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**CHAPTER - III**

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**HISTORY OF REGULATED MARKETS**

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History of Regulated Markets.

The ultimate objective of agricultural production can not be achieved unless goods produced by number of small producers are sold efficiently to the advantage of the producers. Till recently marketing of agricultural produce in India had been full of defects. The main defects of agricultural marketing in India may be summarised as follows -

In India, buyers of most of the agricultural produce operate on large scale and are well organized where as producers are small, scatteved and without any collective organization of their own to protect their interest. Due to this their (small - farmers) bargaining power is very low and they can not get the

reasonable prices for their products which hampers their progress.

Generally farmers sell their produce at an unfavourable place, time and on unfavourable terms. Sales are made heavily in their own villages. Farmers are forced to sale in villages because of followings -

- i) Farmers' urgent need of cash immediately after harvest to meet various obligations.
- ii) Complicated marketing practices commonly followed in the markets of cities forced the farmers to bring their goods to the market.
- iii) They are heavily indebted to the moneylenders who often are the traders as well. Crops are sold to these money lender-cum-traders much in advance.
- iv) The transport and communication facilities are defective and it is costly for the farmers to send their product to the markets at distant places even though the prices may be high. so they prefer to in the village only.
- v) Majority of the agriculturists have no time to look to the marketing side of their business because of their pre-occupations with other farm work.
- vi) Bad-roads and non availability of cheap carting facilities. Most of the cultivators do not possess their own carts.

Large number of intermediaries operate between the producer and the final consumers of his produce. The intermediaries include more prosperous cultivators collecting produce of other growers, landowners collecting produce of their tenants, village

-merchants, Kacha Arhatiya, Pakka Arhatiya, Co-operative Organizations wholesale Merchants, Mills through their representatives etc. This long chain of middlemen reduces the share of the farmer in the price paid by the consumers or users of his produce.

A farmer selling his produce in the market has to pay on different counts, such as commission to dalal, weightment, charges (tualai ), charges of labourers who help in unloading the carts, filling the scale pans and holding the bags mouth open, deductions for impurities and possible loss of weight paymnet to sweepers, watermen, etc and for charity, dispensary, cow protection eentries (Gaushalas), schools (Pathshalas) etc.

The charges mentioned above vary from market to market and are not clearly defined. Rates are not uniform for buyers and sellers. Many of the market charges are taken in kind. The malpractices prevalent in unregulated markets are -

- i) Manipulation of weights and measures against the seller.
- ii) Arbitrary deduction for religious and charitable purpose.
- iii) Considerable quantity of produce is taken away as sample.
- iv) Seenet bargains ( under cover system) between sellers' agent and buyers or buyers' agents.

Weights made of sticks, stones and bits of old iron are a common feature in our unregulated markets and villages. Aseer ranging from 32 tolas to 102 tolas, a mound ranging between 12 seers to 64 seers are unique examples of the chaotic

State of weights and measures in our country. Multiplicity of weights and measures gives greater opportunity to dealers. It complicates transaction between one market and another and makes collection of reliable market information difficult.

There are no commonly accepted standard grades for the whole country even for important commodities such as rice and wheat. Practice of selling ungraded mixed quality of produce results low prices and lowest reputation of our agricultural produce in the eyes of foreign buyers.

Most of the traders in our country are ignorant and they live in villages where there are no communicational facilities. Often they depend on inaccurate information.

In India, there are no adequate storage facilities. Every year nearly 25% of net agricultural produce is consumed and destroyed by the insects. The storage facilities are not scientific-so the farmers are forced to sale their produce as early as the harvest is over and in harvest season as a lumsome produce is brought to the Market prices are very low. But because of lack of storage facilities and other deficiencies farmers are forced to sale the produce at a low price.

In India, existing means of transport are inadequate. Indian roads tarn into dust in summer season and into muds in rainy seasons. So it is difficult to the farmers to bring their produce to the market. They sell their produce in the villages without thinking about the prices in the city market.

In spite of more than 72 years co-operate credit movement in the country, most of the financial needs of the farmers in India are met by the village money lender-cum banias, indigenous Bankers. The rate of interest charged by them is very high.

