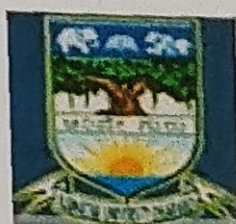


Project Work on
**PERFORMANCE STUDY OF STATE
OWNED APMC'S WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO APMC HONNVAR**

Submitted to



Karnataka University Dharwad
**In partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Commerce
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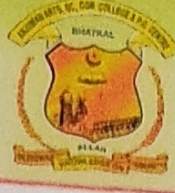
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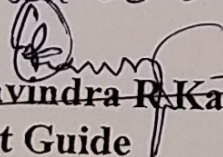


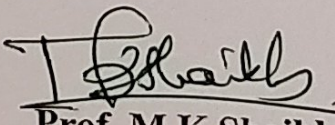
Certificate

Certified that the Project Work titled "Performance Study Of State Owned APMC's with Special Reference to APMC Honnavar" is a original record of field work done by Ms.Harshita, M.Com Fourth Semester Student of our Centre, during the period of her study and that and that it has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or similar other titles. It has not been submitted to any other University or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma.

Place: Bhatkal

Date: 22-06-2019


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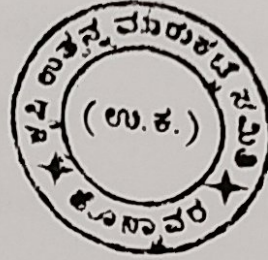
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ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಪಿಎಂಸಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಲಿಪೋರ್ಡ್
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ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 08-02-2019.

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ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದಲ್ಲಿನ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೋರಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಎಪಿಎಂಸಿ
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ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಕೃ.ಉ.ಮಾ.ಸ ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ

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INTRODUCTION

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SYSTEM

More than three-fifths of India's population draws their livelihood from agriculture that adds just one-fifth to its GDP. There should be obvious serious concerns about efficient functioning of this sector both in terms of its output / productivity and its marketing. While output and productivity are supply side factors, markets provide an intermediate link between producers and final demand by consumers. Efficiently functioning markets add to welfare of producers as well as consumers. Interventions in domestic agricultural markets can affect the efficient allocation of resources negatively thus making domestic agricultural sector less competitive in international markets. This effect can get further magnified through interventions in the border trade policies. Efficient agricultural markets can also be a potent tool for poverty reduction.

In India, farmers' produce is generally disposed off in the village, rural / primary market or secondary agricultural market. The number of regulated (secondary) agricultural markets stood at 7,157 as of March 2010 as compared to just 286 in 1950. There are also about 22,221 rural periodical markets, about 15 per cent of which function under the ambit of regulation. Average area served by a market is 115 sq. km while an average area served by a regulated market is 454 sq.km. According to recommendations by National Farmers Commission, availability of Markets should be within 5 km radius (approx. 80 sq km). Regulated markets are managed by Agricultural Produce Market Committees or APMCs, though in some states they may be

There are wholesale markets in all major fruit and vegetable pockets of the State functioning on the roadside from 7 am to 10 am without any infrastructure. Participants include farmers from nearby villages, wholesale buyers and sellers including local fruit and vegetable vendors who come on bicycles, rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, motor bikes and small pickup trucks. There is hardly any facility other than the roadside space made available for the transaction of produce.

Thus to conclude, Thus, APMC markets are very important especially in Honnavar Taluk where small and marginal farmers comprise more than 90 per cent of the sector. These markets need to be reformed and made to deliver by liberalizing APMC licensing, opening more APMCs in local areas, enabling e-payment of market fee, giving representation to farmer producer companies, denitrifying commission agents and introducing quality and open auction based price discovery.

These markets are important for small farmers who may not attract large buyers for direct purchase or contract farming. They also serve as a benchmark for seeking contract farming and direct purchase prices. Therefore, there is no need to throw the baby with the bathwater in the rush to reform agricultural markets. It is easier to dismantle institutions than build them. The consequences could be very serious for the farm sector and the farming community. In this process APMCs have a long way to go in the process of bringing revolutions and modifications in the agriculture produce market.