

Chapter – 02

Agricultural Regulated Markets In Maharashtra

2.1 Introduction

Farmers bear problems and difficulties while growing the agricultural produce. But dealers deal with farmers mercilessly to purchase the entire production at the cheapest prices. There are a number of other of malpractices and unnecessary deductions, which keep farmers at heavy losses. The deceptive weights and measurements, unreasonable high rate of commissions, unjust high Market charges produce constant mental injuries to farmers. These all-brutal instances invite the introduction of separate legislations to govern and regulate the routine transactions of farmers while marketing their annual farm production.

2.2 Evolution and progress of Regulated Markets in India⁽¹⁾

The idea of regulating agricultural markets was first conceived in 1886 when the first market at ‘Karanja’ was established. Even though some attempts were made to regulate the market in Hyderabad and Bombay states, the idea received wide recognition with the appointment of Royal Commission.

In 1927, The Royal Commission commented at length on the establishment of regulated markets. The views expressed by the Commission were endorsed by the central Banking Enquiry Commission were endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in 1931. Inspired by these recommendations several

states enacted the basic market legislations for the establishment of regulated markets. The Government of India took several steps to speed up the process of regulation. In 1938. The central Government passed a model bill enabling market legislation to serve as a guide for drafting the bill in different states. The Government established the office of Agricultural Marketing Advisor in 1935. Which later came to be known as the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. This office carries out various schemes for grading and standardizations, statutory regulation of markets, market research and surveys, training of marketing personnel, market extension programme, etc.

Until Second World War, the progress in the field of regulated markets was slow and chequered, as during this period only '122' markets were regulated in the country. After independence, the policy of government was to speed up the process of regulation of markets in the country. The planning commission in its first and subsequent plans emphasized the vital role played by regulated markets in promoting orderly marketing and the states which did not pass the legislation were urged to do the same with the efforts of central and State Governments the marketing legislations came to be in force in '18' states and 4 union territories by the end of 1980. Before the reorganization of the states (1955-56) the numbers of regulated markets were '450'. It increased to '700' by 1960-61 and to '3631' by 1975-76 and by 31st March 1980 the number of regulated markets in the country went up to '4456'. In 1990-91 there were 6217 regulated markets. In 1997-98 they were up increased to 7000, Up to year 2006 they were increased to 7,566.

The following table 2.1 shows the progress of Regulated Markets in India

Table No. 2.1

Progress of Regulated Markets of India

Year	Number of Regulated Markets In India	% Change.
1950-51	283	-
1950-56	450	59.01
1960-61	700	55.55
1965-66	1,012	44.57
1971-72	2,803	176.98
1975-76	3,631	4.82
1980-81	4,456	29.99
1990-91	6,217	62.79
1997-98	7,000	12.59
Up to 31/3/2006	7,566	8.09

Source – Economic Survey Government of India

2.3 Progress of Agricultural Regulated Markets in Maharashtra.

As compared to India the progress of Agricultural Regulated Markets in Maharashtra is not satisfactory. There were '223' regulated markets in 1977, which raised to '244' in 1988 and further increased to '255' in 2000 which indicated 9.42% increased numbers of markets during 1977 to 88 and 4.5% increased during 1988 – 2000.

Moreover, The district wise position of agricultural regulated markets is given in Table No. 2.2 Which indicated that there were higher numbers of regulated markets in Nanded. Akola, Amarvati and Yevatmal, ranged from 13 to 15. The number of agricultural regulated Markets in Raigad, Dhule, Satara, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Bhandara and Nagpur district was in between 7 to 9. The number of agricultural regulated markets in Thane, Sangli, Kolhapur, Wardha and Osmanabad was in between 4 to 6. The number of Agricultural regulated markets in Mumbai, Gadchiroli, Ratnagiri and other district is less than 4.

Thus there is uneven growth of agricultural regulated Markets across the districts. The Satara district has been selected for intensive study.

