# "Financial Analysis of Regulated Agriculture Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra with Special Reference to Pune District"

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF PUNE IN FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ACCOUNTANCY UNDER FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

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for the award of any degree, diploma, fellowship titles in this or any other

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# List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form		
AMA	Agricultural Marketing Advisor		
APM	Agriculture Produce Market		
АРМС	Agriculture Produce Market Committee		
C.V.	Coefficient of Variation		
Dist.	District		
Ha	Hectare		
Km.	Kilo meters		
M tons	Metric Tones		
MPAU	Mahatma Phule Agriculture University		
MP	Madhya Pradesh		
MS	Maharashtra State		
MSAMB	Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board		
NCDEX	National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange		
NS	Non Significant		
SD	Standard Deviation		

# Chapter I

# **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 General
- 1.2 Importance
- 1.3 Meaning of Agricultural Produce Market
- 1.4 Problem selected for the study
- 1.5 Scope and utility of the study

#### Introduction

#### 1.1 General

In India, agriculture which is the largest and most important sector of economy, accounts for over 40% of the national income and about 70% or the population of the country is directly dependent on agriculture, since 1964, the Government of India with the help of State Governments tried to step up the agricultural production, particularly that of food crops. The Government also thought of the tempo of increased of production through green revolution would be maintained only through assurance of remunerative prices to agricultural commodities.

In other words, it can also be said that with a view to maintain the tempo and pace of agricultural production, through modern technology of production, the need for efficient marketing system is greatly felt. Marketing efficiency in Indian agriculture plays a critical role in the economy because it provides a base for economic integration and it also mobilizes latent economic energy for the fullest utilization of productive capacity.

## 1.2 Importance

It has been frequently said that the farmers in India is not happy for not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The difference between the price paid by the consumer and the price realized by farmers is considered to be large. And it is that important of sound agricultural marketing comes into picture, especially in a country like ours where the farmer is poor primarily because the system of rural agricultural marketing is defective. However the efforts made by the Governments during the preindependence and the post-independence periods are well-worth. As a result the number of Agricultural Produce Market have been increased both in India and Maharashtra. The position of the number of APMs during two periods of time is as follows.

Table No.1.1: No. of Agricultural Produce Markets

	1960	2010	% increase
India	604	7465	1135.93
Maharashtra	280	912	225.71

These includes the no. of sub yards.

The commendable progress made by the Government in establishment of Agricultural produce Markets in the country can be seen from the data presented in Table No. 1.1.

## 1.3 Meaning

A Study of agricultural Marketing, according to Thomsen includes the following

- i) All the operations and the agencies conducting them involved in the movement of farm produce from the farms to the consumers.
- ii) The effect of such operations on farmers, middlemen and consumers.

In other words, agricultural marketing is the study of all activities, agencies and policies involved in movement of agricultural products from the farms to the consumers. Recently, the purchase of various inputs required for agricultural production is also included in the system of agricultural marketing. So, in broad sense, agricultural marketing is not only the sale of various farm out-put but also the purchase of various inputs required for production.

According to National Commission on Agriculture (XII Report 1976) agricultural marketing is a process, which starts with a decision to produce a salable farm commodity and all the aspects of market structure or system both functional and institutional based on technical and economic considerations. This involves pre and post harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportations and distribution. However, Acharya (2011) has described it as a link between the farm and non-farm sectors. Agricultural Marketing system therefore can be defined as comprising of all activities involved in supply of farm inputs to the farmers and movement of agricultural products from the farms to the consumers. Thus the subject of agricultural marketing includes product marketing as well as input marketing.

## 1.4 Selection of Problem for Study

The data presented in earlier Table shows that the Government both at the central level and the state level took many efforts in establishing a large number of regulated Markets in the country. However, the market committees who are executing the various functions and shouldering the

responsibilities in respect of regulated markets seem to be not so financially sound enough. So, a great need is now felt to critically etc. examine the financial structure viz. capital investment, income and expenditure of the regulated markets. It was therefore thought to take up the financial problems of regulated market for the study. Specifically, the research problem selected for the study is "Financial Analysis of Regulated Agricultural Produce Market Committee in Maharashtra with special reference to Pune District".

### 1.5 Scope And Utility

The present study refers to the application of financial analysis technique to the financial transactions carried out by the Regulated Agricultural Produce Market Committees. The market committees do prepare the financial annual statements at the end of year as follows.

- 1) Statement of Income & Expenditure.
- 2) Balance Sheet.
- 3) Budget estimate for the following year.

However, no further financial analysis is undertaken by any one of the market committee in the state. The financial analysis involves the estimation of various financial ratios on the basis of annual financial statements of the business concern. These ratios do help in taking the decisions in respect of estimated income and the expenditure. These ratios also help in deciding the policy matter regarding

- 1) Raising of Capital
- 2) Probable income and expenditure for the succeeding year
- 3) Policy decision in respect of funds-atilization.

And therefore, the financial analysis of the market committee or any business concern is very necessary.

# Chapter II

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Reviews Relating to Organizational structure
- 2.3 Financial Performance of Agricultural Produce Market Committee
- 2.4 Adoption of Time- Series Analysis Technique

#### 2.1 Introduction

A new research worker is required to take up a review of past work done by other researchers on his related topic. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to present the findings / observations made by the previous research workers. Very few studies relating to the topic under study has been undertaken previously. The findings of these studies may be in the form of research paper, note, thesis or books. These have been reviewed here. These have been groped into three topics as given below.

- i) Organization structure of Agricultural produce Market Committee.
- ii) Performance of APMC.
- iii) Adoption of Time Series Analysis Technique.

## 2.2 Reviews Relating to Organizational structure

This aspect covers the organizational set up as per provisions made under "Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation)" Act 1963 and rules 1967.

Ajjan (1986) conducted a study of regulated markets in Tamil Nadu-a melody-remedy analysis. He studied 13 market committees and 246 regulated markets in the state. He observed that there were real operational difficulties rather than the structural defects.

Jain (1998) studied the structure and market functions of the Regulated Market, Raipur in Madhya Pradesh State. He pointed out that the marketing efficiency measured in terms of better prices to the producers, lower marketing charges and availability of adequate market facilities were relatively better in the regulated market.

Krishna and Rao (1983) conducted a study on marketing of agricultural produce in Bihar state. They found that there was only one regulated market place dealing with both collection of agricultural commodities and its distribution. These operations were being done throughout the year; Market charges were less than those before establishment of regulated market. Commission charges formed 90% of the total market charges. Regarding other amenities, no facilities such as banking, postal services etc. This was mainly due to lack of space required for providing such amenities. They also concluded that there was need to establish such markets in other places of the state, so that the farmers need not travel much for marketing their produce. They also suggested that the proper infrastructural facilities must be provided to enable the farmers to transport their produce to the market place at low cost.

Shrinivasan (1997) studied organizational and management effectiveness of market committees and regulated markets in Tamil Nadu. In this study, he evaluated the managerial and organizational effectiveness of 14 district market committees and 140 regulated markets in Tamil Nadu. From this study, he concluded that the management effectiveness was found to be good particularly in heavy arrival and medium arrival committees. As against this, it was poor in all low arrival markets.

Singh et al. (1998) studied the organizational, structure and performance of the Primary Regulated market in Uttar Pradesh State. They found that the market was not taking care to practice the objectives of regulated markets. Low officiency was due to malpractices in functioning of the market. The study suggested that there is a need to

review the act itself, its rules and by-laws of the market committee for efficiency purposes.

Pannambalam R.(2001) viewed that the efficient management of the market is the main solution to increase the revenue to the Market Committees. Efficient management leads to the pricing efficiency, physical efficiency, service facilities, and lesser marketing cost which automatically increases the financial efficiency of the markets. He further viewed that the Executives involving in the management of market should be made expert in the management process by imparting proper training. The administrators of varying interest of Market Committee should also be trained in the perspective market planning and policy decisions on effective market regulation.

Takalkar (2005) carried out the study on management of APMCs, in Pune district. His findings were as follows.

- i) There is tremendous fluctuations in the market price rates.
- ii) Rates of Commission, hamali charges, weighment charges in the three APMCs were varying for the same commodity.
- iii) Transport facilities were not provided to the officers and the staff.
- iv) Sub committees appointed by the APMC do not work efficiently.
- v) There observed to be political interference in activities of APMCs.

However, the APMCs have acquired financially sound position during last 10 years. Since the study covers management aspects and did not show any financial aspects.

Above reviews clearly show that the market committees do undertake various developmental activities and provide the necessary amonities in the market.

# 2.3 <u>Financial Performance of Agricultural Produce Market</u> Committee

Financial performance of the regulated market is characterized with the source of income, expenditure of market committee and the financial management of the market committee. The studies relating to such aspects have been reviewed and the abstracts there of are given below.

Arya (1992) studied the determinants of income of regulated markets of Kheda district. He observed that the main independent sources of income were market fees and license fees.

Nare (1995) studied the fluctuations of Regulated Markets in Maharashtra State with special reference to Pune district. He carried out the analysis of financial position of 10 APMCs of Pune district and concluded that

- Market fee formed an overwhelming large percentage of Market Committees income. Its average share ranged from 60% to 89% of total income. License fee proved to be the second largest source of income.
- ii) Expenditure on establishment head formed major problem. The lesser this expenditure, the more can be allotted for increasing the amenities, infrastructures which in turn will increase the efficiency of functioning.

- iii) As regards retained earnings six out of 10 APMCs succeeded every year in creating own funds.
- iv) On the basis of ratios of debt to owned funds, he concluded that out of 10 APMCs, eight committees were found to be insolvent.

Kaur Parminder and Kaur Arjinder (2003) studied progress and performance of regulated markets in Punjab. The study revealed that the development of farm sector depends not only on advancement in farm technology but also the improvement in market infrastructure. This is essential to ensure better returns to farmers. They further observed that, over the years, with the increased arrivals, the income of market committees have also increased significantly.

Acharya (1998) studied some facts and emerging issues of the agricultural marketing in India. He expressed that the structure conduct and performance of markets were influenced by regulatory measures, infrastructure, administered price regime, export and import regime and macro economic policies. He further suggested that the organizations like APMC should shift their role from the fee collectors to market promotors for the produce of their area.

Khodiar et al. (2002) studied management efficiencies and working of selected regulated markets in Kuchehh district of Gujarat state. They observed that Bhuj market recorded heavy arrivals but it did not indicate to have more profit. Net revenue was highest in Anjar district among all the three markets selected for the study. They also further observed that the major portion of revenue was spent on establishment. On an average about 61% revenue was spent on establishment item in all the selected markets. Regarding the revenue collected, major share was from market

fee in all the three regulated markets. On an average, the income from market fee was of the order of 76 %.

Pagire et al. (2000) studied on the problem viz. Progress and performance of Rahuri APMC from Ahmednagar district. They observed that the committee provided all essential amentities to both the farmers and the traders. There were 41 commodities regulated in the market. The committee was observed to be successful in obtaining the profit since 1995-96.

Deogirkar (2002) carried out a case study on APMC viz. Washim in Maharashtra. He reported, that the market had secured surpluses throughout the period from 1982–82 to 2000–2001. However there was a declining trend in surplus during first 10 years while in later 10 years period, the increasing trend was observed. He also reported that

- i) The market fee and license fee were the permanent and important sources of income.
- ii) Establishment expenditure and development expenditure were the major items of expenditure.

Rangi and Sidhu (1996) undertook an analysis of income and expenditure of market committee in Punjab. They found that the average income of the market committee of Punjab was about Rs.10.1 millions during 1993-94.

Sarwagi et al. (2000) studied the income and expenditure of Krishi Upaj Mandai in M.P. The study revealed that the average yearly income of the mandai was of the order or Rs.15 lakhs and was to be increasing during the last 10 years period barring the year 1994-95. The main sources of income were found to be the market fee and license fees. The

average yearly expenditure was observed to be Rs. 13 lakhs. The ratios between average income to average expenditure was 1.21, showing there by that the committee is financially sound enough.

Shinde (2010) studied the financial aspects of Agriculture Produce Market Committees in Nanded district. They studied five APMCs for the period 1999-2000 to 2003-04, regarding their financial performance. They observed that the average total annual excess of income over expenditure of Nanded APMC has been Rs.20.87 lakhs(A), that of Loha APMC has been Rs.0.96 lakhs(D), that of Bhokar APMC Rs.12.79 lakhs(B), that of Degloor APMC Rs.1.30 lakhs(C), that of Kuntur APMC Rs.0.17 lakhs(E). The Nanded APMC is on the highest rank A, where as the Kuntur APMC is on the lowest rank E, as regards total annual excess of income over expenditure. Thus, they further concluded that the financial aspects of APMCs show uneven trends. The performance has relevance with the administration and management of the APMCs.

It is clear from the above studies, that the financial performance of all the committees of the advanced states like Punjab was good. The studied also showed that the market fees and the license fees are major source of income to the APMC.

## 2.4 Adoption of Time- Series Analysis Technique

The researchers usually employ time series analysis technique to time-series data. In the study of Regulated Markets, the data on arrivals and prices in respect of the period of 10 or more years if available is generally subjected to time-series analysis viz. estimation of trends. In the previous studies, some researchers have used this technique and interpreted the results accordingly. Such studies have been reviewed as given below.

Prakash and Shrivastav (1998) examined the extent of variations in the market arrivals of pigeon pea and its prices. The study revealed that the co-efficient of variation between annual production and the market arrivals was positive (10.57).

Bhanumate (2011) examined the performance of 13 agricultural commodities. He employed linear regression analysis technique to the twenty years (1986-87 to 20-5-06) data on arrivals of 13 agricultural commodities. He concluded that the arrivals of Rice recorded 7.22 percent growth rate per annum followed by Wheat and Jowar while every high negative growth rate was recorded by sunflower (-16.95) and Groundnut with -13.69 percent per annum.

Brahma Prakash et al. (2001) published a research note on effect of seasonality in market arrivals on prices of Wheat in U.P. The data pertained to the years 1990-91 to 1999-2000. The annual variability in prices was more than that of arrivals. It ranged from 88.53 to 113.33 percent. They also observed that there existed negative correlation between market arrivals and prices of Wheat in U.P.

Grover et al. (1994) examined the pattern of arrivals during the period of 1981-82 to 1991-92 for four agricultural commodities at five regulated markets in Haryana State. The study revealed that the arrivals of selected commodities viz. Wheat, Rice, Cotton and Oilseeds increased by 59% over the period of 10 years. In case of oilseeds there was considerable degree of fluctuations in prices.

Kalyankar and Shelke (1998) studied the pattern of arrivals and prices of tomato. They noted that the intervariation in average prices was 8.03 to 15.66 percent while intra-variations was in between 11.91 to 19.74%. The negative correlation between arrivals and prices indicate that the increase in arrivals led to reduction in prices and vice-versa.

Nawadkar et al. (1992) studied arrivals and prices of several commodities in Pune Aricultural Market in respect of the period from 1983-84 to 1990-91. They observed increasing trend in case of prices of all cereals, seasamum and chillies during the period.

Prakash and Shrivastav (1998) examined the extent of variation in the prices of pigeon pea in its production and market arrivals of the marketable surplus. The study revealed that the co-efficient of correlation between annual production and market arrivals was 0.57 Negative correlation co-efficient was observed between market arrivals and prices in respect of the same crop.

Ravikumar et al. (2001) studied trends in arrivals and prices of selected commodities in Ankapalle regulated market of A.P. The study was confined to the period 1980 to 1996 and the commodities selected were jaggery and Groundnut. They observed that the arrivals showed a mixed trend while the prices showed the increasing trend for the selected commodities.

Selvaraj and Sundara Varadrajan (1998) studied the performance of regulated markets in Tamil Nadu. The study revealed that all the regulated markets witnessed positive growth rate in terms of arrivals and receipts.

Sharma and Mohatkar (1995) studied the time series data on market arrivals and prices of soyabean in Sihore market (M.P) for the period 1977 to 1990. The study revealed that the variation in annual market arrivals was higher than that of prices. The correlation co-efficient between annual arrivals and the prices was negative.

Deogirkar (2002) employed some statistical techniques such as correlation analysis, estimation of trend. He concluded from the data of 20 years period in respect of APMC Washim (Maharashtra). He reported the following findings.

- i) Inverse relation was seen between arrivals and prices in respect of the crops viz. wheat, red gram and safflower while no relationship in respect of the gram crop.
- ii) For the overall period (1981-82 to 2000-2001), there existed a significant negative correlation between arrivals and prices of green gram, kh.jowar and paddy. While positive and significant correlation in respect of the crops viz. Wheat and Gram.

Kambli (2005) has concluded a study on organizational structure and marketing management of APMC Vashi (Navi Mumbai). She reported that the open auction method is not strictly followed by the Committee. She further reported the market committee is well equipped with World-class infrastructure but no proper utilization is done. Even with these constraints APMC Vashi has increasing trend of arrivals of agriculture commodities. The analysis was based on 3 years data and rates of compound growth in arrivals of all the selected commodities were positive. She also worked out compound growth rates for arrivals of onions, okra, mandrain and apple. However, for other crops viz. potato, tomato, grape and pomegranate, the increase or decrease over the

previous year have been reported. Further, she also reported the increasing trend in arrivals and prices on the basis of three years statement of total income and total expenditure of the APMC.

Anonymous (2012), Department of Agricultural Economics, MPAU, Rahuri reported in its report of the research work done by the Agriculture Economics section of college of Agriculture Kolhapur. They carried out study on "Price Analysis of selected cereals in APMC Kolhapur". The study showed that -

- i) There was significant increase in arrivals of paddy whereas significant decrease in arrivals of jowar was noticed. During the period 2001-02 to 2010-11.
- ii) There was significant increase in prices of paddy, jowar and wheat during the same above period.
- iii) As regards the relationship between arrivals and prices of commodities, the negative relationship was observed in respect of jowar and wheat, whereas positive relationship in respect of paddy commodity.

Anonymous (2012), Department of Agricultural Economics, MPAU, Rahuri reported in its report of the research work done by the Agriculture Economics Section, College of Agriculture, Pune. They carried out study on Price Behaviors of Major Oilseeds in APMC Pune. The study showed that

i) The annual arrivals of safflower and sunflower commodities showed significant declining trend while, in case other two oilseeds viz. groundrut and soyabean, no any trend was observed.

ii) The prices of selected oilseeds showed significant increasing trend during the period 2004-05 to 2010-11.

Thus it is clear from the above reviews that the time-series data on prices and arrivals of commodities must be subjected to statistical analysis. This includes the estimation of trend and growth rates. The correlation analysis of two variables under study may also be undertaken to examine the relation between two variables.

# **Chapter III**

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Statement of the problem
- 3.3 Objectives of the study
- 3.4 Statement of hypothesis
- 3.5 Sampling Design for the study
- 3.6 Collection of data
- 3.7 Period of data
- 3.8 Method of Analysis of data
- 3.9 Application of statistical tools
- 3.10 Financial Analysis
  - I] Primary Compilation of data on Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure of the selected APMCs.
  - II] Preparation of appropriate financial statements.
  - III] Ratio analysis of financial data.
- 3.11 Nature and Sources of Secondary Data

#### 3.1 Introduction

For conduct of research on the topics of Agricultural Economics, Commerce and Social Sciences an appropriate and suitable methodology has to be adopted with a view to come out with some meaningful conclusions.

The present study pertains to the problem of Agricultural Marketing particularly that of Agricultural Produce Regulated Markets in Maharashtra. Few studies on the topic of Agricultural Produce Regulated Markets have been undertaken by the researchers in India. But the studies containing critical analysis of financial issues of the APMCs are rare. It was therefore felt to undertake a study relating to financial analysis of the APMCs in Maharashtra with the following objectives.

## 3.2 Statement of the Problem

The following study was undertaken with a view to examine in detail the financial aspect of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra with special reference to Pune District. The problem set up for the study was as follows

"Financial Analysis of Regulated Agriculture Produce Market Committees in Maharashtra with Special Reference to Pune District."

## 3.3 Objectives

The following objectives were set up in the present study

- I. To study the salient features of the APMCs selected for the study
- II. To study the financial aspects relating to income, expenditure and surplus of the selected APMCs.

- III. To carry out the trend analysis of income, expenditure and surpluses of the selected APMCs.
- IV. To examine the growth rates of income, expenditure and surplus of the selected APMCS.
- V. To carry out the financial analysis of income, expenditure data, balance sheet of the selected APMCs for examining the financial status of the APMCs.

#### 3.4 Statement of Hypothesis

The following hypothesis were set up in the present study

- I. There is much increase in both income and expenditure of the selected APMCs in Pune District.
- II. There is no much surplus left out for the APMCs during the period of 10 years.
- III. At the over all, the financial performance of the APMCs do show their better financial position over the years.

## 3.5 Sampling Design

The study is confined to one District viz. Pune District. The district covers three Agro. Climatic zones.

- i) Transition zone
- ii) Assured rainfall zone
- iii) Scarcity zone

In the District, there are 14 Tahsils. Each is having Agricultural Produce Market. Out of these the Markets of Mulshi, Velhe tahsils are not

working. The data Bhor regulated market in respect of few years was not available. For two tahsila viz. Pune city and Haveli there was only one market viz. Pune Agricultural Produce Market. Hence, remaining 10 APMCs located at Pune, Baramati, Daund, Junner, Mancher, Khed, Nira, Shirur, Talegaon and Indapur were taken up for study. Therefore the sample size is 10.

#### 3.6 Collection of Data

The secondary data available in Annual Administrative Reports of the selected APMCs were collected personally by contacting the authorities in person and on phone. The annual reports were printed one and hence were of much use in analysing it thoroughly. The nature of data as available in the printed annual reports of the APMCs is used for the present study.

## 3.7 Period of Data

The collected data of the selected APMCs refer to the period of 2000-01 to 2009-10. However, the data in respect of Talegaon APMCs was available in respect of seven years viz.2000 – 01 to 2005 – 06 and 2007 – 08. The data in respect of few APMCs was also collected personally by contacting the authorities of the Agriculture Marketing Board, Pune.

### 3.8 Method of Analysis of Data

#### 3.8 (a.1) Analysis of Income, Expenditure data

On the basis of information contained in annual reports of the APMCs, the information available in various tables was prepared in tabular form in respect of each year of every APMC, as shown below.

- 1. Annual Income, classified into 3 subgroups viz. (1) Market fee, (2) Licence fee and (3) Other income.
- 2. Annual Expenses classified into 3 subgroups viz. i) Pay and allowances of Establishment ii) Meeting expenses iii) Other expenses.
- 3. On the basis of 1 and 2 as above the surplus / deficit statement, for each of the APMCs were prepared.
- 4. The statements showing total arrivals, average prices of major agricultural commodities during each year of 10 APMCs were prepared.

# 3.8 (a.2) Analysis of Data of the selected APMCs.

- I. The data was suitably compiled for each of the APMC to arrive at the following items
  - a) Average annual income and annual expenditure, classified into three sub – groups
  - b) Average surplus/ deficit
- II. The yearwise data on income / expenditure/ surplus of each APMC was made use of to determine the trend values.
- III. Yearwise data on income and expenditure were made use for studying the relationships.

IV. For studying the Growth Rates in arrivals and that of prices of important agricultural commodities of each APMC were suitably tabulated so as to facilitate in estimation of Growth Rates of arrivals and prices

## 3.9 Application of Statistical Tools

In the present study, the following statistical measures have been used -

- 1] Arithmetic Mean =
- 2] Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ) =

Where x,  $\sigma$  are the values of observation.

n = Total Number of observation.

- 3] Co-efficient of Variation (C.V) =  $(\sigma.\text{Mean})*100$
- 4] Correlation Co-efficient ('r').

While calculating the relationship between two variables vig. income and expenditure of APMC, the values of correlation coefficient ('r') were calculated by using the following formula given by Karl Pearson.

$$\gamma = \frac{\left(\sum x_i \right) \left(\sum y_i\right)}{\left(\sum x_i\right)^2 \left(\sum y_i\right)^2} \left(\sum y_i\right)^2}$$

Where, xi = Values of a variable say income.

yi = Values of a variable say expenditure.

n = No of observations.

r = Value of correlation co-efficient.

## Significance of 'r'

For the purpose, Table 7.6.1 on Page 174 of the book "Statistical Methods" by George W. Snedecor & William G. Coehran was referred. Title of the table is "Correlation Co-efficient at the 5% and 1% level of significance".

#### 5] Regression Analysis.

For prediction of yearly expenditure (y) of APRC on the basis of income of the APMC, the linear Regression Equation was fitted to the data on expenditure and Income of APMC. The formula used was as follows.

$$y = a + bx$$
.

Where, y is the expenditure of APMC, in lac rupees.

a is constant.

b is the regression co-efficient. =

$$b = \frac{\sum x(y) - (\sum x(y)(\sum y))}{\sum x(z) - (\sum x(y))}$$

6] Linear Growth Rate = (b/x)\*100.

Where b is the Regression Co-efficient

x is mean of xi.

The linear growth rates in respect of the following were calculated.

- i) Income of the APMCs.
- ii) Expenditure of the APMCs.
- iii) Surplus of the APMC.
- iv) Arrivals of important agricultural commodities in the selected APMC.
- v) Annual average prices of the important agricultural commodities in the selected APMCs.

#### 3.10 Financial Analysis

For carrying out the financial analysis of the data of APMCs, the following procedure was followed.

- I] Primary Compilation of data on following items.
  - i) Assets.
  - ii) Liabilities.
  - iii) Income.
  - iv) Expenditure.
  - v) Capital employed.
  - vi) Surplus / Profit.

The above data was compiled for each of the 8 APMCs for period of 10 years. The data in respect of two APMCs viz. Daund and Talegaon were not available in required form and these two APMCs have not been considered for financial analysis.

- II] Appropriate financial statements of each of the eight APMCs in respect of 10 years were prepared. These statements were as under.
  - a) Comparative Income Statements.
  - b) Comparative Balance Sheets.
  - c) Common Size Balance Sheets.
  - d) Common Size Income Statements.

#### III] Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis of the data presented in financial statements has been carried out. The following ratios were worked outs as per formulae given below.

- a) Current Ratio = (Current Assets) / (Current Liabilities).
- b) Capital turn -over Ratio = (Receipts) / (Capital employed).
- c) Working Capital Turn Over ratio = (Receipts) / (Working Capital).
- d) Total Assets Turn over Ratio = (Total Receipts) / (Total assets).
- e) Net Surplus Ratio = (Net Surplus) / (Total Receipts).
- f) Returns on Equity = (Surplus) / (Net Worth).

# 3.11 Nature of secondary data used for study

In the present study, the following secondary data as available in Annual Administrative Reports of the selected APMCs for the period 2000 – 01 to 2009 – 10 were collected.

- 1] Background Information of 10 selected APMCs.
- 2] Income statement showing the item wise income.
- 3] Expenditure statements showing the item wise expenditure.
- 4] Data relating to arrivals and prices of various Agril. Commodities.
- Data relating to Income APMCs and expenditure of APMC from the office of the Maharashtra state Agricultural Marketing Board, Pune.
- Data relating to salient features of Pune District was collected from the office of the Dy. Director, Department of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra State Pune Division, Pune.
- 7] Co-operative Movement at a Glance in Maharashtra, 2007.
- 8] Economic Survey of India / Maharashtra.
- 9] Pune Dist. Statistical Abstract.
- 10] State at a Glance.

## Chapter IV

# Historical Background Of Regulation Of

## **Agricultural Produce Market**

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Royal Commissions Report On Agricultural Marketing In India Observations and Suggestions
- 4.3 Position of various Agricultural Produce Market Acts in India
- 4.4 Position of various Agricultural Produce Markets Acts in Maharashtra
- 4.5 Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing [Regulation]
  Act of 1963
- 4.6 Salient features of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, 1963
- 4.7 Features of Agricultural Produce Regulated Market
- 4.8 Salient features of Agricultural Produce Regulated Market Committee
- 4.9 Role of Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

#### 4.1 Introduction

Before regulation of markets in India, the conditions of agricultural marketing from the view point of producers were miserable. The producers have to incur high marketing cost, because of the following facts.

- i) There were unauthorized deductions of marketing charges.
- ii) There were some mal practices such as hatta system of deciding the value of agricultural produce.
- iii) Traders monopoly in deciding the place of sale, the time of marketing etc.
- iv) Improper storage facility.
- v) Lack of proper transportation facilities.
- vi) Fear of uncertain losses like fire, theft etc.

Then, there arose a need for the regulation of markets. The then British Rulers in India felt the need for regulation of markets. The British rulers wanted to make available supplies of pure cotton at reasonable prices to the textile mills in Manchester (England). The first regulated cotton market act was established as early as in 1886. This was followed by the Berar cotton and Grain market of 1897. Subsequently many acts were passed by the British Rulers in India. These have been presented in Table No.4.1

Incidentally, it needs to mention that, the British Government also took a good decision of appointing "A Royal Commission on Agriculture" for the development of agriculture and the welfare of the

agriculturists in India. The views expressed by the Royal Commission, in respect of agricultural marketing in India were as follows.

## 4.2 Royal Commission Report (1928) on Agricultural Marketing

#### 4.2.1 Observation of the Royal Commission

The Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928) had thoroughly examined the situation of agricultural marketing in India. The observations as pointed by it were as follows -

- 1. The existing system of Agricultural Marketing did not meet the ideal system of Agricultural Marketing wherein the interest of the producer are safeguarded.
- 2. Selling of farm produce was effected at the village itself. This has lead to low returns to the farmers.
- 3. Forced sales of farm produce were going on. This was because of the fact that the farmers used to sell their produce at what so ever the price they get in order to make payment of money-lenders and the merchants.
- 4. Inadequate storage facilities of the farmers.
- 5. Fear of loss due to either theft or fire.
- 6. Low risk bearing capacity of the farmers.
- 7. Unavailability of information on prices and trend in production of agricultural commodities.

### 8. Existing mal practices at marketing centers / places such as

- a) Heavy market fee
- b) Presence of Hatta system for deciding the price of agricultural, commodities.
- c) Extra heavy charges such as some funds towards yatra, construction of temple etc.
- d) Absence of grading and standardization of produce in the market.
- e) Absence of quick transport
- f) Absence of storage facilities
- g) Strong association of traders and market functionaries

# 4.2.2 Recommendations of Royal Commission on Agricultural Markets

In 1931, Central Banking Inquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of India. This committee also recommended the implementation of Royal Commission Report of 1928.

The Royal commission on Agriculture had thoroughly examined the situation of agricultural marketing in India. The commission had gone through the Bearer Cotton and Grain Market Law of 1897 and Bombay Cotton Market Act of 1927. The commission made same recommendations as to the functioning and constitution of the regulated markets

#### It recommended:-

- a) That the RMs be established in all provinces in order to facilitate the marketing of all types of agricultural produce.
- b) That the Market committee, every where should, be under a single all-pervading provincial legislation.
- c) That the municipalities and the District Board should be kept out of the management of these markets as several difficulties such as location, revenue etc. would arise if the management of these markets were left to the local Boards. Such difficulties were faced by the Market committees in the central province.
- d) That the markets controlled by the local Boards should automatically cease to function as soon as RMs came into existence.
- e) That the initial expenditure on Land and Building incurred for starting such markets should be met from a loan out of provincial revenue.
- f) That half of the members of the market committees should be from amongst the cultivators and the committees would also include an officer of the Agriculture Department to protect the interest of the growers.
- g) That the licensed brokers should be prohibited to stand for election from grower's constituency.
- h) That a provision should be made for representation of the cooperative societies in the areas served by the market.

