per the Act. Motion of no-confidence can be brought against Chairman. In case of leave or absence they shall cease to be Chairman/Vice-Chairman and new persons may be elected.

Powers: Chairman shall be the Chief controlling and supervising officer of marketing committee subject to rules byelaws of the Act the officers and servants will be under his control, he shall preside over meetings and conduct business, watch the financial and administration of market committee. Accordingly the
Vice-Chairman is also vested with powers and in absence of Chairman he shall act as Chairman and is vested with authority.

Meeting: It must be convened and the procedure of conduct of meeting quorum etc., is mentioned under section 48 and 49. Sections 50 to 55 deal with resolutions, minutes, confirmation byelaw to regulate meetings, mode of making contracts.

Secretary: He is the custodian of records and properties of the committee. He has to convene meetings, take minutes, participate in meeting and take part in discussion but cannot move resolution, take action to give effect to resolutions, furnish returns, estimates reports, statements regarding fine, penalty, disciplinary action against staff and functionaries, overtrading, contracts, licence and administration of market committee, produce documents, books, registers etc, exercise supervision and control on staff, collect fees and responsible for credit and disburse money needed. He has to report Chairman fraud etc. and prefer complaint on behalf of market committee.

Staff: The appointment of secretary and technical staff like engineer, accounts and audit staff, assistant secretary, subordinate staff may be made by state government. The market committee can appoint other staff with the prior approval of Board such as cashier, supervisor, clerks etc., Temporary staff may be appointed for a period not exceeding 3 months. Reservation of posts for SC/ST and other categories are to be followed.

Powers and Duties of Market Committee: It shall be the duty of the market
committee to implement the provisions of the Act, rules and bye-laws, provide transport and marketing facilities for agricultural produce and general superintendence, direction and control of markets or regulate marketing, market area etc.

Duties :

1. Maintain and manage the yard.
2. Provide necessary facilities for transport of agriculture produce into the yard also outside markets, submarkets.
3. Grant or refuse licence to market functionaries and renew cancel, suspend such licences.
4. Supervise the conduct of functionaries.
5. Regulate the trading in the yard (opening, closing, suspending).
6. Enforce conditions of licences.
7. Regulate the agreement of sales, weighment, delivery, payment and other matters related to marketing of notified agricultural produce.
8. Provide for settlement of disputes between buyer, seller, etc.
9. Collect maintain and disseminate information in respect of production storage, sale, processing, prices, movement of agricultural produce.
10. To take steps to prevent adulteration and promote grading and standardisation of agriculture produce.
11. To take measures for maintenance of market stability by preventing overtaking and thus decreasing local risk.

12. To levy, take, recover and receive rates, charges fees and other sums to which it is entitled.

Additional Duties:

1. Regulates the entry of persons and vehicular traffic into yard.

2. Prosecute person violating the provisions of the Act, rules etc.

3. Impose penalty on those who contravene the provisions of the Act.

4. Acquire, hold and dispose moveable and immoveable property.

5. Institute or defend any suit, action, proceedings, arbitration compromise.

6. Provide adequate space for direct sales, preparing bills, invoice on his behalf when commission agent is not appointed.

7. Provide processing and packing facilities.

8. Grant loans to board and other market committees.

9. Make donations to any fund to provide relief to agriculturists at the time of natural calamities with approval of State Government.

10. To provide short term loans and advances on pledge of stock by producer.

11. With prior approval donate to agriculture university and research.

The market committee can appoint sub-committees and delegate its
powers and duties as it may think fit among its members. It can also include experts, technicians, etc. from outside in the sub-committee.

Levy of Market Fee: The market committee shall levy and collect market fees from every buyer in respect of agriculture produce bought by the buyer in such market area at specified rates (1% for foodgrains, Rs.2 for cattle and 0.25 ps. for sheep goats etc.) and it should be paid within the stipulated time otherwise the market committee can impose penalty not exceeding 3% of the fees due and not less than 12% as specified in the bye-law.

Power of Market Committee: The market committee has power to order production of accounts and other documents and to furnish information regarding stock, purchase, sale, delivery and market fees payment. It has also power to enter the premises, godown, shop, vessel, vehicle etc., and make inspection and if necessary, search and seize the document which can be used as evidence without witness to prove the same. If the market fees and other fees are not paid within ten days the agricultural produce can be seized and disposed off in public auction and sale proceeds adjusted towards the fee or amount due. The officer or servant will be duly empowered to stop any vehicle, or conveyance, examine inspect records and seize the vehicle if fees is not paid and if it is perishable goods can sell and adjust the proceeds.

The market committee has power to borrow money or raise money by issuing debentures and levy any fees and can borrow to meet initial expenditure
on land, building etc. It can acquire land and also transfer with the prior approval and notification of State Government.

It is also authorised to make composition of offences if it is reasonable and write off irrecoverable fees with prior approval.

Regulation of Trading:

Grant of licence: Subject to the provisions of the Act the marketing committee may grant renew or refuse licence for use of any place in the market for sale of notified agriculture produce and for operating as trader, commission agent, broker processor, weighman, surveyor, warehouseman and other functionary in such form, period, conditions, restrictions etc., including temporary licence of not more than one month.

Cancel/Suspend licence: The market committee may cancel/suspend licence's by recording the reason in writing if the licence has been obtained by wilful misrepresentation, fraud, breach of terms, wilful obstructing or stopping of marketing agriculture produce, becomes insolvent, fails to pay market fee, holder is convicted of any offence. The Chairman and Secretary have authority to cancel/ suspend licence for one month and for a week respectively. The officer can either cancel or renew the licence. But before doing so the holder should be given reasonable opportunity to show cause against such suspension. Any person aggrieved by the order may appeal to CMO Market Committee, Karnataka Appellate Tribunal, State Government,
for order of Market Committee, Chairman Secretary respectively and the concerned make such order as it deems fit.

Payment of Price: The fees, market charges, taxes and advance if any, along with interest which are authorised by the Act may be deducted and the buyer shall pay to the seller in cash immediately after the sale except in case of agreement in writing to give delivery to buyer on credit for a maximum period prescribed by Act by the commission agent is given.

Sale of Produce: The sale price shall be determined either by tender system or by public auction or by open agreement of by sample, or by reference to known standard or in such manner as may be from time to time be directed.

Agreement to Sale: The agreement shall be executed in triplicate one copy to buyer, second to seller and the third to market committee for record.