District wise position of Agricultural Regulated Markets shown by the following table No. 2.2

Table No. 2.2
**District wise Position of Agricultural Regulated
Markets In Maharashtra.**

Division	District	Places
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad, Ambad, Kannad, Gangapur, Jalana, Paithan, Sillod, Bhokardan, Lasurstration, Vijapur, Soyagaon.
	Osmanabad	Osmanabad, Ahamadpur, Udgir, Kalamb, Nailanga, Paranda, Murum, Latur, Hundergalli

	Nanded	Nanded, Uamari, Kinvat, Degulur, Kundalawadi, Dharmabad, Naygaon, Bhokar, Mukhed, Mudkhed, Lona, Hadgaon.
	Parbhani	Parbhani, Akhadabalapur, Kalmanuri, Gangakhed, Jintur, Partur, Purna, Basamathnagar, Manval, Mandha, Selu Hingolo.
	Beed	Beed, Ambajogai, Kada, Gevrai, Dharur, Manjalgaon, Parali – Vaijanath,.
Nagpur	Nagpur	Nagpur, Umred, Kotal, Kalameshwar, Narkhed, Bhivapur, Mandal, Ramtake, Savoner.
	Akola	Akola, Akot, Karanja, Telhara, Patur, Balapur, Barashitakali, Manora, Malgaon, Martee japur, Resod, Vasim.
	Amaravati	Amaravati, Achalpur, Anjangaon, Chandurbazar, Chandru, Railway, Daryapur, Dhamgaon, Dharani, Morshi, Varud.
	Chandrapur	Chandrapur, Aramori, Gadchiroli, Nagbhid, Brahmapuri, Mul, Rajura, Varora, Sidevahi
	Buldhana	Buldhana, Khamgaon, Chikhali,

		Jalgaon, Jamod, Devlgaon, Raja, Nandura, Malkapur, Mehekar, Lonar, Shegaon, Sangrampur.
	Bhandara	Bhandra, Arjuni, Amgaon, Gondiya, Tirada, Tumsar, Pavani, Lakhani, Lakhpur
	Yevatmal	Yevatmal, Uamakhed, Gatangi, Darvha, Vani, Digras, Ner, Pusad, Pandbarkavada, Boriarab, Ralgaon.
	Wardha	Wardha, Aarvi, Aashti, Pulgaon, Sindi, Ningangal, Samurdpur.
Pune	Pune	Pune Landapur, Khed, Junnar, Talgaon Dabhade, Dhound, Nira, Baramati, Bhor, Manchar, Shirur,
	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar, Kopargaon, Jamkhed, Nevase, Pathardi, Rahuri, Shevgaon, Sangamner, Shrigonda, Shrirampur.
	Satara	Satara, Koregaon, Karad, Wai, Phaltan, Lonand, Vaduj, Gondavale
	Kolhapur	Kolhapur, Gandinagar, Jaishingpur, Petvadgaon.
	Sangali	Sangali, Atpadi, Islampur, Vita, Tasgaon.
	Solapur	Solapur, Akluj, Akkalkot, Karmala, Kurduwadi, Pandharpur, Barshi,

		Mohol, Mangalveda, Sangola.
Mumbai	Kulaba	Alibag, Karjat, Khopoli, Panvel, Pen, Mahad, Mangaon, Murud, Roha.
	Jalgaon	Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisagaon, chopada, Jamner, Dharangaon, Panchora, Parola, Bodvad, Busaval, Yaval, Raver.
	Thane	Vasai, Murvad, Bhinvadi, Palgbar, Kalyan, Shahapur.
	Dhule	Dhule, Talode, Sakri, Shirpur, Navapur, Dhoundaicha, Nandurbar, Shahada
	Nasik	Nasik, Kalvan, Goti B, Nandgaon, Malegaon Yevala, Lasalgaon, Satana, Sinnar.

Source – Deputy Director of Marketing Govt. of Maharashtra Mumbai.

2.4 Composition of Market Committee.

2.4.1 Introduction

The main important part of establishment of Regulated markets is to give the market for agricultural products. The farmers are mainly exploited by the traders. When farmers sell their products in market grad they get better prices for their products. For this purpose the Krushi Upanna Bazar Samitee, Wai is established. The Structure is also based on some assumptions. These assumptions are

related to providing market place for agricultural goods or commodities.