- i) That a provision should be made to empower the committee to elect its own chairman and vice-chairman.
- j) That provision should be made for a machinery to settle disputes in the form of panchayats or the Board of Arbitrators.
- k) That the market committee should see that the members are well-informed about the market conditions daily.
- That the action should be taken to prevent brokers in the RMs from acting as both buyers and sellers as in all such cases, the broker had a natural prediction in favour of the buyers. The commission held very strong opinion on this point. It conclusively remarked, "We should suggest that the license of any broker found contravening, the license should be cancelled for the season and on the repetition of the offend be cancelled permanently".
- m) Adequate storage facilities in the market yards should be arranged.
- n) Standardization of weights and measures be done.

It will be seen from the above all recommendations that the commission was quite alive to the problems of agricultural marketing in India and made many valuable suggestions for facilitating the proper growth of Regulated markets in India. Accepting the recommendations of the commission, the Government of India and the State Governments, set up organizations to look after the problems of the marketing of agricultural commodities. A number of states have enacted the regulated market acts there after.

The position of various Acts passed in the country before the appointment of Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and those after its submission of the report is given in Table No.4.1

#### 4.2.3 Government's Intervention

On the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture 1928, and the Central Banking Inquiry committee 1931, the central marketing department was established in India in 1935. The office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India was established in Delhi on 1st January 1935. The main objectives was to suggest measures for making the marketing system more orderly and efficient for the sale of agricultural produce. Similar departments were established in various states.

Later on the recommendations of the Patel committee, the central marketing department was renamed as the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. The work of this Directorate was mainly the compilation of information and dissemination of market news. This Directorate of Marketing and Inspection was attached office of Ministry of Agriculture Delhi and branch head office at Faridabad and the other at Nagpur. It is headed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser who is assisted by 4 Joint AMAs, 14 Deputy AMAs and other technical staff. The DMI maintains a close liaison between central and state Government through its branch head office at Nagpur, 11 regional offices and 37 sub-offices spread all over the country. One of the regional office in Maharashtra is at Mumbai. The regional office is headed by Dy. Agriculture Marketing Adviser.

Table No 4.1: List of Regulated Market Acts passed before Royal Commissions Report and those after its recommendations.

Sr. No.	Year of passing the Acts	Name of Market Regulation Act
1	1886	Cotton Hyderabad Residency order
2	1897	Berar Cotton and Grain Market
		Law
3	1927	Bombay Cotton Market Act
		(Regulation of Dhule Market
		comes under this Act.)
4	1928	Report of Royal commission on
		Agriculture
5	1930	Hyderabad Agriculture Produce
		Market Act
6	1931	Central Banking Inquiry
		Committee recommended the
		implementation of Royal
		Commission Report.
7	1933	Central Province Cotton Marketing
		Regulation Act.
8	1933	Madras Commertial Market Act
9	1934	Baroda Agricultural Produce
		Market Regulation Act
10	1935	Central Province Agril. Produce
		Market Regulation Act.
!		

1	!	38 	
11	1938	Application of Bombay Cotton	
1		Market Act of 1927 to all	
		agricultural products	
12	1939	Punjab Agril. produce Market Act	
13	1939	Mysore Agril, produce Market Act	
14	1947	Patiyala Agricultural Produce	
		Marketing regulation Act.	
15	1952	The M.P. Agril. Produce Market	
		Act.	
16	1955	Saurashtra Agricultural Produce	
		Market Act	

# 4.3 Position of various Agricultural Produce Market Acts in India

# 4.3.1 Agricultural Produce Market Acts in India

Table No. 4.1 shows that the various Regulated Market Acts were passed before the Royal commission's Report and those after it. However a need was again felt in passing the new acts in view of re-organization of states in the country. And the recent position of passing of new acts in different states of India is given in Table No.4.2

Table No.4.2:- Position of Regulated Market Acts in India

Sr. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	The Act in Force	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Agri. Produce and Live Stock Market Act 1965	As amended in 1971, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1981
2	Assam	The Assam Agri. Produce Market Act 1972	Received the President's assent in 1994
3	Bihar	The Bihar Agri. Produce Market Act 1960	As amended in 1974
4	Gujarat	The Gujarat Agri. Produce Market Act 1963	As amended in June 1965
5	Haryana	Punja Agri. Produce Market Act 1961	As amended in 1961, 1962, 1963. 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1974
6	Himachal	The Himachal Pradesh	_
	Pradesh	Agri. Produce Market Act	
7	Karnatak	The Karnataka Agri.  produce Marketing  (Rgulation) Act 1961	As amended in 1969, 1970, 1973 and 1980
8	Madhya	The Madhya Pradesh	As amended in
	Pradesh	Krishi Upaj Mandai Adhiniyam 1972	1974, 1979.

9	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Agri.	As amended in
İ		Produce Marketing	1974, 1975, 1976,
		(Regulation) Act 1963	1977, 1984, 1985,
			1987 and 1989
10	Manipur	The Manipur Agril. Produce	Amended in
		Market Act.1960	1963 by the state
11	Meghalaya	The Meghalaya Agril. Been	No Market has
		Produce Market Act 1960	regulated
12	Orissa	The Orissa Agril. Produce	- do -
		Market Act 1980	
13	Punjab	The Punjab Agri. Produce	As amended in
		market Act 1961	1962, 1963, 1966,
			1969, 1970, 1971
			and 1974.
14	Rajast <b>an</b>	The Rajastan Agri.	
		Produce Market Act 1961	
15	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Agri.	
<b>.</b>		Produce Market Act 1959	
16	Uttar	The Uttarpradesh Krishi	As amended in
ļ ,	Pradesh	Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyan	1970, 1973, 1977
		1964	and 1978.
17	Tripura	The Tripura Agri, Produce	
		Market Act 1979	
18	West Bengal	The West Bengal Agri.	
		Produce Marketing	
		(Regulation) Act 1972	
		(Regulation) Act 1972	

19	Chandigadh	The Punjab Agri. Produce	
		Market act 1961	
20	Delhi	The Delhi Agri. Produce	
		Marketing (Regulation)	
		Act 1976	
21	Goa	The Maharashta Agri.	Extended to the
		Diu & Daman Produce	Union Territories
		Marketing (Regulation)	of Goa, Daman &
		Act 1963	Div on 19 <sup>th</sup> June
		;	1964.
22	Pondicherry	The Pondicherry Agri.	
		Produce Market Act 1973	
23	Kerala	The state has not yet	
		enacted the Act. However,	
		the market Regulation is in	
		Force in Four markets of the	
		state under the Madras	
		commercial code Act 1933	
24	Nagaland	The Nagaland Agri.	
		Produce Marketing	
		(regulation) Act 1985.	

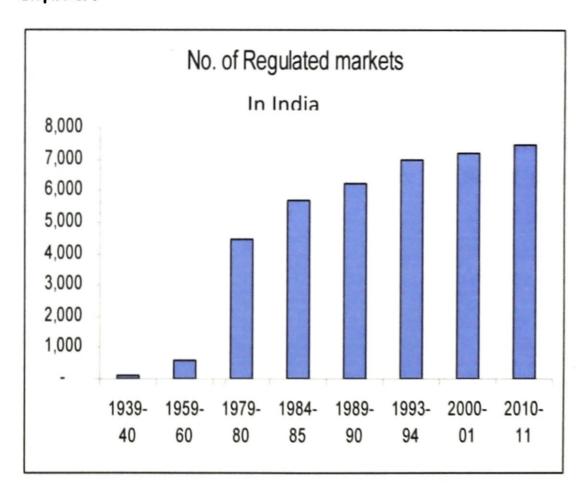
Source: Agricultural Marketing April- June 1990.

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12	1989 - 90	6217	1.62
13	1991 - 92	6640	4.33
14	1992 - 93	6850	3.16
15	1993 - 94	7004	2.32
16	2000 - 01	7169	2.36
17	2010-11	7465	4.13

Source: Statistical Abstract of India

Graph No. 1



The data presented in Table No.4.3 showed that the no. of Regulated Agricultural Markets in India are found to be increasing from 1969-70 till 1993-94. This might be because of higher production during that period, caused by use of modern technology. Moreover, the producer- farmers must have experienced lot of difficulties in marketing of their produce at low cost. Besides, the Government must have taken lead in establishing the regulated markets for redressing the difficulties of farmers regarding their problem of marketing.

# 4.3.3 State wise position of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in India (As on 31-03-2001)

It is also desirable to have a picture, showing the position of APMC according to different states in India. The same is presented in Table No. 4.4. The figures given in this table shows that the No. of main Markets (Regulated) is highest in MP + Chattisgarh States together followed by Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh, where the No. of main markets were 270 and 265 respectively.

Table No.4.4: <u>Distribution of Agricultural Produce Market committees in India.</u>

(As on 31-03-2001)

		_		•
Sr. No.		Main Markets	Sub-markets	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	294	567	861
2	Arunachal Pradesh			
3	Assam	16	19	35
4	Bihar			
5	Jharkhand	122	691	813
6	Goa	1	7	8
7	Gujarat	161	235	396
8	Haryana	105	179	284
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	27	35
10	Jammu & Kashmir			
11	Karnataka	140	333	473
12	Kerala			
13	Madhya Pradesh			
14	Chhatisgarh	300	316	616
15	Maharashtra	274	591	.865
16	Manipur			
17	Meghalaya			
18	Mizoram			
19	Nagaland			

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20	Orissa	57	87	144
21	Punjab	143	532	675
22	Rajasthan	125	287	412
23	Sikkim	<b></b>		
24	Tamil Nadu	270	<del></del>	270
25	Tripura	21		21
26	Uttar Pradesh	265	380	645
27	Uttaranchal			
28	West Bengal	46	541	587
29	Andaman & Nikobar			
30	Chandigarh	1	1	2
31	Dadara & Nagar Haveli			
32	Daman & Diu			
33	Delhi	9	12	21
34	Lakshadweep		<b></b>	
35	Pondicherry	4	2	6
	Total :	2362	4807	7169

Source: Report of Expert Committee on Strengthening and Developing of Agricultural Marketing June 2001.

## 4.4 Position of Agricultural Produce Market Acts in Maharashtra

In Maharashtra, with re-organisation of the states in 1956, the following Regulated Market Acts were in force in the respective regions of Maharashtra as listed below.

- 1] Karanja Cotton-Hyderabad Residency Order of 1886.
- 2] Berar Cotton and Grain Market Law of 1897.
- 3] Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1930.
- 4] Central Provinces Cotton Market Regulation Act of 1933.
- 5] Central Provinces Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1935.

The above Acts were suitable. However, with the re-organisation of the states in 1956, more than one act became in operation simultaneously in different parts of the state. This has resulted into a need for a single but a comprehensive Act for the re-organised state viz. Maharashtra state. And as such, the most and comprehensive act viz. Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1963 was passed. This Act came into force in Maharashtra right from the year 1964.

# 4.5 <u>Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation)</u> Act 1963

The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, 1963 was passed for the following purposes.

1] To regulate the marketing of Agricultural and certain other produce in market areas.

- 2] To confer powers upon market committees in connection with marketing operations.
- 3] To establish the market-fund for the purpose of marketing committee.

The above Act contains the following chapters and sections.

Chapter No.	Name of Chapter	Sections contained
I	Preliminary	1 to 5
II	Marketing of Agri. Produce	6 to 10
III	Constitution of Market Committee	11 to 28
IV	The Market Committee:	29 to 34
	Powers & Duties	
IV A	Cost of Supervision	34
v	Officers and Servants of Market Commi	ttee 35
VI	The Market Fund	36 to 38 A
VII	Trade Allowed Prohibited	39
VII A	State Agricultural Marketing Board	39 A to 39 O
VIII	Control	40 to 45
XI	Penalties	46 to 52 B
X	Miscellaneous	53 to 66
••••		

# 4.6 <u>Salient Features of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce</u> Marketing (Agriculture) Act 1963

#### 4.6.1 Introduction

After studying carefully the present Act viz. Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing Act of 1963, it was observed that the concerned functionaries of the markets have to follows some rules / orders as contained in the above Act. These are as below:

### 4.6.2 Rules / orders as per MAPM Act 1963

- 1) Every agricultural commodity should be sold in the market by open public auction. In exceptional cases, the Director may permit the sale of commodity by tender system or by sample by open agreement.
- 2) A ban was imposed on adulteration of declared agricultural produce.
- 3) The payment of the produce sold in the market by open auction should be made by the purchaser within 24 hours of time since weighment.
- 4) Ban on trade allowances of any kind or nature in respect of any agricultural produce is imposed. The concerned person should be prosecuted and on conviction, he will be given punishment of imprisonment or fine extending Rs. 500 or both.
- 5) Commission agent is not allowed to purchase and declared agricultural produce for the sale. In case, there is no offer from the purchaser, any commission agent with the consent of seller for his

immediate sell, may make purchases of the produce at the prevailing rate agreeable to the seller with previous permission in writing of the secretary of the committee.

6) The purchaser should pay a market fee (up to 1% of sale price) and supervision fee at 5 Paise per Rs. 100 of sale price.

It could be observed from the aforesaid features of the Regulated Market Act that Government made every effort to safeguard the interest of the producer-seller by making necessary amendment in the regulatory provisions of Agricultural Marketing.

However, in succeeding years also the amendments have been made to the Act of 1963. These are summarized below:

## 4.6.3 Amendments of Agri. Produce Marketing Act 1963

The list of Amendments made from time to time is outlined as follows:

# 1] Year 1970 (Act No. 23)

- a) License is must for all processors of agricultural produce.
- b) The agricultural producer can sell his produce in any market yard.
- c) The number of members of a Market Committee would be 10 where, previously the number 7. And the number was increased to 18 from 15.
- d) Agriculturist member of the committee would be selected from the members of Co-op. Credit Societies and the Grampanchayat.

- c) A person engaged in Industries, being run without machinery or labour are exempted from levy of market fee on the purchase of agricultural goods.
- f) The Agriculturist and the Market Committee can recover any amount due to them.

#### 2] Year 1972 (Act No. 26)

The charging of cost towards supervision at the rate of 5 paise per hundred rupees of the purchase price of the agricultural produce.

# 3] Year 1973 (Act No. 39)

The dispute subcommittee should consist of one expert in agricultural marketing to be nominated by the Director of Agricultural Marketing.

## 4] Year 1977 (Act No.50)

The tenure of elected members of the committee was increased from 3 years to 5 years. The market committee is not allowed the purchaser to deduct the due amount of the co-operative organization from the sale proceeds of the producer and pay it to the market committee.

# 5] Year 1984 (Act No. 10)

- a) The market committee was given the status of a local autonomous body just like that of Grampanchayat and Municipality.
- b) State Agricultural Marketing Board was constituted under section 39-A of the Act.

### 6] Year 1987 (Act No. 27)

- a) As per this, the no. of members of the committee from the group of traders and commission agents would be two instead of 3.
- b) From the group of *hamals* and weigh-man, one member be elected as a member of the market committee.
- c) The chairman and the vice-chairman should be either nominated or elected from the Agriculturist group.

The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 was amended in 2005 including Direct Marketing, Private market, Farmer consumers market, single licenses and contract farming. After the amendment, 101 Direct Marketing Licenses have been issued till now of which, 54 are for purchasing of cotton and 47 are for other agricultural commodities. Apart from these, 8 private market licenses have also been issued of which six markets have started their functioning and two markets viz. National Spot Exchange and National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) or opening through internet.

# 4.6.4 Growth of No. of Agricultural Produce Regulated Markets in Maharashtra.

In order to know the progress in establishment of Agricultural Produce Market in Maharashtra, the available data is presented in the following Table No.4.5

Table No.4.5: <u>Growth of No. of Agricultural Produce Markets in Maharashtra.</u>

Year	Number of Markets	% increase over the previous 10 years
1931-40	42	
1941-50	80	90.48
1951-60	143	78.75
1961-70	186	30.06
1971-80	219	17.74
1981-90	244	11.42
1991-2000	272	11.48
2001-11	303	11.40

In Maharashtra, many of Regulated Markets, there existed one or more sub yard markets. It is necessary to find the position of no. of main markets and those sub-yard market. The information in this regard is given below:

Table 4.6: Growth in No. of Regulated Agricultural Produce Markets

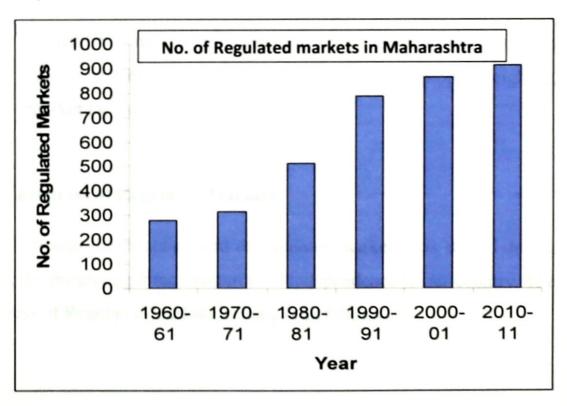
(Main and Sub.) in Maharashtra.

No. of Regulated Markets

Year	Primary Markets	Sub-yard Markets	Total Markets
1960-61	155	125	280
1970-71	190	126	316
1980-81	223	289	512
1990-91	248	536	784
2000-01	274	591	865
2010-11	303	609	912

Source: Maharashtra Agriculture Marketing Board Pune.

Graph No. 2



## 4.7 Features of Agriculture Produce Regulated Market

#### 4.7.1 Introduction

A Regulated Agriculture Produce Market is a place where the farmers- producer sells his produced by observing the guidelines given in the Agricultural Produced Market Act 1963 and in subsequent acts in the succeeding years. More specifically it may also be defined as the market place where un healthy and unscrupulous practices are not at all followed. In addition, there are no high marketing charges. The objectives of Agriculture Produce Regulated Market, as quoted by Acharya (2011) are as below:

- I. To prevent the exploitation of a farmer- seller by the traders during biding the prices.
- II. To make the marketing system most effective and efficient so as to safeguard the interest of farmers-sellers through proper weighing, marketing charges etc.

# 4.7.2 Progress of Regulated Markets

Though the establishment of regulated markets was started during 1930, the program got momentum after independence to our country. The progress of Regulated Markets in India is as follows:

Table 4.7: No. of Agricultural Produce Markets as on 31st March 2011

Category of Regulated Market	India	Maharashtra
Regulated Markets (Nos.)	2604	303
Sub-Markets (Nos.)	4861	609
Total	7465	912

## 4.7.3 Categories of Regulated Market

The Regulated Agricultural Produce Markets are categorised into five categories, according to their income from market fees, are given below;

Table 4.8: Categories of market according to income from market fees

Sr. No.	Category of Market	Limit of income to regulated markets
1 Super A Rs. 2.5 crores and above		Rs. 2.5 crores and above
2	A	Rs. 1.5 crores to 2.5 crores
3	В	Rs. 0.75 crores to 1.5 crores
4	С	Rs. 0.25 crores to 0.75 crores
5	D	Less than 0.25 crores

# 4.7.4 Structure of Regulated Market

Under the provisions of Agricultural Produce Markets Act the following terms are looked in to, while establishing the Agriculture Produce Market.

- I. Market Area The area from which the farm produce naturally come to market. These gives adequate business and income to the market committee.
- II. Principal Assembling Market It is the main market which is declared as a principal market yard.
- III. Market Yard This is the specified portion of the market area where the sales, purchase, storage and processing of the agriculture commodities are carried out.
- IV. Sub-Market Yard It is the sub yard of the principal assembling market. This is a small market and does not give substantial income to the committee.
- V. The Physical Structure of Market The physical structure of market yard are usually grouped in to four categories depending upon the type of functions/ services provided by them to the marketing functionaries viz, producers/ buyers/ commission agents/ weigh-men/ labourers etc. involved in marketing activities.
- VI. Structures for sale and purchases of agriculture commodities
  - a) platforms
  - b) storage go downs
  - c) drying floors
- VII. Structures for convenience of the producers, buyers and commission agents
  - a) Farmers rest house

- b) Parking place for all types of vehicles
- c) Animal shed
- d) Water trough, water tabs
- e) Toilet facilities
- f) Electrified roads, buildings
- g) Watchman etc
- VIII. Structure for various amenities for buyers and sellers
  - a) Canteen, lunch home
  - b) Bank and post office
  - c) Shops: selling of inputs
  - IX. Miscellaneous structure
    - a) Fire fighting equipments
    - b) Quarters for watchman and the staff
    - c) Internal roads
    - d) Boundary wall

# 4.7.5 Working of Regulated Markets

## a) Method of sale

Sale of agriculture produce is done by open auction. The sale is undertaken under supervision of committee's officials. The auction is undertaken during fixed timing. The days times are generally fixed according to category of produce viz; food grains, vegetables, fruits, cottons, oil seeds, pulses, etc. bidding is open to all traders and farmer-sellers and the highest bidder is given the produce. The farmer has right to accept or refuse the bidding price.

### b) Weighing of Produce

The weight of produce is done by the licenced weigh-men on standardised weight on electronic weighing machine.

## c) Grading facilities

These facilities if available in the market, the produce is to be graded and cleaned

#### d) Market- news service

The information on the farm produce sold, its minimum and maximum prices offered should be declared everyday on the notice board by the agriculture produce market committee. If felt necessary the information on maximum and minimum prices of the produce along with quantity transacted is given on loud speaker.

## e) Market charges

The marketing charges viz; weighing, *hamali*, commission charges, grading charges, etc. to be born by the seller farmers. These are collected by the *adtya* from them and all these are clearly specified on the bills of payment and there remains no doubt or ambiguity in the minds of farmers on account of the produce they marketed in the market yard.

## f) Payment of value

It is obligatory on the part of the trader to make prompt payment towards the purchased produce as per bill prepare by him.

## g) Licensing of market functionaries

All the market functionaries e.g. traders in the market, hamals, weighmen have to obtain licence from the agriculture produce market after paying the license fee fixed for the purpose.

## h) Supervision

A day to day supervision is undertaken by the officials of the Agriculture Produce Market.

# i) Composition of Agriculture Produce Market

Total members are 18 and its distribution is as follows:

Category	No. of members
From Farmers	10
From Traders	3
From Cooperative Societ	ty 1
From Local Administrati	on 2
From State Government	2

#### 4.8 Salient Features of the Market Committee

In a every Regulated Agricultural Produce Market, there is one Committee called as Agricultural Produce Regulated Market Committee to look after or shoulder the responsibility of operating the Agricultural Produce Market. The details regarding the composition and the functions etc of the committee are as follows:

### 4.8.a Composition of APMC:

11 Total members 18

2] Distribution of total members among the different groups

a) Farmers 10 (Elected)

b) Traders on market functionaries 3 (Elected)

c) Co-operative societies 1 (Elected)

d) Grampanchayat 2 (Elected)

e) State Government nominee 2 (Nominated)

f) Others nil

There is also some slight variation in the composition of Committees according to the category of market. The categories of market are super, A, B, C and D which have been explained in the earlier chapter.

It could be seen from the above that the number of members from farmers group is more than half, showing thereby the farmers have more right in operation of the market.

#### 4.8.b Functions of the committee

Following are the functions of the committee, as stated in the market act of the state.

- 1) To manage the operation of marketing of agricultural produce arrived in main market yard and sub yard.
- 2) To fix up the timings of market transactions, held in the market.

  This decision would be in the interest of not only the farmers but also of those traders.
- 3) To issue, renew or withdraw licenses of traders, *hamals* and weighmen, and other functionaries, if any, in the market.
- 4) To fix up the charges of traders, weigh-men and *hamals* and so others if any, involved in marketing operations.
- 5) To arrange for collecting the information on quantity of arrivals of agricultural commodities and their prices and displaying it on special board prepared for the purpose.
- 6) To settle the disputes if arise between the farmer-sellers and the various functionaries viz. traders, weigh-men, *hamals* etc.
- 7) To arrange for collection of market fee either from buyer or seller.
- 8) To control the persons coming in the market for the purpose of marketing of agricultural produce and other related issues such as transport of produce etc.
- 9) To keep watch on the operation of graders.
- 10) To have facilities in the market yard required for smooth working of marketing of agricultural produce.

- 11) To prosecute and defend any suit on behalf of the market committee.
- 12) To look after the following amenities provided by the committee, as far as its repairs, modifications etc.
  - a) Main road, link roads.
  - b) Culverts wherever necessary.
  - c) Speed barkers
  - d) Sheds for vehicles
  - e) Water taps, water tongs
  - f) Dust bins
  - g) Infrastructure facilities such as canteen, electricity, etc.
  - h) Maintenance of auction platform and other buildings.

Sometimes the following mal-practices are observed.

- 1] Incorrect slips of goods sold.
- 2] Incorrect slips showing deduction. These are to be rectified by the committee.
- 3] Sometime sizable sample quantity taken by the bidder.

All these mal-practices are brought to the notice of the committee or officials. These are timely looked into and the seller is satisfied.

#### 4.8.c Finance for the APMC

Now, most important issue in respect of the committee is about the finance required by the committee for operatering the marketing operations in the market yard. Following are the sources of finance for the committee.

- 1) Market fee levied on the agricultural produce arrival in the market for sale. At present the rate of market fee varies from 1% to 3 % of the value of goods.
- 2) Licence fee as well as fee for renewal of licence of the various functionaries in the market.
- 3) Rent on hired out shops, some buildings, the charges from those who are providing facilities of banking, godowns, sheds etc.
- 4) Subsidies from the government.

# 4.9 Role of Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

The Maharashtra state agricultural marketing board, Pune was established on 23-3-1984, as per the provision of (Clause no. 39 (A)) Maharashtra agricultural produce marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. Its regular working started from 15th August 1986.

# 4.9.a Constitution of State Marketing Board. (Section 39-B)

The State Marketing Board shall consist of the following members

1]	The Minister for Co-operation	Ex. Officio Chairman
2]	The Minister of State for Co-operation	Ex. Officio Vice-
		Chairman
3]	The Commissioner for Co-operation and	
	Registrar of Co-operative Societies,	Member
	M. S. Pune	
4]	The Director of Agriculture	
	Maharashtra State, Pune	Member
5]	One representative of the NABARD	Member
6]	Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the	
	Government of India or its representative	Member
7]	Six members nominated by the State	
	Government from among the Chairman of	
	the Market Committees one each from the	
	six revenue divisions	Member
8]	Chairman, the Maharashtra State	
	Market Committees Co-operative	
	Federation Ltd. Pune	Member
9]	The Director of Agri. Marketing,	Member & the
	M.S. Pune	Honorary Managing
		Director

The office of the Board is located at Pune. It has regional officers at divisional head-quarters for co-ordinating the work in the divisions. The Divisional offices are located at Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati, Nagpur and Bombay.

#### 4.9.b Functions of the Board :-

Main Functions of the Board are as below:

- 1) To co-ordinate the functioning of market committees.
- 2) To undertake state level planning for the development of APM.
- 3) To maintain and administer "Agricultural Market Development Funds".
- 4) To give advice to Market Committees with a view to ensuring improvement in the functioning of market.
- 5) To organise the seminars, workshops and exhibitions on subjects relating to agricultural marketing.

#### 4.9.c Financial Status of The Board

The main income of the Board is annual contribution that receives from the constituent market committees. It has been permitted to collect annual contributions from APMCs at the following rates as per notification dated 4th April 1988.

Gross Annual Income of APMCs		Rate of annual contribution	
1]	Less than 1.75 lakhs.	1% of the Gross Annual Income	
2]	Between 1.75 lakhs to 3 lakhs.	2% of the Gross Annual Income	
3]	Between 3 to 10 lakhs.	3% of the Gross Annual Income	
4]	Exceeding 10 lakhs.	5% of the Gross Annual Income	

The Board provides loans to the APMC for the following purposes.

- a) Purchase of land.
- b) Drinking water arrangements.
- c) Auction platform, fencing, weigh bridge, grading material.
- d) Sanitary arrangements.
- e) Roads and electrifications.
- f) Commercial shops for traders.
- g) Farmers' guesthouses etc.

# Chapter V

# Salient Features of Study Area

I Salient Features of Pune District.

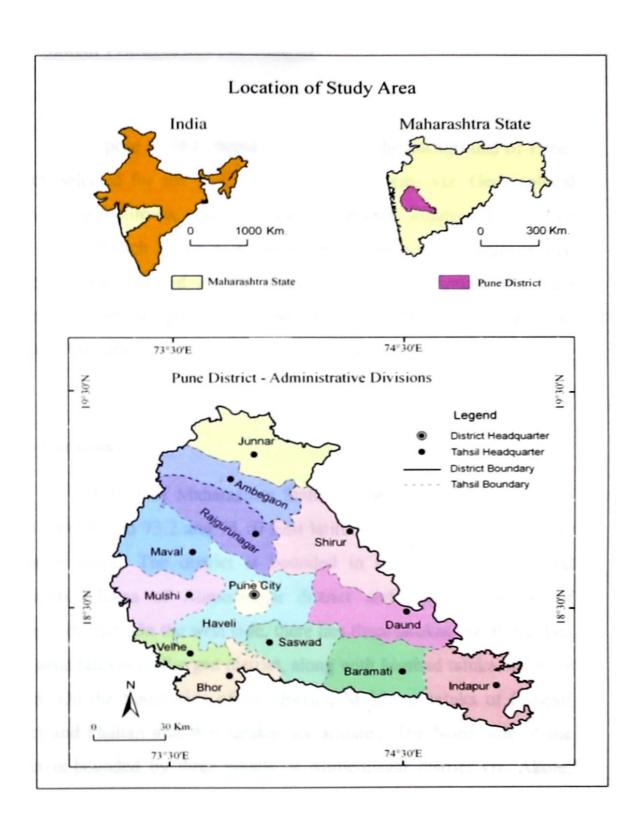
#### And

- II Salient Features of selected APMCs for study.
- 5.1 Salient Features of Pune District.
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5.1.12	Operational Holdings		
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Salient Features of selected APMCs for study			
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5.2.2	Baramati APMC		
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5.2.4	Indapur APMC		
5.2.5	Junnar APMC		
5.2.6	Khed APMC		
5.2.7	Manchar APMC		
5.2.8	Nira APMC		
5.2.9	Pune APMC		
5.2.10	Shirur APMC		

5.2.11 Talegaon APMC

5.2



## 5.1 Salient Features of Pune District

#### 5.1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to explain the background of Pune-district, selected for the study. It includes the items viz. Geographical situation, agro-climatic situation, socio-economic situation etc. of the study area. All such information has bearing on the various issues related to the problem selected for the study. As stated previously, the Pune district has been selected for the present study. And hence, the background information given below relates to Pune district.

