"An Analytical Study of Agricultural Produce Market Committee of Jadhavwadi" (Special Reference to Aurangabad District)

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Abstract:
The evolution of society, which came into being thorough successive stages of human civilization, clearly reflected the changing norms of social behavior and culture as well as molded the possessive instincts of martial needs comforts. Keeping pace with time and change, marketing as an adjunct of community activities has also undergone a series of change. The change in marketing of agricultural products is quite apparent in countries like India, where agriculture production and its marketing have multi-dimensional importance in the country or region. Marketing of agricultural products is a process which starts with decision to produce a saleable production and is involves an integrated market system. The most effective and direct measure to improve agricultural marketing was taken by the government through regulation the markets and practices by legislation. The agricultural produce Market act enacted by state governments provides for the establishment of regulated markets, which are administered by a market committee. Regulation of markets has contributed substantially towards increasing the returns to the farmer for his produce. It has contributed a lot in the development of market yards in systematic form and also helped in other development activities in rural areas.

Keyword: Indian Economy, Revenue, Agriculture, Rural & Urban Sector, etc.

Introduction:
Indian economy is Agriculture based a country; country made tremendous progress in the field of service and Industry. However 69% Indian are depended on the agriculture sector.

After Independence, there have been many efforts to give industrial status to agriculture field. Agriculture sector is back bone of Indian Economy. Government got success from it efforts, government felt an immediate need to provide right market price to the agriculture production and to save them from deficit. For this government created various systems for helping the process of buying and selling. In the business throughout the nation various market committee has been established. In Maharashtra, in 1963 Agriculture market committee has been founded with an Act. This Act is known as "**Maharashtra agriculture Market Committee Act 1963**". After this act such committees has been founded at district level. This transaction of these committees comes under the district collector.

Introduction of Jadhavwadi Agricultural Market Committee:
There are nine tehsils in Aurangabad District. In each tehsils there are agricultural market committees. In Aurangabad district out of ten agricultural market committee, Jadhavwadi station market committee is well known. Aurangabad taluka is an important

taluka in Aurangabad district. In this taluka 69% to 72% people depended upon farming. It makes easy to brokers to send their product. Jadhavwadi committee market field Aurangabad area includes 65 villages, among there 45 belong Aurangabad taluka. The area of Jadhavwadi Market committee is (20) acres.

Aurangabad market committee is very famous for trading. In this market there is high turnover of bajri, wheat, jawari, Maize, Harbhara, onion and tur. Sunday is main day of Jadhavwadi agriculture market committee. In Jadhavwadi agriculture committee there are 60 brokers.

Agriculture Marketing:

Since independence, agricultural production has registered a significant increase, resulting in a larger marketable surplus and consequential pressure on the marketing system. With the transformation of Indian agriculture, the marketing pattern has also been changed in order to enable farmers to get price commensurate with the quality of the quality of their produce. A vital change in the marketing system has been brought about with the intervention of state machinery in agricultural marketing. Through state action, the system is geared to achieve social objectives which cannot be attained by the market mechanism alone.

Traditional Approach of Agricultural Marketing:

The traditional system of agricultural marketing India was not healthy one because it was completely a trader oriented system. In this system marketing of agricultural products, producer (Farmer) incurred a high marketing cost and suffered from unauthorized deductions of marketing charges and other malpractices. To improve marketing conditions as well as to improve the bargaining power of producer several legislative measures have been taken by the government. The agricultural producer (farmer) in India always remained economically weak and unorganized, which made them amenable to exploitation by the numerically smaller but economically stronger and well organized group of traders and middleman.

Growth of Regulated Markets in India:

The first regulate Karanjia cotton market was established in 1886 under the Hyderabad Residency order, while the first legislation was the Berar cotton and Grain market Act o 1887. The Indian cotton committee, appointed by the British government 1917, then the government of Bombay province was the first to enact the Bombay cotton market Act. The Royal commission of agricultural in its report submitted in 1928 recommended the education of market practices and the establishment of regulated markets in India .On regional basis several Acts have been enacted. There was the Hyderabad Agriculture market act,1930.Central provinces Agricultural produce market act1935, Bombay, Kerala, Punjab, Mysore state Agricultural produce Market Act's 1939 etc.

