ABSTRACT OF THE PH. D.

“AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT”

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & RESEARCH CENTRE,
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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN COMMERCE

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1) INTRODUCTION

It is said that production is not complete till the product reaches to the final consumer. Marketing involves activities by which goods and services flow from producers to ultimate consumers. The Royal Commission on Agriculture had rightly remarked that “The Indian farmer is a good producer but a bad marketer.” It is true that most of the Profit is taken away by commission agents and middlemen involved in the marketing process.

The marketing committees are doing the various activities of management and give to farmer the high price and do suggestion required for market products in agriculture marketing. The agricultural marketing committees are not only marketing but also doing other function of marketing related work. It is that the Solapur District is developed as economically and commercially.

The agricultural marketing committees’ administration is doing challengeable work in current position. In administration of marketing committees are doing various functions of managerial. It is included planning, controlling and decision making of marketing, direction, motivation and co-ordination of farmers, traders and labours, organization behavior of others and keeps good the financial position in marketing activities. Any agricultural marketing committees are depends on above functions of local and export marketing.

The administration of agricultural marketing committee is best opportunity in next period as retail marketing, processing of agricultural product and generation of employment in India.

The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB), Pune was established on 23rd, March 1984, under section 39A of Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 1963. MSAMB has done pioneering work in the field of Agricultural Marketing in the State and achieved
success in various areas. MSAMB has an important role in developing and coordinating agricultural marketing system in the State of Maharashtra.

The MSAMB 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. Pune Divisional included five district offices as Solapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Kolhapur.

Solapur District office under ten agricultural produce committees in various tahsils in district are as Akkalkot, Akluj, Barshi, Karmala, Kurduwadi, Mangalwedha, Mohol, Pandharpur, Sangola and Solapur.

2. Statement of the Problem

In the backdrop of the above discussion the researcher has studied the issues pertaining to Organization and Management thus entitled “AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT”.

3. Relevance of the study

The topical relevance of study is confined to the Organization and Management aspect as well as the agricultural produce marketing committee alone. Organization and Management report submitted by concerned APMC. The analytical scope consists of fulfillment of objectives under study. Functional scope takes cognizance of putting forward meaningful suggestions for effective Organization and Management.

The researcher would like to make clear the scope of the study that, all (Ten APMC’s) sample Agricultural produce Market Committees are selected for the analysis in Solapur District. The selection statistically speaking is 100% in
average. The sampling method includes the analysis of the managerial aspects of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees as per the purposes stated.

4) Objects of Study:-

In order to comply with the study undertaken the following objectives have been set forth -

1. To trace the evolutions and development of agriculture produce market committee.

2. To understand organization and management in the light of Maharashtra state agriculture produce market committee Act.

3. To analyze the sources of funds and utilization of funds of agriculture produce market committee.

4. To study the marketing system of agriculture produce market committee in developing of Solapur District.

5. To understand the vision exports and its implementation by agriculture produce market committee

5. Justification of the Objectives:-

The objectives have been set forth to know the new trends in Organization and Management aspect in the agricultural produce market committee, and explore the framework of Organization and Management in Solapur District in Maharashtra.

6. Statement of Hypothesis:-

“Agricultural produce market committees in Solapur district have contributed substantially towards better pricing for commodities, effecting intelligence services to farmers and satisfactory transactions settlement.”
7. **Working Definitions of terms used:-**

“Administration is that part of management which is concerned with the installation and carrying out of the procedures by which the progress of the activities is regulated and checked against plans.”

By Brech (Business Administration)

“Marketing is a total system if interacting business activities designed to plan, price, promote and distribute want satisfying products and service to present and potential customers.” By William J. Stanton (Marketing Management)

“Trader means a person who buys or sells agricultural produce, as a principal or as duly authorized agent of one or more persons.” (AS per MAPM, Act1963)

“Market means any principal market established for the purposes of The Maharashtra agricultural produce marketing act and also a subsidiary market.” (AS per MAPM, Act1963)

“Market committee means a committee constituted for a market area under section-11.” (AS per MAPM, Act1963)

8. **Universe and sample size:-**

There are 35 Districts in Maharashtra and Solapur is one of them. In this district there are Eleven Tahsils and around Ten APMCs.

9. **Justification of sampling method:-**

The scope of sampling has been restricted to the service sector alone instead of studying different sectors. Again in the Service sector, the committee adhering to the organization and management was considered. The selection of the number of Agricultural Produce Market Committee is based on the purposive sample size and convenience sample size. Hence the researcher was able to get the relevant information from APMCs.
10. **Sources of data collection:-**

The researcher has visited a number of libraries for compilation of relevant information. Libraries thus visited are –

1. Jaykar Library, University of Pune
2. Department of Commerce & Research centre, UOP, Pune.
4. Solapur University, Solapur
5. Annual Reports of APMCs.

