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The role of Mandi in agricultural development, arrivals and price behaviours of selected crops in the regulated Mandi in district Azamgarh (U.P.)

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Abstract

During the third and fourth five years plan periods, legislation for establishment of regulated market was a force in all state. The Mandi Parishad is supposed to not allow any type of malpractices, illegal deduction etc. in the market yards. On the recommendation of Agriculture Commission 1976, an Independent Directorate of Agricultural Marketing had also been established on 15th July 1976 to control the regulation in process of sale and purchase of agricultural produces in the markets. The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad (UPRKUMP) 1964 had been formed. The Distt of Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh located in Eastern region near the bank of Tons River. The regulated mandi of Azamgarh constructed and establishment during pre-independence era in "1905" it is categorized under Grade A. Regulated Market is wholesale market where buying and selling is regulated and controlled by the state government through the market committee. It aims at the elimination of unhealthy and unscrupulous practices reducing marketing charges and providing facilities to producers and sellers in the market. These regulated markets are also becoming important canters of business and points for distribution of consumer goods and farm inputs. Therefore, regulated markets also provide vast employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly. Apart from the finding of the study of the expert committee for Agricultural Marketing inter – Ministerial Task Force had also recommended formulation of another Model Act to make the APMC Act 1963 more effective. The Department of Agriculture, Government of India has in consultation with state governments, trade and industry, circulated this Model Act to the states (GOI 2004) as well as though regulation of agricultural produce marketing has been done primarily to safeguard the economic interest of the producer – seller as well as that of the consumer. The regulated markets also play a vital role in rural welfare.

Keywords: Legislation, commission, regulated market, APMC

Introduction

India is an agricultural economy and it contributes about 12.4 per cent of the national income. Now, nearly 65 per cent of our people earn their livelihood through agricultural and allied activities the rapid development in agricultural research and technology led to a substantial increase in the production of agricultural products. Today the main challenges faced by the farmers are marketing of their produce. "Our farmers are price-takers then price-makers" The Indian agricultural marketing system has many defects such as lack of organization among farmers, forced sales, chain of middlemen between farmers and ultimate consumer, and malpractices in the market, inadequate facilities for storing, grading and standardization, unsatisfactory conveyance system, multiple charges lack of market information and other similar things. In the case of small and marginal farmers, these problems form the bottleneck due to their poor with holding capacity, the government of India has made various organization set up for agricultural marketing such as office of agricultural marketing advisor, to government of India, Directorate of marketing and Inspection and regulated market etc. During the third and fourth five years plan periods, legislation for establishment of regulated market was a force in all state. The Mandi Parishad is supposed to not allow any type of malpractices, illegal deduction etc. in the market yards. On the recommendation of Agriculture Commission 1976, an Independent Directorate of Agricultural Marketing had also been

established on 15th July 1976 to control the regulation in process of sale and purchase of agricultural produces in the markets. The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad (UPRKUMP) 1964 had been formed with view to achieve the following: Reduction in multiple trade charges, To arrange proper measurement of weight and scale, To establish market committee, To provide sufficient market amenities in the market yards, To arrange for better storage facilities, To provide better communication network. Regulated markets have certain unique characteristics and benefits. They are as no underhand dealing, regulated marketing Committee, settlement of dispute through "Arbitration Committee", License holders only can enter in to trade within market yard, ensures fair prices to the farmers, Choice of good quality, Free services to farmers, Facilities to buy required quantities, Eliminates intermediaries' brokers and commission agents, Facilities for grading and storage, readily available market. During the last 25years the state agricultural marketing and markets in the state can be explained under the following heads;

1. Development of market yards
2. Development of rural markets
3. Construction of rural link roads
4. Quality control, grading and standardization
5. Rural welfare schemes and regional development

The Distt. of Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh located in Eastern region near the bank of Tons River. The regulated Mandi of Azamgarh constructed and establishment during pre-independence era in "1905" it is categorized under Grade A and engaged in the different type of functions given below.