Petre konvalina (2014) Book name –Alternative crops and cropping System, Publication-Intech open,. ISBN-978-953-51-2279-1, University of Scuth Bohemia in ceske Budejovice, Czonch Republic. Alternative crops and cropping system have importance in while agricultural sectors. As the name suggests it is an alternative that can currently represent only a small economic importance on the other hand, in some areas pose a new progressive direction, which has the potential to expand in the future. The goal was to write a book where as many different existing studies as possible could be presented in a single volume, making it easy for the reader to compare method, results and conclusion. As s results

studies from countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Poland. The Czech Republic, Mexico and Japan have been compiled into one book. He believe that the opportunity to compare results and conclusion from different countries and continents from different will creates a new perspective in alternative crops and market produce system.

Stephan Hussmann (2018) Book name –Automation in Agriculture, Publication-Intec open,. ISBN-978-953-51-2279-7. University of Scuth Bohemia in ceske Budejovice, Czonch Republic. According to prof. D. Despommier, by the year 2050, nearly 80% of the earth's population will reside in urban centers. Furthermore, the human population will increase by about 3 billion people during the interim. New land will be needed to grow enough food to feed them. At present, through the world, due 80% of the land that is suitable for raising crops in use. This book intends to provide the reader with a compressive overview of the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revaluation and automation example in agriculture.

The progress, development nature and status of market committee can be determined by volume and types of commodities arriving there for sale and purchase. Generally, all the market towns have complex commodity or a set of commodities: it attracts largest number of buyers and sellers from widespread areas in comparison to other market having common commodity structure.
Present chapter deal s with arrivals and purchasing practices of agriculture produce in selected market committees. Agricultural commodity arrivals in selected markets are directly related with the geographical environment which irrespective for agricultural production.

For the present analysis year wise arrival date for each commodity form Jadhavwadi Aurangabad have been obtained from APMC office. The data for 05 years from 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 has been tabulated and an average of commodity and form market has been calculated.

General pattern of Arrivals in selected Market Committees:
The present analysis of the arrivals of agricultural products in both selected agriculture produce market committees is based on the data obtained from these committees officer. The data have been obtained form 2011-2012 to 2015-2016, i. e for 05 years and in order to make analysis effective and free form yearly variation, the average has been calculated. The effective analysis of data is possible through average, because if we take into consideration a particular year, that year you may have crop failure or bumper crop. Therefore, 05 years average for each market has been calculated, So yearly fluctuation can be checked with the commodities received for marketing in the market have been categorized in four categories. i.e. viz food grains, pulses, oilseeds and other.
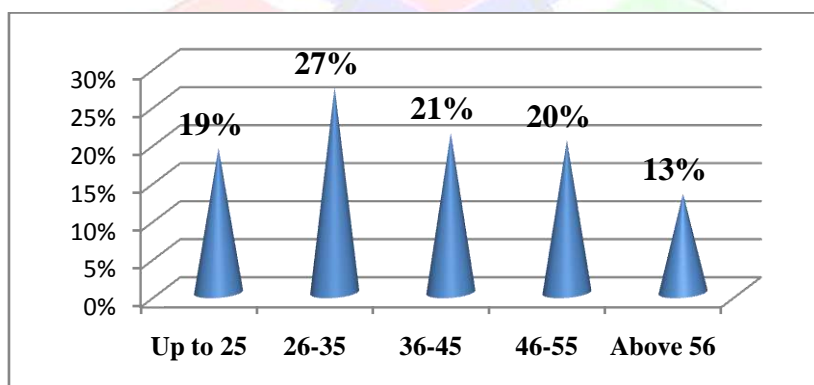
Table No. 1 Age wise distribution of the respondents

Sr. No.	Age Group (Year)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 25	27	19%
2	26-35	38	27%
3	36-45	29	21%
4	46-55	28	20%
5	Above 56	18	13%
	Total	**140**	**100.00**

Source: Field Survey 2019-2020.