Commission to Commission Agent: He is allowed to collect commission not exceeding 2% for foodgrains and 5% for fruits, vegetable and flowers and shall be responsible to arrange for storage of goods of seller, safe custody and also insure against fire theft etc., and pay the seller in cash as soon as the goods are sold.

No market functionary and commission agent shall receive remuneration for service by way of commission, fees, charges or receive market charges fees or taxes or in any form except as prescribed by rules and bye-laws. They also should not receive, recover or collect any contribution in cash or kind.
for any function religious, educational or charitable purpose from seller or producer.

Market Charges: Payable after sales shall be recovered from buyer only.

No Deductions: No functionary or persons shall make, give allow or receive, recover any deduction in weight or payment or allowance for agricultural produce other than those specified by law and no court shall entertain any appeal.

But deductions for the weight of container when the price is fixed by market committee and for weight in driage if there is no likelihood of sale on same day and for weight or price on account of deviation from sample or standard or adulteration in accordance with decision of dispute settlement.

Report: Every licenced trader, agent, ginner, presser, warehouseman, importer, exporter, stockist, processer shall maintain the accounts and submit the periodical reports and returns at prescribed time and form. They should assist in collection and prevention of erasion of fees and produce the books of accounts, records etc. if necessary for inspection and verification of reports and returns. If he fails to do so penalty can be imposed and best judgement assessment of market fee will be passed and directed to pay fee's alongwith penalty aggrieved party may prefer appeal within 30 days.

Settlement of disputes: For settling the disputes between the seller and buyer or their agents and also regarding quality, weight, payment and matters related
to marketing of agriculture produce in market area. The market committee shall appoint a panel of arbitrators periodically consisting of agriculturists, traders, agents and will constitute a dispute committee in the prescribed manner.

The Act specifies the rules and the marketing committee can make the rules to regulate the procedure for settlement of disputes like authority of the committee, constitution, appeal, decision, fees, arbitration act etc. court of law cannot entertain any suit or legal proceeding on the decision of the committee.

The trader has to make deposit of security for credit transactions or a bank guarantee to the extent of percentage fixed to aggregate amount but this security deposit will not form part of market fund. Licence is issued to commission agent on the condition that the security deposit is maintained. It shall be forfeited if the functionary makes any default and refunded within 12 months of cancellation of licence or withdrawal and cannot be used for any other purpose. Market committee will have the first charge and traders and principals of commission agent have the second charge.

The market committee or the Chairman can impose penalty for any default by functionaries giving them reasonable opportunity to be heard and the aggrieved party can go for appeal to C.M.O.

Market Fund:

All the moneys received by way of market fee, licence fee, other fee's, charges, penalty, loans and all grants, loans contribution made by State
Government shall form part of the market fund except security deposit and this should be deposited in scheduled bank or co-operative district central bank or State/Central Government securities or in Government saving bank.

Contribution to Consolidated fund: An estimate has to be prepared taking into account the probable expenditure on account of salary, election and also estimate the gross receipts.

Every market committee has to contribute to the Board before fifteenth of every month 5% of its gross receipts for this purpose payments made to panchayat must be excluded from gross receipts.

Purpose of Expenses: The fund has to be expended relating to

1. Obligatory and discretionary duties and functions of market committee.
2. Payment of salary, allowance etc., to servants employed.
3. Payment of interest on loan and provision of sinking fund.
4. Payment of honrarium to Chairman and members.
5. Payment of fees, allowance of arbitrators and members of advisory committee.
6. Any other purpose prescribed by law.

The manner of preparing budget, accounts, audit, revision supplementary estimate report shall be made as prescribed by rules and byelaws in this behalf.
Special Commodity Market:

On a survey of unregulated markets of cattle, sheep, fish, fruits and other commodities if the Government is satisfied that the storage assembling nature is different and the problem of marketing, technique and features, problem of combining the regulation of trade to such commodities and that the existing market committee cannot provide facilities but there is scope for trading in such commodities in the area, volume of trade is large and is beneficial to market committee by way of income. It can be efficiently regulated by separate market then it can declare the setting of market for such product by notification.

Mandal Panchayat to act as agents of Market Committee:

Subject to conditions and rules a mandal panchayat in the jurisdiction may be appointed as agent of market committee which will have power and duty of market committee but subject to supervision and control of it. The mandal panchayat has power to levy and collect market fees and 75% of such fees may be retained by it and credit to Mandal Panchayat Fund and balance be paid to market committee. It can also be granted loan upto 75% of licence fee repayable in instalments.

Boards:

Discussed in the chapter IV:

Penalties:

Penalty for evasion of payment of fee or other amounts due upto 3
times of the fee or Rs.3,000 whichever is more and further Rs.200 per day during the continuance of non-payment is charged. The person prosecuted for offence shall not be absolved from his obligation. Magistrate is empowered to recover the amount and pay to the market committee.

Penalty for contravention of section 8 i.e. uses any market area for marketing of agricultural produce, purchase or sales, or operates as trader, broker etc., without valid licence shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months and a fine of Rs.5000 or both and Rs.200 per day till default continues.

Penalty for failure to produce accounts, documents, information will be punishable with fine upto Rs.one thousand.

Penalty for contravention by commission agent for failure to provide storage, custody, insurance and payment of cash and if the market functionary makes collections which are prohibited by act and makes deduction in weight, payment etc. other than those specified by law then he shall be punished with six months imprisonment and or fine of Rs.5,000 or both and for second and subsequent contravention imprisonment of one month and fine Rs.500.

Penalty for failure to obey order u/s 123 for obstructing inspection, failure to submit returns etc., answer to enquiry shall be punished with Rs.200 per day.
Penalty for refusing to furnish information or giving false information by an officer or servant or member of market committee shall be punishable with fine up to Rs. 5000.

Penalty for obstructing any person in search and seizure, taking possession of books, records, property etc., shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year and fine of Rs. one thousand or both.

There is a general provision for punishment for office up to Rs. 200/day.

Control:

The officer of the director of agriculture is authorised to inspect accounts, office, hold inquiry into affairs of market committee, call for returns, accounts, statements, report he may make objections for illegal or impropriety or inexpediency and ask for written reply for any information if he feels necessary and may direct the market committee to do or not to do certain things as he thinks fit.

It shall be the duty of every officer, servants and members to furnish information and the investigating officer has power to summon, enforce and compel to give evidence and produce documents as provided in case of civil court by code of civil procedure 1908. The officer may seize the books of accounts and other documents, funds or property of market committee.
The State Government may at any time call for and examine the proceedings of any officer subordinate to it or any market committee for its satisfaction of legality/propriety of decision or order passed and can make modifications or reverse the order as it thinks fit giving reasonable opportunity of being heard. It also has power to give directions necessary for the carrying out the purpose of Act.