1. To reduce the multiple trade charges, levies and exactions charged at present from the producer-sellers.
2. To provide for the verification of accurate weights and scales and see that the producer-seller is not denied his legitimate due.
3. To establish market committees in which the agricultural producer will have his due representation.
4. To ensure that the agricultural producer is sincere the utilization of market funds for the improvement of the market as a whole.
5. To provide amenities to the producer-seller in the market.
6. To arrange for better storage facilities.
7. To stop inequitable and unauthorized charges and levies from the producer seller, and
8. To make adequate arrangement for market intelligence with a view to posting the agricultural producer with the latest position in respect of the markets dealing with his produce.

Though regulation of agricultural produce marketing has been done primarily to safeguard the economic interest of the producer-seller as well as that of the consumer. The regulated markets also play a vital role in rural welfare.

Methodology

The analysis and interpretation of fact of the present problem entitled the role of Mandi in agricultural development, arrivals and price behaviours of selected crops in the regulated Mandi in district Azamgarh (U.P.) It has broadly been discussed under the heads: Sampling Technique, Method of inquiry and collection of data, Analytical tools used.

Sampling technique

Purposive sampling technique was used to select the regulated Mandi in the study area for the study.

Selection of Mandi: Only one regulated market (Regulated Mandi) in the district Azamgarh was selected purposely for

the study. The structure function, role of regulated Mandi in agriculture development and price behaviour & arrivals of major crops was studied. The major constraints observed during the period of investigation in regulated market was also examined.

Method of enquiry of collection of data

The enquiry was conducted by survey method. The enquiry was conducted during the agricultural year 2016-17 covering all the agricultural season. the data was collected by direct personal interview with the mandi personnel. The data were obtained on well-prepared schedules developed earlier in advance for the purpose of present enquiry; visits were made for the collection of data during the course of investigation. Every possible care was taken for accuracy of the data and whenever, possible, suitable cross checking were made. The help of Mandi Parishad board, Mandi committee, expertise and executive of Mandi was taken for every possible reliability of data. The secondary data were obtained from the Krishi Mandi Parishad, Lucknow similarly, the related data were tabulated similarly used averages and analysed as per need of the problem.

Result and Discussion

The proposed measure to regulate the markets in this state has been designed with under the provision of the section 26-A of "U P Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad Adhiniyam 1964"

Regulated Markets

Regulated Market is wholesale market where buying and selling is regulated and controlled by the state government through the market committee. It aims at the elimination of unhealthy and unscrupulous practices reducing marketing charges and providing facilities to producers and sellers in the market. The prevalence of various malpractices such as short-weights, excessive market charges, unauthorized deduction, adulteration of produce and the absence of machinery to settle disputes between sellers and buyers were recognized as the main hindrances in agricultural marketing. The movement of regulation of market gained momentum only after 1930. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1939 was passed in respect of all agriculture produces viz., cereals, fibres, fruits, etc. Regulated markets are established under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act of state governments. The establishment of regulated markets helps in creating orderly and transparent marketing conditions. Main features of regulated markets are as follows.

Market Committee

Market committee comprises representatives from different sectors of society that is farmers, traders, government, local bodies and co-operatives. In general, a market committee consists of 15 members, 10 from farmers, 3 from traders and 1 each from the government and local bodies.

Methods of Sales

The sale of agricultural produce is undertaken either by open auction or by close tender method. These sales methods ensure a fair and competitive price for the produce and prevent the cheating of farmers by market functionaries. By these methods, the sale is carried out under the supervision of an official of the market committee.

Licensing of Market Functionaries

The market functionaries of the regulated market have to obtain license from the market committee to carry on their business. The licensed traders have to keep proper record and

maintain accounts in accordance with the bylaw of the market committee.