It is disclosed from table no.1 that our of 140, 27% respondents were in the age group 26-35 years; 21 % means 29 respondents had in the age group 36-45 year whereas 20% respondents was in the age group 46-55 years whereas 19 % means 27 respondents were age up to 25 years and 18 means 13% respondents were the above 56 years.

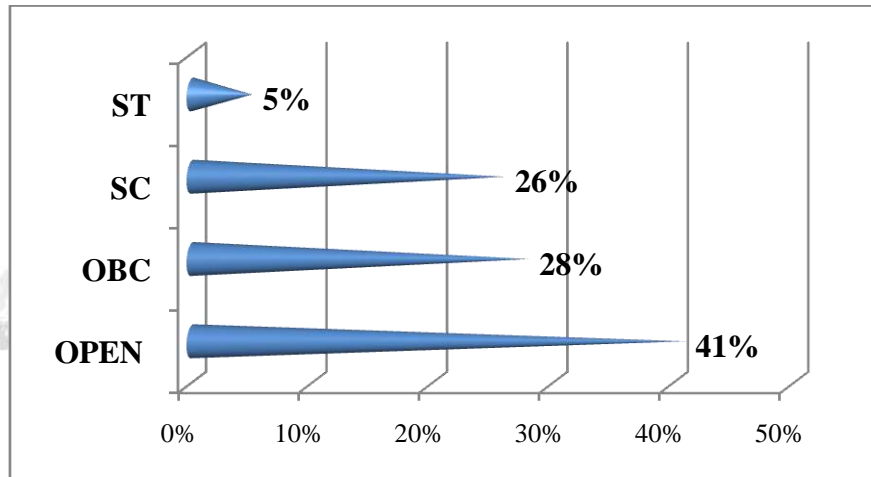**Chart No. 1 Age wise distribution of the respondents**

Table No. 2 Caste wise distribution of the respondents

Sr. No.	Caste	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	OPEN	57	41%
2	OBC	39	28%
3	SC	36	26%
4	ST	8	5%
	Total	**140**	**100**

Source: Field Survey 2019-2020.

It can be seen from table 2 that the highest number of respondents, i.e. 41% belonged to open caste; 28% belonged to OBC CASTE; 26% BELONGED TO sC and 05% belonged to ST caste.

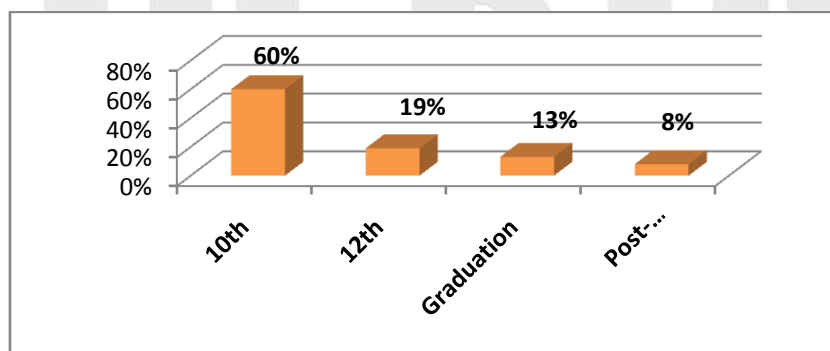**Chart No. 2 Caste wise distribution of the respondents**

Table No. 3 Educational wise distribution of the respondents

Sr. No.	Caste	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	10th	84	60%
2	12th	27	19%
3	Graduation	18	13%
4	Post-Graduation	11	8%
Total		**140**	**100**

Source: Field Survey 2019-2020.

It is revealed from table 3 that 60% of the respondents come under the secondary school; higher secondary school – 19% whereas graduation 13% and 8% respondents had come under the post-graduation.