Supersession of Market Committee:

If the market committee is not competent to perform or makes default in performing duties, or there is abuse of power, wilful disregard of order arising due to audit of accounts or inspection of office and work thereof the State Government may supersede the committee for such period as may be specified in the notification with reason but before doing so the market committee must be given an opportunity to render explanation.

The members will be deemed to have vacated their office from the date of notification and the power and duties shall lie with the officer of agriculture department (D.C. or Tahsildar) and all the property will vest with Government. Any person aggrieved by the order can appeal to State Government within 30 days whose decision shall be final.

Liability of Members:

If a person, member, officer, employee who has made payment against the Act or caused deficiency in assets, breach of trust, wilful negligence,
misappropriation, fraud etc. The act has authority to hold an inquiry and after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard make order to repay money, property etc., alongwith interest compensation. But the aggrieved person can prefer an appeal with Karnataka appellate tribunal.

Liability of Chairman/Vice-Chairman:

Every Chairman and Vice-Chairman after being given reasonable opportunity of being heard be removed from office for misconduct in discharge of duties, or neglect of or incapacity to perform duties or persistently remiss in discharge of duties. Such person shall not be eligible for reelection for remaining term of office (Not calling market committee meeting for 3 consecutive months).

In the same way the member also can be removed for being guilty of misconduct in discharge of duties, disgraceful conduct, incapable to perform duties or does anything against the interest of market committee and he shall cease to be member.

Any aggrieved person can prefer appeal within 30 days to State Govt. An administrator generally (DC or Tahsildar) will be nominated to perform the duties of marketing committee. In the same way when the market committee is not validly constituted or is disabled from functioning or vacancies of members are not filled or on any other account the State Government can appoint an officer to perform the duties.
Miscellaneous :

1. Any amount due to market committee or board on account of charge, cost, expenses, fees, rent or on other account shall be recovered as if it is arrears of land revenue.

2. Certain class of co-operative societies may be exempted from provisions of the Act, rules and byelaws.

3. The provisions of the Act may not apply to state and centre for making sales and purchases directly. But the buyer/purchaser has to pay fees.

4. The entries in market committee and board registers shall be the prima facie evidence in legal proceedings if it is duly certified and it should be given sufficient time to produce evidence. No market committee/board shall be compelled to produce evidence and appear as witness unless it is party to dispute.

5. The Chairman/Vice Chairman/Member/Officer/Servants of market committee and board shall be treated as public servant.

6. If any suit is preferred against market committee/board or member of staff then two months clear notice in writing should be given and also state clearly the cause of action, relief and claim made etc.

7. Police Officer has power to arrest any person committing an offence against the Act and detain person whose identity is not confirmed in police station.
and immediately communicate to market committee which can exercise the lawful authority.

8. The local authority has to give all information relating to agriculture produce and octroi etc.

9. The State Government may by notification delegate its authority to any officer.

10. No suit, prosecution or legal proceedings shall be instituted against a person who has done anything in good faith.

11. Until the reconstitution of market committee any alteration of limits in market area (inclusion or exclusion) will not be effective i.e. it will continue to be in original market area only.

12. When the market area is denotified it shall cease to be market area and all property etc., will vest with State Government.

13. For efficient regulation of marketing of agricultural produce two or more marketing committee may be amalgamated. After consulting the concerned market committee the State Government declare the amalgamation by notification in detail regarding property, right, asset, employees, member duties, interest etc.

14. When the market area is divided into two or more market areas then market committee shall be dissolved and separate committee shall be constituted
by State Government. It shall declare the specified area and place as market yard and distribute the assets rights, liabilities. The term of office of members will be same as applicable to first market committee. The State Government may make orders and publish in official gazette and remove difficulties if any that arise at the time of giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

Rules:

The State Government makes the rules for whole of the State or for class of market committee by notification to carry into effect the purpose of the Act regarding.

1. The election process right from preparation of list to declaration of result. The election of Chairman & Vice-Chairman and filling of casual vacancy.

2. The forms in which returns are be submitted, and give copies of documents, entries, certification and fees chargeable.

3. The manner of inquiry and inspection of market committee.

4. The conditions to incur expenditure and entering into contracts.

5. The circumstances in which commodity to be deemed as adulterated.

6. The fees payable for appeal and other purpose.

7. The preparation of plan, estimates for works and grant of sanctions.

8. The form in which accounts to be maintained, audit, inspection publication, memorandum of accounts and supply of copies.

10. The investment and disposal of surplus funds.

11. Any other matter for which there is no provision in the Act.

The rules may be made with retrospective effect, passed by both houses and have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Regulations:

By notification the board with previous approval of State Government make regulations to carry out the functions entrusted to it.

Byelaws:

Every market committee can make bye-laws for regulation of business and conditions of trading in the market area in prescribed manner and must be published. In particular they may provide for:

1. The regulation of business of power function duties of market committee and of sub-committees.

2. The conditions of delegation of power; functions and duties of market committee and sub-committee.

3. The assignment of power, functions, duties to officers, servants of M.C.

4. The procedure for granting licence, renewal, refusal, suspension, cancellation
of licences and annulment of market committee.

5. The conditions for trading as market functionary.

6. The control and regulation of dealings between seller and purchaser.

7. The enforcement of weighment of notified agriculture produce.

8. The enforcement of issue of immediate receipt given to commission agent.

9. The procedure for sale of notified agriculture produce and direct supervision of the staff of market committee.

10. The execution of agreement of sale and taking delivery of goods after the agreement of sale.

11. The payment of price of the produce by purchaser to seller at the time of taking delivery of goods in case of direct purchase.

12. The fixing of maximum period of credit to purchase from commission agent.

13. The enforcement of prompt payment by commission agent to principal after delivery of goods.

14. The enforcement of prompt payment of price as and when it falls due according to the terms of credit.

15. The procedure to be followed and adopted when licenced functionary fails to make payment for any reason.

16. The enforcement of submission of returns, reports, statement from functionaries and production of books, accounts, files document for inspection.
17. The prevention of adulteration of goods.

18. The licence fees payable by different class of functionaries.

19. The fixing of percentage of security deposit, bank guarantee.

20. The payment of TA & DA to members of market committee.

21. The conditions for imposing penalty.

22. The procedure for inspection of place of business etc.

23. The assistance to be rendered to producer to prepare invoice and bill when he sell goods directly to purchaser with commission agent.