2.4.2 Composition of Market Committee

Following table No. 2.3 shows that Composition of Market committee.

Table No. 2.3

**Composition of Market Committee As Per Maharashtra
Agricultural Produce Marketing Act 1963 and Subsequent
Amendments in 2004.**

Sr	Particulars	Maharashtra Act 1963	Amendment 1968	Amendment 2004
1.	Agriculturist	-	-	-
1)	Credit Co-operative Society	7	7	9
2)	Village Panchyat	-	3	4
3)	Traders	3	3	2
2.	Hamal	-	-	1
3.	Chairman Taluka Purchase Sales Union	1	1	1
4.	Chairman Panchyat Samitee	-	1	1

5.	Local self Authority	1	1	1
6.	Zilla Parishad	1	1	-
7.	Government Nominee	-	-	1
8.	District Agricultural officer	1	1	1
	Total	14	18	21

Source – Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samitee Wai.

The above table shows that the various number of directors of Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samitee, Wai.

According to Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1963, there are '14' directors elected from different sections. There was '14' directors appointed from different sections but after amendments are made in 2004, then '21' directors were appointed from different sections. '15' directors were appointed. In agricultural sector, credit co-operative society, Village panchyat, traders these three sectors are included from Hamal 'One' directors is appointed. From Chairman, Taluka Purchase Sale Union 'One' directors is appointed, from Chairman Panchyat Samitee 'One' is appointed. According to the act of 1963 and Act of 1968 'One' director was appointed from Zilla Parishad. But according to Amendment 2004, this section is excluded and from District Agricultural officer 'One' director is appointed.

The directors are appointing from different sections. They take some decisions for running a Regulated Market. Their actual

working periods are fixed and different. Agricultural Marketing is performed of all such activities involved in the flow of initial agricultural production until they are in the hands of ultimate consumers.

2.4.3 Tenure of Office

The nominated market committee is for two years and that of elected body for three years. According to Maharashtra Act 1963 this period is 5 years. The elected body would come into operation from the date on which the names of elected members of Market Committee are published in the Government Gazette. The Market Act 1971 provided for publication of the names of the elected Market committee in gazette as soon as the results are out. The Bombay Act 1939 did not make provision for removal of any members of Market Committee, but this was provided for in the Maharashtra Act. 1963.

Generally, elected members have to work for 5 years, but in some cases there are market committees, which do not hold elections. According to Government's Resolution, elections are postponed for maximum one year. If because of natural calamities elections are postponed, then this period is not more than six months.

2.4.4 Termination of Directors

1) Resignation of Directors

If a person wants to resign, then he has to give resignation according to section 16 included in Maharashtra Act 1963.

2) Termination of Director

According to Government Resolution No. P. M. 1063/27543 C-1 dated 15th Sep 1967, State Government has given right to the Market Committee for termination of director in following cases.

- i) Because of his misbehavior.
- ii) Guilty for moral turpitude.
- iii) Incapable for conducting duties.
- iv) If a person is not eligible for that post.

3) Other Reasons

If a person is dead, then this post becomes vacant.

The various reasons show as to why post of director becomes vacant and for which purpose he would be terminated. If director is terminated and remaining period is less than 6 months, then the election is not held. If the period is more than 6 months, then election for this post is held according to Section 17 of the Amendment Act 2003.

2.4.5 Chairman and Vice – Chairman

Elected directors elect ‘One’ Chairman and ‘One’ Vice Chairman from themselves. The working period for Chairman and Vice Chairman is generally five years. The Chairman and Vice chairman of the market committee are elected from the amongst the agriculturist members. This is an important amendment made with Amendment Act No. 27 of 1987.

1) Working period

Chairman and Vice - Chairman shall hold office for a such period as may be prescribed, but generally it is 5 years.