11. **Methods of data collection:-**

The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board has seven divisional offices at Amarawati, Latur, Aurangabad, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Nagpur and Pune for the proper co-ordination of the activity of all Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the Maharashtra State. In Pune divisional office under the following districts cover as-Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Pune and Solapur.

In Solapur District, there has selected Ten Agricultural Produce Market Committees out of Ten Selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees as under-

1. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Sangola
2. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Akalkot
3. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Barshi
4. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Akluj
5. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Solapur
6. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Kurduwadi
7. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Mangalwedha
8. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Mohol
9. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Pandharpur
10. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Karmala

**Data Collected:**

This study is related with the Ten Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the Solapur District in which majority of people are farmers. This study is an empirical research based on survey method. The data required for this study is collected both from primary and secondary methods.

The relevant information and data have been collected from both published and unpublished documents. Primary and Secondary data are collected through following ways-

A) **Primary data collected as under :-**

The primary data relating to farmers, traders and board of directors of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee has been collected through the personal interviews.

**Interview and Discussion to Respondents:-**

In the interviews, open ended questions were asked to collect the information, the interviews conducted are unformed.

Researcher has discussed with the persons who directly and indirectly related with the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. These persons are variously chief officers of MSAMB, Secretary and Directors and Chairman of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, A.R. of Co-operatives department and expert in this field.
**Questionnaires:-**

A detailed and complete questionnaire has prepared and pilot – study was conducted to pre-test the validity of the questionnaire. With the help of this pre-tested questionnaire, the method of enquiry is correctly modified and the questionnaire appropriate re-drafted and the necessary information is collected.

Questionnaires are collected from the respondents as under-

Such selected is based on the effectiveness of study and convenience of the sample size. Out of the sample respondent 80% on total size of Chairman, Board of Directors and Secretary are chosen. All of them are one drafted a joint Questionnaires. The next sample respondents are 5% on total Active traders and commission agents and the last sample respondents are 5% active farmer members. These are selected as follows 60% (656) farmers active in market, 20% (218) farmers at near of market up to 10Km. and 20% (216) farmers more than 10Km.

**The selected Respondents for Collection of Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Total Member</th>
<th>Out of Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APMC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman, Directors and Secretary</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>190 (80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traders</td>
<td>3852</td>
<td>192 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Agent</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>78(5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Members</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>1090(5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Researcher has selected ten (100%) APMCs, 235 Chairman, Directors and Secretary out of 190 (80%) respondents, 3852 Traders out of 192(5%), 1566 Commission Agent out of 78 (5%), 20000 Farmers Members out of 1090 (5%) Solapur district in Maharashtra.
Detailed and comprehensive questionnaires of three types were prepared.

1. Questionnaire for Chairman, Board of Directors and Secretary of Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
3. Questionnaire for Farmer members in Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

First, Draft of questionnaire was prepared for the Farmers/ Members of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. These questionnaires were personally handed over to the active farmers / members of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. This questionnaires contained information regarding Name, Address, Education, annual income, General Management and overall organization and management’s problems of Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

Second, draft prepared for the Traders and Commission Agents of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees to know overall organization and management of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. This Draft of Questionnaire contains information regarding Name, Address, Total annual turnover and overall problems of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

Third, Draft of Questionnaires have prepared for the Chairman, Board of Directors and Secretary of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee for collecting the data regarding organization and management of Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Questionnaires contained information regarding General Information as personal, effective services in organization, transaction settlement management, general marketing and Financial Management of Agricultural Produce Market Committee. It also includes organization and management of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
The complete questionnaire was prepared in Marathi. The questionnaire, which has been used for data collection it given in the appendix.

These all questionnaires have been prepared in Marathi language purposely for easily of the persons related with Agricultural Produce Market Committee and they are Speaking, Writing in Marathi. In order to obtain reliable and correct information also prepared in Marathi language.

The researcher has personally visited all the ten Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Solapur District for the purpose of reference and collected the information by filling the questionnaires.

**Libraries:-**

For this purpose the following libraries have referred.

1) Department of Commerce and Research centre, University of Pune.
2) Jaykar Library, University of Pune.
3) Agricultural College, Pune
4) Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, Pune.
5) Maharashtra State agricultural Marketing Board Pune. etc.

**Observation:**

The researcher has observed the official records of that Agricultural Produce Market Committee to get the additional information which was not covered by the questionnaire.