24. The regulations and control of market functionaries.

25. The form of application for licence, qualification & disqualification renewal & verification of statement.

26. The opening and closing of marketing.

27. The books, register, documents to be kept and compilation of statements to be prepared from returns. The registers, books and documents to be kept by market functionaries.

28. Any other matter.

29. It may provide for penalty of Rs.200 for contravention of law.

The byelaw may be amended by sanction of director if it is not contrary to the act and needed for sound administration. If he refuses to give effect then he must give reasonable opportunity to present. The market
committee may appeal to State Government within 90 days and its decision shall be final.

The first byelaw on establishment of market must be made by the Chairman along with the Director and published.

The Director of Agriculture has power to direct or make amends which should be published in official gazette. The aggrieved can prefer appeal within 60 days to State Government and its decisions will be final.

The market committee can by resolution make standing order for class of transactions or market functionaries but it must be published.

Orders to bring this Act into force, amend the schedule has to be laid better legislature, repeal and savings, transitory provisions etc. shall apply muta mutandis.

Schedule: Showing various items notified.

I. Animal Husbandry:

II. Fibres:
III. Flowers:
1. All Flowers

IV. Food crops:

V. Forest Produce:

VI. Fruits:

VII. Oil Seeds:
   (Shelled & Unshelled)

VIII. Plantation Crops & Spices:
IX. Pulses:
1. Alasande (Cow pea) (whole & split)
3. Bengal gram (whole & split)
5. Bullar (whole & split)
7. Horse gram
9. Marki (whole & split)
11. Moath (whole & split)
13. Tur (whole & split)

X. Vegetables:
1. All vegetables
2. Gourds
4. Black gram (whole & split)
6. Green gram (whole & split)
8. Lakh (whole & split)
10. Massor (whole & split)
12. Peas (whole & split)

XI. Wood:
1. Beete (Rose)
2. Bilwara
5. Hadge
7. Hanimathi
9. Iyani
11. Jama
13. Kindal
15. Mathi
17. Ram patre
19. While codor

XII. Other Products:
1. Amboda seeds
2. Betel leaves
5. Jaggery
8. Sugarcane
Definitions:

Agriculture produce means goods or produce specified in the notification, livestock or poultry and all produce whether processed or not, of agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, forest produce and any other produce declared to be agricultural produce for the purpose of the Act by State Government through notification.

Agriculturist means a person cultivating any agricultural land who is an occupant of such land, or a tenant or occupant.

Board means the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board.

Cattle includes buffalo, bullock, cow ox and their young.

Commodity means any kind of agriculture produce meant for sale.

Delivery means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another person.

Goods means any kind of notified agriculture produce.

Insolvent means a person who ceases to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of insolvency or not.

Market means any notified area declared or deemed to be declared to be a market under section 6(2).
Marketing means buying and selling of agriculture produce and includes grading, processing, storage, transport, packing, market information and channel of distribution.

Market charges means all charges in connection with handling of agriculture produce such as commission of commission agent, brokerage, remuneration for weighment, loading, unloading, cleaning, sorting, counting, sieving and dressing of agriculture produce.

Market Committee or Committee means a market committee constituted for the market area under the Act.

Market Functionary or functionary includes broker, commission agent, exporter, ginner, importer, presser, processor, stockist trader and such other person as may be declared under the rules or the bye-laws.

Market Area means any area declared to be market area under section 4.

Market Sub-yard means any area declared to be market sub-yard under section 6(2).

Market Yard means any area declared to be market yard under section 6(2).

Sub-Market means a specified area declared or deemed to be submarket under the Act.

Sub-Market Yard means a specified area declared as a sub market yard under section 6(2).
Market Year means the year commencing on first day of July every year.

Misconduct in relation to market functionary shall include any conduct which is contrary to the provisions of the Act, rules and byelaws or standing orders and inconsistent with the objects and purpose of the Act.

Notified Agriculture Produce means produce declared by notification under section (4) & (5) by State Government as such the marketing of which shall be regulated in the market area.

Overtrading means (i) Buying goods on credit to the extent that the aggregate commission payable to commission agents in the market area exceeds the limit permitted to remain indebted to commission agents as per byelaw with regard to security deposit and bank guarantee furnished by him.

(ii) Trading in such a manner as not to be able to pay the amounts due or deliver the goods to the person entitled on due date.

Person includes Joint Hindu Family, Company, Firm, Association of Persons or Body of Individuals whether incorporated or not.

Process means any one of a series of treatments of which raw agriculture produce is subjected to make it fit for use or consumption.

Producer means a person who produces the notified produce on own account by own labour, or labour of own family member, or under own
supervision by hired labour or servants on wages payable in cash or kind but not share of produce.

Retail Sale means sale of notified agriculture produce to consumer.

Seller means a person who sells or agrees to sell goods.

Sub-committee means a sub-committee of market committee.

Taluka Marketing Society means a co-operative society, one of the primary object of which is to sell the notified agriculture produce of its members and the area of operation of which is atleast one taluka but not a whole district.

Vehicle includes a boat, vessel or conveyance of any kind.

Warehouse means building, structure or other protected enclosure which may be used for the purpose of storing agriculture produce being goods on behalf of depositors but does not include cloak room attached to hotels, railway station, the premises of other public carriers and the like.

Weighment includes counting and measurement.

Yard includes market yard, market subyard & submarket yard.

Rules:

The rules may be called Karnataka Agriculture Produce Marketing (Regulation) Rules 1968 and shall extend to whole State of Karnataka.
Constitution of Marketing Committee and Election:

Persons qualified to vote are all agriculturist in the market area who are not less than 21 years of age shall be entitled to register their names in the list of voters of agriculturist constituency. He cannot register in more than one area but can vote in one constituency otherwise it will be void. All A class, B class and C class traders in the market area can register their names in the traders constituency. In the same way all the commission agent under their constituency. Every firm, corporation co-operative society which is qualified to vote may nominate a person to vote on its behalf.

The voters list of agriculturists shall be prepared by authorised person in Kannada and other language if necessary. He shall prepare preliminary voters list in detail on the basis of records of rights and publish it and make it accessible to the public in his office, market area, etc. The claims for inclusion of names, deletion of names, alteration and correction in entry shall be accepted in prescribed forms and proper steps taken as per Rule 5 A.

In the same way the list of voters of traders constituency and commission agents constituency is to be prepared and kept and the provisions of Rule 5 A shall apply to these constituency also.