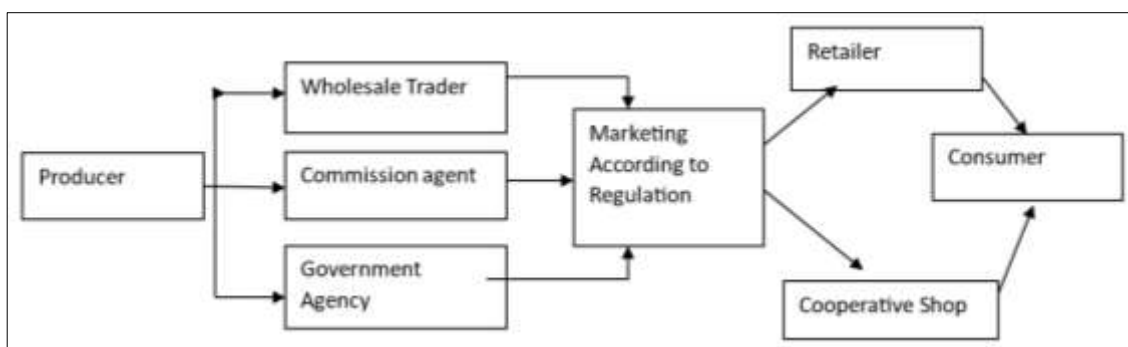
Market Levies or Fees

Farmers and traders have to pay market fees which are calculated on the basis of value of volume of a commodity bought and sold in the markets. Sometimes it may be based on cart load or truckload.

Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board

The main objectives of Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board are as follows: -

Regulated Market



The Mandi Parishad is supposed to not allow any type of malpractices, illegal deduction etc. in the market yards. On the recommendation of Agriculture Commission 1976, an Independent Directorate of Agricultural Marketing had also been established on 15th July 1976 to control the regulation in process of sale and purchase of agricultural produces in the markets.

Organizing setup of the regulated market in district Azamgarh:

The regulated Mandi Samiti constituted in year 1964. The most important function of a Mandi samiti is tax collection. It is controlled by Mandi council, also governing body as know. The Mandi samiti are basic unit for the implement of regulation in marketing department at the district level. Organizational structure refers to the network of officials and non-officials' relationship among various persons. It is divided in to two category officials and non-officials the secretary is head of Mandi samiti, and followed by three Mandi inspector, six Mandi assistant, under non officials one senior Clerk and one accountant are performing at own post. The total area of Mandi samiti including office, hats, garage, building godawons about 14 acres.

The regulated Mandi of Azamgarh constructed and established during pre-independence era in "1905" it is categorized under Grade A and engaged in the different type of functions given below.

1. To reduce the multiple trade charges, levies and exactions charged at present from the producer-sellers.
2. To provide for the verification of accurate weights and scales and see that the producer-seller is not denied his legitimate due.
3. To establish market committees in which the agricultural producer will have his due representation.
4. To ensure that the agricultural producer is sincere the utilization of market funds for the improvement of the market as a whole.
5. To provide amenities to the producer-seller in the market.
6. To arrange for better storage facilities.

- i. Development of infrastructural facilities in the market yards.
- ii. Elimination of malpractices in marketing system.
- iii. Help the farmers in the proper sale of their produce in the markets.
- iv. Strict enforcement of act and rules to safeguard the interest of producers and consumers.
- v. Development and maintenance of link roads for better access to rural markets.
- vi. Provision of grading, standardization and inspection of agricultural produces in the campus of regulated markets.

7. To stop inequitable and unauthorized charges and levies from the producer and seller

To make adequate arrangement for market intelligence with a view to posting the agricultural producer with the latest position in respect of the markets dealing with his produce.

Role of selected Mandi in agriculture development in the study area:

Regulated markets are the controlling canters of agricultural marketing, and have an important role not only in stimulating production and consumption, but also to accelerate the face of economic development. Modern economic development involves a high-degree of functional and vocational specialization and therefore requires an efficient marketing system of agricultural products that has been provided through regulation and establishment of regulated markets. Though regulated markets are set up to ensure fairer market practices in purchase and sale of agricultural produce and to provide physical prerequisites for efficient and orderly marketing, yet these markets act as controlling canters of economic activity. Apart from the facilities of credit, marketing, storage, etc., a number of agricultural input supply establishments and agro-processing industries are also coming up in these focal points. These regulated markets are also becoming important canters of business and points for distribution of consumer goods and farm inputs. Therefore, regulated markets also provide vast employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly. Regulated markets are an integral part of the economic structure not only of a city/town but also of its surrounding regions. They provide spatial linkages between town and its surrounding region by procuring not only trade and commerce service but other services and necessary goods including farm inputs. These centres are also indicators of agricultural development of the region.