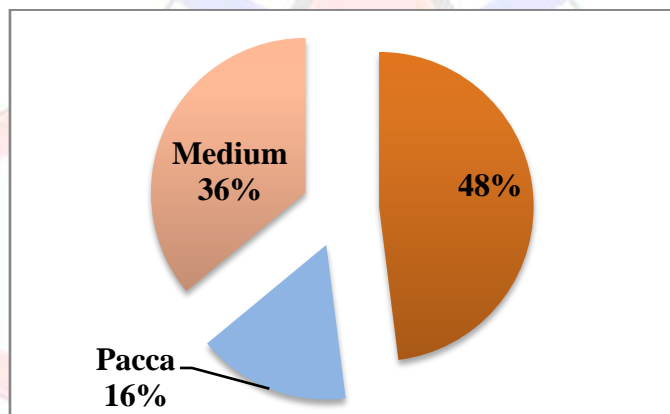**Chart No. 3 Educational wise distribution of the respondents**

Table No. 4 Opinion of the respondents about link road nature

Sr. No.	Nature of Road	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Kacha	67	48%
2	Pacca	22	16%
3	Medium	51	36%
Total		**140**	**100**

Source: Field Survey 2019-2020.

Table no 4 shows that out of 140 respondents, 48% means 67 respondents said that about nature of link road had kacha; 16% respondents were replied that about nature of link road has pacca and 36% respondents were said that about nature of link road had medium.

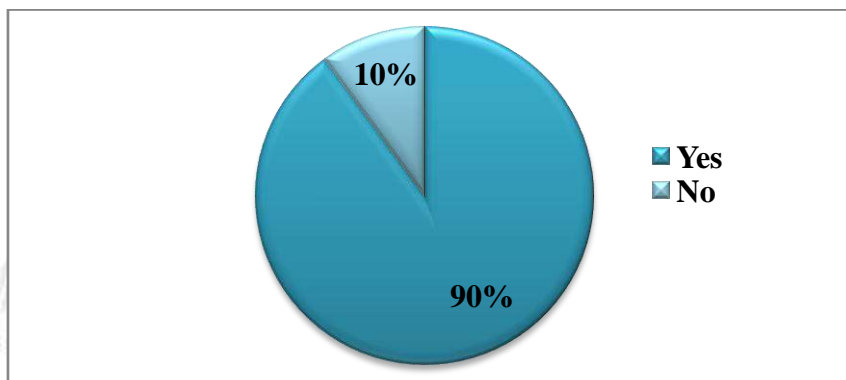**Chart No. 4 Opinion of the respondents about link road nature**

Table No. 5 Own land wise distribution of the respondents

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	126	90%
2	No	14	10%
Total		**140**	**100**

Source: Field Survey 2019-2020.

Table 5 shows that 90% i.e. 126 respondents replied that yes and 10% i.e. 14 respondents replied no.

Chart No. 5 Own land wise distribution of the respondents

Table No. 6 Acres wise distribution of the respondents

Sr. No.	Acres of land	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1 to 5	18	14%
2	6 to 10	32	27%
3	11 to 15	28	22%
4	16 to 20	23	18%
5	Above 21	25	19%
Total		**126**	**100**

Source: Field Survey 2019-2020.

It is revealed from table 6 that 27% of the respondents were having 6 to 10 acres of land; 11 to 15 acres- 22%; above 21 acres -19% whereas 16- to 20 acres 18% and 14% respondents were having 1 to 5 acres of land.

Conclusion:

The evolution of society, which came into being thorough successive stages of human civilization, clearly reflected the changing norms of social behavior and culture as well as molded the possessive instincts of martial needs comforts. Keeping pace with time and change, marketing as an adjunct of community activities has also undergone a series of change. The change in marketing of agricultural products is quite apparent in countries like India, where agriculture production and its marketing have multi-dimensional importance in the country or region. Marketing of agricultural products is a process which starts with decision to produce a saleable production and is involves an integrated market system. The most effective and direct measure to improve agricultural marketing was taken by the government through regulation the markets and practices by legislation. The agricultural produce Market act enacted by state governments provides for the establishment of regulated markets, which are administered by a market committee. Regulation of markets has contributed substantially towards increasing the returns to the farmer for his produce. It has

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