The list of names of members of managing committee of taluka marketing and co-operative societies shall also be obtained and kept.

For the purpose of constituting a market committee due to vacancy, completion of term or after period of supersession or after the period of
administrator is over the authorised person shall order and call upon the constituences to elect the members in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The notice of election shall be given with 45 days time in Kannada newspaper with the details of programme like date of election, place, time, scrutiny, number of persons to be elected, withdrawal, voting, counting, etc.

The process of election with nominations, deposit, publication of list of nominations, scrutiny of nominations, disposal of objection, rejection of nominations, withdrawal of candidature, procedure of election, assignment of symbols, form of ballot paper and arrangement for holding election shall be made the rules provide for the procedure on the death of candidate before poll, polling stations and officers, appointment of polling agents, supply of materials to polling stations, admission to polling station, arrangement of polling and manner of recording votes tendered votes, challenging of identity, spoilt and return ballot papers, closing of poll, sealing of ballot boxes after poll, account of ballot paper, sealing of packets, adjournment of poll in emergency, procedure for adjournment of poll, fresh poll, counting of votes, declaration of results, returning officer not to open sealed packets, procedure when there is equality of vote and finally forwarding the paper are all provided in detail from rule 5 to rule 40.

The members of committee of management of taluka marketing society and producers society shall elect one representative each to serve on the committee from among themselves as per rule 41.
Rule 42 provides for filling of casual vacancy and rule 43 regarding the custody and destruction of voting papers.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected and the election can be challenged within 7 days of publication of result. The District Judge shall make enquiry and give judgement. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall assume office soon after the declaration of results and they will also be eligible to honorarium based on the average gross receipts by way of licence fee and market fee. The casual vacancy shall be filled as per rule 41(3).

No confidence motion against Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be moved by at least one-third of the total number of members in writing to the secretary in Form No.27 signed by them. The secretary shall intimate the notice to the prescribed officer and call a meeting which shall be presided by Vice-Chairman or members otherwise and shall not be adjourned. The Secretary shall inform the decision in detail and send copy of the same to all the members.

Duties of Secretary

1. He shall be the chief executive officer of market committee and carry out the resolutions and directions of the committee from time to time.

2. Maintain proper account of moneys received and expended.

3. Shall conduct the correspondence and attend office work.
4. Maintain records of all disputes in prescribed form.

5. Responsible for proper weightment, delivery, payment and all other matters relating to agricultural marketing.

6. He has power to sanction casual leaves and earned leave.

7. He shall advice the Market Committee, Chairman with regards to Act, rules, byelaws, directions, etc.

8. He shall supervise all construction work.

9. He shall refer decision of market committee which is contrary to Act rules byelaws etc. to higher authority who shall give the final decision.

10. He shall be ex-offico secretary of dispute committee.

11. He shall furnish details of contravention made by functionaries and action taken.

Meetings of Market Committee:

It shall be conveyed as per section 48 and a copy of the notice has to be sent to the prescribed authority who has right to attend meeting and the copy of the proceedings to be sent within 15 days to the concerned.

Copies of document and entries must be certified.
Copies of the Act Rules (updated) should be maintained and notification made must be kept available to the public and printed copies of bye-laws shall be sold at reasonable price certified copies of amendment are also to be sold.

Settlement of Disputes:

1) The panel of the arbitrators shall be maintained which shall not consist of more than forty members and atleast 50% of them must be agriculturist, 25% traders and 25% commission agents and the term shall be for one year period.

2) The Market Committee shall appoint disputes committee consisting of vice-chairman, three representatives of agriculturist, one of traders, one of commission agents and one of co-operative societies respectively. The Vice-Chairman shall be the ex-officio chairman of dispute committee.

When the dispute is referred to the Secretary he should ascertain whether mutual settlement can be arrived at by mediating in the dispute and if the parties agree it shall be in writing and signed by both parties.

If the settlement is not arrived the parties to the dispute shall select one arbitrator from the panel. The secretary shall intimate the arbitrators who shall give the award within such time as specified in bye-law.

The aggrieved party can make an appeal to disputes committee within 7 days of award by arbitrators. The disputes can be referred by secretary to dispute committee if the aggrieved parties do not select arbitrators or if the arbitrators
cannot come to agreement or the award is not made within the specified time. It may sometimes fail to make award or it may opine that the parties may be directed to approach court of law through the sanction from the market committee. At least three members should be present at the meeting and all the questions shall be decided by majority of votes and its decision shall be final which will be signed by Chairman and members present and the arbitrator if he is sole arbitrator. The copies of award should be sent to the parties and a copy has to be kept as record.

Duties of Market Committee:

The market committee has the following duties to be performed by it they are:

1. Proper check on receipts and payments.
2. Proper execution of all works chargeable to the Fund.
3. Maintain register of arrivals etc. as prescribed by law.
4. Maintain register of fee collected.
5. Collect security from officers & servants.
6. Provide the persons authorised to collect fees, with receipt and counter foils.
7. Provide badges to weighmen, peons, hamals etc.
8. Prepare plan and estimate of works.
9. Keep the accounts in the prescribed proforma.


11. Securing checks on receipts and expenditure.

12. Regulate expenditure according to budget.

13. Prepare budget for the ensuing year.

14. Provide market information.

15. Arrange for temporary storage, stocking of notified agriculture crops.

16. Take all necessary steps for efficient working of market committee.

Market Fund: All expenditure shall be paid out of this fund and if there is any surplus at the close of the year it must be credited to permanent fund within three months and can be used only for expenditure of permanent nature like building, acquisition of land, equipments, etc.

Expenditure: All the payments shall be made by cheques (except imprest payments) signed by competent authority and shall be charged to market fund supported by bill payments for repairs and works must be sanctioned and there should be budget provision. The remittance to the treasury/bank should be made through challan or slips and the remittances register in form 28 must be maintained. The monthly statements of accounts must be filed and kept for audit and the pass book should be kept uptodate.
Submission of budget: An annual budget estimate of income and expenditure is to be prepared as prescribed in form 29A and 29B by the secretary and placed before the committee which shall meet during first week of April and give its approval and forward the same to the prescribed authority before 15th April every year and any provision for works and repairs shall be included in the budget with the prior approval of authority. Alongwith the budget the statement of salary details in form 30, estimated expenditure of works proposed to be taken up in form 31, details of loans in form 32 and fixed contribution in form 33 and receipts and expenditure of previous year also must be submitted.