**Field Visit:**

The field survey was conducted from September to April in the year. This period is arrival of heavy commodity in the market. The reference is taken of annual report of Agricultural Produce Market Committees of the last three years.
B) Secondary data collection as under :-

The Secondary data relating to the Agricultural produce market committees has been collected from the records of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Annual reports of APMC’s, Nabard Reports, Report of Department of Statistical, Solapur and Various Government reports.

a) Various books on marketing management.
b) Newspapers and periodicals.
c) Annual Report of agricultural marketing institutions.

1.6. Limitations of the Study:

The researcher has studied in only one District; hence generalization of the finding would be limited mostly to this area.

1. The regarding data of pre-regulated is not available of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees.
2. The findings depend on the ability of respondents.
3. The Researcher has owing to limited time and finance so that he has not using the bulky number of samples for quantitative assessment.
4. The focus of the study is limited only to the organization and management of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the Solapur District.
5. The few respondents are pushed the barriers of Agricultural Produce Market Committees of his own relation.

Techniques of analysis of data:-

Statistical techniques have used in analysis and interpretation of collected data in the study.

Note on statistical tools to be used:-

For the purpose of analysis of collected data, various Mathematical and Social Science techniques have applied. These are average, percentage, addition,
multiplication, division, subtraction etc. There are various charts, graphs, photo etc. have used by the researcher.

**a) Review of important and relevant literature on the study:**

The researcher has done the work on “AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT” so the researcher has been taken a new aspect of organization and management at Solapur District in Maharashtra.

**b) Scheme of the report:**

It is worth indicating that this study comprises seven chapters. In the paragraph that follows, short summaries will be given for each chapter.

**Chapter –I- Introduction and Research Map**

1.1. Introduction  
1.2. Objective of the Study  
1.3. Hypothesis of the Study  
1.4. Scope of the Study  
1.5. Methodology of the Study  
1.6. Limitations of the Study  
1.7. Research Map

**Chapter –II- History and Legislation of APMC**

2.1. Introduction  
2.2. History of Regulated Market in India  
2.3. History of Regulated Markets in the Maharashtra State.  
2.4. History of Ten APMC’s
2.5. The Maharashtra agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act-1963

2.6. Legislation of Agricultural Produce Market Committee

Chapter –III- Review of Literature

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Review of Report on Agricultural

3.3 Review of Thesis and Dissertation

Chapter –IV- Organization & Management of APMC in Solapur District

  4.1.1 Constitution of State Market Board.
  4.1.2 Structure of Market Committee.
  4.1.3 Functions of Marketing.

4.2 Management of Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
  4.2.1 Management of Ten APMCs in Solapur District.

Chapter –V- Profile of Solapur District-

5.1. Introduction:
  5.1.1 Introduction of Solapur District.
  5.1.2 Ancient Name of Families at Solapur.
  5.1.3 Physical, Location and Sub-Division of Solapur District.
  5.1.4 Solapur: Independence before India.
  5.1.5 Municipal Council.
  5.1.6 Natural Resources.
  5.1.7 Population.
  5.1.8 Classification and Distribution of Land.
  5.1.9 Administration of Solapur District.
  5.1.10 Temples & Festival in Solapur
  5.1.11 Education and Culture
5.1.12 Agricultural Department
5.1.13 Other Strength of Solapur
5.1.14 Spiritual and Interest Places
5.1.15 Commerce and Industry

5.2. Significant of Taluka’s
5.2.1 Sangola
5.2.2 Akkalkot
5.2.3 Barshi
5.2.4 Akluj
5.2.5 North Solapur
5.2.6 South Solapur
5.2.7 Madha
5.2.8 Mangalwedha
5.2.9 Mohol
5.2.10 Pandharpur
5.2.11 Karmala

Chapter –VI- Analysis and Interpretation of Data
6.1 Analysis of questionnaires for Farmers.
6.2 Analysis of questionnaires for Traders
6.3 Analysis of questionnaires for Chairman /Directors/Secretary of APMC.
Chapter –VII- Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions regarding the overall analysis of the management aspects of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees are given below.

1. It has been observed that out of 1090 farmers’ sample, 53% farmers have acquired small lands, and only 2.01% farmers have acquired big lands, only 5.77% total land irrigated and 83.21% farmers totally depend on agriculture.

2. It has been observed that income from various sources, 25.60% farmers’ income is upto Rs. 150000, 41.47% farmers income is Rs. 150001 to Rs.300000 and only 1.28% farmer’s income is above Rs. 600000. In this area most of the respondents belong to middle class and further observed that education of farmers, only 3.85% farmers are professional and highly educated.