All these defects are found in marketing of agricultural commodities. But the defects vary from region to region. In order to remove the various defects mentioned, various states Governments have passed in the Acts for regulating the agricultural produce in respective states.

Now a days due to the establishment of regulated markets, sales in the villages are decreasing. Percentage of commodities brought directly by the actual growers to the regulated markets has increasing from 20% or less before regulation of the market to 30% to 95% after the establishment of regulated markets.

Regulated markets have brought the advantage of correct weightment of their produce to the poorer sellers. Use of short weights and measures has been completely eliminated. Standard weights and measures are universally used in the regulated markets. Apart from this all weightment working in these market are licensed weighman. With the introduction of metric system, new metric weights are being used in all the regulated markets.

Due to the regulation of agricultural commodities, it is possible for the farmers to get reasonable prices for their product. All malpractices and cuts have been diminished and the long chain of the middlemen also disappeared and this has resulted in high prices.

Before the introduction of the metric system, units in which prices were quoted varied from market to market according to customs and usages. Now quintal has been adopted as the unit of price quotation.

Reduction in the market charges payable by the producer seller is the most important advantage of the regulated markets. Reduction under various heads such as commission, weightment fee, hamali, brokerage, charity and miscellaneous deductions varies between 32% and 66%. It has been estimated that the net saving to the producer on account of such reduction has been between Rs.1.94 to Rs.3/- per 100 worth of produce sold.

All the market committees make arrangements for dissemination of information regarding current price. Prices ruling in various markets are exhibited on the notice board. Many markets announce the ruling prices on loudspeakers. Some collect information through radio-sets about prices on loudspeakers. Some collect information through sets about prices ruling in key markets in and outside the country.

Grading facilities are being provided in many regulated markets. Thus the need of inspecting every lot is eliminated. Apart from 'Agmark' standards, a grade specifications for farm products like paddy, rice, wheat have been framed by an expert committee and grade specifications for 'Kapas' also have been laid down.

Market committee have provided various amenities in the market yards. These amenities include the following

1. Drinking water facilities both for cattle and human beings.
2. Parking space for bullock carts.

3. Suitable auction sheds.
4. Lighting facilities.
5. Banking facilities.
6. Godowns, etc.
7. Suitable arrangements for the settlement of disputes regarding quality, weightment and deductions.

Some of the market committees provide storage facilities for the farmers which has helped the farmers to store their products safely without any loss, and to wait for better prices.

Though state intervention in Marketing began in India with the promulgation in 1829 of the Regulation of the branch of judicature, Bombay " the idea of regulation of Markets could take practical shape only at the fag-end of the 19th century. It was all in the interest of cotton textile industry of the United Kingdom that the British Government in India went up to regulate marketing of cotton only. The passing of the 'Berar Cotton and Grain Market Law 1897" envisaged for the first time regulation of other agricultural products in addition to cotton though in practice, cotton alone remained regulated. In 1917, the Government of India appointed the Indian cotton Committee. It recommended regulation of cotton markets in India on the lines of Berar Markets. In view of this recommendation the then Government of Bombay enacted the "Bombay Cotton Markets 1927" which could be considered the first piece of legislation in the country attempting regulation of markets in order to evolve sound market practices for the benefits of



both the producers and the traders. However, as the provisions of this act were applicable to cotton only, regulated markets for other commodities could not see light.

The Royal commission on Agriculture<sup>1927</sup> provided the torch light. In this its report submitted in 1929. It brought out that the prosperity of the agriculturists and the success of any policy of general agricultural improvement depended to a very large degree on the facilities which the agricultural community had its disposal for marketing to the best advantage on describing at length the some state of affairs obtaining in the agricultural commodity markets its it recommended that the ~~the~~ defects could only be removed by the establishment of properly regulated markets for agricultural commodities. The same point of view was subsequently upheld by the Central Banking enquiry Committee of 1931.

The Central Agricultural Marketing Department prepared a Model Bill in 1938 for regulation of agricultural commodities. The provinces were to draft their own legislation on this line. Accordingly the erstwhile Bombay Province passed the "Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939". The path breaking feature of this Act was that for the first time in the History of legislation on Agricultural Marketing, it provided for regulation of marketing of a large number of agricultural commodities. According to the Act, "Agricultural produce included all produce of agriculture horticulture and animal husbandry.