Role in development

The main objective of introducing regulation in agricultural marketing in India was not only to safeguard the economic

interest of the producer-sellers but also to develop systematic agricultural markets as well as to help in rural development. During the last 25 years, the State Agricultural Marketing Board, Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Regulated Markets have done considerable work in this direction. The role of regulated markets in the state can be explained under the following headings:

- i) Development of market yards.
- ii) Development of rural markets.
- iii) Development of rural godawons.
- iv) Constructions of rural link roads.
- v) Quality control, grading, and standardization.
- vi) Rural welfare schemes, and
- vii) Regional development.

Quality control, grading and standardization

The promotion of grading and standardization and exercising quality control on agricultural commodities has been one of the principal functions of the market regulation. Its primary aim is to protect the producer from exploitation. By knowing the quality and grade of his produce he is in a better bargaining position against the trader. This also protects the consumer by ensuring the quality of products he purchases. The grading of agricultural produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and

Marketing) Act, 1937 and rules framed there under, although it is voluntary under the Let for export items, compulsory grading is necessary but for internal consumption voluntary grading practice is carried out on two levels, at producer's level and at trader's level.

Rural welfare

Though the regulation of agricultural produce marketing has been done primarily to safeguard the economic interest of the producer as well as that of the consumers, the regulated markets have also a vital role in rural welfare. In fact, whatever developments done or through regulated markets and/or Marketing Board in the state directed towards rural development. It can be said that the establishment of regulated markets itself is a welfare activity for establishment of rural primary markets is a further step in direction. Similarly, construction of rural go-downs, link roads, etc. also for the benefit of rural people. Apart from this, some specific programmes have also been launched in India for farmers' welfare such as:

- i) Loan against agricultural produce,
- ii) Pay-back of Mandi fee to small farmers,
- iii) Free transportation facility,
- iv) Assistance for 'mini kits'.

Table 1: Advantages of no. of respondent in respect of rank-

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage	Ranks
1.	Loan against Agriculture Produce	14	23.33	II
2.	Pay-back of Mandi fee to small farmers	20	33.33	I
3.	Free transportation facility	15	25	III
4.	Assistance for 'Mini-kits'	11	18.33	IV
Total		60	100	

From the above table we find that the facility of pay – back of Mandi fee to small farmers ranks first and having 33.33 per cent contribution as advantage followed by free transportation facility accounting 25 per cent and loan against agriculture produce accounted 23.33 per cent and the least rank have an assistance for 'Mini kits' contributed only 18.33 per cent due to less effort for applying this scheme to the farmer.

'The arrivals and price behaviours of selected crops in the regulated Mandi:

The arrivals of major crops and their prices in regulated

Mandi Azamgarh was recorded during the investigation under the objectives.

The arrivals and prices of five major crops viz. wheat barley, rice pea, and potato were recorded daily basis for whole one year from July 2016 to June 2017.

The per sixths months arrivals and prices of major crops under investigation in regulated Mandi Azamgarh and their correlation have been discussed, the major finding which was observed as follows: -

Table 2: Day to day arrivals of major crops and their prices in Azamgarh regulated Mandi during July 2016

Days	wheat		Barley		Rice		pea		Potato	
	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q
1	1645	3300	1720	180	2185	1350				
2	1640	3300	1715	150	2180	1400			1350	900
3										
4	1645	3400	1715	180	2180	1450	3750	350	1375	1000
5	1650	3320	1720	200	2190	1375	3780	300	1400	930
6	1650	3230	1730		2180	1350	3780	345	1400	1050
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12	1680	2800	1750	250	2190		3750	200	1425	1500
13	1685	2500	1755	220	2180	1400			1420	1400
14	1690	2200	1745	200	2175	1550	3745	220	1450	1200
15	1680	2400	1735	225	2170	1600	3740	210	1460	1150
16	1675	2350	1730	150	2160	1550	3750	200	1465	1100
17										