3. With regard to the family Status of farmers there are 65.23% divided families, 34.77% families are joint families in this area and another observation is that only 40.02% farmers stay more than 10Km. away from Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

4. It has been observed that the benefits derived from the Agricultural Produce Market Committees, coming agricultural produce in the Agricultural Produce Market Committees are sold quickly and farmers receive payment within 24 hrs., 69.63% traders participate in the Lilav, Market information centers are insufficient and reasonable and competitive prices are different from other institutions and further observed from the point of view of unfair practices that 78.71% farmers feel that they are out to be victims of illegal practices in the Agricultural Produce Market Committees.
5. It is observed that 73.02% farmers are not satisfied with the working of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees, because of the political interference.

6. It is observed in the view of income and expenditure of farmers that 8.26% farmers feel that they get total recovery. 59.72% farmers feel that they get upto 50% recovery of their total expenditure and further observed that 28.26% farmers use own equipment and 71.74% farmers do not use own equipment for agriculture produce and further observed from the point of view of crop insurance, 69.72% farmers feel that they have not taken benefits of crop insurance.

7. It has been observed that 50% sample of farmers do not get facilities provided by agricultural produce market committees, like entertainment facility, farmers residence, rest house, telephone, gradation unit, cold storage, market information centre and fax facilities during the field survey. Only 32.48% farmers are satisfied of functioning of Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

8. It has been observed that 60% farmers collect their sale proceeds in a day, but 40% farmers take more than two days to collect their sale proceeds.

   It has been observed that from the point of the purchase and sale of agriculture produce by the traders that 85.19% traders handle vegetables; 77.78% traders handle Grains and 71.85% handle fruits handle in the Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

9. It has been observed that on the point of maintenance of the record of transactions by the traders and commission agents, it is observed that 100% traders keep their records systematically and further observed that 58.15% traders use modern measurement, 33.70% traders use electronic measurement and 8.15% traders use traditional measurement.
It has been observed that 100% traders and commission agents have renewed their licenses and only 26.67% traders and commission agents use their own transportation and 73.33% traders and commission agents’ use transportation on rent and only 8.08% rail transportation is used by traders and commission agents and 91.92% traders and commission agents use private transportation.

10. It has been observed that 47.04% traders and commission agents have their annual turnover above five lakh and 35.93% traders and commission agent’s turnover is above ten lakh and 17.03% traders and commission agents’ turnover is above twenty lakh and observed that 39.26% traders and commission agents have their initial capital investment between Rs.500001 to 1000000, 26.67% traders and commission agents have their investment in between Rs. two lakh to five lakh, 20.73% traders and commission agents have their investment in between Rs. One lakh to two lakh, 7.41% traders and agents have invested above Rs. Ten lakh and 5.93% traders and agents invested upto Rs. one lakh.

11. It has been observed that 73.33% traders and commission agents use rental warehouse including their some godowns. 26.67% traders and commission agents do not use storage of goods.

It has been observed that the traders and commission agents have sent agricultural produce to 97.04% to retail traders, 77.78% to Traders and 21% to processor unit.

It has been observed that 85.19% traders and agents pay the sale proceeds within one day in cash and 7.41% traders and commission agents pay the sale proceeds within fifteen days; 2.96% traders and commission agents take more than 15 days upto a month to pay and 0.74% traders and commission agents pay the sale proceeds after a month.
12. It has been observed that meeting of directors in Agricultural Produce Market Committees is held 100% regularly and also observed that the audit is regularly done as per the Maharashtra sample Agricultural Produce Market Committees act, 1963.

13. It has been observed that 56.32% of the member of the board of directors have completed their secondary and higher secondary education, 24.21% have completed graduation and 5.26% have completed post graduation and also point of educational pattern of the employees, it is observed that only 63.64% employees are Graduate and 36.36% employees have completed their education upto post graduate level.

14. It has been observed that in case of rates of ‘hamal’ and weighman the Agricultural Produce Market Committees are significantly different and the rate of ‘hamals’ are fluctuating in the ten Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

15. It is observed that all the Agricultural Produce Market Committees are doing unsatisfactory progress in export activities like technical information and facilities 100%, production technology and transportation 90% and cold storage 80%.
Recommendation of the study:-

The researcher would like to give following recommendations regarding the management of the agriculture produce by the sample Agricultural Produce Market Committees and other aspects like services offered by the sample Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

1. A large number of farmers have small size land so that they do not fully utilize their land. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees should take initiative to promote farmers to take maximum crops and little land is irrigated so that the maximum farmers involve green innovation in vegetables.