In order to assess the success of this act, the Government of Bombay appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of

Prof. M.L. Dantwala on 19th August, 1950. The committee recommended that the consolidation of grain accrued under the Act should be given priority over the expansion of the regulated markets. In 1955-56 another export committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. T.G. Shirirane was appointed. The Government accepted its report alongwith 173 recommendations. In 1963, the need was felt to amend the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, because of the application of different Acts in different regions of the newly constituted Maharashtra State. On 12th December, 1963, a comprehensive Act was passed in the State Assembly. But the provisions of this modified Act were brought in force from 15th June, 1967. The 1963 Act was amended in 1968 and 1976.

The preliminary constitution of markets and market committees, incorporation of market committees, its powers and duties, trade allowances and miscellaneous were the main chapters in the Bombay Act, 1939. The modified Act of 1963 has 66 sections and it is more precise in the matter of prohibiting trade allowances, penalties for the defaulters, market funds etc. Its rules were amended in 1967. There are in all 122 rules.

### Highlights Of The Market Acts.

#### 1. Objects of the Market Acts.:

A. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act 1939.

( Bombay Act No. XXII of 1939 )

The Government of Bombay decided in 1939 to enact the

Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, with the objects of securing the best possible price to which the agriculturist was entitled after defraying.

The legitimate expenses of marketing after taking in to account the price that could be realised for the same quality of the produce in the terminal market. The main object of the act, to quote the finance minister who moved the bill, was to see that the agriculturist who takes his produce to the market is dealt with fairly, the dalal or the broker who stands between the agriculturist and the purchaser or the purchaser himself should not gain the unfair advantage over the agriculture."

The statement of the objects of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, 1963.

"At present there are different laws in force in different parts of the state relating to the regulation of buying and selling the agricultural produce. The Bombay Agricultural, Produce Markets Act, 1939 is in force in Bombay area of the state Maharashtra. The Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act, 1935 apply to the vidarbha area of the state of Maharashtra and the Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Market Act No. 2 of 1939 separates in the Hyderabad area of the state Government had appointed in 1935 committee to go into the details of the systems of the regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and advise government. The committee made several suggestions for the ~~dieff-~~ective implemented of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

After taking them in to consideration the present bill is prepared.

Government of Bombay Department : The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 ( Act No. XXII 1939 ) P.5.

2. Area of Operation :

The Bombay Act 1939 provided for the operational jurisdiction limits of regulation by specifying market area 'Market proper and Market Yard'. Market area referred to the entire revenue limits of a taluka or a part there of for which the market committee is created. Market Proper covered area within 10 KMS. from the principal Market Yard. 'Market Yard', meant the principal Market yard and sub market yard where actual marketing takes place.

The Maharashtra Act 1963 selected the term 'Market - Yard Proper'.

1. Composition of the Market Committee.

Table 1 refers to the composition of the market committee.

Legal Provision in respect of the composition of a Market Committee .

TABLE - 1.

Consittuents.	Bombay Act., 1939		Maharashtra Act, 1963.	Maharashtra Amendment Act, 1968.
	Mini.	Max.		
1. Agriculturists.	6	8	7	-
2. Credit co-operative socities.	-	-	-	7
3. Villlage Panchayat.	-	-	-	3
4. Traders.	3	4	3	3
5. Chairman of Taluka Purchase Sale Union.	-	-	1 or 2	1
6. Chairman, Panchayat - - Samiti.	-	-	1	1
7. Local self Authority	1	1	1	1
8. Zilla Parishad	-	-	1	1
9. Government Nominees	2	2	-	-
10. Dist Agriculture - officer.	-	-	1	1
	12	15	15 or 16	18

The Bombay Act 1939, did not provide equal representation to the farmers and the traders interests many time the representative of local sefl Authority happened to be merchant. Under Bombay Act, 1939 the Mamladar was a Governemt Nominated member of the Market Committee. He took least interest in the working of the market committee. Therefore, his nomination

was cancelled in Maharashtra Act, 1963. Only the representatives from traders and farmers' constituencies got the voting right in Maharashtra Act, 1963. By the 1968 amendment the total membership has been raised to 18.