2) Remuneration

The Chairman and Vice - Chairman are paid an honorarium of such amount as the Director may according to the finance of the Market Committee so however that the total amount of honorarium to be paid to both (does not exceed the limit as, may be prescribed) For this purpose new rules and regulations were included in the Act in 1984.

3) Removal of Chairman and Vice – Chairman

The Chairman and Vice- Chairman can be removed by law for following reasons

- 1) Resignation of Chairman and Vice- Chairman
- 2) Motion of no confidence against Chairman and Vice Chairman may be passed.
- 3) Absence of Chairman without leave for three consecutive meetings of the committee.

4) Functions and Power of Chairman and Vice Chairman

Functions and Powers of Chairman and Vice Chairman are as follows –

1) Chairman shall

Convene, preside and conduct meeting of Market Committee.

- 1) Have access to the records of a Market Committee,
- 2) Discharge all duties imposed and exercise all powers conferred on him by or under the act and the rules and by laws made there under,
- 3) Have control over all officers and servants of the Market Committee subject to the rules and to the directions, if any given by the committee,
- 4) Supervise and control the execution of all the activities of the Market committee and
- 5) Conduct or cause to be conducted correspondence and be responsible for the keeping of accounts. For the punctual rendering of the accounts, reports and returns and for the custody of all amounts (other than those deposited in the treasury or with a bank approved by the Director)

2) The Vice - Chairman shall

- 1) In the absence of a chairman, preside over the meeting of the Market Committee.
- 2) Exercise such powers and perform such duties of the Chairman as the chairman may subject to any bye laws made

by the Market Committee in this behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing.

- 3) Pending the election of a Chairman or during the absence of the Chairman from the market area or by reason of leave obtained with the permission of the Market Committees exercise the powers and perform the duties of the chairman.

2.4.6 Meetings

For Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai it is compulsory to hold meeting as per the Act. Meetings are arranged for taking decisions. For regular working of market yards and Sub Market Yards. For taking decisions and for regular working various types of meetings are held.

Krushu Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai holds arrange following meetings.

- 1) Annual General Meeting
- 2) Directors meeting
- 3) Extra Ordinary Meeting
- 4) Statutory Meeting

The quorum, chairman and rules for the valid meeting and are given in Section 27 of Maharashtra Act 1963.

For annual general meeting following rules were added in Section 27.

- 1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 27, every Market Committee other than the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Committee shall, within a period of six months next after the

close of every financial year call an annual general meeting of its members and invitees specified below.

- 1) The Chairman of all the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and the Sarpanchas of all the Village Panchyats, or their representatives, in the market area.
- 2) Five office bearers to be nominated by each of the registered association of the licensed commission agents and traders, in the market area.
- 3) Five office bearers to be nominated by each of the registered association of hamals and weigh men. In market area.
- 2) The Secretary of the Market Committee shall convene the annual general meeting. The notice of the annual general meeting specifying the date, time and place of the meeting and agenda shall be sent to all the members of the Market Committee and invitees specified in Sub section ⁽¹⁾ not less than fifteen days prior to the date of meeting.
- 3) The Chairman of the Market Committee, shall preside over the meeting of the Committee and, in his absence the Vice-Chairman of Market Committee and in the absence of both, the person elected by the members present at the meeting shall provide over the meeting.
- 4) At annual general meeting, the balance sheet, income and expenditure accounts, audit memorandum audited by the statutory auditor and the Market Committees annual report shall be placed for discussion and such other business as may be prescribed on the working of the Market Committee may also transacted.

- 5) One fifth of the total number of members of the Market Committee shall form the quorum.
- 6) In case of no quorum, for the general meeting, it shall be adjourned to a later hour on the same day and same place as may have been specified in the notice calling the general meeting and at such adjourned meeting, the businesses on the agenda of the original meeting shall be transacted whether there is quorum or not.
- 7) If, in the annual general meeting any invitee has made any suggestion or raised any objection, the Market Committee shall send its explanation on such suggestion or objection to the invitee, within three months from the date of such annual general meeting.