#### 5.1.2 Location:

Pune district of Maharashtra State lies between 17.54 and 19.25 North latitude and 73.2 and 75.10 East latitude. The district has roughly triangular shape. The district is bounded in the east by Parner and Shrigonda talukas of Ahmednagar district and Karmala talukas of Sholapur district. On the west side, there lies three talukas viz. Roha, Pen and Karjat talukas of Raygad district, along with Murbad taluka of Thane district. On the South side of the district, Malshiras taluka of Solapur district and Phaltan and Wai talukas are situated. The North side of the district is bounded by three tahsils of Ahmednagar district viz. Akole, Sangamner and Parner talukas. The total number of talukas in the district is 14 while the number of towns and village are 25 and 1166 respectively. The district has two municipal corporations, 11 Nagar-Parishads and 1317 Grampanchayats according to 2001 census.

## 5.1.3 Agro-Climatic Zones

In Maharashtra, there are Nine agro-climatic zones. Out of these 9 zones, the Pune district is spread over i.e touching partly to four zones. The position of talukas of Pune district falling in 4 agro-climatic zones is given in the following table.

Table 5.1: Agro-climatic Zones of Pune District

Sr. No.	Name of the Agro-Climatic zone	Names of talukas falling under the zone	
1	Ghat Zone	Part of Maval Taluka	
2	Sub-mountain zone	Bhor, Velhe, Mulashi, Khed and	
		Part of Maval and part of	
		Ambegaon	
3	Plain zone	Haveli, Junnar and Ambegaon	
		partly	
4	Scarcity	Daund, Baramati, Indapur and	
		Purandar Partly	

#### 5.1.4 Soils:

The district has lighter type of soil in its western part while in the eastern part, the soils are better. The soils belong to three classes viz. black, red and brown.

## 5.1.5 Rivers:

In the district, there are mainly two rivers viz. Bhima and Nira. The origin of Bhima is near Bhimashankar in Ambegaon taluka while the origin of Nira river is in western part of Bhor taluka. Two small rivers viz. Velu and Ghod are on left side of Bhima river. And other small rivers Indrayani, Mula and Mutha are on right side of Bhima. Nira river flows

along south part of the district and joins Bhima at Narsingpur village of Indapur taluka. Other minar rivers flowing in the district are Kanhan, Kukadi, Pavna, Mina, Gunjavani, Pushpawati, Karha, Shivaganga and others.

#### **5.1.6** Climate:

The maximum temperature coverage in the district is 34.7ounsh Celsius. May is the hottest month of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature is about 40 degree. As against this, the average minimum temperature of the district is 10.5 degree usually; December is the coolest month of the year. In the district, Baramati, Indapur and Daund talukas are having more het climate in summer than those in remaining talukas of the district. Table No. 5.2 gives the monthwise temperature, recorded during different months of the year 2001 by the Pune centre.

Table 5.2: Monthwise Temperature during the year 2001 at Pune (Average temp. in Celsius)

Sr. No	Month	Maximum Degree	Minimum Degree
1	January	30.1	12.0
2	February	34.6	10.5
3	March	36.0	14.6
4	April	37.7	20.4
5	May	36.1	22.9
6	June	30.6	23.1
7	July	27.1	22.0
8	August	27.1	21.7
9	September	30.3	20.8
10	October	30.9	18.7
11	November	30.6	13.9
12	December	29.9	11.2

Source: Statistical Abstract of Pune District

#### 5.1.7 Rainfall:

Pune district is not homogeneous as far as rainfall pattern is concerned. It is felt necessary to present the rainfall and number of rainy days for each of the talukas separately. The same is presented in the Table No. 5.3 given below.

Table No. 5.3: Talukawise Rainfall of Pune District during the year 2001.

Sr. No.	Names of Taluka	Total Rainy days	Total Rainfall
		in the year	in the year (mm)
1	Pune City (Haveli)	42	481.8
2	Khed	36	415.7
3	Ambegaon	42	721.9
4	Junnar	43	628.4
5	Shirur	21	423.7
6	Daund	28	576.1
7	Indapur	27	544.7
8	Baramati	30	623.0
9	Purandar (Saswad)	42	513.0
10	Bhor	69	906.9
11	Velhe	87	1205.7
12	Mulashi (Paud)	77	1311.3
13	Maval (Vadgaon)	77	1159.0

Source: District Statistical Abstract 2001-02

The Table No. 5.3 shows that there is variation both in No. of rainy days and the rainfall during the year from taluka to taluka. This has effect on different types of cropping pattern in various talukas of the district.

#### 5.1.8 Population:

As per 2001 census, the total population of the district is 72.24 lakhs. The average density of population per sq. km. is 462. Such density is 6756 in case of urban areas while it is 202 in case of rural area. The taluka wise population in Pune district is presented in Table No. 5.4 given below.

Table No. 5.4: Taluka wise Population of Pune district as per 2001 Census

[Figures in Lakhs]

Sr. No.	Taluka	Population	Male	Female
1	Junnar	369637	50.61	49.39
2	Ambegaon	213789	50.30	49.70
3	Shirur	310571	51.72	48.28
4	Khed	342724	51.89	48.11
5	Maval	304980	52.58	47.42
6	Mulashi	127305	52.04	47.96
7	Haveli	1346346	53.58	46.42
8	Pune City	2796868	52.28	47.72
9	Daund	341074	51.90	49.10
10	Purandar	223384	51.05	49.95
11	Velhe	55015	49.65	51.35
12	Bhor	171174	48.72	51.28
13	Baramati	372919	51.67	49.33
14	Indapur	342368	51.85	49.15
	District	7224224	3768001	3456223

Source: Statistical Abstract of Pune Dist.

## 5.1.9 Literacy Level:

The literacy percentage in the district is 80.45. The classification of literacy according to sex and area is presented below in respect of the year 2001.

Table 5.5: Literacy Level in Pune District

	•••••••
Category	Literacy %
Male	88.34 %
Female	71.89 %
Total	
For district	80.45 %
Rural	72.44 %
Urban	86.11 %
Total	
For district	80.45 %

Source: Socioeconomic Survey 2011

District = Pune

Table 5.5 Shows that the literacy level in case of males is high (88.34 %) as against that 71.89 % in case of females in the district. As regards the literacy level based on area, it was observed that the literacy

level in case of Urban area is high (86.11 %) as compared to that in rural area (72.44 %).

# 5.1.10 Other Related information of the district: (As on 2011)

1	No.	of Tahsils	14
2	No.	of Municipal Corporations	2
3	No. of Municipalities		11
4	No.	of Taluka Panchayat Samittees	13
5	No. of Gram Panchayats		1407
6	No.	of Sugar Factories	12
7	No. of Co-operative Institutions		14253
8	Len	gth of road	
	a)	National Highway	387 km.
	b)	State Highway	1350 km.
	c)	District Roads	2251 km.
	d)	Village Roads	4745 km.
	e)	Rail Roads	311 km.

Ref: Socio-Economic Survey Lokrajya Oct. 2002

# 5.1.11 Land Use Pattern:

The land utilization pattern of Pune district is presented in Table No. 5.6 as given below:

Table no. 5.6: Land Use Pattern of Pune District (2000-01)

Sr. No	Particulars	Area ('000'ha)	% to total
1	Total Geographical Area	1562	100.00
2	Area under forest	171	10.95
3	Land put to non- agricultural use	63	4.03
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	104	6.66
5	Permanent pastures and grazing land	66	4.23
6	Area under orchards and miscellaneous trees	28	1.79
7	Cultivable waste	104	6.66
8	Other fallow land	92	5.89
9	Current fallows	30	1.92
	Net sown area	975	62.42
10	a) Dry area	684	43.79
	b) Irrigated area	291	18.63
11	Area sown more than once	217	
12	Gross Cropped Area	192	
13	Intensity of Cropping		122.26

Source: Season and Crop Report published by Department of Agriculture, M.S, Pune 1

Table No. 5.6 shows the total geographical area of Pune District is 1562000 ha. Net sown area is 62.42 %. The break-up of net sown shows that the irrigated area of the total net area is 18.63 %, while the unirrigated is 43.79 % of the net sown area. This data do have impact on cropping pattern of the district.

As regards the details of land put to various purposes, it shows that the land under forest was 10.95 % to total geographical area of the district. The area under non-agricultural use was 4.09 % of total geographical area.

The area under cultivable waste, other fallow land and current fallow land were 10400, 92000 and 30000 hectares respectively during the year 2000-01.

### 5.1.12 Operational Holdings

In Maharashtra, Agricultural census is being undertaken by the department of Agriculture, since 1971-72. It covers a lot of information about land use pattern, cropping pattern, no. of land holdings etc. The data collected under this census is presented in the following Table No.5.7

Table No. 5.7: No. of Operational Holdings and the area held by them in Pune District

Classes of Operational Holdings (in Hectares)	No. of Holdings (farmers)	% to total
0 to 1	193,970	38.92
Above 1 to 2	124,318	24.94
Above 2 to 4	107,609	21.59
Above 4 to 10	61,079	12.25
Above 10	11,488	2.30
Total	4,98,882	100.00

Source: Service Area Approach-Annual credit plan Bank of Maharashtra 2003-04

The Table No. 5.7 shows that the percentages of marginal farmers and small farmers are 38.92 and 24.94, the total amounting to 63.86%. This large number of small farmers is mainly due to fragmentation and sub-division of land holdings. This sub-division is mainly due to division of ancestral property over the years. This sub-division of landed properly among their heirs may lead to poverty of the family or shifting of the families from the villages to the cities, wherever the jobs are available.

#### 5.1.13 Irrigation Source:

The sources of irrigation in the district is mainly well water and canal water. The canal water is received from the various irrigation projects constructed by the Government. The position of such irrigation projects is given below in Table No. 5.8

Table No. 5.8: Area irrigable under various Irrigation Projects.

Classification of Irrigation Projects	No. of Irrigation Projects	Area Irrigable in Maharashtra('000' hectares)
Major	16	681
Semi-Major	9	55
Minor	823	213
Total	949	949

Source: Season and Crop Report, Department of Agriculture, M.S., Pune.

Irrigation factor in Agricultural production is most important. In Pune district, the various irrigation projects have been constructed by the Government. About 949000 hectares area is irrigable in the district.

Now the actual data of irrigated area under two sources viz. 1) Surface irrigation and 2) Well irrigation is given in Table No.5.9.

Table No. 5.9: Irrigated Area according to different sources in Pune district

Sr.	Particulars	Area irrigated	% to total irrigated area
No.		(in '00'ha)	;
1	Surface	1011	39.63
	irrigation		
2	Well irrigation	1540	60.37
	Total irrigated	2551	100

The data presented in Table No 5.9 shows that the main source of irrigation to the farmers in Pune district is well irrigation. Specifically, the area under well irrigation is 60.37 % out of total irrigated area in the dist.

# 5.1.14 Cropping Pattern

The cropping pattern of Pune district is presented in Table No 5.10. It could be seen from the data given in the said table that the gross cropped area of the district was 1294000 hectares during 2001-02. The area under cereal crops like jowar, bajari, wheat, maize and rice etc. was observed to be 58.72 % of the total cropped area. The share occupied by the pulses crops was 7.44 % of the total cropped area. The shares of commercial crops like sugarcane and cotton were 3.76 % and 0.15 % respectively. As against this, the fruits and vegetable crops together occupied 6.23 % of total cropped area of the dist.

Table No 5.10: Cropping Pattern of Pune District (2002-03)

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to
No.		(Ha.)	total cropped area
1	Rice	57722	4.83
2	Wheat	64715	5.42
3	Kh.Jowar	3019	0.25
4	Rabi Jowar	462608	38.72
5	Bajri	123889	10.37
6	Maize	14887	1.25
7	Other cereals	8824	0.74
8	Total cereals	742664	62.16
9	Gram	54611	4.57
10	Tur	3809	0.32
11	Other pulses	34387	2.88
12	Total pulses	92807	7.77
13	Total food Crops (8 + 12)	835471	70.00
14	Sugarcane	65628	5.49
15	Total Fruits	30323	2.54
16	Total Vegetables	60209	5.03
17	Total spices and Condiments	6186	0.52
18	Cotton and other Fibres	375	0.03
19	Total Oilseeds	7973	5.94
20	Total medicinal crops	104	0
21	Other Non-edible crops	3126	0.26
22	Total fodder crops	121531	10.17
23	Total cropped area	1194726	100.00

#### 5.1.15 Land Utilization Pattern in all Talukas of Pune District

Since the present study covers all the Agricultural Produce Regulated Markets in Pune district, it has been felt necessary to know about the land utilization pattern and cropping pattern in all the Talukas of Pune District. Viz. Junnar, Ambegaon, Shirur, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Haveli, Pune City, Daund, Purandar, Velhe, Bhor, Baramati, Indapur.

Table No. 5.11.1 to 5.11.14 give the land utilization pattern of all the talukas in the districts. It showed that the total cropped area is observed to be highest in Shirur taluka, followed by Junnar and Baramati talukas.

### Cropping Pattern in the talukas

The details about the acreage under various crops in all the talukas of Pune district are given in Table No.5.13.1 to 5.13.14

On examining the area under crops in all the talukas, it was observed that rabi-jowar crop occupies larger area in most of the talukas of the district. Next major crop of the district is Bajri which is mostly grown in Junnar, Ambegaon, Shirur and Khed talukas of the dist. The next important food crop is wheat. This is mainly grown in Baramati, Junnar and Shirur talukas of the district.

Table No: 5.11.1: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Junnar Year: 2001 - 02

Sr. No	Particulars	Area in	% age to total
Sr. No	ranteulars	('000') ha	area
1	Total geographical area	138452	100.00
2	Area under forest	20876	15.08
3	Land put to non-	3033	2.10
	agricultural use		
4	Barren and un-cultivated	8628	4.03
	land		
5	Total area not available for	9855	7.12
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land	2715	1.96
	(excluding fallow land)		
7	Current fallows	509	0.37
8	Other fallows	4062	2.93
9	Total fallow (7+8)	4571	3.30
10	Net cropped area	100435	72.54
11	Area sown more than once	19491	
12	Gross cropped area	119926	****
13	Cultivable land	107721	77.70
14	Intensity of cropping		16.25

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Table No: 5.11.2: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Ambegaon Year: 2001 – 02

Sr. No.	Particulars	Area in ('000') ha	% age to total area
1	Total geographical area	104275	100.00
2	Area under forest	24300	23.30
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	1494	1.43
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	5213	5.10
5	Total area not available for cultivation (3+4)	6707	6.43
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)	9348	8.96
7	Current fallows	304	0.31
8	Other fallows	398	0.38
9	Total fallow (7+8)	702	0.67
10	Net cropped area	63218	60.62
11	Area sown more than once	14686	
12	Gross cropped area	77904	
13	Cultivable land	73268	70.26
14	Intensity of cropping		18.85

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Table No: 5.11.3: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Shirur Year: 2001–02

Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No	ratteulars	('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	155727	100.00
2	Area under forest	6019	3.87
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	6590	0.23
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	9027	5.79
5	Total area not available for	15617	10.02
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	9398	6.03
	land)		
7	Current fallows	1364	0.87
8	Other fallows	2398	1.54
9	Total fallow (7+8)	3762	2.42
10	Net cropped area	120931	77.66
11	Area sown more than once	10317	
12	Gross cropped area	131248	
13	Cultivable land	134091	86.10
14	Intensity of cropping		7.86

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Table No: 5.11.4: Land Utilization Pattern

**Taluka : Khed** Year : 2001 – 02

Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No	1 articulars	('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	137354	100.00
2	Area under forest	20079	14.62
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	1997	1.45
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	7533	5.48
5	Total area not available for	9530	6.94
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	12230	8.91
	land)		
7	Current fallows	864	0.63
8	Other fallows	5737	4.18
9	Total fallow (7+8)	6601	4.81
10	Net cropped area	88914	64.73
11	Area sown more than once	16238	
12	Gross cropped area	105152	
13	Cultivable land	107745	78.44
14	Intensity of cropping		15.44

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Pune 1

Table No: 5.11.5: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Maval Year: 2001 – 02

No Particulars ('000') 1  1 Total geographical area 11313  2 Area under forest 3273	35 100.00 36 28.94
	36 28.94
2 Area under forest 3273	
	74 5 00
3 Land put to non-agricultural use 67	3.77
4 Barren and un-cultivated land 11:	52 1.02
5 Total area not available for 792	26 7.10
cultivation (3+4)	
6 Uncultivated land (excluding fallow 596	5.27
land)	
7 Current fallows 108	34 0.96
8 Other fallows 398	3.52
9 Total fallow (7+8) 500	69 4.48
10 Net cropped area 614	54.30
11 Area sown more than once 747	78
12 Gross cropped area 6892	20
13 Cultivable land 7247	73 64.06
14 Intensity of cropping	10.85

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Table No: 5.11.6: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Mulshi Year: 2001 – 02

	<del></del>	<del>,</del>	<del></del>
Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No	i dictorials	('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	103931	100.00
2	Area under forest	16726	16.00
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	6601	6.35
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	11075	10.66
5	Total area not available for	17676	17.10
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	2845	2.74
	land)		
7	Current fallows	7622	7.33
8	Other failows	18216	17.53
9	Total fallow (7+8)	25838	24.86
10	Net cropped area	40846	30.31
11	Area sown more than once	3501	
12	Gross cropped area	44347	****
13	Cultivable land	69529	66.90
14	Intensity of cropping		7.89

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Pune 1

Table No: 5.11.7: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Haveli Year: 2001 – 02

Sr.	Devate 1	Area in	% age to
No	Particulars	('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	113627	100.00
2	Area under forest	7864	6.93
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	4091	3.61
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	14804	13.03
5	Total area not available for	18895	43.03
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	12285	10.80
	land)		
7	Current fallows	1778	1.56
8	Other fallows	11162	9.82
9	Total fallow (7+8)	12340	10.86
10	Net cropped area	82243	72.38
11	Area sown more than once	10288	
12	Gross cropped area	92531	
13	Cultivable land	106868	94.05
14	Intensity of cropping		11.11

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Pune 1

Table No: 5.11.8: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Pune City Year: 2001 – 02

	<del></del>	1	
Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No.	ranticulars	('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	11990	100.00
	1.0		1.00
2	Area under forest	235	1.98
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	9605	80.11
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	670	5.59
5	Total area not available for	10275	85.70
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	499	4.16
	land)		
7	Current fallows	655	5.46
8	Other fallows	321	2.68
9	Total fallow (7+8)	976	8.14
10	Net cropped area	5	0.042
11	Area sown more than once	co	00
12	Gross cropped area	0	0.04
13	Cultivable land	1480	12.32
14	Intensity of cropping		
	<u></u>	<u> </u>	

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Table No: 5.11.9: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Daund Year: 2001 – 62

Sr. No	Particulars	Area in	% age to
1	Total geographical area	('000') ha 128986	total area
2	Area under forest	4904	3.80
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	7272	5.64
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	12064	9.35
5	Total area not available for cultivation (3+4)	19336	15.00
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)	8700	6.74
7	Current fallows	4277	3.32
8	Other fallows	3756	2.91
9	Total fallow (7+8)	8033	6.22
10	Net cropped area	88013	68.21
11	Area sown more than once	27456	
12	Gross cropped area	115469	****
13	Cultivable land	104746	81.21
14	Intensity of cropping		23.78

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Pune 1

Table No: 5.11.10: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Purandar Year: 2001 – 02

Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No	Particulars	('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	110313	100.00
2	Area under forest	2221	2.01
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	2641	2.39
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	5567	0.50
5	Total area not available for	8208	7.44
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	9499	8.61
	land)		
7	Current fallows	1999	1.81
8	Other fallows	2621	2.38
9	Total fallow (7+8)	4620	4.19
10	Net cropped area	85765	77.75
11	Area sown more than once	3335	
12	Gross cropped area	89100	
13	Cultivable land	99884	90.55
14	Intensity of cropping		3.74

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Pune 1

Table No: 5.11.11: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Velhe Year: 2001 – 02

Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No		('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	49955	100.00
2	Area under forest	10796	21.60
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	1923	3.85
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	2940	5.86
5	Total area not available for	4863	9.73
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	1827	3.66
	land)	ļ	
7	Current fallows	4649	9.31
8	Other fallows	9196	10.41
9	Total fallow (7+8)	13845	27.71
10	Net cropped area	18624	37.28
11	Area sown more than once	5257	
12	Gross cropped area	23881	
13	Cultivable land	34296	68.65
14	Intensity of cropping		27.01

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Table No: 5.11.12: Land Utilization Pattern

**Taluka : Bhor** Year : 2001 – 02

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Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No		('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	89234	100.00
2	Area under forest	12260	13.74
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	1731	1.94
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	15644	17.53
5	Total area not available for	17375	19.47
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	20380	22.84
	land)		
7	Current fallows	2768	3.10
8	Other fallows	749	0.84
9	Total fallow (7+8)	3571	3.94
10	Net cropped area	35702	40.00
11	Area sown more than once	12422	
12	Gross cropped area	48124	
13	Cultivable land	59599	66.79
14	Intensity of cropping		25.81

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Pune I

Table No: 5.11.13: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Baramati Year: 2001 – 02

Sr.	Particulars	Area in	% age to
No		('000') ha	total area
1	Total geographical area	138248	100.00
2	Area under forest	4929	3.56
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	4859	3.51
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	8509	6.15
5	Total area not available for	13665	9.88
	cultivation (3+4)		
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow	5765	4.17
	land)		
7	Current fallows	6864	4.96
8	Other fallows	2919	2.11
9	Total fallow (7+8)	9783	7.07
10	Net cropped area	104106	75.30
11	Area sown more than once	39269	-
12	Gross cropped area	143375	****
13	Cultivable land	119645	86.55
14	Intensity of cropping		27.39

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Table No: 5.11.14: Land Utilization Pattern

Taluka: Indapur Year: 2001-02

Sr. No	Particulars	Area in ('000') ha	% age to total area
1	Total geographical area	146791	100.00
2	Area under forest	7864	5.36
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	5862	4.10
4	Barren and un-cultivated land	2906	1.98
5	Total area not available for cultivation (3+4)	8768	5.97
6	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)	22650	15.43
7	Current fallows	1483	2.85
8	Other fallows	1783	1.21
9	Total fallow (7+8)	5966	4.06
10	Net cropped area	101543	69.18
11	Area sown more than once	11427	
12	Gross cropped area	112970	
13	Cultivable land	130159	88.67
14	Intensity of cropping		10.11

Source: Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture M.S.

Pune 1

# 5.1.16 Cropping Pattern in all Talukas of Pune District (2002 - 03)

Table No. 5.12 given below shows the Taluka wise major crops grown in all talukas of Pune district. The arrivals of various agricultural commodities do depend on the acreage under them. And as such, the information would be useful to the traders in deciding the quantum of the produce to be purchased etc.

Table No 5.12: Talukawise Cropping Pattern during 2002-03 (Pune District)

Sr.	No.	Taluka	Major Crops of the Talukas
	1	Junnar	Rice, Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, Sunflower
	2	Ambegaon	Rice, Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Maize, Gram,
			Sunflower
	3	Shirur	Jowar, Bajri, Maize, Wheat, Gram, Sunflower
	4	Khed	Jowar, Bajri, Maize, Rice, Wheat, Gram,
			Sunflower, Groundnut, Soyabean
	5	Maval	Rice, Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Groundnut,
			Gram, Sunflower
	6	Mulashi	Rice, Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, Sunflower
	7	Haveli	Rice, Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, Sunflower
	8	Pune City	
	9	Daund	Jowar, Bajri, Maize, Wheat, Gram, Sunflower
	10	Purandar	Jowar, Bajri, Maize, Wheat, Gram, Sunflower,
			Groundnut
	11	Velhe	Rice, rabi-jowar
	12	Bhor	Rice, Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Sunflower
	13	Baramati	Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, Maize, Sunflower,
			Soyabean
	14	Indapur	Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, Maize, Sunflower,
			Soyabean

Table No. 5.13.1 to Table No. 5.13.14 give talukawise cropping pattern in ha. The percentages of area of each of the crops to total cropped area in the talukas are also given in the said table.

Table No. 5.13.1: Area under different crops in Junnar Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(ha.)	cropped area
1	Rice	6042	4.72
2	Wheat	6719	4.75
3	Kharip Jowar	530	0.37
4	Rabbi Jowar	35550	25.11
5	Bajri	23511	16.61
6	Maize	1230	0.87
7	Other Cereals	N.A	N.A
8	Total Cereals	85253	60.22
9	Gram	N.A	N.A
10	Tur	N.A	N.A
11	Other Pulses	1871	1.32
12	Total Pulses	16558	11.70
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	91811	64.85
14	Sugarcane	7817	5.52
15	Total fruits	6428	4.54
16	Total vegetables	11401	8.05
17	Total spices and condiments	778	0.55
18	Cotton and other fibres		
19	Total oilseeds	11127	7.86
20	Total medicinal crops	10	0
21	Other non-edible crops	289	0.27
22	Total fodder crops	11808	8.34
23	Total cropped area	141569	100.00

Table No. 5.13.2 : Area under different crops in Ambegaon Taluka of Pune District : Year : 2002-03

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	4460	4.58
2	Wheat	3434	3.52
3	Kharip Jowar	401	0.41
4	Rabbi Jowar	24901	25.55
5	Bajri	15077	15.47
6	Maize	1303	1.34
7	Other Cereals	164	0.17
8	Total Cereals	51580	52.91
9	Gram	6954	7.13
10	Tur	375	0.38
11	Other Pulses	3628	3.72
12	Total Pulses	10957	11.24
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	62537	64.15
14	Sugarcane	3304	3.39
15	Total fruits	2759	2.83
16	Total vegetables	10218	. 10.48
17	Total spices and condiments	733	0.75
18	Cotton and other fibres	00	00
19	Total oilseeds	9117	9.35
20	Total medicinal crops	00	00
21	Other non-edible crops	231	0.24
22	Total fodder crops	8579	8.8
23	Total cropped area	97478	100.00

Table No. 5.13.3: Area under different crops in Shirur Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	1879	1.17
2	Wheat	7459	4.66
3	Kharip Jowar	284	0.18
4	Rabbi Jowar	89874	56.10
5	Bajri	21930	13.69
6	Maize	1048	0.65
7	Other Cereals	325	0.20
8	Total Cereals	122799	76.66
9	Gram	5749	3.59
10	Tur	267	0.17
11	Other Pulses	2716	1.7
12	Total Pulses	8732	5.45
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	131531	82.11
14	Sugarcane	3804	2.37
15	Total fruits	2862	1.79
16	Total vegetables	5959	4.97
17	Total spices and condiments	685	0.43
18	Cotton and other fibres	25	0.01
19	Total oilseeds	5463	3.41
20	Total medicinal crops		
21	Other non-edible crops	346	0.22
22	Total fodder crops	11514	7.19
23	Total cropped area	160189	100.00

Table No. 5.13.4: Area under different crops in Khed Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	4157	3.99
2	Wheat	5707	5.47
3	Kharip Jowar	317	0.30
4	Rabbi Jowar	27363	26.23
5	Bajri	19402	18.60
6	Maize	1500	1.44
7	Other Cereals	2402	2.30
8	Total Cereals	60848	58.34
9	Gram	9950	9.54
10	Tur	626	0.60
11	Other Pulses	4014	3.85
12	Total Pulses	14590	13.99
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	75438	72.37
14	Sugarcane	174	0.17
15	Total fruits	2730	2.62
16	Total vegetables	8786	8.42
17	Total spices and condiments	839	0.80
18	Cotton and other fibres		
19	Total oilseeds	10117	9.70
20	Total medicinal crops		
21	Other non-edible crops	448	2.42
22	Total fodder crops	5764	5.53
23	Total cropped area	104296	100.00

Table No. 5.13.5: Area under different crops in Maval Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	9856	29.46
2	Wheat	2004	6.00
3	Kharip Jowar	134	0.4
4	Rabbi Jowar	3596	10.75
5	Bajri	1028	3.07
6	Maize	514	1.53
7	Other Cereals	1244	3.72
8	Total Cereals	18976	56.72
9	Gram	1948	5.82
10	Tur	95	0.28
11	Other Pulses	1651	4.94
12	Total Pulses	3694	11.04
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	22670	67.77
14	Sugarcane	588	1.76
15	Total fruits	605	1.81
16	Total vegetables	273	0.82
17	Total spices and condiments	33	0.10
18	Cotton and other fibres		****
19	Total oilsceds	3887	11.62
20	Total medicinal crops		
21	Other non-edible crops	130	0.39
22	Total fodder crops	5267	15.74
23	Total cropped area	33453	100.00

Table No. 5.13.6: Area under different crops in Mulashi Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
	Rice	7032	15.82
2	Wheat	2515	5.66
3	Kharip Jowar	250	0.56
4	Rabbi Jowar	15597	35.09
5	Bajri	1240	2.79
6	Maize	524	1.18
7	Other Cereals	802	1.80
8	Total Cereals	27960	62.89
9	Gram	929	2.09
10	Tur	89	0.20
11	Other Pulses	1018	2.29
12	Total Pulses	2036	4.58
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	29996	87.47
14	Sugarcane	542	1.22
15	Total fruits	671	1.51
16	Total vegetables	137	0.31
17	Total spices and condiments	21	0.05
18	Cotton and other fibres	0	0
19	Total oilseeds	2504	5.63
20	Total medicinal crops	0	0
21	Other non-edible crops	121	0.27
22	Total fodder crops	10517	23.66
23	Total cropped area	44459	100.00

Table No. 5.13.7: Area under different crops in Haveli Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	3427	3.81
2	Wheat	4062	4.52
3	Kharip Jowar	144	0.16
4	Rabbi Jowar	23279	25.90
5	Bajri	3052	14.52
6	Maize	1437	1.60
7	Other Cereals	124	0.17
8	Total Cereals	45525	50.68
9	Gram	1712	1.90
10	Tur	320	0.36
11	Other Pulses	1438	1.60
12	Total Pulses	3470	3.80
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	48995	54.50
14	Sugarcane	8715	9.69
15	Total fruits	1559	1.73
16	Total vegetables	6097	6.78
17	Total spices and condiments	565	0.63
18	Cotton and other fibres	14	0.28
19	Total oilseeds	3379	3.76
20	Total medicinal crops		***
21	Other non-edible crops	574	0.64
22	Total fodder crops	19997	22.84
23	Total cropped area	89895	100.00

Table No. 5.13.8: Area under different crops in Pune City Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	4	9.76
2	Wheat	15	36.59
3	Kharip Jowar	5	12.19
4	Rabbi Jowar	10	24.39
5	Bajri	1	2.44
6	Maize	6	14.63
7	Other Cereals		
8	Total Cereals		*****
9	Gram		****
10	Tur		
11	Other Pulses		
12	Total Pulses		
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	41	100.00
14	Sugarcane	0	0
15	Total fruits	0	0
16	Total vegetables	0	0
17	Total spices and condiments		
18	Cotton and other fibres		
19	Total oilseeds		****
20	Total medicinal crops		
21	Other non-edible crops		
22	Total fodder crops		****
23	Total cropped area	41	100.00