4. Tenure of Office :

The term of a nominated market committee would be a two years and that of the elected body three years. The elected body would come into operation from the date on which the names of the elector members of the market committees, are published in the Government Gazette. The Maharashtra XXXIV of 1971 provided for publication of the names the elected market committee in Gazette as soon as the results are out. Furthermore, the Bombay Act, 1939 did not make provisions for removal of any member of market provisions for removal of any member as Market committee. This is provided for in the Maharashtra Act, 1963.

5. Chairman and Vice-Chairman :

No qualification is specified for both the posts. Their honorarium is fixed at Rs. 3,600/- per annum. They hold the office for 3 years in a normal course.

6. Meetings :

The Maharashtra Act prescribes that there should be at least one meeting in sixty days. There was no such legal binding in the Bombay Act, 1939. The amended Act, 1971, in addition to

putting an obligation of holding a meeting at specified interval, prescribes a quorum of minimum 10 members for every meeting.

7. Sub-Committee :

The Maharashtra Act, 1963 provides for the appointment of various sub committees for example, committee for recruiting the staff, their promotions and construction work, as also a sub committee for settling disputes in the transactions arising on account of price, weight, payment, etc. The Vice-chairman of Market committee is the ex-officio chairman of the sub committee. Disputes are to be settled on the spot by a board of arbitrators.

8. Powers and Duties of Market Committee :

The market committee has the following powers and duties to perform -

1. To implement the provisions of the act, the rules and the By-laws.
2. To regulate the entry of the persons and vehicular traffic in the market.
3. To supervise the behaviour of those who enter the market for trading purpose.
4. To grant, renew, refuse, suspend or cancell<sup>d</sup> licences.
5. To provide for settling disputes arising out of any kind of - transactions connected with the marketing of agricultural Produce and all matters connected theretoo.

6. To prosecute persons for violating the provisions of this Act, the rules and the Bye laws made there under.
7. To Maintain and manage the market, including admissions to and conditions for the use of the markets.
8. To regulate marketing of agricultural produce in the market area or the market proper and the payment to be made in respect thereof, weightment of delivery of the agricultural produce.
9. To acquire, hold and dispose of any movable property including any equipment necessary for the purpose of efficiently carrying out its duties.
10. To collect and maintain, disseminate and supply information in respect of production sale, storage and processing prices and movement of agricultural produce ( including information relating to food crops statistics and marketing intelligence) as may be required by the director of Agricultural Marketing.
11. To take all possible steps to prevent adulteration and to promote grading and standardisation of the agricultural produce as may be prescribed.
12. To enforce the provisions of this Act and rules, Bye laws and conditions of the licence granted under the Act.
13. To perform all such other duties as may be prescribed.

9. Administrative Staff :

The market committee is improved to employ secretary and other required staff. The secretary is the chief executive officer to implement the resolutions of the market committee.



He is responsible to the chairman for keeping the accounts and for rendering of all the returns. Also he lays down the duties of other members of the staff. He can attend the meetings of the market committee. He has power to inspection, seizure of material inspection of weight and measures and maintenance of account - books and market premises. The success of the market depends much on the ability and fact of the secretary.

The other administrative staff consists of the deputy and assistant secretaries, accountant, treasurer, inspector, head-clerk, clerks, peons, watchman, drivers, gateman, etc. Table No.2 indicate the staff schedule of the market committee as laid down by the Government.

For each big sub market yard additional post of Assistant secretary, one clerk and one peon and for each small sub - market yard one clerk and one peon are allowed on the establishment of the same by the market committee. It can be observed that for A and B Class Market Committee grader head peon and head watchman are the additional posts specially provided. Every - market committee has to follow strictly the given staff schedule. The Director of Agricultural marketing, Maharashtra State , Pune, is empower to approve the staff of the market committee to accept the resignations if any or to approve the termination order issued in case of any incumbent of the Market Committee.

TABLE - 2.