2.4.7 Power and Duties of Wai Market Committee

Market Committee of Wai is established under Maharashtra Act 1963. All market committees follow the rules and regulations of this Act. For working purpose some powers and rights are delegated to Market committees. According to these rules and regulations working is done by Wai Market committee.

❖ Powers and Duties of Market Committee.

- 1) To implement provision of Act, rules and byelaws.
- 2) To regulate the entry of persons and vehicle traffic in market yard.
- 3) To supervise the activities of those who enter in the market yard for trading purpose.

- 4) To grant, renew, refuse, suspend or cancel licenses.
- 5) To provide machinery for settling disputes arising out of any kind of transactions connected with the marketing of agricultural producer and all matters connected there to.
- 6) To prosecute persons for violating the provision of this Act, the rules and bye – laws made.
- 7) To regulate marketing of agricultural produce in the market area and payment to be made in respect thereof, weighing or delivery of agricultural goods.
- 8) To acquire, hold and dispose of any movable or immovable property including any equipment necessary for the purpose of efficient carrying out of its duties.
- 9) To maintain and manage the market including admission to and conditions for the use of Markets.
- 10) To collect and maintain, disseminate and supply information in respect of production, sale storage processing, price and movement of agricultural produce as may be required by the directorate of Agricultural Marketing.
- 11) To take all possible steps to prevent adulteration and to promote grading and standardization of the agricultural produce as may be prescribed.
- 12) To enforce the provisions of this Act and Rules Byelaws
And conditions of the license granted under the Act 1963.
- 13) To perform all such other duties as may be prescribed.

2.5 Administrative Staff of Market Committee

2.5.1 Introduction

All Market Committees are established under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market (R) Act 1963. They also follow the rules and regulations induced in this Act. For working purpose, some Market sub Committees are established such as sub Market yard. These market yards work under guidance of main Market yard.

Table No.2.4
Staff Schedule of Market Committee.

As per G. R on 31st December 1999, Mah State.

Sr	Particulars	Class of Market Committee with income range			
		A Above '1' Corer	B 50,00,000/- to 1,00,00,000/-	C 25,00,000/- to 50,00,000/-	D Up to Rs. 25,00,000/-
1	Secretary	1	1	1	1
2	Assitt Secretary	2	1	-	-
3	Accountant	1	1	1	-
4	Inspector	1	1	1	1
5	Supervisor	1	1	-	-
6	Jr. Clerk	5	3	2	1
7	Stat Asstt.	1	1	-	-
8	Watchmen	2	-	1	1
9	Peon	4	2	2	1
10	Additional Staff	-	-	-	-
4	Head peon	-	-	-	-
5	Head Watchman	1	-	-	-
6	Grader	-	-	-	-
	Total	19	11	8	5

Source – Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai

Explanation

According to G. R. on 31st December 1999 those committees are included in above categories. These committees appoint different staff according to their rules and regulations.

The Wai Market Committee has 'A' class for its working. In Wai Market Committee, actual staff appointed is of '15' persons.

2.6 Financial position of Market Committee

Regulated markets are started for protecting the rights and interest of the farmers as well as the traders in the Market Yard. Market Committee provides market place for trading transactions. All business transactions are conducted within the market area under the rules and laws framed and administered by the Market Committee. For this purpose the charges, allowances and deduction that can be levied are fixed and prescribed by the Market Committee.

Krusha Ulpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai also charges some fees for fair transactions. This is the important way for earning income of the Market yard and sub Market yards.

From the following sources, Krushi Ulpanna Bazar Samittee earns incomes.

2.6.1 License Fees ⁽²⁾

First important source of finance to Market Committee is from license fee. This is a charge imposed by the Market Committee on different types of market functionaries who operate in market area, Committee Collects charges in lump sum annually per application,

when they apply licenses in consideration of the right they obtain them to carry on trading in the particular regulated market.

2.6.2 Market fees ⁽²⁾

Market committees are empowered to collect, levy and collect market fees on produce bought and/ or sold in the regulated market subject to the maximum amount which is prescribed either in the act or in the Rules framed there under. The market fee is levied on advalorem basis.