Table No. 5.13.9: Area under different crops in Daund Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	1142	0.98
2	Wheat	6011	5.15
3	Kharip Jowar	292	0.25
4	Rabbi Jowar	67957	58.25
5	Bajri	2532	2.17
6	Maize	1442	1.24
7	Other Cereals	77	0.67
8	Total Cereals	79453	68.11
9	Gram	N.A	N.A
10	Tur	N.A	N.A
11	Other Pulses	N.A	N.A
12	Total Pulses	4991	4.28
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	84114	72.39
14	Sugarcane	14661	12.57
15	Total fruits	2068	1.77
16	Total vegetables	3180	2.72
17	Total spices and condiments	437	0.37
18	Cotton and other fibres	59	0.05
19	Total oilseeds	3372	2.89
20	Total medicinal crops		
21	Other non-edible crops	337	0.29
22	Total fodder crops	8089	6.93
23	Total cropped area	116647	100.00

Table No. 5.13.10: Area under different crops in Purandar Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	4895	5.50
2	Wheat	7883	8.85
3	Kharip Jowar	98	0.11
4	Rabbi Jowar	32090	36.03
5	Bajri	17098	10.20
6	Maize	712	0.8
7	Other Cereals	50	0.06
8	Total Cereals	62826	70.53
9	Gram	N.A	N.A
10	Tur	N.A	N.A
11	Other Pulses	N.A	N.A
12	Total Pulses	5100	5.73
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	67926	7.26
14	Sugarcane	562	0.63
15	Total fruits	2173	2.44
16	Total vegetables	4177	4.70
17	Total spices and condiments	967	1.00
18	Cotton and other fibres		
19	Total oilseeds	4773	5.36
20	Total medicinal crops	7	0.1
21	Other non-edible crops	140	0.15
22	Total fodder crops	8350	9.37
23	Total cropped area	89075	100.00

Table No. 5.13.11: Area under different crops in Velhe Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	4280	17.19
2	Wheat	618	2.48
3	Kharip Jowar	90	0.36
4	Rabbi Jowar	2520	10.12
5	Bajri	988	3.97
6	Maize	183	0.73
7	Other Cereals	2727	10.95
8	Total Cereals	11406	45.80
9	Gram	N.A	N.A
10	Tur	N.A	N.A
11	Other Pulses	N.A	N.A
12	Total Pulses	1833	7.36
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	13239	53.17
14	Sugarcane	41	0.17
15	Total fruits	752	3.02
16	Total vegetables	410	1.63
17	Total spices and condiments	23	0.09
18	Cotton and other fibres		
19	Total oilseeds	1535	6.16
20	Total medicinal crops		****
21	Other non-edible crops		****
22	Total fodder crops	8900	35.74
23	Total cropped area	24901	100.00

Table No. 5.13.12: Area under different crops in Bhor Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
	Rice	1528	12.04
2	Wheat	2868	6.73
3	Kharip Jowar	144	0.34
4	Rabbi Jowar	14089	33.07
5	Bajri	1546	3.36
6	Maize	1062	2.49
7	Other Cereals	3666	8.60
8	Total Cereals	28503	66.90
9	Gram	N.A	N.A
10	Tur	N.A	N.A
11	Other Pulses	N.A	N.A
12	Total Pulses	2767	6.49
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	31270	73.39
14	Sugarcane	954	2.23
15	Total fruits	784	1.84
16	Total vegetables	1016	2.38
17	Total spices and condiments	359	0.84
18	Cotton and other fibres		****
19	Total oilseeds	4554	10.69
20	Total medicinal crops		
21	Other non-edible crops		
22	Total fodder crops	3666	8.60
23	Total cropped area	42606	100.00

Table No. 5.13.13: Area under different crops in Baramati Taluk of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.	<u> </u>	( Ha )	cropped area
1	Rice	2896	2.13
2	Wheat	8880	6.53
3	Kharip Jowar	313	0.23
4	Rabbi Jowar	61478	45.20
5	Bajri	4074	3.00
6	Maize	1920	1.41
7	Other Cereals	1101	0.80
8	Total Cereals	80662	59.23
9	Gram	7791	5.73
10	Tur	271	0.2
11	Other Pulses	3691	2.71
12	Total Pulses	11753	8.64
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	91415	67.20
14	Sugarcane	15530	11.42
15	Total fruits	3791	2.79
16	Total vegetables	6337	4.66
17	Total spices and condiments	379	0.28
18	Cotton and other fibres	104	0.07
19	Total oilseeds	6297	4.63
20	Total medicinal crops		
21	Other non-edible crops	619	0.46
22	Total fodder crops	11543	8.49
23	Total cropped area	136025	100.00

Table No. 5.13.14: Area under different crops in Indapur Taluka of

Sr.	Names of Crops	Area	% area to total
No.		(Ha)	cropped area
1	Rice	2524	2.21
2	Wheat	6540	5.73
3	Kharip Jowar	21	0.02
4	Rabbi Jowar	6430	56.36
5	Bajri	2415	2.11
6	Maize	2006	1.76
7	Other Cereals	27	0.02
8	Total Cereals	77832	68.21
9	Gram	2574	2.26
10	Tur	397	0.35
11	Other Pulses	355	0.31
12	Total Pulses	6326	5.55
13	Total food crops (8 + 12)	84158	73.76
14	Sugarcane	8935	7.83
15	Total fruits	3171	2.78
16	Total vegetables	4218	3.70
17	Total spices and condiments	367	0.32
18	Cotton and other fibres	173	0.15
19	Total oilseeds	4861	4.26
20	Total medicinal crops	81	0.07
21	Other non-edible crops	579	0.51
22	Total fodder crops	7549	6.62
23	Total cropped area	114092	100.00

## 5.2 Salient Features of the Selected APMCs for Study

#### 5.2.1 Introduction

Apart from the organizational structure and composition of APMC, the other important things such as the facilities / amenities are also required at the place of market, where the buyers and the sellers come for marketing of agricultural produce. Hence it is proposed to present here the information of the APMCs regarding their place of marketing, area of market, the buildings, functionaries and other amenities provided to the sellers and buyers. The same is presented below in respect of each of the selected APMCs.

The information includes the following items.

- 1] Establishment Date of APM.
- 2] Market area.
- 3] Date of notification.
- 4] Nearest Railway Station, Bus Stand, Highway.
- 5] Names of Submarkets, their notification dates and the area.
- 6] Major agricultural commodities transacted.
- 7] Income and Expenditure for the last three years.
- 8] Godown facilities.
- 9] Licensed functionaries.
- 10] Various facilities / amenities provided at the APM.

## Salient features of Agriculture Produce Market Committees

## 5.2.2 Baramati

Establishment Date	16/12/1935	
Market Area(ha)	12.60	
Date of Notification	23/03/1948	

Nearest railway station	Baramati	1.000 K.M.
Nearest Bus stand	Baramati	1.000 K.M.
Nearest Highway	Pune-Solapur	23.000 K.M.

Submarket			
Name	Date of Notification	Area (ha)	<u> </u>
Supa	15/12/1971	1.20	
Jalochi	18/06/2005	17.02	<del> </del>

Major Commodities	
Wheat, Rice, Bajra, Jaggery, Jawar, Grams, Maize, Soyabean,	
Pigeon pea	

Income & Expenditure for Last Three Years (value in Rs.)			
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus/Deficit
2007-08	61,79,433	57,01,806	4,76,627
2008-09	1,28,66,379	1,17,76,560	10,89,879
2009-10	1,67,20,274	1,29,24,931	37,95,343

Godown in Market Yard			
Owner			
Agricultural Produce Market Committee			
State Government			
Co-op. Society	16	200 m.tons	
Private	39 .	150 m.tons	
Warehousing Corporation	1	1000	

Licensed Functionaries		
Hamal	260	
Weighman	28	
Commission Agent	101	
Trader	119	
Processer	15	
Assistant to Commission Agent	192	

## Facilities provided in APMC area

- 1) Drinking water well with pump-set.
- 2) Overhead water tank of capacity of 25,000 ltrs.
- 3) Double connection for water supply.
- 4) Six Bore wells, two with submersible and 1 with electric motor.
- 5) Electrification of market yard area.
- 6) Internal Roads.
- 7) Tree plantation in market yard area.
- 8) Compound walls for security.

- 9) Two main entrances.
- 10) Office of Vermiculture Plant.
- 11) Construction of *Hamal Bhavan* for workers.
- 12) Two canteen facility at vegetable market and at grocery market.
- 13) Resting shed.
- 14) Washrooms and common toilets.
- 15) Cycle stand.
- 16) Police Station for security.
- 17) 71 plots and 15 shops are provided on rental basis to commission agents and traders. 24 shops are given to traders on hire purchase basis.
- 18) Sale Hall for Summer and Rainy season admeasuring area of 70 x 200 sq.ft. along with weighing machine.
- 19) Facility of 60" Projection Television Set in main office for traders and farmers.

#### **5.2.3 DAUND**

Establishment Date	30/07/1959
Market Area ( ha )	2.5
Date of Notification	21/03/1968

Nearest Railway Station	Dound	2.000 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Dound	1.000 KM
Nearest Highway	Pune-Solapur	15.000 KM

Submarkets			
Name Date of Notification		Area (ha)	
Kedgaon	21/03/1968	2.5	
Yavat	21/03/1968	2.5	

# Major Commodities Jaggery, Groundnut, Red Chillies, Soyanean Paddy, Cashewnut

Income and Expenditure for Last Three Years (Rs.)			
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
2007-08	1773652	1404094	369558
2008-09	4073176	4002329	70846
2009-10	4229253	4053032	176221

Godown in Market Yard			
Owner	No. of	Capacity	
	Godowns		
Agricultural Produce Market	06	250 m.tons	
Committee			
State Government	••		
Co-op. Society			
Private			
Warehousing Corporation		<del></del>	

Lincensed Functionaies		
Hamal	48	
Weighman	11	
Commission Agent	71	
Trader	360	
Processer		
Others		
Staff	10	

## 5.2.4 INDAPUR

Market Area(ha)	17.22
Date of Notification	28/03/1961

Nearest Railway Sration	Bhigwan	38.0 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Indapur	1.0 KM
Nearest Highway	Pune-Solapur	0.0KM

Submarkets		
Name	Date of Notification	Area (ha)
Bhigwan	28/03/1961	8.40
Nimgaon	28/03/1961	1.47
Walchandnager	01/03/1993	***
Bavada	07/04/1971	

Major Commodities	
Jawar, Bajara, Wheat, Gram, Piegeon pea, Maize, Fish,	_
Groundnut, Jaggery	ļ

Income and Expenditure for Last Three Years (in Rs.)				
Year Income Expenditure Surplus				
2007-08	5287685	3986532	1301153	
2008-09	11116939	7503667	3613272	
2009-10 11404714 8293929 3110785				

Godown in Market Yard		
Owner	No. of	Capacity
	Godown	
Agricultural produce market	3	1200 m.tons
committee	ļ	
State Government		
Co-op Society	2	300 m.tons
Private	8	3000 m.tons
Warehousing		

Licensed Functionaries		
Hamal	27	
Weighman	16	
Commission Agent	92	
Trader	569	
Others	08	
Total	712	

## Facilities provided -

- 1) Compound wall for security. 2) Auction area
- 3) Drinking water supply. 4) Vehicle parking facility
- 5) Administrative building. 6) Weighing machine
- 7) Street lights. 8) Computers
- 9) Canteen. 10) Godown
- 11) Sanitation. 12) Electric supply
- 13) Check post. 14) Platforms, shops
- 15) *Hamal Bhavan*. 16) Tree plantation

#### **5.2.5 JUNNAR**

Estalishment Date	03/08/1961
Market Area	6.07
Date of Notification	28/06/1962

Nearest Railway Station	Talegaon	85 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Narayangaon	16 KM
Nearest Highway	Pune-Solapur	16 KM

Submarket		
Name Date of Notification		Area (ha)
Belhe	26/03/1964	2.95
Otur	26/03/1964	1.66
Narayangaon	26/03/1964	3.23
Alephata	21/12/1978	2
Mad	09/03/1983	
Paragon Tarf	25/04/2005	

## **Major Commodities**

Onion, Potato, Rice, Wheat, Garlic, Green Chillies, Tomato, Groundnut

Income and Expenditure for Last Three Years (in Rs.)			
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
2007-08	8867664	55446215	3321448
2008-09	24453829	11510122	12943706
2009-10	31461756	14391627	17070128

Licensed Functionaries		
Hamal	196	
Weighman	107	
Commission Agent	80	
Trader	2051	
Processer	11	
Other	1651	
Total	4096	

#### Facilities provided -

Rest house.

11)

Compound wall and wire 2) Entrance Gate. 1) fencing for security. Check Post. Administrative Building. 3) 4) Open auction area Closed Selling Building area. 6) 5) Washing rooms. 8) Shops 7) Drinking water 9) Internal roads. 10)

12)

**Electricity supply** 

13) Godown. 14) Tube lights.

## 5.2.6 KHFD

Establishment Date	16/08/1950
Market Area(ha)	3.85
Date of Notification .	16/08/1950

Nearest Railway Station	Pune	45 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Rajgurunagar	0 KM
Nearest Highway	Pune-Nasik	0 KM

Submarkets		
Name	Date of Notification	Area(ha)
Chakan	28/08/1954	6.84
Pipalgaon	06/04/1979	2.55
Pait	25/07/1979	2.00
Vada	22/08/1986	
Kude	15/12/2002	2.16
Dehane	15/12/2002	2.00

Major Commodities	
Onion, Potato, Groundnut Pods, Vegetables	

Income	e and Expenditure for	or Last Three Year	rs (in Rs.)
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
2007-08	80,14,757	63,86,307	16,28,450
2008-09	1,91,53,863	1,29,65,165	61,88,698
2009-10	2,08,40,928	1,51,64,325	56,76,603

Licensed functionaries		
Hamal	191	
Weighman	46	
Commission agent	107	
Trader	485	
Processer	02	
Others	14	
Total	• 845	

## Facilities provided -

- 1) Rest house for farmers.
- 2) Light and telephone lines are provided.
- 3) Shed for vegetables.
- 4) Compound wall for security.
- Drinking water & internal roads. 6) Weighing machine. 5)
- Canteen for meals. 7)
- Administrative building.

9) Sanitation. 10) Refreshing rooms

11) Water tanks. 12) Godown

#### 5.2.7 MANCHAR

Date of Establishment	16/03/1950
Market Area	3.05
Date of Notification	05/04/1952

Nearest Railway Station	Pune	70 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Mancher	1 KM
Nearest Highway	Pune-Nasik	0 KM

Submarkets			
Name Date of Notification			
Ghodegaon	28/09/1972	3.64	
Loni	25/08/1977	3	
Taleghar	20/10/2005	3.05	

Major Commodities	
Onion, Potato, Groundnut, Bajra, Groundnut kernels	

Income and Expenditure for Last Three Years (in Rs.)			
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
2007-08	60,26,737	34,64,912	25,61,825
2008-09	74,72,285	65,24,190	9,48,095
2009-10	1,34,68,568	1,03,74,662	30,93,905
		1	

Licensed Functionaries		
Hamal	141	
Weighman	04	
Commission Agent	108	
Trader	241	
Processer	02	
Other	38	

## Facilities provided -

- 1) Administrative Building.
- 2) Drinking water.

3) Tree plantation.

4) Electricity

5) Shops.

6) Check Post

7) Canteen.

8) Godown

9) Bank.

10) Compound wall for security

- 11) Shed for auction.
- 12) Internal concrete roads
- 13) Vehicle Parking.
- 14) Washrooms and sanitation.
- 15) Platform for animals

## 5.2.8 NIRA

Establishment Date	11/04/1956
Market Area	4.60
Date of Notification	23/08/1956

Nearest Railway Station	Nira	1 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Nira	1 KM
Nearest Highway		

Submarkets				
Name Date of Notification Area (ha)				
Saswad 02/12/1959 1.75				

Major Commodities
Jaggery, Wheat, Bajara, Jawar, Gram, Rice

Income and Expenditure for Last Three Years (in Rs.)			
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
2007-08	6,49,773	11,56,289	5,03,515
2008-09	24,32,373	21,75,721	2,56,651
2009-10	24,58,151	20,59,802	3,98,349

Godown in Market Yard		
Owner	No. of Godowns	Capacity
Agricultural Produce Market Committee	i	500 m.tons
State Government	1	3000 m.tons
Co-op. Society	3	2500 m.tons
Private	13	500 m.tons
Warehousing Corporation	l	3000 m.tons

Licensed Functionaries		
Hamal	152	
Weighman	4	
Commission Agent	36	
Trader	112	
Others	15	
Total	319	

## 5.2.9 PUNE

Establishment Date	1/05/1957
Market Area (ha)	72.94
Date of Notification	01/05/1975

Nearest Railway Station	Pune	6 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Swargate	2 KM
Nearest Highway	Pune - Bangalore	1 KM

Submarkets		
Name	Date of Notification	Area (ha)
Hadapsar	04/10/1975	
Khadaki Niyam-5	18/05/1977	
Pimpri Chinchwad	01/01/1977	
Uttamnagar	18/05/2001	1.10
Mangalwar Peth	01/09/1971	
Manjari	2/07/2010	2.18

## Major Commodities

Jaggery, Potato, Jawar, Bajara, Tomato, Banana, Chillies, Onion, Rice.

Income and Expenditure for Last Three Years (in Rs.)			
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
2007-08	3,11,72,251	7,72,79,253	3,96,11,438
2008-09	5,33,42,306	24,64,58,938	16,635
2009-10	6,64,97,886	32,04,60,657	1,01,291

Godown in Market Yard		
Owner	No. Of Godowns	Capacity
Agricultural Produce Market Committee	01	1350 m.tons
Maharashtra State co.op Marketing Federation	01	260 m.tons
Private	478	62140 m.tons
Warehousing corporation	06	9220

		m.tons
NAFED	01	439 m.tons
Pune zila Parishad	01	921 m.tons
Maharashtra State Seed corporation	01	220 m.tons
National Seed corporation	02	850 m.tons
MAFCO	03	1800 m.tons
Bharati Madhyavarti Sah.Grahak Bhandar	01	260 m.tons

Licensed Functionaries		
Hamal	2490	
Weighman	411	
Commission Agent	1317	
Trader	5462	
Processor	57	
Others(Helper(40) + Broker(143))	183	

## Facilities provided -

- 1) Sheds for commodities
- 2) Drinking water supply

2) Telephone

4) Electricity

. 5) Street light

- 6) Weighing machines
- 7) Rest house for farmers
- 8) Sanitation

9) Godown

- 10) Auction platform
- 11) Cold storage houses

#### **5.2.10SHIRUR**

Establishment Date	15/09/1957
Market Area(ha)	3.3
Date of Notification	15/09/1959

Nearest Railway Station	Ahmednagar	55 KM
Nearest Bus Stand	Shirur (Ghodnadi)	0 KM
Nearest Highway	Pune-Solapur	55 KM

Submarkets		
Names	Date of Notification	Area (ha)
Talegaon-Dhamdhere	31/07/1959	1.62
Pabal	26/10/1964	3.30
Jambut	14/03/1983	2.00
Vadgaon Rasai	11/03/1977	1.62
Kavathe Yamai	30/07/1992	
Pimpale Jagtap	21/03/2005	12
Shirur Gat No1135A/1139/3	28/03/2006	3.85

## Major Commodities

Jawar, Bajara, Wheat, Green Gram, Groundnut, Gram, Jaggary, Pigeon Pea, Tamarind

Income and Ex	penditure for Last	Three Years (in Rs	.)
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
2007-08	2400487	236781	33306
2008-09	5414162	4509973	904189
2009-10	7316886	6209175	1107711

Godown in Market Yard		
Owner	No. of Godown	Capacity
Agricultural produce market committee	3	200 m.tons
State Government	-	-
Co-op. Society	6	200 m.tons
Private	49	300 m.tons
Warehousing Corporation		

Licensed functionaries		
Hamal	266	
Weighman	4	
Commission Agent	74	
Trader	625	
Processor	1	
Other		
Total	970	

## Facilities provided -

- 1) Administrative building. 2) Rest house for farmars.
- 3) Compound wall for security. 4) Bank
- 5) Canteen 6) Drinking water
- 7) Well. 8) Light.
- 9) Watchman 10) Telephone.
- 11) Sanitation 12) Television
- 13) Shopping centre. 14) Cattle shed
- 15) Tree Plantation 16) Internal roads
- 17) Godown. 18) Platform for animals
- 19) Weighing machine. 20) Shops

## 5.2.11 Talegaon Dabhade

Establishment Date	
Market Area (ha)	2.46
Date of Notification	07/09/1973

Nearest Railway	Talegaon	KM
Station		
Nearest Bus Stand	Talegaon	KM
Nearest Highway	Mumbai – Pune	5KM

Submarkets		
Name	Date of	Area(ha)
	Notification	
Khandala	07/09/1997	N.A.
Indori	07/09/1997	N.A.
Lonavala	07/09/1997	N.A.

# Major Commodities Wheat, Rice, Bajara, Jowar, Grass

Licensed Functionaries			
Hamal	N.A.		
Weighman	N.A.		
Commission Agent	4		
Trader	643		
Processor	37		
Others			

#### CHAPTER VI

#### ANALYSIS OF DATA

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- 6.1.2 Income structure of APMC
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### 6.1 Income side of APMC

#### **6.1.1 Introduction**

The efficient marketing system for the farmers in India is as necessary as scientific and improved agricultural practices. For this purpose, the Government intervened in the agricultural marketing system through the establishment of agricultural regulated markets in the country.

The agricultural regulated market may either be small or big, it aims at elimination of unhealthy and unscrupulous practices, reducing the market charges and providing facilities to producers and the sellers. Besides, the APMC has to invest some capital expenditure and also some capital for operating the regulated market. To meet such expenses, the APMC has to bring out some income from time to time through levying the market fees to sellers and the license fees to the merchant's, commission agents etc. It is therefore felt necessary to examine the income structure of the APMC in general.

#### 6.1.2 Income structure of APMC

Generally, the APMC gets income from the following ways

#### i) Market fees :-

This fee is to be paid by the farmer/seller, who comes in market for sale of his commodities. The rates of fees are fixed by the committee. The income from the market fee is a major item of income to the APMC.

#### ii) License fees:-

Such fees are charged to the merchants towards the purchases of goods directly or through his agents.

#### iii) Income from other sources:-

The income from the following sources is usually available / to the APMCs.

The following are the sources

- i) Rent of buildings, shops etc
- ii) Interest on capital invested in Fixed Deposit.
- iii) Interest on savings
- iv) Interest on share capital
- v) Other charges such as penalty charges, sell of tender notices, various forms, tickets etc.

For the purpose of analysis, the income items have been grouped into three sub-groups as shown below.

- i) Income from market fees.
- ii) Income from license fees.
- iii) Income from other items mentioned as above

## 6.1.3 Average Annual Income of selected APMCs :-

The data shown in Table 6.1 showed that, barring the highest annual income of Pune APMC (Rs.1749.85 lacs) and the lowest annual income of Talegaon APMC (Rs.3.86 lacs), the annual income figures of the remaining eight APMCs ranged from Rs. 18.66 lacs (Nira APMC) to Rs 136.03 lacs (JunnarAPMC). Indapur APMC & Manchar APMC had more

or less equal annual income viz Rs.67.34 lacs and Rs. 73.02 lacs respectively. Baramati APMC secured annual income of Rs.91.61 lacs while Junnar and Khed APMC had more or less the annual income of the same order viz. Rs.136.03 lacs and Rs.115.42 lacs respectively.

#### 6.1.4 Break -up of Annual Income of selected APMCs :-

As stated previously, the annual income of the APMC has been divided into three sub-groups viz.

- i) Income from market fees
- ii) Income from license fees and
- iii) Income from other items.

The breakup of annual average income of the selected APMCs is shown in Table 6.1. It could be seen from this table that the major income of APMC was the income from market fees. This income ranged from 44.56% (Shirur APMC) to 90.63% (Daund APMC) of the total income.

The Table 6.1 further showed that the income from "Other items" ranged from 7.79% (Daund APMC) to 52.05% (Shirur APMC). As regards the share of income from "License fees", it was observed that it formed very low share in the total income, in cases of all the selected APMCs. The percentage share was ranged from 0.29% (Pune APMC) to 6.48% (Talegaon APMC).

Table:-6.1: Break- up of Average Annual Income of Selected

APMCs in Pune District [Fig. in lac Rs/Year]

			Break-up of Average Annual Income of			
Sr.	Name of	No. of	APMCs.			In Lac)
No	APMC	Years	Market	Licence	Other	Total
			fees	fees	income	Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baramati	10	63.50	0.29	27.81	91.60
			(69.32)	(0.32)	(30.36)	(100.00)
2	Daund	10	21.76	0.38	1.87	24.01
		1	(90.63)	(1.58)	(7.79)	(100.00)
3	Indapur	10	42.72	0.51	24.11	67.34
			(63.44)	(0.76)	(35.80)	(100.00)
4	Junnar	10	102.23	2.56	31.24	136.03
		1	(75.16)_	(1.88)	(22.96)	(100.00)
5	Khed	10	88.73	1.09	25.60	115.42
			(76.88)	(0.94)	(22.18)	(100.00)
6	Manchar	10	54.25	0.64	18.13	73.02
1			(74.29)	(0.88)	(24.83)	(100.00)
7	Nira	10	10.57	0.23	7.86	18.66
l	<u> </u>		(56.65)	(1.23)	(42.12)	(100.00)
8	Pune	10	1289.24	5.10	455.01	1749.35
	]		(73.70)	(0.29)_	(26.01)	(100.00)
9	Shirur	10	17.38	1.32	20.30	39.00
		<u> </u>	(44.56)	(3.39)	(52.05)	(100.00)
10	Talegaon	7	3.50	0.25	0.11	3.86
			(90.67)	(6.48)_	(2.85)	(100.00)

<sup>\*</sup>column 3 indicates the no. of years for which data on income have been considered for estimating average income. The figures in brackets indicate the percentage income to total income of the year.

## 6.1.5 Variability in Annual Income of the selected APMCs:-

In order to study the variability in income of the APMCs during the 10 years period of time, the annual income data of each of the APMCs was subjected to statistical analysis. The parameters such as mean, range,

Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of Variation were worked out and the same have been presented in the Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Variability in Annual Income of the selected APMCs in Pune District during the period 2000-01 to 2009-10

Sr.	Name of	Period Mean		Range limits (Rs. in lacs)		Standard Deviation	Co-eff Variati
No	APMC	(Years)	(Rs. in lacs)	Lower	Upper	(Rs. in	on
				limit	limit	lacs)	[C.V%]
1	Baramati	10	91.60	61.79	167.20	31.28	34.14
1	Baraman	10	91.00	(2007-08)	(2009-10)	31.20	
2	Daund	10	24.01	13.75	42.29	9.35	38.93
~	Daund	10	24.01	(2000-01)	(2009-10)	9.55	36.93
3	Indonus	10	67.34	32.95	114.05	26.29	39.05
)	Indapur	10	07.34	(2001-02)	(2009-10)	20.29	J9.03
4	lunnar	10	136.03	49.48	314.62	82.16	60.40
4	Junnar 10	10	130.03	(2000-01)	(2009-10)		
5	Khed	10	115.42	77.64	208.41	46.15	39.98
)	Kned	10	115.42	(2001-02)	(2009-10)	40.13	39.70
6	Manahan	10	73.02	37.36	134.89	25.37	34.75
l °	Manchar	10	73.02	(2000-01)	(2008-09)	23.57	34.73
7	Nin	10	18.66	6.50	24.58	4.86	26.06
′	Nira	10	18.00	(2007-08)	(2009-10)	4.00	20.00
	Donne	10	1749.35	1115.31	3206.62	626.55	35.81
8	8 Pune 10	1749.33	(2000-01)	(2009-10)	020.55	35.61	
	Chiese	10	39.00	22.54	73.17	14.67	37.59
9	Shirur	10	39.00	(2001-02)	(2009-10)	14.07	31.39
	T.1	7 *	3.86	3.26	5.38	0.67	17.37
10	Talegaon	' *	3.80	(2004-05)	(2000-01)		17.57

<sup>\*</sup>The result of this APMC are based on 7 years

#### Baramati APMC:-

During the period of 10 years, the APMC had a minimum income of Rs.61.79 lacs during 2007-08 and maximum income of Rs 167.20 lacs during the year 2009-10. The Co-efficient of Variation was observed to be 34.14% showing thereby that there existed large variation in annual income figures from year to year

#### Daund APMC:-

This APMC had a lowest income of Rs 13-75 lacs, during 2000-01 and the highest income of Rs.42.29 during 2009-10. The Co-efficient of Variation was observed to be 38.93%, a slight higher than that of Baramati.

## Indapur APMC:-

This APMC had an average annual income of Rs 67.34 lacs higher than that of Daund APMC (Rs.24.01 lacs) But the variability in annual income of this APMC was more or less the same (39.05%) as was in case of Baramati and Daund.

#### Junnar APMC:-

It could be observed that the annual income of Rs.49.48 lacs in 2000-01 is raised to the highest income of Rs 314.62 during 2009-10 However the value of Co-efficient of Variation (60.40%) being higher than those of Baramati, Indapur and Daund APMCs showed much variability in annual income of the APMC.

#### Manchar APMC:-

This APMC had an average annual income of Rs.73.02 lacs with Standard Deviation of Rs.25.37 lacs/year, leading to more or less the same variability (34.75%) as was observed in case of Baramati, Daund and Indapur APMCs.

#### Khed APMC:-

This APMC had an average annual income of Rs. 115.42 with Standard Deviation of Rs.46.15 lacs leading to same variability in annual income as was observed in case of Manchar APMC.

#### Nira APMC:-

This APMC had a rather low annual income of Rs.18.66 lacs as compared to those APMCs mentioned above. However, this APMC had a low variability in its annual income (Co-efficient Variation = 26.06%) as compared to those of APMCs mentioned earlier.

#### Pune APMC:-

The Pune APMC had the highest annual income viz.1749.35 lacs. This annual income was far above the annual income of the remaining APMCs studied here. The variability in annual income of 10 years period was observed to be of the same order (35.81%) as was seen in cases of Baramati, Daund, Indapur, Khed and Manchar APMCs.

#### Shirur APMC:-

This APMC had an average annual income of Rs.39.00 lacs with a Standard Deviation of 14.67 lacs/year. The Co-efficient of Variation was observed to be of the same level as was observed in case of the APMCs Baramati, Daund, Indapur, Khed, Manchar etc.

#### Talegaon APMC:-

Based on seven years data the average income was observed to be Rs. 3.86 lacs, with Standard Deviation of Rs.0.67 lacs. This has led to the normal value of Co-efficient of Variation viz.17.37%

Lastly it may be concluded that barring the variability in respect of APMC Junnar (60.42%) the variability was observed to be of the same order in most of the APMCs. Since the values of Co-efficient of Variation were within the range of 34.14% to 39.98%

However, the values of C.V were small, 26.06% in case of Nira and 17.37% Talegaon APMCs.