If the committee fails to adopt the budget then the secretary shall forward the copy of budget directly. All expenditure shall be made as per the budgeted sanctions. If the approved budget is not received back by the committee it shall pay salaries and routine expenses. After the passing of one month it may treat that the budget is approved.

Accounts, Audit & Inspection: The accounts and records should be kept in the prescribed forms in Kannada or English language. The accounts have to be got audited every year and the discrepancy, defects, irregularities made in the audit report have to be explained and set right and the authorised person must take appropriate action. The audit charges are to be paid in time. The auditor has to report irregularity, loss, wastage or misappropriation and the secretary has to take steps to remedy the defects. The committee has to prepare annual report in Form No.34 and submit the copy.
Every committee shall remit before 14th of every month to the consolidated fund fixed percentage of gross receipts and send duplicate challan to prescribed authority.

In the same way the market committee has to contribute to the State Agricultural Marketing Board, 5% of the gross receipts before 15th of every month. It shall maintain a separate register showing the market fee licence fee and remittances made to the Board.

The plans and estimates for works shall be attended by supervisors and Assistant Executive Engineer of Public Works Dept. All the works must be sanctioned by prescribed authority and to be undertaken under supervision of Chairman and Secretary.

Levy & Collection of fees: All fees to which committee is entitled shall be collected by duly authorised person including market functionary which shall be acknowledged by a carbon duplicate receipt in Form No.35 and all moneys shall be accounted for (It can even take security from employees). No person shall operate in the market area as trader, commission agent, broker, processor, exporter importer, ginner, presser crusher stockist or retail trader without a licence. He is entitled to do the business for which he holds the licence. A person who is employed with another person will not be eligible to hold licence as broker. Application for grant of licence or renewal has to be made in form no 36 alongwith the prescribed fees. A person may apply for grant of licence for two or more
categories on payment of separate fees. The market committee may grant licence for which they have to execute an agreement in prescribed form and will be in force till the end of market year. If any person is insolvent or disqualified under the act or the operation of such person will affect the efficient working of market committee. It may refuse to grant licence renewal but the aggrieved person must be given opportunity of being heard. Application for renewal has to be made one month before the expiry of licence a separate register has to be maintained for the purpose.

Disqualification to operate as trader : No person shall be granted/renewed licence if he is (1) Insolvent (2) Has over due debts (3) Has failed to deposit cash security or bank guarantee (4) That six months has not elapsed from the date of cancellation of old licence (5) If he is guilty of misconduct or any offence (6) A partner with any person of whom licence is refused (7) Has refused to abide by order of disputes committee (8) He has refused to fulfill trade contracts for no valid reasons or fail to pay fine etc. (9) Has refused to submit books of accounts for inspection (10) Has failed to submit reports or returns of statement (11) Has directly or indirectly participated in strike boycotts against smooth working of market (12) Has overtraded (13) Has habitually violated the provisions of law, rules and bye-laws (14) His previous conduct has disturbed the maintenance of stable and healthy market or has entered into fraudulent transactions (15) He has not transacted any business or is not a genuine trader.
The disqualification of commission agent in addition to the above mentioned for trader is if he makes default in paying to his principal the price of his produce after its sale when demand for the payment was made.

Licenced weighmen and warehouseman: Any person has to make written application in form no. 37 along with prescribed fees and the market committee may grant or refuse the licence. Agreement has to be executed in prescribed form and shall remain in force till the end of the market year. They are forbidden from doing any other business and entering into service with another person. If the licence is refused he should be given an opportunity of being heard and reasons have to be recorded in writing.

Duplicate licence: If the licence is lost or destroyed and the committee is satisfied after holding necessary enquiry may issue duplicate licence fee on payment of fees.

If the licence is not granted, cancelled or suspended its decision should be communicated by delivering personally a copy of its decision by registered post.

No licenced broker shall act on behalf of both the buyer and seller of agricultural produce in any transaction.

If the trader his servant or agent etc., receives in cash or kind as brokerage or charge for weighing measuring or surveying shall be deemed to have committed breach of conditions of licence.
Books of Accounts and Receipts: Every market functionary operating in market area and holding a licence shall keep and maintain register documents and books as prescribed in bye-laws and issue receipts for money and goods which shall be countersigned by payee in prescribed form and maintain carbon copies there of.

Reports/Returns by Traders/Commission Agents: Every licenced trader and commission agent operating in the market area has to submit reports and returns in respect of the business with such details every day or at such intervals in such prescribed form relating to:

1. The agreement of sales or purchases entered into
2. The agricultural produce given delivery of
3. The agricultural produce taken delivery of
4. The amount due to him by any other market functionary
5. The amount due by him to any market functionary and outstanding beyond the period of credit
6. The stock of agricultural produce
7. The market fees due by him
8. Such other information as may be deemed necessary.

Reports/Returns by other than above: Every licensed ginner, processor, presser, warehouseman, importer, stockist and other market functionary other than licenced trader and commission agent in the market area has to submit periodical returns at such time in such form as provided in the bye-law.

Compounding of Offences: No offences for contravention of the provisions of section 8, control of marketing of agricultural produce section 79, prohibition of certain collections and section 80 no deduction in weight or payment other than
specified shall be compounded. If the market functionary fails to submit reports the committee may hold enquiry through officer after giving opportunity of being heard. The counter foils/ duplicate copies of reports/returns have to be preserved for a period of two years and made available for inspection whenever required.

Karnataka State Agriculture Marketing Board: Election of member to the Board shall be held in the prescribed manner. Rule 5A shall apply to this also. The secretaries of the committees shall furnish the names of Chairman and the returning officer has to procure and maintain the list. Nomination, scrutiny, withdrawal, contested and uncontested election, voting, conduct of election, counting of votes, declaration of results, sealing and custody of election paper publication of names of elected members are provided in Rule 88 to Rule 881.

Marketing development fund: All moneys received by Board has to be kept or invested in Co-operative Apex Bank or Government securities and can utilise the fund for the purpose of Section 111 through market committee and also grant out of this fund for imparting education in regulating marketing or any work in the general interest of regulating marketing.

Powers of Panchayats: When the panchayats are appointed as agents u/s 97.

1. It shall exercise powers and perform duties as follows (i) It shall receive application for grant of licence or renewal and collect prescribed fee and give permission to operate in the area.
2. It shall carry powers to specify time, place of business, conduct and supervise sales, weighment, delivery, payment and other matters of regulated market.