18	1665	2300	1720	170	2165	1650	3740	210	1475	1200
19	1670	2250	1710	110	2175	1500	3760	190	1480	1350
20	1670	2100	1700	120	2180	1850	3755	210	1490	1380
21	1665	2210	1700	90	2190	1550	3750	190	1500	1220
22	1660	2150	1690	80	2200	1500	3750	160	1480	1250
23	1660	2250	1680	85	2210	1600	3760	180	1520	1200
24										
25	1640	2450	1675	90	2220	1480	3765	160	1500	1300
26										
27	1650	1900	1660	50	2230	1750	3775	150	1500	1260
28	1640	2050	1660	60	2240	1550	3765	175	1500	1320
29	1640	2180	1665	100	2245	1650	3760	185	1550	1450
30	1635	2200	1655	120	2250	1600	3750	180	1560	1400
31										
Total		52840		2830		30705		3815		24560
Av.	1658.81	2516.19	1706.19	141.5	2195	1535.25	3756.944	211.9444	1465	1228
R	-0.25		-0.88*		-0.25		-0.23		0.65*	
T	-1.16		8.16		1.37		0.98		3.69	

The table 2; reveals that a total of 52840 quintals of wheat, 2830 quintals of barley, 30705 quintals of rice, 3815 quintals of pea, 24560 quintals of potato have arrived in regulated mandi of district Azamgarh during July 2016. The correlation between arrivals and prices of barley and potato

crop was found significant which showed that the prices of barley and potato crop was strongly correlated with the arrivals of that crop. The correlation between arrivals and prices of wheat, rice and pea was found non-significant means the prices have not affected by arrivals of these crops.

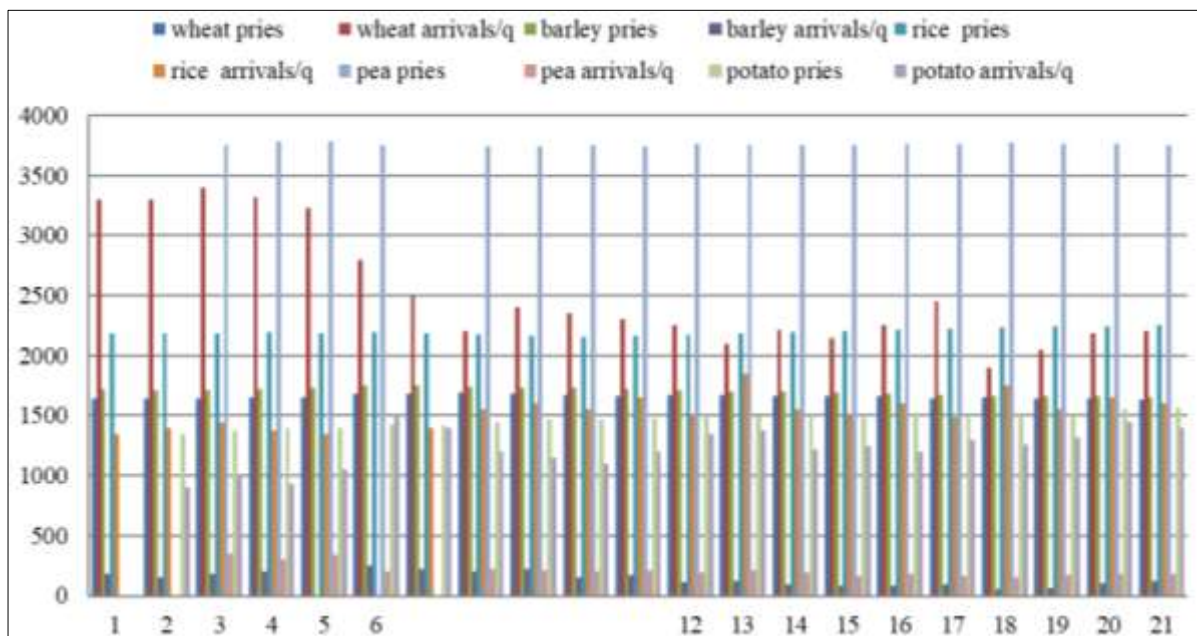


Fig 1: Day to day arrivals of major crops and their prices in Azamgarh regulated Mandi during July 2016

Table 3: Day to day arrivals of major crops and their prices in Azamgarh regulated Mandi during January 2017