## 6.1.6 Trend Analysis of Average Annual income of the selected APMCs.

Before going for "Trend Analysis" of annual income of the APMCs, it was felt necessary to have a view over annual income of each of the APMCs in respect of 10 years period. The same has been presented in the following tables along with suitable graphs for each of the APMCs selected for study.

Secondly, while examining the trend of annual income of the APMCs during a period of 10 years, a trend analysis was carried out. In this analysis, the income of each year has been compared with the previous year's income. For this, the decrease or increase in income of the year over its previous year was expressed in percentage. Such percentages were worked out in respect of all ten APMCs. And the same have been presented in Tables 6.3.1 to Tables 6.3.10. Below each of the tables, the year wise data of income have been illustrated with the graphs.

# Total Annual Income of the selected APMCs in Pune District (2000-01 to 2009-10)

Table No. 6.3.1 APMC:-Baramati

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	78.93	1854
2	2001-02	69.98	-11.34
3	2002-03	74.58	+6.57
4	2003-04	63.06	-15.42
5	2004-05	84.16	+33.42
6	2005-06	91.74	+45.43
7	2006-07	95.96	+4.60
8	2007-08	61.79	-35.61
9	2008-09	128.66	+100.15
10	2009-10	167.20	+29.95
7,44	Average	91.61	20.88%

Graph No. 3

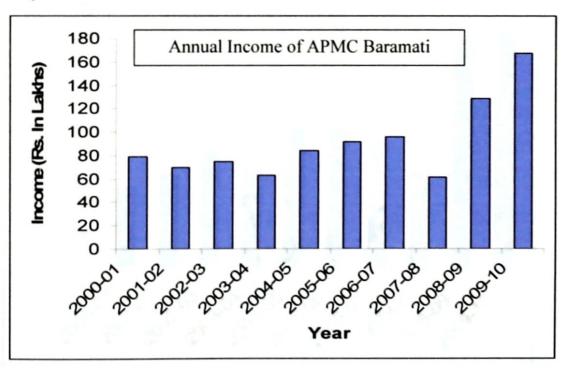


Table No.6.3.2 APMC:-Daund

Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
2000-01	13.76	12.5%
2001-02	16.31	18.54
2002-03	20.41	25.14
2003-04	17.83	-12.64
2004-05	24.94	39.88
2005-06	24.30	-2.97
2006-07	21.86	-10.04
2007-08	17.80	-18.57
2008-09	40.73	128.82
2009-10	42.29	3.83
Average	24.01	19.12
	2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10	2000-01     13.76       2001-02     16.31       2002-03     20.41       2003-04     17.83       2004-05     24.94       2005-06     24.30       2006-07     21.86       2007-08     17.80       2008-09     40.73       2009-10     42.29

Graph No. 4

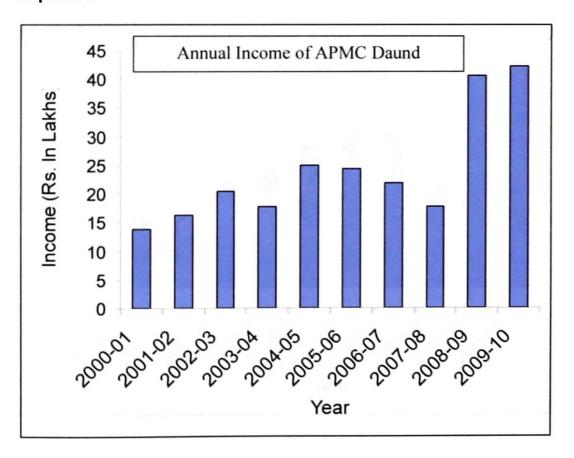


Table No.6.3.3 APMC:-Indapur

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	37.69	-
2	2001-02	32.95	-12.58
3	2002-03	49.92	51.50
4	2003-04	55.60	11.56
5	2004-05	71.68	28.92
6	2005-06	73.09	1.97
7	2006-07	74.42	1.82
8	2007-08	52.88	-28.94
9	2008-09	111.16	110.21
10	2009-10	114.05	2.59
	Average	67.34	18.55

Graph No. 5

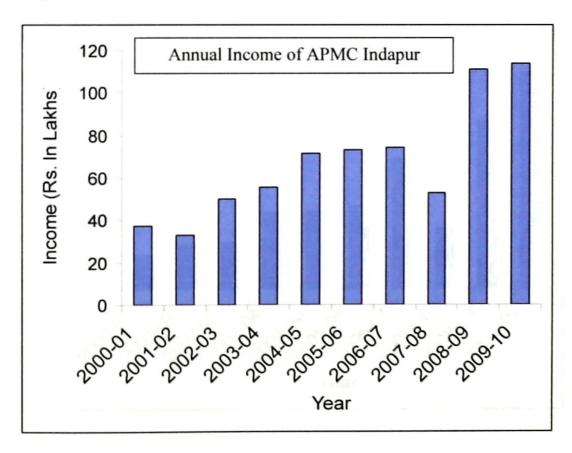


Table No.6.3.4 APMC:-Junnar

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	49.48	- ,
2	2001-02	64.00	29.34
3	2002-03	67.81	5.95
4	2003-04	110.40	62.81
5	2004-05	111.74	1.21
6	2005-06	120.33	7.69
7	2006-07	188.72	56.83
8	2007-08	88.67	-53.01
9	2008-09	244.53	175.77
10	2009-10	314.61	28.66
	Average	136.03	40.91

Graph No. 6

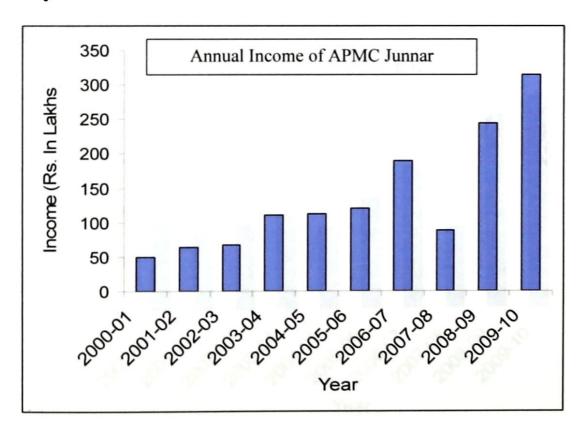


Table No.6.3.5 APMC:-Khed

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	85.86	•
2	2001-02	77.65	-9.56
3	2002-03	83.71	7.80
4	2003-04	94.37	12.73
5	2004-05	81.60	-13.53
6	2005-06	109.73	+34.47
7	2006-07	141.42	+28.88
8	2007-08	80.15	-43.60
9	2008-09	191.54	+138.98
10	2009-10	208.40	8.09
	Average	115.44	19.52

Graph No. 7

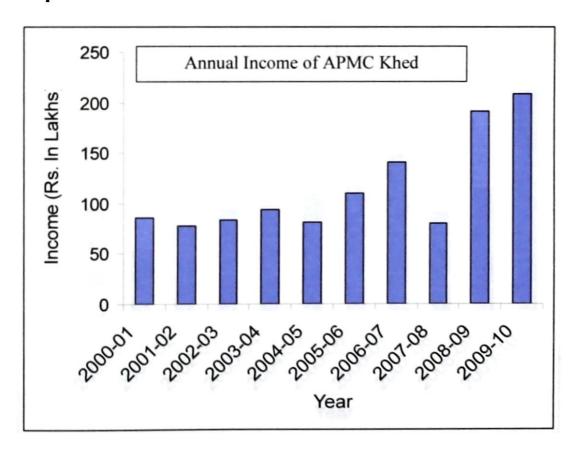


Table No.6.3.6 APMC:-Manchar

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	37.35	-
2	2001-02	52.12	39.54
3	2002-03	61.90	18.76
4	2003-04	64.81	4.70
5	2004-05	70.88	9.36
6	2005-06	76.93	8.53
7	2006-07	96.49	25.43
8	2007-08	60.26	-37.54
9	2008-09	74.72	24.00
10	2009-10	134.69	81.72
	Average	73.04	17.45

Graph No. 8

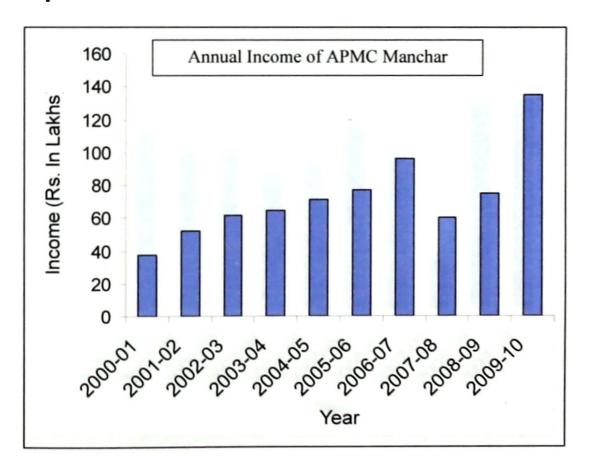


Table No.6.3.7 APMC:-Nira

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	20.70	-
2	2001-02	18.46	-10.82
3	2002-03	19.04	3.14
4	2003-04	15.92	-16.38
5	2004-05	17.13	7.06
6	2005-06	21.33	24.52
7	2006-07	18.63	-12.66
8	2007-08	6.50	-65.11
9	2008-09	24.32	+274.15
10	2009-10	24.58	1.07
	Average	18.66	20.50

Graph No. 9

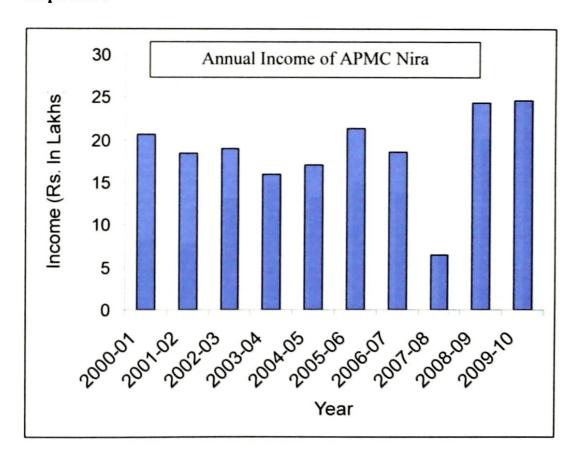


Table No.6.3.8 APMC:-Shirur

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	23.71	•
2	2001-02	22.54	- 4.93
3	2002-03	36.16	64.42
4	2003-04	40.95	13.25
5	2004-05	36.59	-10.65
6	2005-06	40.99	12.02
7	2006-07	37.76	-7.88
8	2007-08	24.00	36.44
9	2008-09	54.14	12.50
10	2009-10	73.17	35.15
	Average	39.00	15.03

Graph No. 10

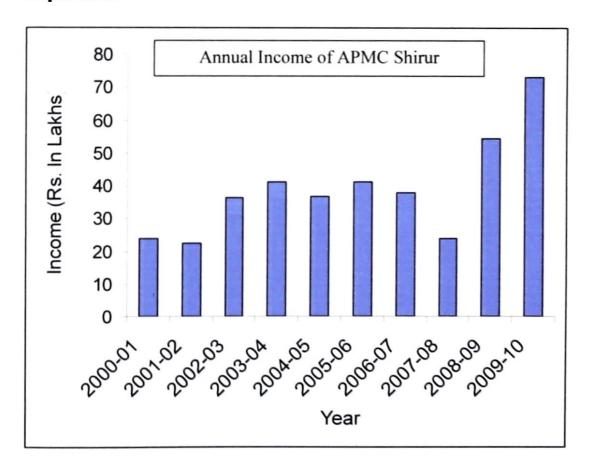


Table No.6.3.9 APMC:-Pune

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	1153.08	-
2	2001-02	1343.75	16.54
3	2002-03	1334.41	-0.67
4	2003-04	1559.35	16.56
5	2004-05	1483.59	-4.86
6	2005-06	1735.81	17.00
7	2006-07	2081.96	19.94
8	2007-08	1168.90	-43.86
9	2008-09	2464.75	110.87
10	2009-10	3205.62	30.06
	Average	1749.35	23.47

Graph No. 11

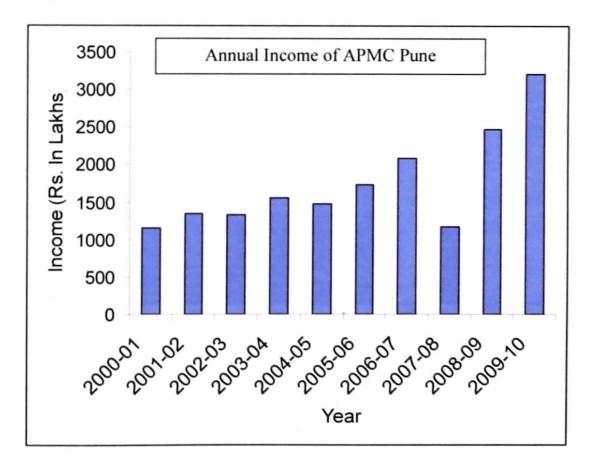
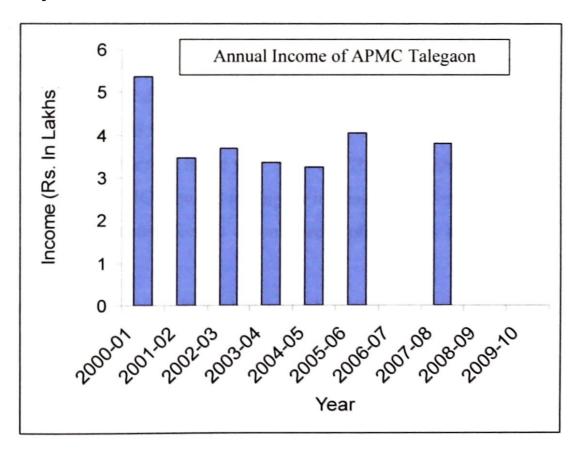


Table No.6.3.10 APMC:-Talegaon

Sr. No.	Year	Income (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	5.38	e e e e e e e e e
2	2001-02	3.47	-35.50
3	2002-03	3.69	6.34
4	2003-04	3.37	-8.67
5	2004-05	3.26	-3.27
6	2005-06	4.04	+23.92
7	2006-07	N.A.	-
8	2007-08	3.79	-6.19
9	2008-09	N.A.	-
10	2009-10	N.A.	-
	Average	3.85	-3.90

Graph No. 12



Baramati APMC:- It is seen from the data presented in Table 6.3.1. It was observed that the overall average of 10 years average income was Rs. 91.61 lacs. The annual income during 2000-01 was Rs.78.93 lakhs which was raised to Rs.167.20 lakhs during 2009-10. The changes in income during the period of 10 years showed that the changes were negative during 2001-02, 2003-04 and 2007-08. However, the overall change was of the order of 20.88 % per year.

Daund APMC: - This APMC had initially income of Rs.13.76 lakhs which was raised to Rs.42.29 lakhs during 2009-10. Regarding the change, it was observed that it had an overall change of 19.12, being, in income nearly equal to Baramati, had negative changes in income during 4 years. The trend in annual income is seemed to be nonlinear.

Indapur APMC: - This APMCs had annual income of Rs.37.69 during 2000-01 which further raised to Rs.114.05 lakhs during 2009-10. This APMC also had more or less the same average percentage (18.55%) change at over all. The negative changes were observed in the year 2001-02 (-12.58%) and (-28.94%) in the year 2007-08. The sudden high change of 110.21 % was observed in the year 2008-09. This was only because of the fact that the APMC acquired the higher income from all three sources viz. market fee, license fees & income from other items than that in preceding year.

Junnar APMC:- This APMC had annual income of Rs.49.48 lakhs which raised to Rs.314.61 lakhs during 2009-10. This APMC secured an over all changing annual income of Rs.40-91 lacs, higher than those of Daund, Indapur and Baramati APMCs. The APMC suffered the negative change only once (2007-08). It secured highest change of the order of 175.77% during 2008-09. In broad sense, the change in income was positive over the years.

Khed APMC: - In case of this APMC, the annual income during 2000-01 was Rs.85.86 lakhs, which after 10 years it came out to Rs. 208.40 lakhs. Further, it was seen that although the annual average income was higher (Rs.115.44 lac) in case of this APMC than those of earlier APMCs stated above. Viz. Baramati, Daund and Indapur APMCs. It had negative change in income during its 3 years of period. (viz. 2001-02,2004-05 and 2007-08). The income of this APMC can be said to be uncertain.

APMC Manchar:- This APMC had initially an income of Rs.37.35 lakhs which further raised to Rs.134.69 lakhs after 10 years. The average annual income of this APMC is fairly good, (Rs.73.04 lac/year.). Besides, it suffered a negative change of 37.54 during one year only (2007–08). For the remaining years, the trend of change in annual income was positive.

APMC Nira: - In case of this APMC, initially during 2000-01, the annual income was Rs.20.70 lakhs, which raised to hardly Rs.24.58 lakhs. The overall average in annual income although positive (20-50%), it suffered negative changes in income for times. i.e. during 2001-02, 2003-04, 2006-07 and 2007-08. Out of 10 years of period, the APMC secured high income of Rs. 24.58 lacs during 2009-10. At the overall, it seems that the APMC Nira has to take up much effort in increasing the income every year over its preceding year.

APMC Shirur:- This APMC had initially income of Rs.23.71 lakhs, which further increased to three times viz. Rs.73.17 lakhs during 2009-10. On an average, percentage change was of the order of 15-03 % However, the data showed that the committee failed to acquire higher profit during the year over its preceding year. The negative change in annual income over its preceding years was observed three times

therefore, this committee is required to take up sincere steps in increasing the income from year to year.

APMC Pune: In case of this APMC, the initial annual income of Rs.1153.08 lakhs during 2000-01 raised to three times viz. Rs.3205.62 during 2009-10. The overall percentage change was observed to be 23.47%.

APMC Talegaon:- This APMC had initially an income of Rs.5.38 lakhs during 2000-01. It never remained above this, during subsequent years. The picture of percentage changes in income of this APMC is shown in Table 6.3.10. It showed that, the percentage change at the overall period of 7 years was poor (-3.90%). Out of 7 years, the change in income was negative in four years. The overall average income is of very low viz - 3.85 lacs. It is rather dareful to say the committee seems to be not active in maintaining the APC in profitable position in every year. However, the problem is to be solved by the concerned higher authority by discussing the various issues of the APMC.

#### Conclusions:-

From the observations of each of the APMCs as quoted below each of the tables presented earlier, it could be said that in most of the cases, the income of the APMC was fairly good. However on observing the negative changes in annual income over its preceding year, the committees of APMC will have to make efforts in taking up the income higher and higher over its preceding years.

### 6.1.7 Linear Growth Rates of Income of the APMCs.

The time series data pertaining to income of the selected AMPCs have been studied in earlier paras. Now the said time series data is used for estimating the linear growth rates of income of the selected AMPCs. The results of this analysis have been presented in the following tables (Table No. 6.4). This table give the linear growth rates along with the values of R<sup>2</sup>.

Table 6.4: Linear Growth Rates of Income, in selected APMCs of Pune District

Sr.	Name of APMC	Linear Growth	Co-efficient of multiple
No		Rates (%)	Determination (R2)
1	Baramati	8.25	0.4821 X
2	Daund	10.74	0.6286 X
3	Indapur	11.77	0.7488 X
4	Junnar	17.81	0.7174 X
5	Khed	10.78	0.5995 X
6	Manchar	9.35	0.5979 X
7	Nira	0.83 N.S	-0.0084 N.S.
8	Pune	9.58	0.5903 X
9	Shirur	9.33	0.5082 X
10	Talegaon	-3.07 N.S	0.1559 N.S.

## (2000-01 to 2009-10)

X indicates the values are significant at 5% level.

N.S. indicates the values are non-significant.

The table 6.4 Shows that the growth rate of income was the highest (17.81%) in case of Junnar AMPC followed by AMPC Indapur (11.77%) & AMPC Khed (10.78%) & Daund AMPC (10.74%). The growth rates in respect of AMPCs Manchar, Pune, Shirur & Baramati were more or less the same. The growth rates in respect of Nira & Talegaon AMPC were very low& non-significant.

## 6.2 Expenditure Side of APMC

#### 6.2.1 Introduction:

It is obvious that the functional role of each & every APMC is to provide necessary facilities to sellers / farmers & also to buyers / merchants etc. in the market area. It is therefore obligatory on the part of the APMC to provide the required facilities to the sellers & the buyers of the various agricultural commodities. For the purpose, the APMCs have to incur expenditure on various items. This is discussed as below.

## 6.2.2 Expenditure structure of APMCs:-

The APMC has to incur the expenses on the following items in order to operate the various functions in the market area.

- A. Establishment Expenses: This includes the pay & allowances of the office staff viz. Secretary, Accountant, clerks, peons etc. and their bills towards travelling & such other allowances.
- B. Meeting Expenses: The expenses incurred on payment of honorarium, travelling expenses, etc. of members of the committee, other expenditure towards refreshment items etc on the days of meetings held from time to time.
- C. Other expenses: These include the charges towards the following items
  - i) Electricity bills
  - ii) Telephone bills
  - iii) Diesel & Petrol bills
  - iv) Repairs to vehicles

- v) Postage charge
- vi) Municipal charges
- vii) Water taxes
- viii) Repairs to building, godown, roads
- ix) Purchase of stationery
- x) Purchase of sundry articles etc.

For the purpose of analysis the expenditure of the APMC have been grouped into three categories-

- I] Establishment charges
- II] Meeting expenses
- III] Other expenditure

# 6.2.3 Average Annual Expenditure of selected APMCs -

The information on the average expenditure of the selected APMCs have been presented in Table 6.5. While taking the average, the yearly total expenditure of the 10 years period have been taken into account. The average expenditure of Talegaon APMC is based on seven years period.

Table No: 6.5:- Average Annual Expenditure of APMCs in Pune District

		No.	Average Aı	nnual Expe	enditure (Rs. I	n lac)
Sr. No.	Name of APMC	of years	Establishment	Meeting Etc.	Others expenditure	Total (Rs. In lac)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baramati	10	31.18 (39.27)	1.63 (2.05)	46.60 (58.68)	78.86 (100.00)
2	Daund	10	12.12 (54.33)	0.81 (3.63)	9.38 (42.04)	23.10 (100.00)
3	Indapur	10	20.12 (37.77)	2.11 (3.96)	31.04 (58.27)	53.27 (100.00)
4	Junnar	10	31.29 (39.36)	2.11 (2.65)	46.10 (57.99)	79.51 (100.00)
5	Khed	10	42.43 (44.31)	2.18 (2.28)	51.11 (53.41)	95.69 (100.00)
6	Manchar	10	17.98 (36.67)	1.91 (3.90)	29.14 (59.43)	49.05 (100.00)
7	Nira	10	13.32 (65.13)	0.55 (2.69)	6.58 (32.18)	20.45 (100.00)
8	Pune	10	588.22 (37.36)	58.25 (3.70)	927.80 (58.94)	1574.27 (100.00)
9	Shirur	10	16.64 (40.46)	3.19 (7.76)	21.30 (51.78)	41.13 (100.00)
10	Talegaon	7	4.39 (86.59)	0.23 (4.54)	0.45 (8.87)	5.07 (100.00)

The figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total expenditure.

It could be observed from the data presented in Table 6.5 that the annual average expenditure of the APMC, varied from Rs.5.07 lacs at Talegaon APMC to the highest expenditure of Rs.1574.27 lacs at Pune APMC. For the rest of the APMCs, the annual expenditure ranged from Rs.20.45 lacs (Nira APMC) to Rs. 95.69 lacs (Khed APMC). The Indapur and Manchar APMCs had more or less equal annual expenditure. While on Baramati APMC it was Rs.78.86 lacs and Rs.79.51 lacs at Junnar APMC. But when the Annual Average income figures of these two APMCs were compared it with income was observed that the Baramati

had annual average income of Rs. 91.61 lacs as against that Rs. 136.03 lacs of Junnar APMC. It showed that Junnar APMC did better than Baramati APMC. Two APMCs viz Daund and Nira APMCs are having more or less the same annual average income. The estimates of the average expenditure were also found to be the same viz. Rs. 23.10 lacs and Rs. 20.45 lacs respectively. The APMC Manchar had slightly higher expenditure (Rs. 49.05 lacs) than that of Shirur APMC where annual average expenditure was Rs. 41.13 lacs.

### 6.2.4 Break up of Annual Expenditure of the selected APMCs :-

The information on break-up of Annual Average Expenditure is presented in Table 6.5 It is observed that barring the expenditure of 86.59% on establishment charges at Talegaon APMC, the percentage of expenditure towards establishment charges ranged from 39.27% on Baramati APMC to 65.13% on Nira APMC. The expenditure percentages on Establishment were more or less equal on Baramati, Indapur, Junnar, Manchar, Shirur and Pune APMCs. The Khed APMC had annual average expenditure percentage of 44.31%.

The estimates of expenditure towards "other expenditure" were slightly higher than those of expenses towards establishment. Barring the percentage shares of Daund (42.04%), Nira (32.18%) and Talegaon (8.87%) the percentage shares of expenditure/ on 'other expenditure' to total expenditure were more or less equal in respect of APMCs viz. Baramati (58.68%), Indapur (58.27%), Junnar (57.99%), Khed (53.41%), Manchar (59.43%) and Shirur (51.78%). This indicated that most of the APMCs seemed to have maintained the equal share of expenditure in total expenditure of the year in respect of "establishment charges" and other expenses.

# 6.2.5 Variability in Annual Average Expenditure of the selected APMCs:-

The data regarding the estimates of mean, standard deviation, range and the co-efficient of variation of the annual average expenditure of the selected APMCs have been presented in Table 6.6.

Table No. 6.6: Variability in Annual Average expenditure incurred by the selected APMCs in Pune district during the period 2000-01 to 2009-10. (In lac Rs.)

Sr.	Name of APMC	Period (years)	Mean (Rs.in lac)		(Rs. in hs) Upper limit	Standard Deviation (σ) (Rs.in lac)	Co-efficient of Variation (C.V.) %
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baramati	10	78.86	55.48 (2000- 01)	129.25 (2009- 10)	24.05	30.30
2	Daund	10	23.10	13.11 (2000- 01)	40.53 (2009- 10)	9.37	40.57
3	Indapur	10	53.27	30.28 (2001- 02)	82.94 (2009- 10)	16.28	30.57
4	Junnar	10	79.50	52.40 (2001- 02)	143.92 (2009- 10)	30.54	38.41
5	Khed	10	95.69	60.18 (2000- 01)	151.64 (2008- 09)	28.97	30.27
6	Manchar	10	49.04	22.08 (2000- 01)	103.75 (2009- 10)	22.12	45.09
7	Nira	10	20.45	11.53 (2007- 08)	22.60 (2006- 07)	30.97	15.14
8	Pune	10	1574.26	772.79 (2007- 08)	3204.61 (2009- 10)	730.50	46.40
9	Shirur	10	41.13	23.67 (2007- 08)	62.09 (2009- 10)	13.46	31.94
10	Talegaon	7	5.07	4.66 (2001- 02)	5.75 (2000- 01)	0.31	6.31

On going through the range of average annual expenditure, it was observed that the range was very high in respect of Pune APMC, where the average expenditure ranged from Rs.772.79 lacs to Rs.3204.61 lacs and as such the estimates of standard deviation and co-efficient of variation were high as compared to those of other APMCs shown in the Table.

In case of Talegaon APMC, the variability in annual expenditure was far below than those of remaining all the APMCs. This was only because, the transactions of this APMC itself were of low order during all its 7 years period and the committee tried to keep-up the bear minimum expenditure. The committees viz. Daund, Manchar showed the variability of high order viz.40.57% and 45.09% respectively. In case of Daund APMC, the estimates of expenses towards "Other expenditure" varied too much. The same case was observed in respect of Manchar APMC. The variability in respect of APMCs Baramati, Indapur, Junnar, Khed, were fairly high while it was normal in respect of Nira APMC. This was mainly because of average transactions of the APMC.

The high variability in expenditure could be explained by the Baramati APMC taking the annual expenditure estimates of the APMC during the 10 years of period. The annual expenditure varied from Rs. 55.48 lacs in 2000-01 to Rs.129.25 lacs in 2009-10. The major item of expenditure is seemed to be the item of expenditure on "Other expenditure".

In case of Manchar APMC the high variability (45.09 % C.V.) could be attributed to very high expenditure during two years viz. 2008-09 and 2009-10 was very high as compared to those of earlier years. This has led to large variation in annual average expenditure of the APMC.

## 6.2.6 Trend Analysis of Annual Average Expenditure

Before going for trend analysis of annual expenditure of the APMCs, it was felt necessary to have a view over annual expenditure of each of the APMCs selected for study. The same has been presented separately in the following tables along with the suitable graphs for each of the APMCs selected for the study.

Secondly, with a view to examine the behaviour of annual expenditure of the APMCs during period of 10 years, a trend analysis was carried out. In this analysis, the expenditure of each year has been compared with the previous years expenditure. The decrease or increase observed in expenditure in succeeding year is expressed in percentage over its preceding years. The formula used for this purpose is given below. Such percentages were worked out in respect of all ten APMCs and the same have been presented in Tables 6.7.1 to 6.7.10. Below each of the tables, the year wise data of expenditure of the APMCs have been illustrated with the graphs.

Formula for estimation of % change is given below.

The annual expenditure and the percentage change of current year over preceding year is given in Table No. 6.7 separately for each of the selected APMCs. The interpretation of data presented separately for each of the APMCs has been done separately below each of the tables of the respective APMCs.

The percentage changes worked out for all the selected APMCs have been shown in Table No 6.7.1 to 6.7.10 given below.

Table No: 6.7 Trends in Total Annual Expenditure of the selected APMCs in Pune District during the period (2000-01 to 2009-2010).