Staff Schedule of the Market Committee

Class of the Market committee income Range.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
1. Income Range.	Rs.11 lakh & above.	50,000 to 11 lakh	30000 to 50000	20000 to 30000	10000 to 20000	Below 10000
2. Establishment expenditure limit as % to total income.	45	50	55	60	65	70
3. No of posts Prescribed.						
4. Secretary	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Asstt. Secretary.	1	1	-	-	-	-
3. Accountant	1	1	1	-	-	-
4. Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	-
5. Supervisor	1	-	-	-	-	-
6. Junior Clerks.	6	4	3	1	1	-
7. Staff Asstt.	1	-	-	-	-	-
8. Watchman	1	1	1	-	-	-
9. Peon	3	2	2	1	1	1
4. Additional Staff.						
1. Head Peon	1	1	-	-	-	-
2. Head Watchman	1	1	-	-	-	-
3. Gardener	1	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Note : for each big sub market and small sub market the following additional staff is allowed.

POST	Big- Sub Market	Small sub Market.
1. Asstt. Secretary.	1	-
2. Clerk	1	1
3. Peon	1	1

10. Education and Training :

As per the recruitment rules ( Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market Rule 1967) the qualification of the officers is graduation and that of the senior grade staff. Matriculation No qualification is prescribed for the Junior grade staff.

The officers and the senior grade staff need training for for better and efficient implimentation of the Act. The Market Committee for deputes its staff for training by taking a bond to serve the market committee for at least three years after completion of training.

11. Provident Fund :

The Market Committee is empowered to make bye laws regarding provident fund, pension and compensation for injuri resulting from accidents when on duty. These bye laws come in-force after approval from the Director of Agricultural Marketing.

12. Commodities coursed under regulation :

The Bombay Act, 1939 covered the marketing of 56

commodities in which were 33 agricultural commodities, 11 fruits, 5 vegetable varieties gross and fodder and 9 animal husbandary products for the purpose of its schedule 40 agricultural commodities, 8 vegetables, 17 fruits mainly along-with other sources :

Circular No. CM/R/staff,exp/1973 dated 31.3.73 of the Directorate of Marketing Maharashtra State Pune .

Commodities for the purpose of regulation. The schedule under section 2 (1) of the Maharashtra State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 was amended in 1972 and the amendment regulated marketing of 110 commodities in which are 2 fibres, 15 cereals, 13 pulses, 12 Oil goods, 17 fruits, 10 animal husbandary products, etc.

**B. Set Up of Market Yard and Sub Market Yard. :**

The Bombay Act, 1939 and the Maharashtra Act, 1963 provided for the establishment of the principal market yard and if necessary, the sub market yard. The market area may be the revenue limits of a Taluka or more than one Taluka if necessary.

**Site of Market Yard :**

Section 16 of the Bombay Act, 1939, empowered the Government to acquire a suitable land for the market committee and to transfer the land to the Market committee on payment of the acquisition cost. The provision is continued by the Maharashtra Act

The market committee is responsible for constructing buildings and providing other amenities in the market yard.

It allocates plots to the licensed traders for construction of their shops and godowns.

Table 3 indicates the standard market area as per the specification prescribed by the Indian standards Institute, New Delhi.

TABLE - 3 -

Standard area for principal market yard specified by the Indian Standard Institute, New Delhi.

Daily turnover of the agricultural commodities No. of carts.	Metric Tonnes.	Class of the Market - committees.	Standard area of the Yard.
1,000	500	A Class	24.3
501 to 1,000	251 to 500.	B Class	20.3
251 to 55	126 to 250.	C Class	10.1
250 and below	Below 126.	D Class	5.00

Sources : Indian Standard Institute, New Delhi, layout for the regulated Market Yards for the agricultural committee., February, 1960.

14. Financial Position of the Market Committee :

The Market committee gets income mainly from the licence fee and the market fee. The additional sources of income includes subsidy and loan from the state Government and fine from the Market Functionaries.

A. Licence Fee :

The Bombay Act, 1939 and the Maharashtra Act, 1963 em-

power the market committee to change licence fee on the market functionaries as per the rates in bye laws. The market committee can cancel or suspend a licence for a specified period for breach of law.