Days	Wheat		Barley		Rice		pea		Potato	
	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q
1										
2	1865	1400	1880	25	2130	1650	3200	70		
3	1870	3660	1880	32	2125	1750	3200	75	510	3200
4	1860	1500	1875	42	2120	1800	3180	80	515	3100
5	1855	1570	1870	45	2120	1820	3175	90	510	3180
6	1860	1440	1870	40	2125	1700	3170	95	500	3220
7	1865	1400	1875	38	2130	1600	3190	85	500	3000
8										
9	1870	1320	1880	33	2135	1500	3175	90	520	2900
10	1875	1220	1875	42	2140	1650	4080	88	525	2800
11	1865	1400	1875	50	2130	1650	3190	85	500	2850
12	1835	1560	1870	60	2135	1600	2175	95	460	3000
13	1845	1580	1875	45	2125	1700	3170	98	450	3090
14	1845	1550	1875	45	2125	1750	3160	100	455	3100
15										
16	1840	1500	1870	52	2120	1800	3150	102	450	3180

17	1835	1990	1860	55	2125	1880	3155	90	460	2800
18	1825	1600	1875	48	2130	1760	3125	110	490	2650
19	1800	1850	1890	45	2135	1700	3100	120	510	2500
20	2140	1650	1900	40	1790	1900	3090	125	515	2400
21	1780	1960	1890	45	2135	1690	3080	130	520	2360
22										
23	1775	2000	1900	45	2140	1700	3090	135	510	2400
24	1790	1960	1910	40	2130	1800	3100	130	515	2350
25	1800	1900	1915	38	2135	1750	3110	125	520	2300
26	1820	1870	1900	42	2140	1700	3115	122	515	2500
27	1825	1800	1890	50	2145	1690	3125	120	525	2400
28	1830	1750	1885	60	2150	1650	3130	115	530	2280
29										
30	1825	1700	1880	65	2155	1400	2135	120	535	2200
31	1820	1900	1875	70	2160	1590	3120	125	520	2350
Total		45030		1192		44180		2720		68110
Av.	1846.73	1731.92	1882.31	45.85	2120.38	1699.23	3103.46	104.61	502.4	2724.4
R	-0.12		-0.27		-0.46*		-0.23		-0.60*	
T	-0.62		-1.42		-2.56		-1.18		-3.59	

The table 3. showed that a total of 45030 quintals of wheat, 1192 quintals of barley, 44180 quintals of rice, 2720 quintals of pea, 68110 quintals of potato reached Azamgarh Mandi during January 2017. The correlation between arrivals and

prices of wheat, barley and pea was found non-significant while it was negatively correlated with rice and potato crop reflects higher arrivals decreased the price levels.