3. It shall collect market fee from buyers at rates specified for produce sold and also issue receipts.

4. The Chairman/Secretary shall have powers to examine and inspect weights used in sale and purchase.

5. It shall have power to call for reports and returns from market functionaries.

It has to forward application of licence, licence fee, reports and returns it has to provide basic facilities to transact business receive and publish rates and information make propaganda with regards to storage, packing transportation marketing and do all functions entrusted by market committee and it shall deemed to have been done by committee.

The assets and liabilities of dissolved committee shall be distributed among new committees having regard to income derived and expenses incurred.

The committee has to prepare bye-laws, standing orders etc. and publish on the notice board of the committee.

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<td>Notice to the objector</td>
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<td>Notice of date of hearing</td>
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<td>Notice of date of hearing particulars in entires</td>
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<td>Form</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>Membership of board</td>
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</table>
Schedule - 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of the APMC : 
Category : Primary / Secondary
Classification of APMC : A B C D E
Year of establishment, location :
Planned or Unplanned : Plan / Non-Plan
Location :
Whether location shifted from old space to new place :
If yes, causes for shifting :
Physical facilities available :
Area of the yard
No. of shops
No. of auction platforms
No. of stores/godowns
No. of registered traders
No. of Agents / Processors
Buildings : Mandi
Office
Bank
Post office
Water and supply
Cattle shed
Canteen
Rest house
Computer
Electric
Marketing equipment :
Weighing scales
Specialized items
Weigh bridge
Moisture meter
Any others
Price determination :
Bidding
Open Bidding, Auction
Individual Bargaining
Purchase / Procedure :
Fair competitive price
| Payment procedure | : | On spot cash  
Through market office cash  
Bank cheques  
Coupons  
Cash later on  
Through agents  |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Market fees paid by whom | : | Market fee  
Grading fee  
Weighing fee  
Agent / Arthaya fee  
Other fees  |
| Total investment in infrastructure | : | Road  
Transport  
Storage  
Facilities  
Building  |
| Total layout and Design | : | Drains  
Internal Roads  
Parking Area  
Compound wall  
Office Building  
Library  
Plat forms  
Check post  
Canteen Building  
Ryot bhavan  |
| Facilities | : | Establishment  
Processing  
Diversion of trade  
Grading  
Standardisation  |
| Special Funds | : | At the time of huge supply  |
| Special Purchase | : | At the time of huge supply and fall in prices  |
| Special arrangements | : | Storing  
Pricing  
Procurement  
Grading  
Payment  
Administrative help  |
Self help

Total number of functionaries: Agents ( ), Traders ( ), Processors ( )

Total number of employees:

Regulated market committee:
- Constitution of RMC
- Nomination to RMC
- No. of cases registered
- No. of cases disposed
- Total Arrivals: Agricultural produce, livestock, fruits, vegetables
- Total value of arrivals
- Total income, profit cost
- Whether self sufficient: Yes / No
- Total charges
- Area of coverage (yard, sub yard, sub market yard)
- No. of villages (nearest and farthest)
- No. of farmers covered
- Project implementation
- Accounts and Audit
- No. of R.M.C’s: Percentage of the district, Percentage of quantity handled and percentage of important commodities.
- Marketing facilities
- Margin to middlemen
- Producers share
- Cropping pattern
- Marketable surplus
- Prices
- Market information collection, seminars, meeting
- Practice, knowledge to farmers.

General problems:
- Market yard
- Payment
- Banking, insurance
- Storage
- Administrative
- Procurements
- Settlement
- Other problems

Working:
- No. of officers
- No. of clerical grade staff
- No. of specialised persons employed
- No. of hamali, weighmen
- Whether there is an increase in employment: Yes/No
If yes whether it is consistent with cost, profit volume
No. of disciplinary actions taken on employer
Whether there is secondary employment Yes/No

Issuing of licence supervision:

Method of issuing licences, withdrawal of licence etc.,
Procedure of conduct of market functioning through employees
Whether there were disputes number of cases
If yes, nature of disputes for quality, price, payment, weight, grade, settlement
Whether there is market intelligence department
If yes, what information, how and its effect
Whether there was prosecution of persons, traders etc.
If yes, the purpose for which prosecuted - Act, rules, byelaw
Whether there is proper administration, if yes, by whom
Whether development activity is done if yes, what
Whether there is propaganda publicity, training, research
Training of staff, training of farmers, traders, publication.
Schedule - 2

AGENTS, TRADERS

Name : 
Market : 
Caste : 
Category : 
Location of shop : 
Commodities handled : 
Whether RMC is beneficial : 
  Payment 
  Quality 
  Facilities : 
    Space 
    Storage 
    Banking 
    Post office 
    Insurance 
    Computer 
    Others 

Rate of commission : 

Whether they have their union, 
if yes role : 

Relationship with officials : 

Nature of help provided to traders etc. : 

Problems faced and suggestions : 
  Weighment 
  Individual, partnership, etc. 
  Qualification, expertise, selecting, licence fee, licencing procedure 
  Whether trader gets the benefits of packing, storage transport 
  Whether they are received at one point only 
  Whether there is reduction in incidental loss 
  Whether the trading practices are followed strictly 
  Auction, sale, price, payment, weighment, sample.
### Schedule - 3

#### FARMERS / PRODUCERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Literacy level</th>
<th>Land holding</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Nearest R.M. distance</th>
<th>Commodities brought to R.M.</th>
<th>Connection to R.M.</th>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>Production Total Quantity</th>
<th>Market arrivals</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Targeted sales and Actual sales</th>
<th>Reasons for differences</th>
<th>Marketing Channels</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metalled / Unmetalled / Cart track / Mud Road</td>
<td>Cart ( ) Tractor ( ) Mini truck ( ) Truck ( )</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Connection to R.M.:** Metalled / Unmetalled / Cart track / Mud Road
- **Mode of transport:** Cart ( ) Tractor ( ) Mini truck ( ) Truck ( )
- **Production Total Quantity:** :
- **Market arrivals:**
  - Direct from farm
  - Days of Holding
  - Village Sales
- **Sales:**
  - Targeted sales and Actual sales
- **Reasons for differences:** Production
- **Marketing Channels:**
  - Village
  - Wholesaler
  - Agents
  - Co-op. societies
  - No. of intermediaries
- **Other reasons:** Cost of production, Supply (More), Market efforts, Dependence on few buyers, Poor Quality, Competition, Recession in demand, Substitution, Govt. Policy, Other reasons.
Direct to R.M.
What are the difficulties faced
Whether increase in marketing cost: due to processing, packing, storage handling, freight, quality and standard.