Table No.6.7.1 APMC:-Baramati

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	55.48	-
2	2001-02	65.67	18.37
3	2002-03	72.12	9.32
4	2003-04	58.81	-18.45
5	2004-05	72.29	22.92
6	2005-06	79.48	9.95
7	2006-07	86.63	9.00
8	2007-08	57.08	-34.11
9	2008-09	111.77	95.81
10	2009-10	129.25	15.64
	Average	78.86	28.45

Graph No. 13

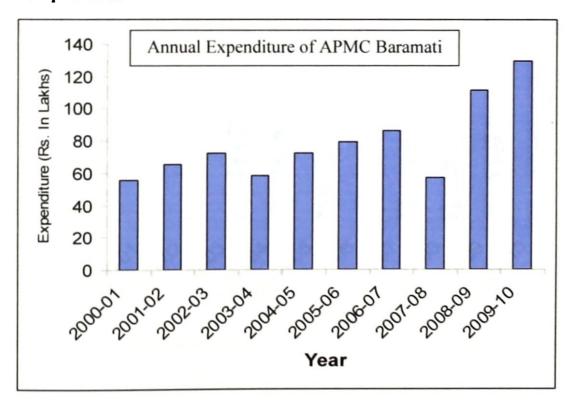


Table No.6.7.2 APMC:-Daund

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	13.12	
2	2001-02	14.32	9.15
3	2002-03	20.18	40.32
4	2003-04	18.65	-7.50
5	2004-05	23.22	19.68
6	2005-06	24.17	4.09
7	2006-07	22.77	-5.79
8	2007-08	14.00	-38.52
9	2008-09	40.02	185.36
10	2009-10	40.53	1.27
	Average	23.10	20.81

Graph No. 14

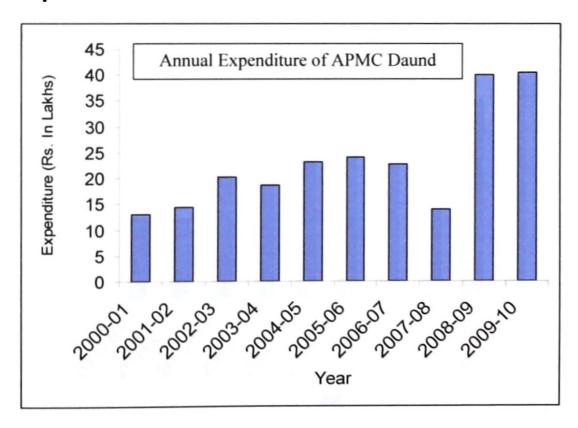


Table No.6.7.3 APMC:-Indapur

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	30.34	-
2	2001-02	30.28	0.20
3	2002-03	51.31	69.45
4	2003-04	50.98	-0.65
5	2004-05	56.15	+10.14
6	2005-06	56.33	0.32
7	2006-07	59.46	5.56
8	2007-08	39.87	-33.28
9	2008-09	75.04	+89.16
10	2009-10	82.94	+10.39
	Average	53.27	15.13

Graph No. 15

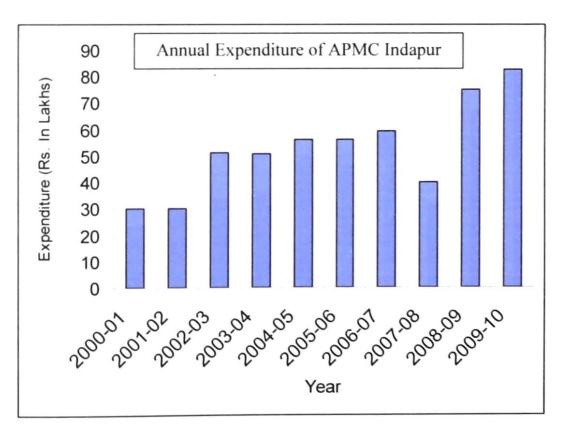


Table No.6.7.4 APMC:-Junnar

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	41.17	_
2	2001-02	52.40	21.38
3	2002-03	58.29	11.24
4	2003-04	61.37	5.28
5	2004-05	84.55	37.77
6	2005-06	79.55	-5.91
7	2006-07	101.26	27.29
8	2007-08	55.46	-45.23
9	2008-09	115.10	107.53
10	2009-10	143.91	25.03
	Average	79.51	18.44

Graph No. 16

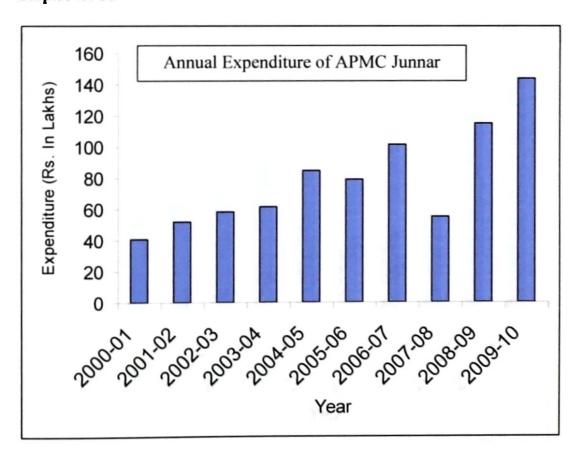


Table No.6.7.5 APMC:-Khed

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	60.18	-
2	2001-02	68.73	14.21
3	2002-03	74.99	9.11
4	2003-04	100.57	34.11
5	2004-05	93.07	-7.46
6	2005-06	93.19	0.13
7	2006-07	121.06	29.91
8	2007-08	63.86	-47.25
9	2008-09	129.65	+103.02
10	2009-10	151.64	16.96-
	Average	95.69	15.27

Graph No. 17

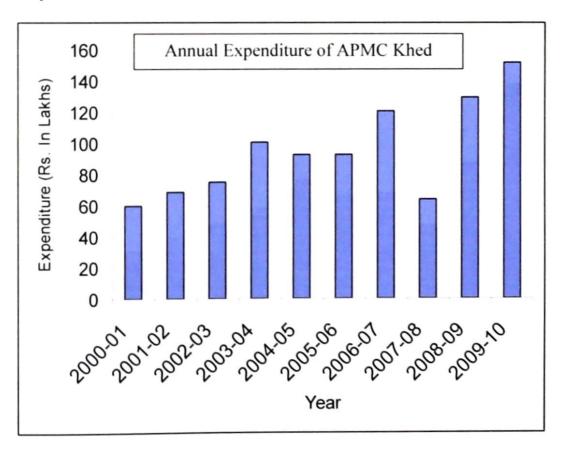


Table No.6.7.6 APMC:-Manchar

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	22.09	-
2	2001-02	28.77	30.24
3	2002-03	35.50	23.39
4	2003-04	43.19	21.66
5	2004-05	57.30	32.67
6	2005-06	49.40	-13.96
7	2006-07	50.59	2.62
8	2007-08	34.65	-31.51
9	2008-09	65.24	88.29
10	2009-10	103.75	59.02
	Average	49.05	21.24

Graph No. 18

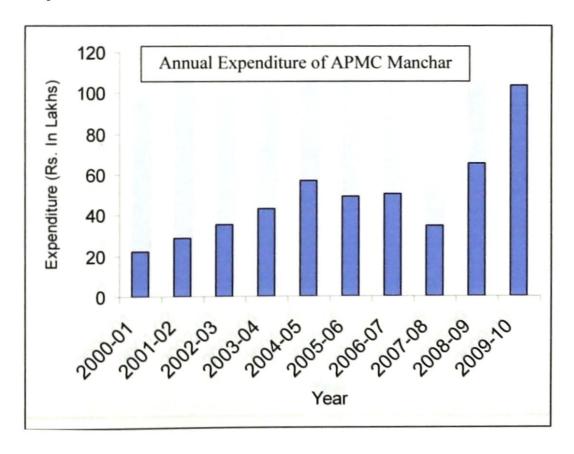


Table No.6.7.7 APMC:-Nira

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	19.89	-
2	2001-02	21.82	9.70
3	2002-03	20.73	-5.00
4	2003-04	20.78	0.24
5	2004-05	22.36	7.60
6	2005-06	22.45	0.40
7	2006-07	22.60	0.67
8	2007-08	11.53	-48.98
9	2008-09	21.75	88.64
10	2009-10	20.60	-5.29
	Average	20.45	4.80

Graph No. 19

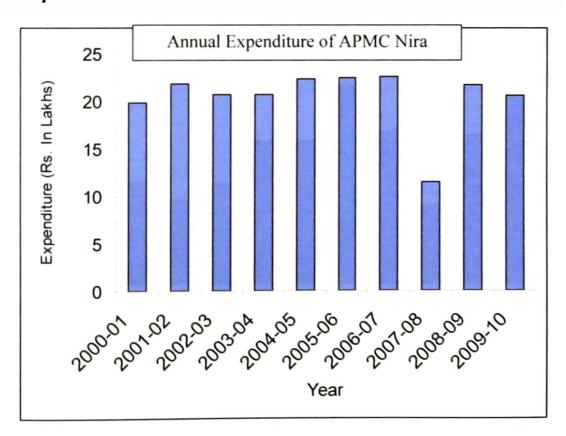


Table No.6.7.8 APMC:-Shirur

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	30.93	-
2	2001-02	25.66	-17.04
3	2002-03	30.53	18.98
4	2003-04	43.24	41.63
5	2004-05	43.54	0.69
6	2005-06	60.21	30.29
7	2006-07	46.33	-23.05
8	2007-08	23.67	-48.91
9	2008-09	45.10	90.54
10	2009-10	62.09	37.67
	Average	41.13	13.08

Graph No. 20

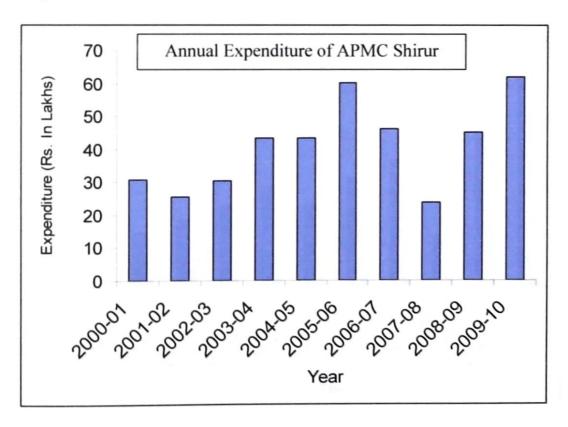


Table No.6.7.9 APMC:-Pune

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lac)	% change
1	2000-01	817.05	-
2	2001-02	1000.50	22.57
3	2002-03	1217.98	21.62
4	2003-04	1510.00	23.98
5	2004-05	1238.50	-17.98
6	2005-06	1633.84	31.92
7	2006-07	1881.81	14.86
8	2007-08	772.79	-58.93
9	2008-09	2464.59	218.92
10	2009-10	3204.60	30.03
	Average	1574.26	40.43

Graph No. 21

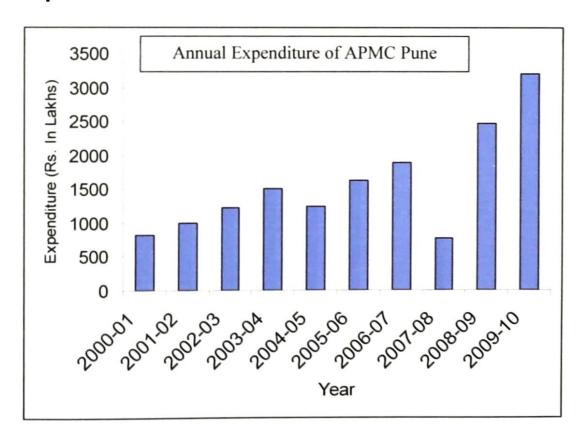
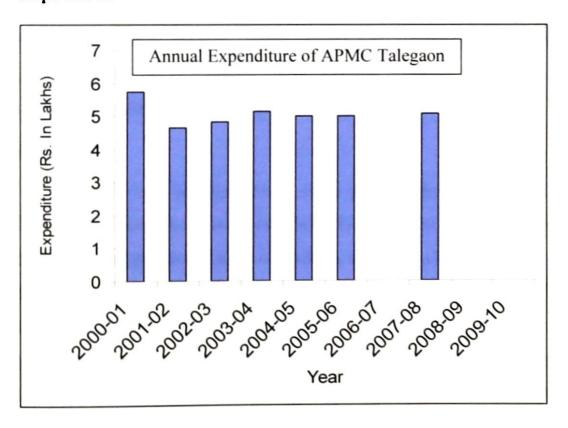


Table No.6.7.10 APMC:-Talegaon

Sr. No.	Year Expenditure (Rs. in lac)		% change	
1	2000-01	5.75	-	
2	2001-02	4.67	-18.78	
3	2002-03	4.82	0.70	
4	2003-04	5.15	6.85	
5	2004-05	4.99	-3.11	
6	2005-06	5.02	0.42	
7	2006-07	-	•	
8	2007-08	5.09	1.39	
9	2008-09	-	-	
10	2009-10	-	-	
	Average	5.07	-2.09	

Graph No. 22



The thorough examination of the annual expenditure along with percentage changes of each of the selected APMCs was carried out & the observations there on are given below.

#### Baramati APMC :-

The annual expenditure of Rs.55.48 lakhs during the year 2000-01 seems to have increased to Rs.129.25 lakhs during 2009-10. At the overall level, the change in expenditure was of the order of 28.45 %. The percentage changes were high viz.22.92 % (2004-05), 95.81% (2008-09) and 15.64% (2009-10). The high change in expenditure of Rs.95.81% during 2008-09 over its preceding year was observed to be because of high expenditure of Rs. 111.77 lacs as compared to that (Rs.57.08 lacs) in preceding year (2007-08). In case of this APMC, the negative percentage changes in expenditure, observed in respect of the years 2003-04 (-18.45%) and 2007-08 (-34.11%) indicated that the expenditure during these two years were reduced. While during the remaining year, the expenditure went on increasing. The overall positive change in expenditure was observed to be 28.45%.

#### Daund APMC:-

This APMC had an expenditure of Rs.13.12 lakhs during initial year (2000-01) which was increased to Rs.40.53 lakhs after 10 years. This APMC had overall positive change of 20.81%, which was lower than that of Baramati APMC. The positive change of very high order (185.36%) was observed in respect of the year 2008-09. This was mainly due to sharp increase in expenditure viz. Rs.40.02 lacs during 2008-09 over that of its preceding years expenditure (Rs.14.00 lacs). This seemed to be high expenditure on establishment and other items of expenditure. For this purpose, the detailed itemwise expenditure has to be seen from the records of APMC.

## Indapur APMC:-

This APMC seemed to have spent Rs.30.34 lakhs initially which was raised to Rs.82.94 lakhs during 2009-10. In case of this APMC, the overall change (15.13%) was of lower than those of earlier two APMCs. The overall average expenditure is observed to be Rs. 53.27 lacs. The expenditure seemed to have been increased during two years, 2008-09 Rs. 75.04 lacs and that Rs. 82.94 lacs during 2009-10. The break up of expenditure during these two years showed the higher expenditure during the two years on all the three items viz. Establishment, meeting and other expenditure. It was further observed that although the expenditure was increased, the income was also increased, keeping the APMC in surplus position.

#### Junnar APMC: -

This APMC seems to have spent Rs.41.17 lakhs initially. It further raised to Rs.143.9 lakhs during 2009-10. This APMC seems to have undertaken high expenditure (Rs.115.10 lacs) during 2008-09 as compared to those preceding years. The expenditure also continued to increase in the following year (2009-10). This has led to high value of average expenditure (Rs.79.51 lacs) over the ten years period. At the overall, percentage change was 18.44%, this change was more or less equal to that of Indapur APMC and Daund APMC.

#### Khed APMC :-

This APMC seems to have spent annually more than that of earlier APMCs. Initially during 2000-01, it spent Rs.60.18 lakhs and during the year 2009-10, it spent Rs.151.64 lakhs. On an average change in expenditure over 10 years period was 15.27%. This was more or less equal to that of Indapur & Junnar. In case of this APMC also the sudden

high change of 103.02 % was observed during the year 2008-09. Such situation was also observed in case of Baramati, Daund, Indapur and Junnar APMCs. During this year, the expenditure seemed to have been increased because of more expenditure on all the three items of expenditure viz. establishment, meetings and other expenditure.

#### Manchar APMC:-

This APMC seems to have spent not much (Rs.22.09 lakhs). However, its expenditure went up to Rs. 103.75 lakhs during 2009-10. This APMC had overall average value of 49.05 lacs in respect of the yearly expenditure. This APMC seems to have higher expenditure during two years viz. 2008-09 and 2009-10. The increase in expenditure is observed to be on the items viz. other expenditure. Such a high expenditure on various 'other expenditure' will have to be verified from the detailed account of expenditure of this APMC.

#### Nira APMC:-

The data regarding annual expenditure of this APMC, presented above showed that the overall annual average expenditure was Rs. 20.45 lakhs, ranging Rs. 19.89 lakhs to Rs. 20.60 lakhs during 2009-10. This APMC had low value of trend (4.80%). The overall average expenditure of this APMC was hardly Rs.20.45 lacs, a slightly lower than that of Daund APMC. It was further observed that the annual expenditure during the nine years period viz. 2000-01 to 2006-07, 2008-09 & 2009-10 was more or less the same. The expenditure was low (Rs.11.53 lacs) during 2007-08, as a result, the expenditure of Rs.21.75 lacs showed higher percentage change (88.64%) during 2008-09.

#### Shirur APMC:-

This APMCs incurred annual expenditure of Rs. 30.93 lakhs, which further increased to Rs. 62.09 lakhs during 2009-10. This APMC had an average trend value of 13.08%, the highest value of 90.54% was observed in respect of the year 2008-09. This was only because of sudden high expenses during 2008-09 as compared that of preceding year's expenses. The APMC had on an average, the value of trend of 13.08% with overall average value expenditure of Rs. 41.13 lacs.

#### Pune APMC:-

It could be seen from the table that the annual expenditure was of very high order viz. Rs. 817.05 lakhs during 2000-01 which reached to high figure viz. 3204.60 lakhs. This APMC is having annual average expenditure of Rs. 1574.26 lacs. Barring the expenditure amount of Rs. 772.79 lacs of 2007-08, the trend was more or less linear. The overall value of trend 40.43% of this APMC was the highest amongst all the APMCs studied here. The trend value of 218.92% of 2008-09 was mainly because of very low annual expenditure of Rs. 772.79 lacs during 2007-08.

## Talegaon APMC:-

This APMC had a very low expenditure ranging from Rs. 5.75 lakhs to Rs. 5.09 lakhs during 2007-08. This APMC has negative value of trend (-2.09%), having overall average expenditure of Rs. 5.07 lacs. It is necessary to investigate the reasons for low investment for operating the marketing activities. Besides, the reasons for very low income of the APMC need to be find out. For this purpose, the discussion on these issues will have to be taken by the APMC along with Government officials.

## 6.2.7 Linear Growth Rates Of Expenditure of selected APMCs.

The time series data pertaining to expenditure of the selected AMPCs have been studied in earlier paragraphs now the said time series data is proposed to carry out trend analysis by estimating the linear growth rates of expenditure of the selected AMPCs. The results of this analysis have been presented in the following tables (Table No.6.8). This table give the linear growth rates along with the values of R<sup>2</sup>.

Table 6.8:- Linear Growth Rates of Expenditure in selected APMCs of Pune District (2000-01 to 2009-10).

Sr.	Name of ADMCs	Linear Growth	Co-efficient of multiple
No.	Name of APMCs	Rates	Determination (R2)
1	Baramati	7.95	0.5675 x
2	Daund	10.74	0.5776 x
3	Indapur	8.59	0.6512 x
4	Junnar	11.02	0.6795 x
5	Khed	7.95	05691 x
6	Manchar	12.37	0.6206 x
7	Nira	-1.02	0.0378 N.S.
8	Pune	11.94	0.5462 X
9	Shirur	6.02	0.3122 N.S.
10	Talegaon	-0.61	0.0465 N.S.

X indicates that the values are significant

N.S. indicates that the values are non-significant.

The table 6.8 shows the linear growth rates of expenditure of the selected AMPCs. It could be observed that the highest growth rate was observed in respect of AMPC Manchar (12.37%) followed by AMPC Pune (11.94%) and AMPC of Junnar (11.02%). In case of Baramati, Indapur, Khed and Shirur AMPCs, the values were more or less the same & lower than those of Pune and Manchar AMPCs. The values were negative in respect of Nira AMPC (-1.02%) & Talegaon (-0.61%).

It is to be mentioned here that the lower values of growth rate do not indicate the AMPCs are sound enough. It would be appropriate if the growth rates of surplus are examined critically.

# 6.3 Overall view of percentage changes in Income & Expenditure of Selected APMCs.

It is necessary to have comparative picture of average percentage changes in Income & expenditure of the selected APMCs. The same is presented below in Table 6.9

Table 6.9: Comparative study of average percentage changes in Income & Expenditure

Sr. No.	Name of APMC	Average percentage changes		
140.		In Income	In Expenditure	
1	Baramati	20.88	28.45	
2	Daund	19.12	20.81	
3	Indapur	18.15	15.13	
4	Junnar	40.91	18.44	
5	Khed	19.52	15.27	
6	Manchar	17.45	21.24	
7	Nira	20.50	4.80	
8	Pune	23.47	40.43	
9	Shirur	15.03	13.08	
10	Talegaon	-3.90	-2.09	

It could be observed from the data presented in Table 6.9 that the values of average percentage changes in income were higher than those of expenditure, in cases of APMCs viz. Indapur, Junnar, Khed, Nira and Shirur. It is therefore concluded that these APMCs have been attempting to operate the regulated markets on right path.

As against this, the average percentage changes in income during the period of 10 years were found to lower than those of expenditure in respect of the APMCs viz. Baramati, Daund, Manchar, Pune & Talegaon. It is obligatory on the part of these APMCs to take up proper steps in taking up the APMC to the desired percentage level of either income or expenditure over the years.

## 6.4 Annual Surplus of the Selected APMCs

#### 6.4.1 Introduction

It is obvious on the part of APMC, to have some surplus over the expenditure incurred for operating its various transactions. It was felt necessary to examine broadly the level of surplus of the APMCs earned by them during the period of ten years.

## 6.4.2 Annual Average Surplus:

The information on annual average surplus of each of the selected APMCs have been given in Table No 6.10. While calculating the annual surplus the following formula was employed.

Annual Surplus = [Total Annual Income of the APMC] - [Total Annual Expenditure of the APMC].

Table 6.10 :- Annual Surplus of the selected APMCs of Pune District

During the period 2000-01 to 2009-10 [Rs. in lakhs]

Sr. No.	APMC Year	Baramati	Daund	Indapur	Junnar	Khed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2000-01	23.44	0.64	7.35	6.31	25.68
2	2001-02	4.31	1.99	2.67	11.59	8.91
3	2002-03	2.46	0.23	-1.38	9.52	8.52
4	2003-04	4.26	-0.82	4.61	49.03	-6.19
5	2004-05	11.86	1.72	15.53	27.19	-11.47
6	2005-06	12.26	0.13	16.76	40.78	16.54
7	2006-07	10.33	-0.90	14.95	87.46	20.35
8	2007-08	4.77	3.70	13.01	33.21	16.28
9	2008-09	10.90	0.71	36.13	129.44	61.89
10	2000-10	37.95	1.76	31.11	170.70	56.77
	Average	12.25	0.91	14.07	56.52	19.73

[Rs. in lakhs]

Sr. No.	APMC Year	Manchar	Nira	Pune	Shirur	Talegaon
<u> </u>		8	9	10	11	12
1	2000-01	15.27	0.80	298.26	-7.23	-0.37
2	2001-02	23.42	-3.37	342.25	-3.12	-1.19
3	2002-03	26.40	-1.70	116.42	5.63	-1.14
4	2003-04	21.62	-4.87	49.37	-2.30	-1.79
5	2004-05	13.59	-5.24	245.09	-6.95	-1.73
6	2005-06	27.53	-1.12	102.03	-19.22	-0.98
7	2006-07	45.90	-3.97	200.15	-8.57	N.A
8	2007-08	25.62	-5.03	396.11	3.33	-1.30
9	2008-09	9.48	2.57	0.17	9.04	N.A
10	2009-10	30.93	3.98	1.01	+11.08	N.A
	Average	23.98	-1.79	175.09	-2.13	-1.21

In the Table 6.10, the yearwise annual surplus of the APMCs has also been presented. Besides the averages of 10 years surplus of each of the APMCs have been also shown.

Table 6.10 showed that the annual average surplus is exceptionally high (Rs.175.09 lacs) in case of Pune APMC. This might be because of heavy turnover in respect of agricultural marketing from year to year at this APMC. More over, Pune market is having a natural good situation for agricultural market. The Pune city is a district headquarter and located at the central place of the western Maharashtra. Two national highways viz. Mumbai- Hyderabad and Mumbai-Bangalore go through the Pune city. Besides, the heavy arrivals of various agricultural commodities from the neighbouring districts also are taking place throughout the year .All this has led to the heavy turnover of various agricultural goods /commodities in Pune Agricultural Produce Market.

Baramati APMC & Indapur APMC have annual average surplus more or less equal viz. Rs.12.25 lacs & Rs.14.07 lacs respectively.

Daund APMC has very low annual surplus (Rs.0.91 lacs). This was because of losses of Rs.0.82 lacs and Rs.0.90 lacs during the year 2003-04 and 2006-07 respectively. The APMCs Khed and Manchar showed fairly good surplus as its average annual surplus were observed to be Rs.19.73 lacs and Rs. 23.98 lacs respectively. Junnar APMC received better surpluses viz. Rs.56.52 lacs as it had no losses during any of the year. The APMCs Nira, Shirur and Talegaon had average deficit of Rs. 1.79 lacs, Rs. 2.13 lacs and Rs. 1.21 lacs respectively they had losses during most of the years of ten years period.

## 6.4.3 No. of years of Surplus:-

From the Table 6.11 given below, it could be observed that some of the APMCs had to suffer losses (deficit) for few years during the ten years period. The APMCs Baramati, Junnar, Manchar and Pune achieved the surplus during all the years. The APMC Indapur had to face deficit only once. APMCs Daund and Khed suffered losses twice during ten years period. The undesirable position was observed in case of Nira and Shirur APMCs, where the deficit was observed for 7 and 6 years respectively. Talegaon APMC had faced losses during all its period of 7 years.

Table No. 6.11 No. of years of Surplus/loss of the selected APMC in Pune District

Sr. No.	Name of APMC	No. of Years Under study	No. of Years of Surplus.	No. of Years of Deficit
1	Baramati	10	10	0
2	Daund	10	8	2
3	Indapur	10	9	1
4	Junnar	10	10	0
5	Khed	10	8	2
6	Manchar	10	10	0
7	Nira	10	3	-7
8	Pune	10	10	0
9	Shirur	10	4	6
10	Talegaon	7	0	7

## 6.4.4 Variability in Surplus of the selected APMCs

It is natural that the annual surplus of the APMCs changes from year to year depending upon financial transactions of the APMCs. In earlier paragraphs, the average surplus of each of the APMCs have been examined. Now it is proposed to examine the variation in annual surplus during the period of 10 years. Now with a view to measure the variability in the annual surplus, the data was subjected to statistical analysis so as to have the values of the following parameters

- i) Arithmetic Mean.
- ii) Standard Deviation
- iii) Limits of Range
- iv) Co-efficient of Variation (%).

The values of the above in respect of the Selected APMCs have been presented in Table 6.12

Table 6.12:- Variability in Annual Surplus of the selected APMCs

			Mean	Limits o	f Range		Co-
ا ۔ ا	N	No.	of	Lower	Upper	Standard	efficient
Sr.	Names of	Of	Surplus			Deviation	of
No	APMCs	Years	(Rs. in			(σ)	Variation
1			lakhs)			<u> </u>	(C.V. %)
1	Baramati	10	12.25	2.46	37.95	10.35	84.41
2	Daund	10	0.91	-0.82	3.70	1.33	145.76
3	Indapur	10	14.07	-1.38	36.13	11.36	80.74
4	Junnar	10	56.52	6.31	170.70	52.69	93.22
5	Khed	10	19.73	-11.47	61.89	22.57	114.41
6	Manchar	10	23.97	13.58	45.90	9.74	40.64
7	Nira	10	-1.79	-5.24	3.98	3.14	-174.99
8	Pune	10	175.09	0.17	396.11	135.26	77.25
9	Shirur	10	-2.13	-19.22	11.08	8.66	-406.27
10	Talegaon	07	-1.21	-1.79	-0.37	0.44	-36.52

## Range of Surplus:-

Table 6.12 gives the information on minimum and maximum values of surplus of each of the APMCs. These values indicated the extent of variation in surplus of the APMCs. The upper limits of range were very high in respect of the APMC viz. Pune and Junnar. The moderate values of upper limits were observed in cases of APMCs viz. Baramati, Indapur, Manchar .In case of remaining APMCs, viz Indapur, Khed, the lower limits of range were negative while in case of APMCs, viz Nira, Shirur the lower limits though negative, the upper limits were positive but low.

The values of limits of ranges seemed to have given rough indication about the variability in surplus earned by the APMCs. It was therefore felt necessary to estimate the values of Co-efficient of Variation (C.V %) in the yearly surplus of APMCs.

#### Co-efficient of Variation:-

The values of Co-efficient of Variation (C.V) in the year to year surplus earned by the APMC are given in Table 6.12. It showed the values of C.V were very high in respect of the APMCs viz Daund and Khed. This was mainly due to situation of losses in one or more years during the period of 10 years. The values of C.Vs were also rather high in respect of the APMC Baramati (84.41%), Indapur (80.74%), Junnar (93.22%) & Pune (77.25%). This was only because of very low surplus in one or two year's period. The values were negative in respect of APMCs Nira (-174.99), Shirur (-406.27) and Talegaon (-36.52).

## 6.4.5 Percentage Surplus of APMCs

After having discussed about the annual average surplus of the APMCs along with its standard deviation and Co-efficient of Variation, it was thought necessary to examine the soundness of APMCs on the basis of the surplus earned by the APMCs.

For the purpose, the following formula was used.

## % Surplus = (Average Surplus earned ÷ Average Income) x 100.

The percentage surplus of each of the APMCs are given in the following table.

The result on percentage surplus is presented in Table 6.13.

Table:- 6.13 Percentage Surplus earned by the selected APMCs in Pune District

Sr. No	Name of APMCs	No of years	Annua Income (Rs. in lacs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lacs)	Annual Average Surplus (Rs. in lac)	% Surplus at Annual Average income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baramati	10	91.61	78.86	12.25	13.37
2	Daund	10	24.01	23.10	0.91	3.79
3	Indapur	10	67.34	53.27	14.07	20.89
4	Junnar	10	136.03	79.51	56.52	41.55
5	Khed	10	115.42	95.69	19.73	17.09
6	Manchar	10	73.02	49.05	23.97	32.83
7	Nira	10	18.66	20.45	-1.79	-9.59
8	Pune	10	1749.35	1574.26	175.09	10
9	Shirur	10	39	41.13	-2.13	-5.46
10	Talegaon	7	3.86	5.07	-1.21	-31.35

It could be seen from the Table 6.13. that the highest percentage surplus was observed in respect of APMC-Junnar (41.55%) followed by the APMC Manchar where the percentage surplus was 32.83%. The percentage surplus was fairly good in case of APMC Indapur (20.89%) APMC, Baramati (13.37%) and Khed APMC (17.09%). On other APMCs viz. Pune, Daund, the percentage surplus was not satisfactory. The figures of percentage surplus were 10%, 3.79% respectively in respect of these two APMCs. The position of surplus was unsatisfactory on APMCs viz. Nira, Shirur and Talegaon where the surplus was -9.59%, -5.46% and -31.35% respectively.