2. Agricultural Produce Market committees should promote and encourage weekly markets in more villages because the farmers have very limited members in their families.

3. There are maximum numbers of farmers who have to go to a long distance from their home to the market yard for the sale of their agriculture goods. The agricultural Produce Market committees should lessen the distance between the farmers home and market yard and make the market facilities available at a convenient distance.

4. The adequate number of traders should participate in the open sale. The open action sale should be conducted on all days because the farmers may suffer loss in the case of the perishable goods like vegetables and fruits. It will do well for the farmers if the Agricultural Produce Market Committees develop the system in which authorized representatives of the Agricultural
Produce Market Committees conduct the sale on the farm itself. It should also be suggested that only the license holders should take part in the open sale.

The farmers are dissatisfied about agricultural business so The Agricultural Produce Market Committees should help farmers by giving idea of marketing, taking consultation from expert by using new technology, effective pesticide, and water management. Farmers should look positively towards agricultural business. The large number of farmers are unsatisfied so there is very urgent need of improvement working of official, development of infrastructure and security of agriculture produce and reduce the political interference.

5. 71.74% farmers do not use modern equipment for agriculture produce; farmers can form co-operative modern equipment society. By doing this they can buy excessive equipments and use these equipments on rent. Farmers should be taught the importance of ‘विना सहकार नाही उद्यार’ in their life.

6. The farmers feel that Agricultural Produce Market Committees do illegal practices. There should be transparency and accountability. Agricultural Produce Market committees should understand this social responsibility properly.

7. Farmers expectation is that Agricultural Produce Market Committees administration should be ideal they should give proper management and market guidance according to the seasons. There should be mutual understanding between APMC and farmers.
Farmers cannot take sale proceeds daily from traders because they cannot come to market yard daily. Their payment should be deposited in their bank saving accounts. It will avoid miscarriage of cash, pilferage of cash and transferring in the transactions.

8. The traders and commission agents are happy about competitive price, quick sale, basic facilities and satisfactory representation but they should be also given the licenses of other markets traders and commission agent and processing unit for more services.

The traders and commission agents should use electronic measurement.

Agreement should be made for traders, commission agents and farmers with transportation union for transportation of agriculture produce.

9. In Solapur districts Agricultural Produce Market Committees are near railway stations still only 8.08% railway transportation is used. To increase market of Agricultural Produce Market Committees, the days and timing of market committees should be according to railway timetable. Every Agricultural Produce Market Committees require warehouse/godown. They should be in good condition. Farmers should be promoted to utilize warehouse/ godown to keep their produce.

The Agricultural Produce Market Committees should fix at least price rate based on the cost of production. This price rate should be more than the actual cost of production so that the farmers will get benefit.

10. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees should provide staff quarters and transportation to employees so that they will be quickly available at the time of season.
11. The main markets of Agricultural Produce Market Committees are established in the taluka places. The sub markets should be established around the taluka places. The sub markets should be established keeping in view the requirement of the area, the quantity of agriculture produce and the population. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees should see that market yards are available on a fairly approachable distance to the farmers.

12. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees should ready for agriculture produce of the farmers and they give the best service to farmers, traders and commission agents, to acquiring the land, develop the yards, and increasing payments of servant. All these are done to earn income they require the government aids. They should utilize their available resources and generate other resources to make self sustained development.

The board of directors should be sufficiently qualified or expert in the concerned departments. It is important that they should have completed at least graduation and post graduation level education and related competence and arrangements of training of management skills, information of APMC’s Act and his rights and responsibility.

The secretary is chief executive officer in the Agricultural Produce Market Committees and he implements the decision of management. Working team should be qualified and skilled. Good work for the arrangement of training programme and appointment of qualified employees should be done. The existing employees should be motivated to complete their higher education. The Secretary is appointed by the government or MSAMB and his payment is also paid by government. Other employees are appointed by ACPM. Their payment is paid by Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
13. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees have failed to provide facilities of export marketing like as cold storage, technical guidance, laboratories and procedures of export activities.
Source of income of Agricultural Produce Market Committees is market fees. It should be collected regularly from traders, processing unit and government. Rate of market fees should be revised.
14. Today Agricultural Produce Market Committees have strong competition of direct marketing and single window license, so best qualities of agricultural produce are not coming into the market yard due to competition, Agricultural Produce Market Committees get fees.

The Agricultural Produce Market Committees should fully utilize its assets as land, Buildings etc.
15. The main feature of contract farming is that selected crops are grown by farmers under a buy back agreement with an agency engaged in trading or processing. The important benefit is that farmers get fixed price rate. These types of farmers should be motivated and promoted by Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

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