**B. Market Fee :**

The Bombay Act, 1939 authorised the transactions in agricultural produce. The said fee was payable by the seller accordingly to the weight of the produce. The Maharashtra Act, 1963 authorised, the market committees to collect the Market fee from the purchaser and the fee is charged ad valorem. The Bombay Act had no uniformity regarding the market fee.

The Maharashtra Act, 1963 specified the the market fee as indicated in Table 4.

**TABLE - 4.**

The Schedule of minimum and Maximum rates of Market Yard.

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Commodity.</u>	<u>Minimum Rate.</u>	<u>Maximum Rate.</u>
1.	Agricultural produce other than poultry, etc.	15 paise per Rs. 100/-	30 paise per Rs. 100/-
2.	Poultry.	5 Paise each.	10 paise each
3.	Sheep and Goats.	25 paise each.	50 paise each
4.	Cattle	Rs.100 sale - Proceeds.	Rs.1/- per Rs.100/- sale-proceeds.

Sources : Circular No. APM/1063/27543(ii) C dated 19.9.1967 of the Department Agriculture and co-operation. Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

C. Supervision Charges :

As per circular No. C.M.R./R/11 Sup/CESS dated 30.11.1972 of the Director of Agricultural Marketing Pune and section 34 of the Maharashtra Amendment Act, 1972, the Supervision costs to be recovered from every purchaser. This supervision cost is 5 paise per Rs. 100/- sale proceeds.

D. Other Sources :

Section 17 of the Bombay Act and 48 of the Maharashtra Act limited the penalty to Rs. 500/- with imprisonment for the trader who trades without licences. Market committee earns income from its surplus amount invested in Government Securities. It sales specific forms and documents and gets a paltry sum.

E. External Source :

Market committee raises money by way of borrowing. It gets loan for the expenditure incurred on acquisition of land construction of building and provision of basic amenities in the market yard. The state Government sanctions loan after considering its technical and economic aspects and on the ground of its repayment in 15 annual installments at the interest rate of 5½%. The Maharashtra Act, 1963 provided for creation of permanent Fund of the Market Committee to pay the loan and interest.

Market committee gets subsidy to meet its initial expenditure. If the annual income of the market committee is

below Rs. 10,000/-. it gets subsidiary of Rs. 3,000/-. If the annual income is more than 10,000/- the subsidy is Rs.5,000/-.

Bye Laws Of The Market Committee :

Detail provisions regarding actual regulation of the agricultural marketing are made in the bye laws of the market committee which should be approved by the Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune. The Bye-laws include objectives of the market committee and define a strict its activities. Section 27 of Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939 authorised the market committee to make the bye laws for the regulation of business and the conditions of trading therein. The corresponding section 61 of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 is wider in scope. The bye laws pertain to the procedure regarding licence fee, sale of agricultural produce, and the administration.

1. Principal Market and subsidiary Market :

Every Market committee is established according to the provisions in section 11 and 64 (2) of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963. The declaration to that effect and the notification of it in the gazette are also noted in the bye-laws. The Market area of the principal Market and that of the sub market are also laid down in the - bye laws.





6. Weighman and Hamal B Class : He is allowed to work on a licence at any place within the market area. He gets a badge from the market committee.
- 7) Adatya. : He is allowed to deal in any commodity as a commission agent within the market area.
8. Trader No.1 : His annual business is within the range from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1 lakh and is allowed deal in any agricultural commodity within the market area.
9. Trader No.2 : His annual business is within the range from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1 lakh and is allowed to deal in any agricultural commodity within the market area.
10. Trader No.3. : He is retailer doing business upto Rs.20,000/- per annum.
11. Processor No.1 : His business limits are from Rs.50,000/- to Rs. 1 lakh per annum and can deal with any commodity required for processing.