## 6.4.6 Linear Growth Rates Of Surplus of selected APMCs

The time series data pertaining to surplus of the selected AMPCs have been studied in earlier paragraphs. Now the said time series data is used to carry out trend analysis by estimating the linear growth rates of surplus of the selected AMPCs. The results of this analysis have been presented in the following tables (Table No.6.14). This table give the linear growth rates along with the values of R<sup>2</sup>.

Table 6.14:- Linear Growth Rates of surplus in selected APMCs of Pune District. (2000-01 to 2009-10)

Sr. No.	Name of APMC	Linear Growth Rates (%)	Co-efficient of multiple
		(10)	Determination (R2)
1	Baramati	10.23	0.1211
2	Daund	11.00	0.0470
3	Indapur	23.78	0.7155 x
4	Junnar	27.36	0.7107 x
5	Khed	24.48	0.3778
6	Manchar	3.19	0.0509
7	Nira	-20.35	0.1116
8	Pune	-36.05	0.1872
9	Shirur	-54.70	0.1496
10	Talegaon	7.23	0.1950

x indicates the value is significant at 5% level.

The Table No.6.14 shows the linear growth rates of surplus of the AMPCs under study. It showed that the values of growth rates of Indapur AMPC (23.78%) and Junnar AMPC (27.36%) were not only high but also were significant. This showed that these two AMPCs were well cautions in operating their markets on well profitable lines over ten years period. The remaining APMC viz. Baramati, Daund & Khed had, no doubts positive linear growth rates viz. 10.23%, 11.00% & 24.48%. But these values were statistically non-significant. The APMC Manchar and Talegaon had very low growth rates viz. 3.19% and 7.23% respectively. Further, it could be seen that the APMCs viz. Nira, Pune and Shirur had negative values of surplus growth rates but were non-significant. However, on the basis of these figures of negative growth rates of

surplus, it needs to be mentioned that these AMPCs have to attempt to increase their level of surplus higher and higher in years to come.

#### 6.4.6 Conclusions:-

Keeping in view the situation of the APMCs regarding its level of annual surplus as shown in the Table 6.14. It is suggested that -

- 1. The APMCs are required to be very cautious in planning the expenditure towards various items, keeping in view the probable income during the year. In other words, the APMCs should prepare the budget of income expenditure very thoughtfully with a view to have some surplus every year.
- 2. The APMCs which are marginally in profit should try hard to take up the APMC to still higher level of profitability by increasing the sources of income such as rent, interest on savings, deposits etc.

## 6.5 Situation of Losses of Some Selected APMCs

#### 6.5.1 Introduction:

The APMCs are supposed to be democratic bodies and are expected to be operated on normal profits. However, at times, it has to suffer a loss due to unavoidable circumstances or because of having no strict control in making expenditure from time to time. The other reason might be of having no keen interest in increasing the income of APMC. All these things differ from one APMC to other APMC, depending on the situation of transactions held. An attempt has been made to present the situation, under which the APMCs have to face losses for one reason or the other. The

position of APMCs having surplus over expenditure and those having no surplus have been presented in Table No.6.15 given below along with the frequencies of years of surplus / deficit during the period of 10 years (2000 - 01 to 2009 - 10).

#### 6.5.2 Number of Years of losses

The data in respect of the number of years of losses sustained by the selected APMCs during 10 years period have been presented in Table 6.15. Then the situation of losses of the APMCs have been examined by referring to the break up of income and expenditure of each year of the APMCs.

Table 6.15: No. of Years of Profit / Losses of the selected APMC during the period 2000 – 01 to 2009 – 10.

Sr. No.	Names of APMCs	No. of Years		
		of Profit	of Losses	Total
1	Baramati	10	-	10
2	Daund	8	2	10
3	Indapur	9	11	10
4	Junnar	10		10
5	Khed	8	2	10
6	Manchar	10	-	10
7	Nira	3	7	10
8	Pune	10	-	10
9	Shirur	4	6	10
10	Talegaon	_	7	7

The data presented in Table No.6.15 showed that, out of 10 APMCs,

i] Four APMCs viz. Baramati, Junnar, Manchar and Pune showed surplus in all the years of the period 2000 – 01 to 2009 – 10.

- ii] Indapur APMC suffered the loss during one year only.
- iii] Daund and Khed APMCs had a loss in two years.
- iv] The APMC Shirur had the losses in six years out of 10 years period.
- v] Nira APMC had losses during seven years out of 10 years period.
- vi] Talegaon APMC seemed to have a loss during all the 7 years period in succession and had no profit during the period.

#### 6.5.3 Reason for losses.

It was felt necessary to go into reason of the losses sustained by some of the APMCs, as indicated in Table No. 6.15. For the purpose, yearwise data on break-up of income and expenditure of the APMCs were examined.

It showed that the following common reasons of losses of some of the APMCs.

- 1] Reduced income of the APMC from the Market Fees due to less arrivals of agricultural commodities.
- 2] Reduction in income from sources other than the market fees and license fees.
- 3] Heavy expenses on items of meetings, travelling allowances and transport and such other items of expenses.

The observations made there on are presented in following paragraphs.

## **APMC Indapur:**

This APMC suffered a loss in one year only (2002 – 03). The data presented in Table No. 6.10 showed that this APMC suffered a loss (deficit) of Rs.1.38 lacs during 2002 – 03. This loss was seemed to be because of high expenditure of Rs.51.31 lacs during the said year as compared to that in previous year (Rs.30.28 lacs) as well as in succeeding year (Rs.50.98 lacs). On further high examination of breakup of such expenditure it was seen that the expenditure towards "Other items" was observed to be high as compared to that in previous year as well as that of succeeding year. The particulars of items under the head "Other expenditure" need to be examined for clarification.

#### **APMC Daund:**

During the year 2003-04, the APMC had to suffer a loss of Rs. 0.82 lacs. This was mainly because of two reasons viz

- 1] Establishment charges increased by 5.21% over the previous years expenditure on it.
- Meeting charges were also increased by 38.05% during the year 2003-04 as compared to that in previous year.
- During another year 2006 07 also the APMC seems to have suffered a loss of Rs. 90 lacs. This was mainly due to the following reasons.
  - a) The income from Market fee was reduced to half of the previous years market-fee. The same situation is observed in respect of income from other sources. It needs to mention that the market arrivals were also reduced, which was resulted in lesser income during 2006 07.

#### APMC Khed:

This APMC suffered a loss of Rs. 11.47 lacs during 2004-05and Rs. 6.19 lacs during 2003 – 04. It seemed from the Table No.6.7 that the expenditure was rather heavy during these two years. The position of income during 2003 – 04 was better than that during the previous years (2002–03). However, the expenditure side was heavier than that during 2001-02 and 2002-03 years. It was further seen that the expenditure on 'other expenditure' were increased heavily during 2003-04 by nearly Rs.20 lacs. The details of this item needs to be looked into the annual reports. As regards the heavy losses of Rs. 11.47 lacs during 2004-05, it was observed that there was reduction in income during 2004-05 as compared to that during the previous period of 5 years. On comparing the break up of income of the previous year (2003-04) with that of 2004-05, it was seen that the income due to 'market fee' was reduced nearly by Rs.12 lacs. This is naturally due to less arrivals of commodities during 2004-05 as compared to that in previous years. The reduction in income due to licence fees and other items was also observed during 2004-05 as compared to that in previous years.

The above discussion leads to suggest that the Committee should spell out the reasons in the annual report regarding heavy losses in respect of the period under report. This will facilitate to the Committee to exercise the control the sudden heavy expenditure and also to make efforts wherever possible in increasing the income.

#### **APMC Nira:**

This APMC suffered losses during the period of 7 years out of 10 years right from 2001-02 to 2007-08. On going through the losses figures of the above said years it was observed that the losses ranged from 1.12 lacs to 5.24 lacs. The year wise position was as follows.

- During 2001 02, the income was reduced to 18.45 lacs from Rs.
   20.70 lacs. As against this the expenditure was raised to 21.82 lacs from 19.89 lacs. The reduced income is due to less arrivals during 2001 02 as compared to that of previous year.
- lacs from 13.00 lacs during 2000–01. The income from other source was also reduced. As against this, the expenditure amount did not reduce but it remained more or less during 2003–04. The sizable amount of deficit (Rs. 50.24 lacs) during 2007–08 was also due to low income both from market fee and "other sources" as compared to that in previous six years.

It is only in 2008–09 and 2009–10, the income from market fees was increased as compared to earlier 7 years, and more so that it covered the high expenditure incurred by the APMC during 2008–09 and 2009–10. So the main problem of this APMC was seemed to be the less arrivals of agricultural commodities.

### **AMPC Shirur:**

The AMPC Shirur has faced the losses during a period of six years viz. 2000–01 to 2001–02 and 2003–04 to 2006–07. For the purpose of examining this situation, a data on income and expenditure as given in Table 6.8 was thoroughly examined. It showed that:

- i) During the two years period viz. 2000-01 to 2001-02, the income of the APMC was far below that during 2002-03. This seemed to be because of very less income under the head "other income" as compared to that during the subsequent years.
- ii) As regards the situation of losses during the period viz. 2003–04 to 2006–07, it was observed that the main cause of increase in total expenditure during these 4 years period was the sizable increase in expenditure on "other expenses" item. This needs further investigation into detail of all item wise expenditure under the head "other expenditure".
- iii) It is therefore suggested the committee should point out the details of high expenditure in their annual report.

## Talegaon APMC:

This APMC is not so sound enough, as the Committee has suffered losses during the years viz. 2000-01 to 2005-06 and also during 2007-08. On examining the reasons for a such situation seems to be mainly the following:

- i) Arrivals of farm commodities do not show any increasing trend.
- ii) Possibility of increasing the income from other sources seems to be rare or the Committee itself seems to have not done for the same.
- iii) Expenditure on Establishment is so much high that, even the major source of income viz. Market fee does not cover it.

A time has come that the concerned authorities have to think very seriously as to whether this APMC has to continue as it is or

find out the ways to increase the income of APMC etc. or reduce the expenditure to the bear minimum.

#### 6.5.4 Conclusions:

On the basis of observations based on the situations of the various APMCs running into losses for some years, it can be concluded that.

- i) The expenditure on establishment and meetings should be reduced to bear minimum.
- ii) The heavy expenses under the item viz. other expenses should be placed in Annual General Meeting with a view to have opinion of the members.
- iii) The items of heavy expenses usually presented under "other expenses" should be shown specifically in the Annual Statement of Income and Expenditure of the APMC's annual report every year.

## 6.6 Statistical Analysis:

# 6.6.1 Correlation between Income and Expenditure of selected APMCs

In earlier paragraphs, a variation in income and expenditure of APMCs was examined for each of the APMC, by estimating the values of  $\sigma$  and Co-efficient of Variation. Now it is proposed to examine the simultaneous variation in income and expenditure of APMCs with the help of correlation analysis technique. The formula for estimating the value of co-relation co-efficient, called as 'r', was as follows.

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}_{1}} \mathcal{L}_{x}(x, x) \cdot \left(\sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}_{2}} \mathcal{L}_{x}(x, x)\right)}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}_{1}} \mathcal{L}_{x}(x, x) \cdot \left(\sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}_{2}} \mathcal{L}_{x}(x, x)\right)}$$

Where, r is value of correlation co-efficient.

- x is income of the APMC during the year.
- y is expenditure of the APMC during the year.
- n is no. of years, for which data is available.

The values of correlation co-efficient thus worked out are given in Table 6.16. for each APMCs.

Table 6.16: Values of Correlation Co-efficient, showing relationships between income – expenditure of the selected APMCs.

Sr. No.	Names of APMCs	Values of 'r'
1	Baramati	0.96 **
2	Daund	0.98**
3	Indapur	0.97**
4	Junnar	0.98**
5	Khed	0.91**
6	Manchar	0.92**
7	Nira	0.77*
8	Pune	0.99**
9	Shirur	0.76*
10	Talegaon	0.99**

<sup>\*\*&#</sup>x27; indicates the value is significant at 5% level.

The data presented in Table 6.16: showed that the values of 'r' in respect of all APMCs, excepting Nira and Shirur were highly significant showing that these APMCs were more cautious enough

<sup>&</sup>quot;\*\* ' indicates the value is significant at 1% level.

in incurring the expenditure, keeping in view the level of income of the APMCs.

In case of the two APMCs viz. Nira and Shirur had the values of 'r' were not highly significant at 1% level of significance but significant at 5% indicating that the committee have attempted to incur the expenditure on the basis of income of the APMC. But these committees can not be said to be much successful in keeping the high correlation between the income and expenditure as the remaining APMCs mentioned earlier.

### 6.6.2 Regression Analysis

In earlier paragraph, a relationship between two variables viz. Yearly Income and Yearly Expenditure of the selected APMCs was studied. Now this relationship could further be utilised in estimating the value of dependant variable (viz. Expenditure) on the basis of information of the independent variable (viz. Income). Such relationship is established by carrying out the regression analysis of the data pertaining to variables.

In the present study, the linear regression equation of the following type was fitted to the data.

$$y = a + bx$$

where,

y is dependant variable (yearly expenditure of the APMC).

x is independent variable (yearly income of the APMC).

b is a regression co-efficient.

a is a constant.

## Regression Equations: -

- 1] APMC: Baramati y = 1148052 + 0.740899x (0.073)
- 2] APMC: Daund y = -72966 + 0.992286x (0.050)
- 3] APMC: Indapur y = 1296848 + 0.598433x (0.056)
- 4] APMC: Junnar y = 3006994 + 0.363428x (0.026)
- 5] APMC: Khed y = 2904334 + 0.5774x (0.087)
- 6] APMC: Manchar y = -981735 + 0.806087x (0.117)
- 7] APMC: Nira y = 1123159 + 0.49424x (0.142)
- 8] APMC: Pune y = -44864447 + 1.1563766x(0.053)

y = 0.00 + 1.28279x (0.066)

Figures in bracket indicate the standard error of 'b' values.

The regression equations fitted for all the APMCs have been shown above. It showed that the values of 'a' were negative in respect of three APMCs viz. Daund, Manchar and Pune, for the rest of the APMCs (except Talegaon) the values were positive. In the above equations the values of Standard Errors of 'b<sub>i</sub>'s in respect of all the equations have been shown in the brackets.

# 6.6.3 Study Of Annual Arrivals in Relation to Annual Average Price Of the APMC (Application Of Linear Growth Rates)

A study on relationship between arrivals of Agricultural Commodities and its prices during the same day / week generally shows inverse relationship. In case of data on total annual arrivals and its annual average prices may not give negative correlation. In such type of data, it is proposed here to estimate the growth rates of total annual arrivals and also the growth rates of annual average price of the same commodity. These growth rates show the increased or decreased growth rates over the period of years. Keeping this in view, the growth rates of annual arrivals and the annual average prices of the various agricultural commodities of the selected APMCs are shown in the following Table No. 6.17.1 to 6.17.10.

Table 6.17: Linear Growth Rates

Table No. 6.17.1 APMC: Baramati

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Bajari	-7.6267	26.29
2	Wheat	-3.2733	13.92
3	Rice	-9.66	· 7.39
4	Jowar	3.37	17.10
5	Maize	11.08	17.06
6	Jaggery	-7.68	6.95
7	Gram	6.71	12.11
8	Tur	-34.27	3.43
9	Mug	-19.89	3.10
10	Groundnut	-5.35	14.96
11	Sunflower	5.94	18.02
12	Soyabean	9.17	6.75
13	Safflower	15.79	12.58

Table No. 6.17.2: APMC: Daund

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Bajari	-0.42	6.19
2	Wheat	3.19	8.21
3	Jowar	23.92	7.08
4	Maize	33.33	7.83
5	Jaggery	5.63	8.30
6	Gram	13.20	5.34
7	Tur	4.30	13.35
8	Mug	20.84	6.80
9	Groundnut	-19.60	4.08
10	Sunflower	36.64	3.77
11	Kulthi	5.02	4.97

Table No. 6.17.3: APMC: Indapur

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
l	Bajari	-9.39	7.29
2	Wheat	-6.11	7.51
3	Jowar	-2.88	8.64
4	Maize	13.20	7.50
5	Jaggery	-9.37	8.64
6	Gram	4.55	22.46
7	Tur	13.29	12.00
8	Mug	1.56	6.61
9	Sunflower	-0.15	6.85
10	Safflower	-0.23	6.73
11	Onion	-20.13	14.01

Table No. 6.17.4: APMC: Junnar

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Bajari	-18.31	9.20
2	Wheat	9.53	-3.85
3	Rice	7.61	-8.13
4	Jowar	7.73	9.17
5	Jaggery	-6.08	5.42
6	Gram	5.52	4.17
7	Mug	-20.24	10.33
8	Potato	-0.99	-7.51
9	Onion	13.89	7.68

Table No. 6.17.5: APMC: Khed

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Potato	7.24	7.29
2	Leafy Vegetables	50.09	1.87
3	Other Vegetables	23.86	-5.00
4	Onion	8.88	7.05
5	Green Chillies	12.26	3.71

Table No. 6.17.6: APMC: Manchar

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Bajari	-26.07	9.46
2	Wheat	10.30	6.25
3	Rice	8.66	-0.50
4	Jowar	17.38	10.98
5	Jaggery	-19.07	9.75
6	Potato	-2.49	5.31
7	Onion	-8.74	27.07

Table No. 6.17.7: APMC: Nira

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Bajari	-4.07	5.95
2	Wheat	-4.16	9.03
3	Rice	-9.27	9.84
4	Jowar	3.98	29.77
5	Maize	19.06	0.34
6	Jaggery	-11.36	7.80
7	Gram	4.03	2.19

Table No. 6.17.8: APMC: Pune

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Bajari	-1.77	7.98
2	Wheat	1.69	7.85
3	Rice	5.42	-1.73
4	Jowar	-2.11	10.85
5	Maize	-5.86	7.03
6	Jaggery	-4.21	8.30
7	Gram	4.15	3.77
8	Mug	6.59	6.93
9	Potato	3.84	6.98
10	Onion	-1.24	6.34

Table No. 6.17.9: APMC: Shirur

Sr. No	Commodity	Arrivals	Prices
1	Bajari	4.88	6.37
2	Wheat	1.65	7.18
3	Jowar	9.18	6.51
4	Maize	12.36	5.32
5	Jaggery	-19.72	12.26
6	Gram	-0.93	5.52
7	Tur	-24.48	10.40
8	Mug	-13.84	6.18
9	Sunflower	-10.13	8.20
10	Soyabean	4.78	24.45
11	Safflower	-33.52	10.97
12	Onion	-32.75	7.20

6.18

Sr. No	Commodity	Commodity Arrivals	
1	Bajari	-17.69	6.39
2	Wheat	3.98	-3.04
3	Rice	-6.31	-5.58
4	Jowar	-16.08	-6.18
5	Jaggery	-21.67	4.55
_	1		

-19.15

Table No. 6.17.10: APMC: Talegaon

#### 1 Baramati APMC

Gram

6

It is observed that in case of growth rates of annual arrival of most of the, agricultural Commodities excepting few of those viz. Jowar, Maize, Oilseeds, the growth rates were negative, as against this, the growth rates of average prices of all the commodities were positive, ranging from 3.10 to 26.29. This indicated that with low arrivals of Jowar, Maize, Oilseeds, their prices have increased.

#### 2 Daund APMC

The situation of annual arrivals of the commodities was different than that of Baramati Market. In case of Daund Market, the growth rates of nearly 9 commodities were positive as against those of remaining two viz. Bajari and Groundnut, the rates were negative. As regards the growth rates of average prices it was observed that the growth rates of all the commodities were positive and were ranging from 3.77 to 13.35. The growth rates of average prices of bajri and groundnut were very low as compared to those of remaining commodities.

## 3 Indapur APMC

The growth rates of annual arrivals of 7 out of 11 Agricultural Commodities were negative while those of 3 pulses and mung were positive. As observed in earlier two APMC, the growth rates of prices of all the commodities were positive ranging from 6.61 to 22.46.

#### 4 Junnar APMC

The situation of this APMC is different from that of Indapur APMC. In Junnar APMC, the growth rates of annual arrivals of 4 commodities viz. Bajari, Jaggery, Mug and Potato were negative while those of remaining commodities, the growth rates were positive. As regards the growth rates in respect of Annual Average Price, it was observed that out of 9 commodities only 3 commodities showed negative growth rates.

#### 5 Khed APMC

In case of this APMC, the growth rates of arrivals were very high mostly in case of vegetable commodities. This showed that the farmers are bringing more and more area under vegetable crops. However, it is also observed that the growth rates of annual prices of all 4 commodities out of 5 commodities were positive.

#### 6 Manchar APMC

The trend of growth rates of annual arrivals of Bajari, Jaggery, Potato, showed more or less the same trend as is observed in case of Junnar APMC. However, in case of growth rates of this APMC was different than that in Junnar APMC. In case of Manchar APMC, the growth rates of average price in case of rice

was hardly -0.50. In case of remaining commodities, the growth rates are positive. It is noteworthy to observe that the growth rates of arrivals and also of prices of cereal crops were positive, indicating that the prices were high even with more arrivals of cereal crops.

#### 7 Nira APMC

The growth rates of annual arrivals of 4 commodities viz. Bajari, Wheat, Rice and Jaggery were negative while it were positive in case of commodities, viz Jowar, Maize and Gram. However, the growth rates of annual average prices of all 7 commodities were positive, indicating the increasing trend in prices of 7 commodities over the years. It is noteworthy to observe that even positive growth rates of arrivals, in case of Jowar and Maize commodity the growth rates of prices remained positive.

#### 8 Pune APMC

Out of 10 commodities, the growth rates in annual arrivals of commodities like Bajri, Jowar, Maize, Jaggery and Onion were negative. While in case of Annual Prices, the growth rates of all the commodities excepting Rice, were positive. It was further seen that the growth rates of arrivals and prices were in opposite direction in respect of four commodities viz. Bajri, Rice, Jowar, Maize and Onion.

#### 9 Shirur APMC

Out of 12 commodities, the growth rates of Annual arrivals were positive only in case of 5 commodities. As against this, the growth rates in annual prices were positive in case of all the 12 commodities.

### 10 Talegaon APMC

The linear growth rates of annual arrivals was positive in case of Wheat alone. While in case of 5 commodities, they were negative. Regarding the annual average prices, it was observed that out of 6 commodities, 3 commodities Bajari, Jaggery and Gram showed positive growth rates while the rest showed negative growth rates in the annual average prices.

From the above discussions, it could be said that

- i) Almost all APMCs showed positive linear growth rates of annual average prices in almost all the agricultural commodities.
- ii) Almost APMCs, excepting Daund APMC, showed positive linear growth rates in Arrival of commodities in half of the commodities.
- iii) Maize commodity showed positive growth rates both in arrivals and prices, except APMC Pune.
- iv) Jaggery commodity showed negative growth rates of annual arrivals in all the APMC excepting APMC Daund.
- iv) Excepting the case of Talegaon APMC, the linear growth rates in arrivals of some crops is observed to be positive. While those in case of annual prices the linear growth rates were positive in almost all the APMC.

In brief, it can be concluded that there is an increasing trend in the annual average prices of various agricultural commodities in almost all the APMC excepting Talegaon APMC. While such was not the situation in case annual arrivals of the agricultural commodities at the selected APMCs.

## 6.7 Financial Analysis (1)

## (Primary compilation)

It is well known fact that the analytical work of financial data of any business unit/ firm is rather cumbersome and involves the huge work of primary compilation in form of various tabular statements. In the present study, an attempt has been made first to present the basic data in tabular forms. Thereafter the analysis of such primarily compiled data was undertaken to arrive at the various financial statements etc. And thus, the financial analysis of data was undertaken into 3 stages

- a) Primary compilation of financial data.
- b) Preparation of financial statements.
- c) Estimation of selective financial ratios.

## **Primary Compilation:**

The basic data of various financial items of the selected APMC have been compiled into following suitable table showing the following information.

- i) Income of APMC of each year separately for the selected APMCs.
- ii) Expenses of APMC of each year separately for the selected APMCs.
- iii) Year wise surplus (profit) of each of the selected APMCs.
- iv) Items of capital employed by each of the selected APMCs.
- v) Items of Assets and liabilities by each of the selected APMCs.

The information on items i, ii and iii have been shown in Table No.6.18.1, to 6.18.8 in respect of eight APMCs.

In addition to data presented in Table No.6.18.1 to 6.18.8, the information on items iv and v have also been shown in Table No.6.19.1 to 6.19.8.

This data being the primary information i.e. basic financial information of the APMCs is used for further financial analysis.

Table No. 6.18: Annual Income, Expenditure and Surplus of the selected APMCs.

Table No. 6.18.1: APMC: Baramati

Rs. In lakhs

Year	Total Income	Total Expenditure	Surplus
2000-2001	78.93	55.47	23.46
2001-02	69.83	65.65	4.18
2002-03	74.58	72.12	2.46
2003-04	63.06	58.79	4.27
2004-05	84.16	72.29	11.87
2005-06	91.74	79.48	12.26
2006-07	95.96	85.62	10.34
2007-08	61.79	57.01	4.78
2008-09	128.66	117.76	10.9
2009-10	167.2	129.24	37.96

Table No. 6.18.2 : APMC : Indapur

Year	Total Income	Total	Surplus
<u> </u>		Expenditure	
2000-2001	37.69	30.32	7.37
2001-02	32.95	30.27	2.68
2002-03	49.92	51.31	-1.39
2003-04	55.6	50.98	4.62
2004-05	71.68	56.14	15.54
2005-06	73.08	56.31	16.77
2006-07	74.41	59.46	14.95
2007-08	52.87	39.85	13.02
2008-09	111.16	75.02	36.14
2009-10	114.05	82.93	31.12

Table No. 6.18.3: APMC: Junnar

Year	Total Income	Total	Surplus	
		Expenditure		
2000-2001	49.48	43.16	6.32	
2001-02	64.00	52.40	11.60	
2002-03	67.81	58.29	9.52	
2003-04	110.40	61.37	49.03	
2004-05	111.74	84.55	27.19	
2005-06	120.33	79.55	40.78	
2006-07	188.72	101.26	87.46	
2007-08	88.67	55.46	33.21	
2008-09	244.54	11510	129.44	
2009-10	314.61	143.91	170.70	

Table No. 6.18.4: APMC: Khed

Year	Total Income	Total	Surplus		
		Expenditure			
2000-2001	85.86	60.18	25.68		
2001-02	77.65	68.73	8.92		
2002-03	83.50	74.98	8.52		
2003-04	94.37	100.57	-6.20		
2004-05	81.60	93.08	-11.48		
2005-06	109.71	93.19	16.52		
2006-07	141.41	121.12	20.29		
2007-08	80.15	63.86	16.29		
2008-09	191.54	129.65	61.89		
2009-10	208.41	151.64	56.77		

Table No. 6.18.5 : APMC : Manchar

Year	Total Income	Total	Surplus	
		Expenditure		
2000-2001	37.36	22.07	15.29	
2001-02	52.12	28.69	23.43	
2002-03	61.89	35.49	26.40	
2003-04	64.81	43.17	21.64	
2004-05	70.88	57.29	13.59	
2005-06	76.93	48.89	28.04	
2006-07	96.48	50.57	45.91	
2007-08	60.26	44.65	15.81	
2008-09	74.72	65.24	9.48	
2009-10	134.68	103.74	30.94	

Table No. 6.18.6: APMC: Nira

Year	Total Income	Total	Surplus
	_	Expenditure	
2000-2001	20.69	19.88	0.81
2001-02	18.46	21.81	-3.35
2002-03	19.03	20.72	-1.69
2003-04	15.92	20.77	-4.85
2004-05	17.12	22.35	-5.23
2005-06	21.32	22.44	-1.12
2006-07	18.63	22.61	-3.98
2007-08	6.49	11.52	-5.03
2008-09	24.32	21.75	2.57
2009-10	24.58	20.60	3.98

Table No. 6.18.7: APMC: Pune

Year	Total Income	Total	Surplus	
		Expenditure		
2000-2001	1115.30	817.04	298.26	
2001-02	1343.75	1001.50	342.25	
2002-03	1334.41	1217.99	116.42	
2003-04	1559.35	1509.98	49.37	
2004-05	1483.59	1238.50	245.09	
2005-06	1735.81	1633.78	102.03	
2006-07	2081.96	1881.81	200.15	
2007-08	1168.90	772.79	396.11	
2008-09	2464.75	2464.58	0.17	
2009-10	3205.62	3204.61	1.01	

Table No. 6.18.8: APMC: Shirur

Year	Total Income	Total	Surplus		
		Expenditure	-		
2000-2001	23.70	30.92	-7.22		
2001-02	22.54	25.65	-3.11		
2002-03	36.16	33.69	2.47		
2003-04	40.95	40.10	0.85		
2004-05	36.58	48.53	-11.95		
2005-06	40.99	60.66	-19.67		
2006-07	37.76	48.40	-10.64		
2007-08	24.01	23.66	0.35		
2008-09	54.14	48.55	5.59		
2009-10	73.16	50.98	22.18		

The information on following items has been shown in Table No. 6.19.1 to 6.19.8 under the head, "the components of financial statements of APMC's viz.