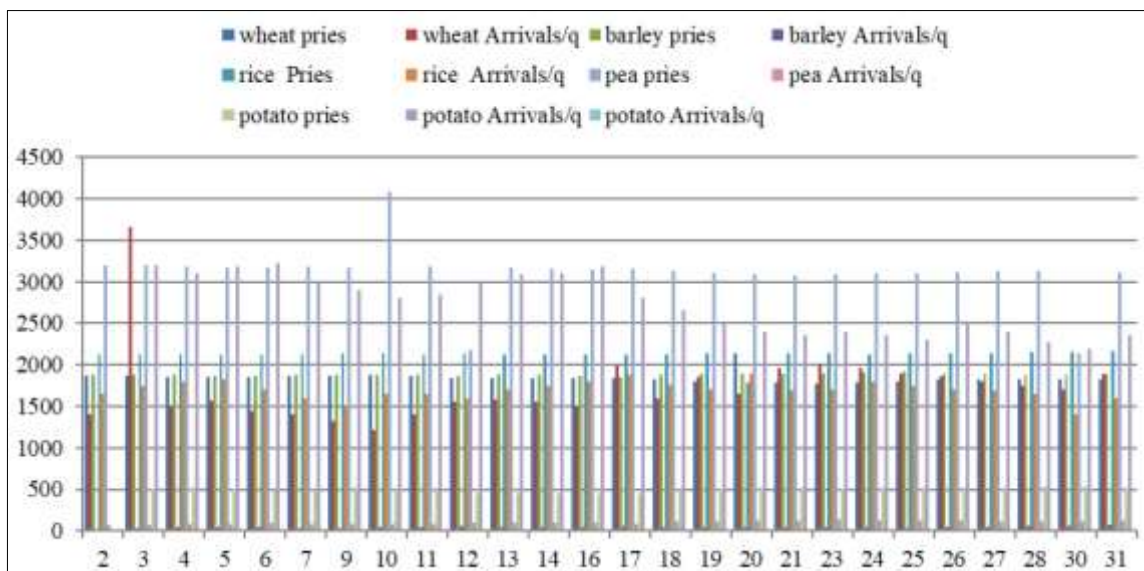


Fig 2: Day to day arrivals of major crops and their prices in Azamgarh regulated mandi during January 2017

Table 4: Day to day arrivals of major crops and their prices in Azamgarh regulated mandi during June 2017

Days	Wheat		Barley		Rice		pea		Potato	
	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q	Pries	Arrivals/q
1	1625	2600	1635	60	2185	1850	2830	50		
2	1625	2460	1645	42	2195	1740	2845	45	545	1370
3	1635	2100	1650	35	2200	1700	2850	40	550	1300
4										
5	1630	2100	1650	35	2210	1600	2855	38	555	1250
6	1625	2200	1660	28	2200	1650	2850	50	565	1220
7	1625	2130	1665	25	2190	1680	2845	52	570	1200
8	1625	2000	1660	40	2180	1700	2850	45	575	1200
9	1625	1970	1665	35	2175	1750	2840	40	600	1100
10	1630	1950	1650	45	2180	1700	2845	38	590	1200
11										
12	1625	1900	1655	50	2185	1650	2850	35	600	1170
13	1625	1880	1650	38	2190	1620	2855	30	610	1120
14	1630	1850	1665	35	2180	1800	2850	45	600	1150
15	1625	1860	1655	42	2185	1500	2840	48	615	1100
16	1625	1700	1650	45	2190	1440	2835	50	620	1070
17	1630	1620	1660	14	2180	1550	2825	55	625	1050
18										

19	1625	1800	1655	42	2175	1500	2815	60	615	1200
20	1630	1540	1670	38	2185	1350	2820	50	610	1150
21	1625	1550	1675	35	2190	1300	3835	46	615	1100
22	1625	1440	1680	30	2200	1250	2825	50	610	1170
23	1625	1500	1680	32	2210	1200	2825	52	600	1200
24	1625	1825	1675	35	2200	1250	2820	55	615	1150
25										
26	1625	1510	1880	34	2200	1210	2825	50	615	1200
27	1625	1525	1680	36	2210	1200	2825	50	610	1210
28	1630	1450	1685	30	2220	1175	2830	45	620	1180
29	1630	1440	1690	28	2210	1990	2840	32	610	1200
30	1630	1500	1690	30	2220	1150	2835	45	625	1170
Total		47400		939		39505		1196		29430
Av.	1626.92	1823.08	1672.11	36.11	2194.04	1519.42	2875.38	46	598.6	1177.2
R	-0.12		-0.23		-0.47*		-0.044		-0.76*	
T	-0.63		-1.18		-2.66		-0.21		-5.73	

The table 4. reveals that a total of 47400 quintals of wheat, 939 quintals of barley, 39505 quintals of rice ,1196 quintals of pea and 29430 quintals of potato have marketed in Azamgarh mandi during June 2017. The prices of rice and potato crop

negatively correlated with arrivals of that crop while the correlation of price and arrivals of wheat, barley and pea was found non-significant.