2.6.3 Supervision charges ⁽⁴⁾

The other most important source of finance to the Market Committee is supervision charges. The Market Committee supervises the trade transaction take place in the Market Yard and charges supervision charges on it. This is a regular source of income to the Market Committee.

2.6.4 Other Sources⁽⁵⁾

There are other sources of income to the Market Committee. These sources are other than market fees and License fees consist of the following items.

- 1) Property income in the form of rent on godowns, shop-cum godowns, stalls, canteens, etc.
- 2) Sale of forms and other literature prescribed by it.
- 3) Interest on surplus invested in Government and/or other securities.
- 4) Sale of property not required for use.
- 5) Sale of grass grown on the yards.
- 6) Sale of manures and cowdung collected on the yards.
- 7) Miscellaneous fees and charges like registration fees, License transfer fees, certification fees, license late fees, dispute fees, tender fees, water charges and weighing charges.

2.6.5 External Sources⁽⁶⁾

The above are the internal sources of incomes to the market committees. But sometimes it is necessary to collect fees/charges from outside. These sources include.

- i) Borrowed funds (Government loans)
- ii) Government Subsidies and grants.

2.7 Setup of Market Yard and Sub-Market Yards

Byelaws of the Market Committee.

2.7.1 Principal Market and Subsidiary Market

Krushu Utpanna Bazar Samittee Wai was first Sub-Market Yard of Satara Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Satara up to 19.3.1981. On 2.2.1981, Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai is notified in gazzet from 19.3.1981 has been working as Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai.

The Office of Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai was first started in the building of the Municipal council of Wai. Then Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai, took a market place.

On 15.8.1993 the office of Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai was shifted to its own building. From that day Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai has been working in that building. Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai, purchases this place. It provided the market place near the office building.

In 1981, Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai started its Sub Markets at Panchwad, Surur and Bhuinj places. Panchwad Market Yard is working for Cattle-Marketing and remaining Sub Market Yards are working for regular marketing.

2.7.2 License for the Market functionaries

In accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Maharashtra Act 1963 nobody is allowed to function in Market area in respect of the declared agricultural produce unless the license is held by the market intermediaries.

According to Section 7 of Maharashtra Act 1963 a Market Committee may, after making such inquiries as it deems fit, grant or renew a license for use of any place in the market area for marketing of agricultural produce or for operating therein as a trader, commission agent, broker processor weigh men etc.

Krushhi Utapanna Bazar Samittee grants license for market functions by charging specific fees, after the license granted to that person.

2.7.3 Rate of License Fees

Table 2.5

Rate of License Fees for Market Functions

(in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Market Functionaries	Rate of License Fees	Renewal Fees.
1	Adtya	200	190
2	Trader 'A' Class	200	190
3	Trader No. 1	100	100
4	Trader 'B' Class	100	90
5	Trader 'C' Class	50	40
6	Trader 'D' Class or No. 3	-	-
7	Broker (Dalal)	100	90
8	Processor 'A' Class	200	190
9	Processor 'B' Class	100	90
10	Processor 'C' Class	50	40
11	Surveyor	30	20
12	Warehouse 'A' Class	-	-
13	Weigh man 'A' Class	20	18
14	Weigh man 'A' Class	-	-
15	Assistant to Trader/Adtya	6	6
16	Cart man	-	-
17	Assistant to Cart man	-	-
18	Hamal 'A' Class	6	4
19	Hamal 'B' Class	-	-

Source - Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai

Explanation

Krushhi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai charges Licence fees according to the above table Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai charges these fees in Main Market yard and also Sub-Market yards. Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai charges license fees in the beginning and then it charges Renewal fees to the existing traders weigh men. Processors, Surveyars Hamals etc. Every License holder renews his License every year. That time he has to pay renewal fees in accordance with above chart.

2.7.4 Market Fees

Market yard charges Market fees according to rules and regulations included in the Act. Sub-Market yards also charge fees according to the Act. Market yard charges market fees on selling and buying of agricultural produce in the Market Yard.