12. Processor No. 2. : His business limits are between Rs.20,000/- and Rs.50,000/- per year and can deal with any commodity required for processing within the Market area.
13. Assistance to Trader : He is an assistance to trader in the transaction within the market area.
14. Warehouseman : He is allowed to store the goods in godowns situated within the market area.
15. Surveyor : He is a person whose business is to survey agricultural produce with regard to its quality, quantity, refraction, price and such other factors as may be prescribed in the event of dispute between a buyer and a seller.
16. Cartman. : A licensee with bullockcart, who handles the produce from one place to another.
17. Assistant to Cartman : He is an assistant to cartman in handling the produce from one place to another.

3. Licence for the Market Functionaries :

In accordance with the provisions in section 5 of the Maharashtra Act, 1963 nobody is allowed to function in the market area in respect of declared agricultural produce unless the licence is obtained by him. The market committee is authorised under section 7 of the Maharashtra Act, 1963 to grant or renew a licence for the marketing of agricultural produce or for operating there in as a trader, commission agent, broker, processor, weightman, measurer, surveyor, warehouseman or any other capacity in relation to the marketing of agricultural produce.

4. Rates of Licence Fee :

Table 5, gives the rates of licence fee charged by the market committee prescribed in the Act.

TABLE 5 - 5.

Rates of licence fee for Market functionaries.

Sr.No.	Market Functionary	Rate of licence fee Rs.	Renewal fee Rs.
1.	Adatye	100/-	90/-
2.	Trader A Class	100/-	90/-
3.	Trader No.1	100/-	100/-
4.	Trader B Class	50/-	45/-
5.	Trader No.2	75/-	75/-
6.	Trader C Class	80/-	80/-
7.	Trader No.3	75/-	75/-
8.	Broker ( Dalal )	40/-	85/-
9.	Processor A Class	100/-	90/-

Sr.No.	Market Functionary	Rate of licence fee Rs.	Renewal fee Rs.
10.	Processor B Class	50/-	45/-
11.	Surveyor	15/-	14/-
12.	Warehouseman	15/-	14/-
13.	Weighman A Class	10/-	9/-
14.	Weighman B Class	5/-	5/-
15.	Cartman	20/-	19/-
16.	Assistant to trader	5/-	4/-
17.	Assistant to Cartman	5/-	4/-
18.	Hamal A Class	3/-	2/-
19.	Hamal B Class	2/-	2/-

The bye laws also provide for the repayment of the licence fee, if the person is not willing to function. The market committee distributes badges to the weighman and Hamal. The licensee has to maintain books and receipts in accordance with the bye laws. A change in the status of the licence to upper class is possible on payment of excess fee and Re 1/- as administration charges.

5. Rates of Market fee :

Section 31 of the Maharashtra Act, 1963 prescribes the minimum and the maximum rates of market fees. The Market committee is competent to fix suitable rates within the said

limits and make the provision for it in its own bye laws. The bye-laws provide for the procedure of payment and refund of such fee.

6. Sale weightment and warehousing :

Form No.12 based on section 18 of the Maharashtra Act,1963 is the receipt of the agricultural produce brought for sale to the Adatya. Section 10 of the bye-law makes the provision for preparing bills in triplicate for every sale. The bye laws specify the method of marketing, open auction is adopted as a method of marketing in each regulated market. Standard of weightments are prescribed in the bye laws. They are as follows:

SR.No.	Produce.	Weight & Measurement
1.	Agricultural produce	Quintal
2.	Fruits, vegetables, coconut	Number
3.	Eggs, hens, cattle, goat.	Number
4.	Wool, black pepperetc.	Kilograms.
5.	Butter/ Milk	Kilograms/litre.
6.	Skin hides	Kilograms.

The bye-laws prescribe that every trader licensee must have weights and measurements to weigh at least one quintal. Other small weights up to 100 k.g. and the litre are essential for a trader.

7. Market Charges :

Market functionaries such as trader, Adatya, Dalal, Weighman, Surveyor, cartman, etc have to charge their rates in accordance with the provisions in the bye-laws. The market - committee prescribes the rates of commission, Dalal, weighman, weighting charges, Hamali, Godown rent, steving and grading - charges, etc per quintal or number. The market functionaries is prohibited from charging more than the rates fixed.

Inspite of several provisions under the Act the Data Governments could not impliment nor supervise the implimentation of the Act very satisfactory. As a result certain short comings are observed even in regulated markets.

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