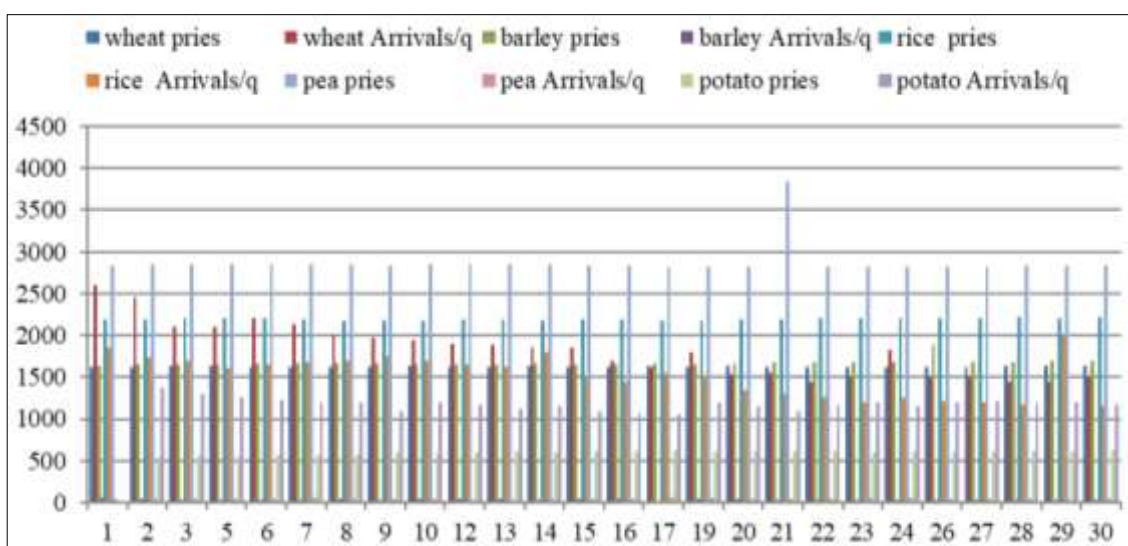


Fig 3: Day to day arrivals of major crops and their prices in Azamgarh regulated Mandi during June 2017

Summary and Conclusion

In order to attain the objective of the study on regulated Mandi in district Azamgarh was selected purposively. The structure, function, role, of regulated Mandi in agricultural department and price behaviour and arrivals of major crops was studied. The major constraint observed during the marketing of produce in the regulated Mandi and their suitable strategies was suggested for better marketing system. The enquiry was contacted by survey method. The data was collected by direct personal interview with the Mandi personals. The data were obtained on well-prepared schedules develop earlier in advance.

The summary of main finding are as follows

Regulated Market is wholesale market where buying and selling is regulated and controlled by the state government through the market committee. It aims at the elimination of unhealthy and unscrupulous practices reducing marketing charges and providing facilities to producers and sellers in the market. The prevalence of various malpractices such as short-weights, excessive market charges, unauthorized deduction, adulteration of produce and the absence of machinery to settle disputes between sellers and buyers were recognized as the main hindrances in agricultural marketing.

The District of Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh located in Eastern region near the bank of Tons River. The regulated Mandi of Azamgarh constructed and established during pre-independence era in “1905” it is categorized under Grade A and engaged in the different type of functions given below.

1. To reduce the multiple trade charges, levies and exactions charged at present from the producer-sellers.
2. To provide for the verification of accurate weights and scales and see that the producer-seller is not denied his legitimate due.
3. To establish market committees in which the agricultural producer will have his due representation.
4. To ensure that the agricultural producer is sincere the utilization of market funds for the improvement of the market as a whole

One an average arrival of major crops were 53834.16 quintals of wheat, 1427.91 quintals of barley, 44934.58 quintals of rice, 2729.58 quintals of pea, 52752.5 quintals of potato came in the regulated Mandi of district Azamgarh during 2016-17 and annual average prices of major crops were Rs. 1720.94 per quintals of wheat, Rs. 1753.56 per quintals of barley, Rs. 2165.99 per quintals of rice, Rs. 3154.75 per quintals of pea,

Rs. 907.55 per quintals of potato have disposed in regulated Mandi of district Azamgarh during 2016-17.

Constraints

Market legislation had also several limitations because it was mostly of monopolistic nature. The farmers were bound to sell their produce only in the market yard.

Measures to overcome the constraints of regulated

market: The concerned Mandi committee may provide free transport facility benefit to poor, small, and marginal farmers up to main yard for auction Apart from the finding of the study of the expert committee for Agricultural Marketing, inter-Ministerial Task Force had also recommended formulation of another Model Act to make the APMC Act 1963 more effective. The Department of Agriculture, Government of India has in consultation with state governments, trade and industry, circulated this Model Act to the states (GOI 2004).

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