The following table shows the rates of Market Fees charged by Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai in its Market Yard and Sub-Market Yards.

Table No 2.6

The schedule of Minimum and Maximum Rate of Market Fees

Sr. No	Particulars	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate
1	Agricultural Produce other than Poultry	50 Paisa per Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1/- per Rate Rs. 100/-
2	Poultry	50 Paisa each	Rs.1/- for each
3	Cattle	50 Paisa each	Rs.1/- for each
4	Sheep & Goats	50 Paisa each	Rs.1/- for each

Source – Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai

Explanation

The above table shows the minimum and maximum rates of Market Fees. According to this table Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai charges market fees.

A Market Committee may levy and collect fees or declare agricultural produce marketed in the market area on and volarem basis from the purchaser of such rates as may be specified in the bye-laws of the Committee, However, such rates shall not be less than the minimum and more than the maximum rates notified by the State Government Under Section 31.

The fees or charges payable under the Act shall collected by an employee of Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai.

2.7.5 Produce weighing

Farmers sell their agricultural produce in the Market yard. They also sales cattle, sheep, goats in the Market Yard. They sell their agricultural produce in a particular weight according to the Market Act 1963 prescribed by Market Committees.

The following table shows the weight and measurements followed by the Market Committee.

Table No 2.7
Weight and measurement

Sr.No.	Produce	Weight and measurement
1	Agricultural produce	Quintal
2	Fruit, Vegetables, Coconut	Number
3	Eggs, Hens, Cattle, Goat	Number
4	Wool, Black paper, etc.	Kilograms
5	Butter, milk	Kg./Ltrs.
6	Skin and hides	Kilograms

Source – Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samittee, Wai

Explanation

In Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai mainly turmeric is by the farmers. They also sell the jawar, wheat, fruits, cattle likes sheep, goats, bull etc. in the Main Market Yard as well as Sub-Market Yards. With the help of above the table farmers sell their produce.

The Market Committee charges the Market fees according to this table on sales transaction taking place in the Market yard and Sub-Market Yards.

2.7.6 Market charges

Market intermediaries such as traders, Adtyas, Agents, surveyers, cartmen etc. have to charge their rates in accordance with provision in the byelaws. The market prescribes the rates of commission, daily weighing charges, hamal, godown rent, grading

charges etc. per quintal or number. The market intermediaries are prohibited from charging more than the rates fixed by Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai. Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai charges market fees in its Principal Market Yard as well as Sub-Market Yards.

2.7.7 Administration

Administration is an important process in the management administration is the sum total of planning, organization, control and actual performance. So for effective administration Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai organizes the meeting in the following ways.

1) Meeting

Procedure regarding the issue of notice of meeting, conducting the meeting, procedure of voting, minutes of the meeting and implementation of resolutions passed in the meeting are laid down in the bye-laws.

2) Sub-Committees

For effective administration, Krushi Utapanna Bazar Samittee, Wai has appoints the following various Sub-Committees.

- Dispute Sub- Committees
- Staff selection Sub-Committees
- License Sub-Committees
- Building Sub-Committees
- Gradation Sub-Committees

The above Sub-Committees have been working in main Market yard and Sub-Market yard. The Committee follows the rules and regulations given in the Maharashtra Act 1963.

3) Expenditure

In addition to the expenditure incurred by the Market. The Committee on permissible items under the provision in the Maharashtra Act 1963 and the rules there under the Market Committee is authorized to spend from the Market fund on the following items.

- 1) Annual subscription of Maharashtra State Education of the Market Committee, Pune.
- 2) Study Tour Exhibition, wallpaper, bulletins and magazines in the causes of regulated marketing.
- 3) Market research

4) Staff

For regular working the market committee employs secretary and such other offices and staff as may be necessary for the management of the market. The Market Committee makes byelaws for pay scale attached to various posts, for grant of leave including leave allowance for maintaining the provident fund, for prescribing the conditions for pension and gratuity and for undertaking the welfare activities.

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- 2) 2,3,4,5,6 – A Sivarama Prasad,
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