Cost of market share:

Marketing cost
Cost of packing
Cost of loading
Cost of grading
Cost of transport
Cost of weighing
Cost of storage
Cost of handling
Cost of insurance
Cost of commission
Cost of R.M.C.
Other cost
Market share

Whether increase in cost and effect on competition, profitability and sales.

Storage
Whether product: Perishable / seasonal / long life
Whether production: Periodic / fluctuating
Whether consumption: Continuous / limited
Whether stored, at what time: Assembling / distribution
Where stored and type: Farm / Godown at village / Residence / warehouse / specialised storage / others.
Facilities available: Own / rented
Expenses of storage and:
Percentage of total expenses:
Do you sell at reduced price to avoid storage problem: Yes / No
If yes, what is the loss:

Transportation
Facilities available: Cart, hand carts, auto, tractor, mini truck, truck trains, cycle, scooter, others
Do you own any vehicle: Yes / No
What is the cost of transportation:
What specific transport problem do you face:

Assembling
Do you grade your products like cleaning, drying, recleaning, packing, lots, size, quality, uniformity specification, grade: Yes / No
If not, what is the percentage of loss of under quoted price : Yes/No
If yes, what is the percentage of profit of over quoted price : 
What are the advantages of grading : 
Whether technical knowledge required : Yes/No
Whether specialized instruments, tools, equipments required : Yes/No
What are the problems faced : 

Standardisation
Whether done
Whether technical know how is needed : Yes/No
What are the advantages
Problems faced : Yes/No
What is cost : 

Organisation
Procedure of sale adopted : Cash, credit
Who does the marketing work : Single person, any one at home, elder member
special person engaged for sales.
How do you sell : Whether by discussion, plan, consultation, market
survey expert advice, market behaviour, other
Do you have information : Price, pricing, competition, demand, supply,
production, Govt. policy, bank policy, trend support
price, other measures.
Do you estimate your requirements
Do you take special care for packing, design, etc, : Yes/No
What is the market share/structure : Seasonal/nonseasonal/expanding/stagnant/others
How do you finance credit sales, transport, labour, agents commission, packing
Do you need to do sales promotion activities or not : Yes/No
If yes what are the methods adopted
What is the cost
Whether sales controlled by external agencies : Price, Quality, Licence, Quota
Are you aware of the Government policy : Pricing, Support price, Purchasing
methods, Payments.
Whether physical facilities help : Saving time, labour and money, convenience.

Benefits
Which market is beneficial : Regulated market
Co-op. market
Regulated market through co-operative market
Outside (others)

What are the factors for R.M. selling : 1)
  2)
  3)

Whether the R.M.C. has overcome the following problems : 
  1) Quality  2) Price  3) Transport  4) Grading
  5) Storage  6) Assembling  7) Standardisation  8) Assembling
  9) Market cost  10) Finance  11) Information about market
12) Level of incomes 13) Services provided 14) Govt. regulations

Are you aware of the facilities given by R.M.C. (Price Preference, Purchase Regulation, Infrastructure Development).

Whether the RM has helped in:
1) Transportation  2) Weighing
3) Grading  4) Payment
5) Staying  6) Parking
7) Drinking water  8) Cattle shed

If yes, whether received the benefits expeditiously:
Price, facilities others:
Whether payment received without delay and mode: Yes / No Mode:
If not, waiting time and waiting cost:
What is the discount cost:
Whether payment failure due to:
No cash, dishonour, others
Whether finance was taken in advance:
Banker, Pvt. financier, village money lenders, etc.
If yes, from whom:
Whether the sample etc. are given:
Yes/No
If so, what is the percentage of total production:

Communication (related to agricultural marketing) Market rate, Price, Policy, etc.:
Whether you read newspaper, if so, which:
Whether you listen to radio, if so, programme:
Whether you see T.V. if so, programme:

APMC:
Are you member of R.M.C.: Yes / No
Have you ever participated in management of RMC:
Are you aware of the A.R.M.C. Act.: Yes / No
Have you voted and participated in election process:
Are you aware of your rights as a member:
Whether you have confronted any specific problem:
If yes, whether it is solved expeditiously:

Market charges Deductions:
Are there any undue charges and deductions:
Charitable / conventional / culture / others
By whom they are borne:
Do you feel they are unnecessary:
Yes / No
What is the percentage of total cost:

Weights and measures and samples:
Whether the follow standard method or multiple system:
Yes / No
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes / No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whether you are satisfied with the measures and weights</td>
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<td>Whether sample is taken</td>
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<td>If so how much</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whether deductions are made for impurities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of deductions</td>
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<td>Market Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whether R.M.C. provide the information regarding</td>
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<td>Supply, Arrivals, Forecast, Market sentiments Changes in demand and supply, price quotation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feelings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whether the R.M.C. is needed</td>
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<td>Whether the present system of committees is good</td>
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<td>If not, what changes to be made</td>
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<td>Whether the Government intervention, is just sufficient</td>
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<td>Whether more representation is needed for farmers</td>
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<td>Whether the employees of the committee are co-operative, helpful</td>
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<td>If not, what change in attitude is necessary</td>
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<td>Whether the problems are minimised or not</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whether the problems are solved expeditiously and at minimum cost</td>
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<td>Whether the physical facilities are provided</td>
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<td>If so, which</td>
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<td>Whether the physical facilities are convenient</td>
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<td>Whether the physical facilities are provided at less cost</td>
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<td>Whether there is reduction in market charges</td>
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<td>If yes, is it reasonably beneficial</td>
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<td>Whether the farmers get higher price in RM</td>
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<td>If yes, due to what reason -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleaning grading, display sale method etc.</td>
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<td>Whether there is reduction in handling charges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whether there is reduction in storage loss</td>
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Photographs of Regulated Markets in Dharwad District

Dharwad APMC
1) Administrative Office
2) Auction Hall
3) Extension Market

Hubli APMC
4) Administrative Office
5) Gate and Check Post
6) View of Market
7) Cotton Arrival
8) Printing Press
9) Karnataka State Marketing Board, Staff Training College, Krishi Pete Printing Press

Kundgol APMC
10) Administrative Office
11) Godown
12) Auction Platform

Annigeri APMC
13) Administrative Office
14) Shops cum godowns
15) Godown at Navalgund
16) Newly constructed shops at Navalgund

Kalghatgi APMC
17) Administrative Office
18) Shops cum godowns
19) Ryot Bhavan
20) Auction Platform