- 1. Total expenditure under various heads.
- 2. Capital Employed
- 3. Current Liabilities
- 4. Non-current Liabilities
- 5. Total Asset
- 6. Fixed Asset
- 7. Current Asset.
- 8. Surplus

Table No. 6.19.1 :- Components of Financial Statements of APMC : Baramati

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Expenses	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	21.59	27.51	23.30	33.59	29.80	34.62	31.94	18.46	42.73	48.19
Meeting Expenses	0.99	. 1.74	2.05	2.28	2.29	0.83	1.17	0.72	1.56	2.15
Other Expenses	32.89	36.40	46.77	22.92	40.20	44.03	52.51	37.83	73.47	78.90
Total Cost	55.47	65.65	72.12	58.79	72.29	79.48	85.62	57.01	117.76	129.24

## Capital employed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and Surplus	348.47	352.78	-	368.81	390.67	410.93	437.47	439.71	542.30	580.26
Cash credit	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Loan	-	34.00	-	0.14	16.72	45.85	116.86	150.67	130.59	108.10
Non Trading Investments	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	348.47	386.78	-	368.95	407.39	456.78	554.33	590.38	672.89	688.36
Average Capital employed	348.47	367.63	-	368.95	388.17	432.09	505.56	572.36	631.64	680.63

# Table No. 6.19.1 (Baramati) Contd...

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities	26.24	30.31	-	23.58	28.06	42.93	47.79	53.01	54.85	62.09
Provisions	-	-	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•
TOTAL	26.24	30.31	-	23.58	28.06	42.93	47.79	53.01	54.85	62.09
Non current Liabilities	15.08	29.13	•	40.43	42.91	49.47	64.15	73.50	114.82	135.81
Total assets	389.79	446.22	-	432.96	478.36	549.18	666.27	716.89	842.56	886.26
Fixed Assets	193.22	184.81	•	330.76	380.30	447.69	578.14	614.09	694.99	691.13
Cash and Securities	9.44	19.31	•	6.57	9.88	3.25	6.87	11.12	14.68	55.28
Non current assets	180.69	112.39	•	81.04	77.98	69.45	52.34	58.76	125.35	132.35
Current Assets	6.44	129.72	•	14.59	10.20	28.79	28.93	32.92	7.54	7.51

Revenue Ratios (Rs. In Lakhs)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	78.93	69.83	74.58	63.06	84.16	91.74	95.96	61.79	128.66	167.20
Total Expenses	55.47	65.65	72.12	58.79	72.29	79.48	85.62	57.01	117.76	129.24
Net surplus	23.46	4.18	2.46	4.27	11.87	12.26	10.34	4.78	10.90	37.96

## Table No. 6.19.2 :- Components of Financial Statements of APMC : Indapur

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Expenses	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	14.90	13.91	14.75	17.23	16.46	18.25	22.34	14.91	30.35	38.08
Meeting Expenses	1.09	1.15	1.57	3.21	2.26	2.26	2.25	1.14	2.68	3.42
Other Expenses	14.33	15.21	34.99	30.54	37 42	35.80	34.87	23.80	41.99	41.43
Total Cost	30.32	30.27	51.31	50.98	56.14	56.31	59.46	39.85	75.02	82.93

### Capital employed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital	•		_	<u>-</u>					-	-
Reserves and Surplus	160.25	175.13	175.29	179.91	195.94	212.70	227.65	241.06	277.96	309.24
Cash credit	-		-	-	-	-	-	_		<u>-</u>
Bank Loan		-		-	-	•	6.00	5.30	5.30	5.30
Non Trading Investments		-	_	•	-	-	-		-	-
TOTAL	160.25	175.13	175.29	179.91	195.94	212.70	233.65	246.36	283.26	314.54
Average Capital employed	160.25	167.69	175.21	177.60	187.93	204.32	223.18	240.01	264.81	298.90

# Table No. 6.19.2 (Indapur) Contd...

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES									:	
Current Liabilities	•	3.38	4.54	5.17	5.42	6.31	6.97	5.79	24.37	41.61
Provisions	•		-	•		-		•	_	-
TOTAL	_	3.38	4.54	5.17	5.42	6.31	6.97	5.79	24.37	41.61
Non current Liabilities	-	80.42	125.30	142.65	177.90	200.47	226.66	251.24	355.70	416.45
Total assets	•	258.93	305.13	327.73	379.26	419.48	467.28	503.40	663.33	772.60
Fixed Assets	-	224.00	225.91	228.09	233.25	236.84	271.26	280.82	451.59	640.34
Cash and Securities	•	6.84	3.66	6.98	5.76	9.95	23.11	19.56	53.27	28.85
Non current assets		18.15	64.90	77.49	126.65	133.09	106.89	83.70	95.43	32.99
Current Assets	•	9.94	10.66	15.17	13.60	39.61	66.02	119.32	63.04	70.42
Revenue Ratios									(Rs	s. In Lakhs)
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	37.69	32.95	49.92	55.60	71.68	73.08	74.41	52.87	111.16	114.05
Total Expenses	30.32	30.27	51.31	50.98	56.14	56.31	59.46	39.85	75.02	82.93
Net surplus	7.37	2.68	(1.39)	4.62	15.54	16.77	14.95	13.02	36.14	31.12

Table No. 6.19.3 :- Components of Financial Statements of APMC : Junnar

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Expenditure	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	18.90	18.14	22.69	24.11	27.98	33.62	42.16	15.40	46.19	63.73
Meeting Expenses	0.72	0.70	1.28	1.58	2.42	2.30	3.77	1.77	2.61	3.93
Other Expenses	23.54	33.56	34.31	35.66	54.15	43.62	55.34	38.29	66.29	76.25
Total Cost	43.16	52.40	58.23	61.35	84.55	79.54	101.27	55.46	115.09	143.91

#### CAPITAL EMPLOYED

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital	•	•	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-
Reserves and Surplus	119.95	138.15	147.67	196.71	223.90	264.68	352.14	388.35	517.79	688.49
Cash credit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Loan	3.33	2.81	2.21	1.52	0.73	0.33	-	-	•	-
Non Trading Investments		-	-	_	-	-		•	-	-
TOTAL	123.28	140.96	149.88	198.23	224.63	265.01	352.14	388.35	517.79	688.49
Average Capital employed	123.28	132.12	145.42	174.06	211.43	244.82	308.58	370.25	453.07	603.14

Table No. 6.19.3 (Junnar) contd...

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES	-									
Current Liabilities	285.85	276.15	311.03	325.48	323.43	421.94	470.44	472.81	474.34	475.60
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	285.85	276.15	311.03	325.48	323.43	421.94	470.44	472.81	474.34	475.60
Non current liabilities	34.37	39.72	34.35	35.26	45.30	50.50	45.43	49.07	53.16	67.79
		<u> </u>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
Total assets	443.50	456.83	495.26	558.97	593.36	737.45	868.01	910.23	1,045.29	1,231.88
Fixed Assets	339.81	383.28	393.19	389.13	396.52	529.55	598.40	619.10	613.65	850.62
Cash and Securities	69.16	36.10	68.03	127.74	146.53	162.82	217.70	239.13	362.61	302.94
Non current assets	29.32	34.25	29.25	29.38	36.44	33.13	33.21	37.17	43.88	58.15
Current Assets	5.21	3.20	4.79	12.22	13.87	11.95	18.70	14.83	25.15	20.17

## Revenue Ratios

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	49.48	64.00	67.81	110.40	111.75	120.33	188.72	88.68	244.54	314.62
Total Expenses	43.16	52.40	58.28	61.35	84.55	79.54	101.27	55.46	115.09	143.91
Net surplus	6.32	11.60	9.53	49.05	27.20	40.79	87.45	33.22	129.45	170.71

Table No. 6.19.4:- Components of Financial Statements of APMC: Khed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	28.09	32.95	35.02	40.06	39.35	42.73	46.46	24.75	58.35	76.34
Meeting Expenses	1.54	1.56	1.81	2.28	2.31	2.44	2.37	1.38	2.60	3.50
Other Expenses	30.55	34.22	38.15	58.23	51.42	48.02	72.29	37.73	68.70	71.80
Total Cost	60.18	68.73	74.98	100.57	93.08	93.19	121.12	63.86	129.65	151.64

#### **CAPITAL EMPLOYED**

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital		-	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	-
Reserves and Surplus	306.40	315.45	322.13	315.92	304.37	320.91	341.23	357.52	421.38	478.14
Cash credit		•	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	-
Bank Loan		-	-	•	•	-	•	-	•	-
Non Trading Investments		•	-	•	•	-	-	•	•	-
TOTAL	308.40	315.45	322.13	315.92	304.37	320.91	341.23	357.52	421.38	478.14
Average Capital employed	306.40	310.93	318.79	319.03	310.15	312.64	331.07	349.38	389.45	449.76

# Table No. 6.19.4 (Khed) Contd...

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities	8.44	3.59	12.41	12.17	11.94	13.90	7.55	14.26	11.77	12.64
Provisions	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	•
TOTAL	8.44	3.59	12.41	12.17	11.94	13.90	7.55	14.26	11.77	12.64
Non current Liabilities	118.58	137.28	149.58	174.95	203.25	237.63	284.34	301.40	385.99	413.96
Total assets	433.42	456.32	484.12	503.04	519.56	572.44	633.12	673.18	819.14	904.74
Fixed Assets	312.66	355.17	327.57	334.83	337.59	358.09	373.89	410.90	447.39	58 <b>5</b> . <b>3</b> 1
Cash and Securities	16.77	11.82	17.83	24.06	28.81	25.17	23.10	43.43	108.28	119.06
Non current Assets	79.56	65.21	69.11	74.77	84.29	121.42	153.18	153.64	122.78	107.32
Current Assets	24.43	24.12	69.61	69.38	68.87	67.76	82.95	65.21	140.69	93.05
Revenue Ratios		•							(R:	s. In Lakhs)
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	85.86	77.65	83.50	94.37	81.60	109.74	141.41	80.15	191.54	208.41
Total Expenses	60.18	68.73	74.98	100.57	93.08	93.19	121.12	63.86	129.65	151.64
Net surplus	25.68	8.92	8.52	(6.20)	(11.48)	16.55	20.29	16.29	61.89	56.77

Table No. 6.19.5 :- Components of Financial Statements of APMC : Manchar

Expenditure	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	11.81	12.97	13.11	15.81	18.71	18.33	18.47	12.08	22.78	35.22
Meeting Expenses	1.01	0.74	1.34	1.66	1.79	2.04	2.16	1.61	2.75	3.96
Other Expenses	9.25	14.98	21.04	25.70	36.79	28.52	29.94	30.96	39.71	64.56
Total Cost	22.07	28.69	35.49	43.17	57.29	48.89	50.57	44.65	65.24	103.74

## Capital employed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and Surplus	174.35	206.40	244.35	281.27	310.83	354.87	418.93	454.03	485.54	546.73
Cash credit	-	· -	•	•	•	-	-	•	-	-
Bank Loan	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	_
Non Trading Investments	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	-
. TOTAL	174.35	206.40	244.35	281.27	310.83	354.87	418.93	454.03	485.54	546.73
Average Capital employed	174.34	190.38	225.38	262.81	296.05	332.85	386.90	436.48	469.79	516.14

# Table No. 6.19.5 (Manchar) Contd...

(Rs. In Lakhs)

particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities	7.19	9.52	7.23	10.23	13.59	17.00	24.41	36.28	131.83	132.11
Provisions	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7.19	9.52	7.23	10.23	13.59	17.00	24.41	36.28	131.83	132.11
Non Current Liabilities	153.92	162.00	210.24	203.74	206.05	227.56	235.30	236.82	250.45	271.40
Total assets	335.46	377.92	461.82	495.24	530.47	599.43	678.64	727.13	867.82	950.24
Fixed Assets	220.01	237.12	266.97	293.17	358.72	363.91	381.01	395.02	548.59	588.50
Cash and Securities	24.01	9.80	7.34	20.48	15.72	27.31	35.72	22.76	25.87	59.61
Non Current Assets	86.09	117.65	170.08	163.02	136.77	188.72	241.48	283.60	266.62	274.26
Current Assets	5.35	13.35	17.43	18.57	19.26	19.49	20.43	25.75	26.74	27.87
Revenue Ratios				<del>*</del>	·	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(Rs	s. In Lakhs)
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	37.36	52.12	61.89	64.81	70.88	76.93	96.48	60.26	74.72	134.68
Total Expenditure	22.07	28.69	35.49	43.17	57.29	48.89	50.57	44.65	65.24	103.74
Net surplus	15.29	23.43	26.40	21.64	13.59	28.04	45.91	15.61	9.48	30.94

Table No. 6.19.6: - Components of Financial Statements of APMC: Nira

Expenses	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	10.26	12.89	11.92	13.60	15.07	13.71	16.14	7.84	15.97	15.84
Meeting Expenses	0.67	0.61	0.49	0.56	0.56	0.59	0.50	0.36	0.53	0.57
Other Expenses	8.95	8.31	8.31	6.61	6.72	8.14	5.97	3.32	5.25	4.19
Total Cost	19.88	21.81	20.72	20.77	22.35	22.44	22.61	11.52	21.75	20.60

#### Capital employed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	-
Reserves and Surplus	17.42	14.05	12.35	7.49	2.25	1.13	(2.85)	(7.88)	10.89	14.87
Cash credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Loan	10.08	17.93	17.96	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.01	17.94	17.94
Non Trading Investments	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	27.50	31.98	30.31	25.80	20.56	19.44	15.46	10.13	28.83	32.81
Average Capital employed	27.50	29.74	31.15	28.06	23.18	20.00	17.45	12.80	19.48	30.82

# Table No. 6.19.6 (Nira) Contd...

(Rs. In Lakhs)

		r		T		7				
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities	44.10	46.28	46.83	50.17	49.89	53.15	56.50	58.27	23.47	23.32
Provisions	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44.10	46.28	46.83	50.17	49.89	53.15	56.50	58.27	23.47	23.32
			-							
Non current Liabilities	5.16	6.27	7.66	9.36	10.08	11.14	13.81	14,97	17.77	20.04
Total assets	76.76	84.53	84.80	85.33	80.53	83.73	85.77	83.37	70.07	76.17
Fixed Assets	61.58	60.69	66.64	65.65	65.22	66.77	66.68	66.70	49.15	51.36
Cash and Securities	0.43	1.91	2.19	2.93	0.52	0.58	0.18	0.50	0.52	1.21
Non current Assets	0.51	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Current Assets	14.24	21.42	15.51	16.29	14.33	15.92	18.45	15.71	19.94	23.14
Revenue Ratios	-								(Rs	s. in Lakhs)
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	20.69	18.46	19.03	15.92	17.12	21.32	18.63	6.49	24.32	24.58
Total Expenses	19.88	21.81	20.72	20.77	22.35	22.44	22.61	11.52	21.75	20.60
Net surplus	0.81	(3.35)	(1.69)	(4.85)	(5.23)	(1.12)	(3.98)	(5.03)	2.57	3.98

Table No. 6.19.7: Components of Financial Statements of APMC: Pune

Expenditure	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	311.73	358.76	493.62	581.31	604.68	557.28	686.60	485.76	839.51	962.94
Meeting Expenses	1.72	1.71	3.84	-	_	•	575.21	-	•	•
Other Expenses	503.60	641.03	720.52	928.67	633.81	1,076.56	620.00	287.03	1,625.08	2,241.67
Total Cost	817.05	1,001.50	1,217.98	1,509.98	1,238.49	1,633.84	1,881.81	772.79	2,464.59	3,204.61

#### Capital employed

Particulars Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
Reserves and Surplus	2,120.47	2,361.83	2,781.72	3,411.01	3,789.01	3,581.21	4,201.26	5,657.29	6,658.21	8,119.23
Cash credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•
Bank Loan	8.82	15.26	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•
Non Trading Investments	-	•	•	-	•	-	_	-	-	•
TOTAL	2,129.29	2,377.09	2,781.72	3,411.01	3,789.01	3,581.21	4,201.26	5,657.29	6,658.21	8,119.23
Average Capital employed	2,129.29	2,253.19	2,579.41	3,096.37	3,600.01	3,685.11	3,891.24	4,929.28	6,157.75	7,388.72

Table No. 6.19.7 (Pune) Contd...

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities	512.45	682.59	676.75	737.70	876.34	855.73	1,004.72	1,236.98	1,527.30	1,754.92
Provisions	-		-	-	_	•	-	-		-
TOTAL	512.45	682.59	676.75	737.70	876.34	855.73	1,004.72	1,236.98	1,527.30	1,754.92
Non current Liabilities	1,950.12	1,996.66	2,062.89	2,156.80	2,303.86	2,351.73	2,458.33	2,634.30	2,795.58	3,102.96
Total assets	4,591.86	5,056.34	5,521.36	6,305.51	6,969.21	<b>6,</b> 788.67	7,664.31	9,528.57	10,981.09	12,977.11
Fixed Assets	2,692.70	3,710.70	3,781.23	3,783.65	3,931.05	3,845.16	4,265.57	4,804.96	6,733.87	7,943.20
Cash and Bank Balances	166.66	176.45	412.90	216.11	310.75	259.29	230.26	718.83	515.74	1,157.71
Non current Assets	1,098.50	661.00	783.87	1,698.37	2,189.17	2,165.18	2,705.43	3,180.86	3,165.16	3,235.16
Current Assets	634.00	508.19	543.36	606.88	538.24	519.04	463.05	823.92	566.32	641.04
Revenue Ratios			<u> </u>			<u> </u>			(Rs	s. In Lakh <b>s</b> )
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	1,115.31	1,343.75	1,334.40	1,559.36	1,483.59	1,735.87	2,081.96	1,168.91	2,464.75	3,205.62
Total Expenses	817.05	1,001.50	1,217.98	1,509.98	1,238.49	1,633.84	1,881.81	772.79	2,464.59	3,204.61
Net surplus	298.26	342.25	116.42	49.38	245.10	102.03	200.15	396.12	0.16	1.01

Table No. 6.19.8 : Components of Financial Statements of APMC : Shirur

Expenditure	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Establishment Expenss	13.70	12.75	16.57	13.72	22.11	19.88	16.84	8.50	26.68	15.58
Meeting Expenses	2.01	2.55	3.10	3.32	2.78	4.37	3.91	1.37	3.26	5.20
Other Expenses	15.21	10.35	14.02	23.06	23.64	36.41	27.65	13.79	18.61	30.20
Total Cost	30.92	25.65	33.69	40.10	48.53	60.66	48.40	23.66	48.55	50.98

#### Capital employed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and Surplus	71.22	65.83	71.46	69.16	63.69	44.48	35.90	36.24	95.84	102.61
Cash credit	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
Bank Loan	12.24	11.95	11.95	11.94	8.23	145.03	75.37	38.57	38.57	42.88
Non Trading Investments	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	
TOTAL	83.46	77.78	83.41	81.10	71.92	189.51	111.27	74.81	134.41	145.49
Average Capital employed	83.46	80.62	80.60	82.26	76.51	130.72	150.39	93.04	104.61	139.95

# Table No. 6.19.8 (Shirur) Contd...

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CURRENT LIABILITIES	·	-		- "	-					
Current Liabilities	30.23	35.60	53.50	65.61	63.47	89.19	93.99	88.57	83.43	90.70
Provisions	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-		-
TOTAL	30.23	35.60	53.50	65.61	63.47	89.19	93.99	88.57	83.43	90.70
Non current Liabilities	41.18	71.32	94.78	128.89	290.30	523.63	575.59	635.64	745.20	1,051.92
Total assets	154.87	184.70	231.69	275.60	425.69	802.33	780.85	799.02	963.04	1,288.11
Fixed Assets	3.50	4.30	4.16	4.06	4.23	22.08	22.41	21.96	141.15	311.20
Cash and Securities	2.71	2.55	2.75	2.68	13.11	0.91	4.15	4.72	0.70	3.70
Non Current Assets	127.91	158.66	204.50	246.51	387.70	756.44	726.98	744.04	744.12	894.66
Current Assets	20.75	19.19	20.28	22.35	20.65	22.90	27.31	28.30	77.07	78.55
Revenue Ratios									(R	s. In Lakhs)
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	23.70	22.54	36.16	40.95	36.58	40.99	37.76	24.01	54.14	73.16
Total Expenses	30.92	25.65	33.69	40.10	48.53	60.66	48.40	23.66	48.55	50.98
Net surplus	(7.22)	(3.11)	2.47	0.85	(11.95)	(19.67)	(10.64)	0.35	5.59	22.18

## 6.8 Financial Analysis (II)

#### 6.8.1 Introduction:

Usually, each and every business concern/firm maintain the usual annual financial statements viz. Balance sheet and Profit & Loss Account. These two financial statements are prepared on the basis of information maintained in various account books. Besides, the firm / business unit also undergoes in preparation of few financial statements which are of much use to them.

### 6.8.2 Meaning:

As stated above, the information of various transactions of the business firm, maintained in various account books is further utilized for preparation of various financial statements. The financial statements, thus prepared, are made use of in decision making evaluation of operational and financial efficiency of the business unit and preparation of future plan of running the business unit on most profitable lines.

In short, it incorporates the assessment of past performance and planning the future performance.

## **6.8.3** Utility:

The evaluation of past operations if carried out correctly, it would help the business-owner to evaluate the business unit. It would help the business owner/ Director for assessing the results of the past experience and current financial position. This would help in taking up various policy decisions with regard to investment policy. In short, it

can be said that on the basis of the financial analysis, the business owner would be able to evaluate the operational and financial efficiency of the enterprise as a whole and further, for preparation of further plan of expansion of the business concern.

#### 6.8.4 Selective Financial Statements:

In carrying out the financial analysis, at first the suitable tabular statements have been prepared where in the information of annual income, expenses, surplus etc. have been incorporated. The financial statements tables thus prepared, were as follows.

- I) Comparative Income Statements.
- II) Comparative Balance Sheet.
- III) Common Size Balance Sheet.
- IV) Common Size Income Statements.

In each of the tabular statements, the information of eight APMCs have been incorporated. The required information in respect of two APMCs viz. Daund and Talegaon were not obtained and hence were not incorporated in the above tables.

The four tabular statements as above are given in following table numbers:

i) 6.20.1 to 6.20.8,

ii) 6.21.1 to 6.21.8

iii) 6.22.1 to 6.22.8 and

iv) 6.23.1 to 6.23.8

### 6.8.5 Comparative Income Statements

In order to carry out the financial analysis of the data, the first and for most data regarding annual income, annual expenditure and annual surplus, is required. Further, it is also necessary to examine the changes in income, expense and surplus over its previous years. These changes in absolute terms do not give the correct idea about the prosperity of the APMC over the years. And so the % changes have also been worked out. Such percentage changes in income, expenses, surplus if examined in respect of their trend, it would bring out the correct financial position of the APMCs over the period of 10 years.

This has been already discussed earlier under paragraph No.6.1 to 6.4 of this chapter; on page number 136 to 190.

#### 6.8.6 Comparative Balance Sheets

The Comparative Balance Sheet shows the various assets and liabilities of the APMCs. Such statements are prepared for each of the APMCs separately for 10 years of period. Besides, the percentages changes in values of fixed assets and liabilities from year to year have been shown in the said sheet. This is helpful in comparing, not only absolute balances from one year to the succeeding year in absolute terms but also for studying the changes in percentage terms from year to year and thus, this Comparative Balance Sheet is helpful in analyzing and evaluating the financial position of the APMC over a period of 10 years.

The comparative Balance Sheets of each of the APMCs have been shown vide Table Nos. 6.20.1 to 6.20.8.

# Table No. 6.20.1 Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Baramati

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	193.22	184.81	-	330.76	380.30	447.69	578.14	614.09	694.99	691.13
Total Fixed Assets	193.22	184.81	•	330.76	330.3	447.69	578.14	614.09	694.99	691.13
Cash & Bank Balance	9.44	19.31	-	6.57	9.88	3.25	6.87	11.12	14.68	55.28
Non current assets	180.69	112.39	•	81.04	77.98	69.45	52.34	58.76	125.35	132.35
Current Assets Loans and advances	6.44	129.72	-	14.59	10.20	28.79	28.93	32.92	7.54	7.51
Total Current Assets	196.57	261.42	-	102.2	98.06	101.49	88.14	102.8	147.57	195.14
Current Liabilities	26.24	30.31	_	23.58	28.06	42.93	47.79	53.01	54.85	62.09
Non current liabilities	15.08	29.13	-	40.43	42.91	49.47	64.15	73.50	114.82	135.81
Provisions	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	41.32	59.44	-	64.01	70.97	92.40	111.94	126.51	169.67	197.90
Net working Capital	155	202	-	38	27	9	(24)	(24)	(22)	(3)
Share Capital	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	348.47	352.79	-	368.81	390.67	410.93	437.48	439.71	542.30	580.27
Proprietor's Fund	348.47	352.79	•	368.81	390.67	410.93	437.48	439.71	542.3	580.27
Secured Loans	-	34.00	-	0.14	16.72	45.85	116.86	150.67	130.59	108.10
Total Assets	389.79	446.23	•	432.96	478.36	549.18	666.28	716.89	842.56	886.27
Cap+Total Liabilities	389.79	446.23	•	432.96	478.36	549.18	666.28	716.89	842.56	886.27

	T				Percei	ntages			,	
Particulars	Change	%Change								
	in 2001-02	In 2001-02	in 2002-03	in 2002-03	in 2003-04	in 2003-04	in 2004-05	in 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06
Fixed Assets	(8.41)	(4.55)	•	•	•	-	49.54	13.03	67.39	15.05
Total Fixed Assets	(8.41)	(4.55)	•	-	•	_	49.54	13.03	67.39	15.05
Cash & Bank Balance	9.87	51.11	-	-	•	-	3.31	33.50	(6.63)	(204.00)
Non current assets	(68.30)	(60.77)	-	-	-	-	(3.06)	(3.92)	(8.53)	(12.28)
Current Assets Loans and advances	123.28	95.04		-	•	-	(4.39)	(43.04)	18.59	64.57
Total Current Assets	64.85	85.38	•	•	•	-	(4.14)	(13.46)	3.43	(151.71)
Current Liabilities	4.07	13.43	-		-	-	4.48	15.97	14.87	34.64
Non current liabilities	14.05	48.23	•	•	-	•	2.48	5.78	6.56	13.26
Provisions			-	-	•	-	•	-	-	•
Total Current Liabilities	18.12	61.66	•	-	•	-	6.96	21.75	21.43	47.90
Net working Capital	46.73	23.14	•	-	•	-	(11.10)	(40.97)	(18.00)	(198.02)
Share Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	4.32	1.22	_	-	•	-	21.86	5.60	20.26	4.93
Proprietor's Fund	4.32	1.22		-	•	-	21.86	5.60	20.26	4.93
Secured Loans	34.00	100.00	•	-	•	-	16.58	99.16	29.13	63.53
Total Assets	56.44	12.65	•	-	-	-	45.40	9.49	70.82	12.90
Cap+Total Liabilities	56.44	12.65	•	-	•	•	45.40	9.49	70.82	12.90

				Perce	ntages			
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	in 2006-07	in 2006-07	In 2007-08	in 2007-08	in 2008-09	in 2008-09	in 2009-10	in 2009-10
Fixed Assets	130.45	29.14	35.95	5.85	80.90	11.64	(3.86)	(0.56)
Total Fixed Assets	130.45	29.14	35.95	5.85	80.90	11.64	(3.86)	(0.56)
Cash & Bank Balance	3.62	111.38	4.25	38.22	3.56	24.25	40.60	73.44
Non current assets	(17.11)	(24.64)	6.42	10.93	66.59	53.12	7.00	5.29
Current Assets Loans and advances	0.14	0.49	3.99	12.12	(25.38)	(336.60)	(0.03)	(0.40)
Total Current Assets	(13.35)	87.23	14.66	61.27	44.77	(259.23)	47.57	78.33
Current Liabilities	4.86	11.32	5.22	9.85	1.84	3.35	7.24	11.66
Non current liabilities	14.68	29.67	9.35	12.72	41.32	35.99	20.99	(135.81)
Provisions	-	_	-	-	•	•	-	•
Total Current Liabilities	19.54	40.99	14.57	22.57	43.16	39.34	28.23	(124.15)
Net working Capital	(32.89)	(361.83)	0.09	(0.38)	1.61	(7.29)	19.34	(700.72)
Share Capital	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	-
Reserves	(32.89)	(8.00)	2.23	0.51	102.59	18.92	37.97	6.54
Proprietor's Fund	26.55	(8.00)	2.23	0.51	102.59	18.92	37.97	6.54
Secured Loans	71.01	154.87	33.81	22.44	(20.08)	(15.38)	(22.49)	(20.80)
Total Assets	117.10	21.32	50.61	7.06	125.67	14.92	43.71	4.93
Cap+Total Liabilities	117.10	21.32	50.61	7.06	125.67	14.92	43.71	4.93

Table No. 6.20.2 :- Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Indapur

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets		224.00	225.91	228.09	233.25	236.84	271.26	280.82	451.59	640.34
Total Fixed Assets	•	224.00	225.91	228.09	233.25	236.84	271.26	280.82	451.59	640.34
Cash & Bank Balance	•	6.84	3.65	6.98	5.76	9.95	23.11	19.56	53.27	28.85
Non current Assets	-	18.15	64.90	77.49	126.65	133.09	106.89	83.70	95.43	32.99
Current Assets Loans and advances		9.94	10.66	15.17	13.60	39.61	66.02	119.32	63.04	70.42
Total Current Assets	•	34.93	79.22	99.64	146.01	182.65	196.02	222.58	211.74	132.26
Current Liabilities		3.38	4.54	5.17	5.42	6.31	6.97	5.79	24.37	41.61
Non current liabilities	-	80.42	125.30	142.65	177.90	200.47	226.66	251.24	355.70	416.45
Provisions		-	•	-	<u>-</u>	•	•	-	-	•
Total Current Liabilities		83.80	129.84	147.82	183.32	206.78	233.63	257.03	380.07	458.06
Net working Capital	-	(48.87)	(50.62)	(48.18)	(37.31)	(24.13)	(37.61)	(34.45)	(168.33)	(325.80)
Share Capital	-	-	-	•	•	•		-	-	
Reserves	-	175.13	175.29	179.91	195.94	212.71	227.65	241.07	277.96	309.24
Proprietor's Fund	-	175.13	175.29	179.91	195.94	212.71	227.65	241.07	277.96	309.24
Secured Loans	-		-	•	<u>-</u>	-	6.00	5.30	5.30	5.30
Total Assets	-	258.93	305.13	327.73	379.26	419.49	467.28	503.40	663.33	772.60
Cap+Total Liabilities	-	258.93	305.13	327.73	379.26	419.49	467.28	503.40	663.33	772.60
	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	•		•

	Percentages										
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	
	In 2001-02	In 2001-02	in 2002-03	In 2002-03	in 2003-04	In 2003-04	in 2004-05	in 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06	
Fixed Assets	•	-	1.91	0.85	2.18	0.96	5.16	2.21	3.59	1.52	
Total Fixed Assets	•	•	1.91	0.85	2.18	0.96	5.16	2.21	3.59	1.52	
Cash & Bank Balance	-	-	(3.18)	(86.89)	3.32	47.56	(1.22)	(21.18)	4.19	42.11	
Non current assets	-	-	46.75	72.03	12.59	16.25	49.16	38.82	6.44	4.84	
Current Assets Loans and advances			0.72	6.75	4.51	29.73	(1.57)	(11.54)	26.01	65.67	
Total Current Assets	•		44.29	(8.11)	20.42	93.54	46.37	6.10	36.64	112.62	
Current Liabilities	-		1.16	25.55	0.63	12.19	0.25	4.61	0.89	14.10	
Non current liabilities	-	_	44.88	35.82	17.35	12.16	35.25	19.81	22.57	11.26	
Provisions		-		•	_	,	•	•	-	•	
Total Current Liabilities	•		46.04	61.37	17.98	24.35	35.50	24.42	23.46	25.36	
Net working Capital		-	(1.75)	3.46	2.44	(5.06)	10.87	(29.13)	13.18	(54.62)	
Share Capital	•	-	•	-	-		•	•	,	-	
Reserves	-	-	0.16	0.09	4.62	2.57	16.03	8.18	16.77	7.88	
Proprietor's Fund	•	-	0.16	0.09	4.62	2.57	16.03	8.18	16.77	7.88	
Secured Loans	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	<u>-</u>	•	
Total Assets	•	-	46.20	15.14	22.60	6.90	51.53	13.59	40.23	9.59	
Cap+Total Liabilities	•	-	46.20	15.14	22.60	6.90	51.53	13.59	40.23	9.59	

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Percentages										
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change			
	in 2006-07	in 2006-07	in 2007-08	in 2007-08	in 2008-09	in 2008-09	in 2009-10	in 2009-10			
Fixed Assets	34.42	12.69	9.56	3.40	170.77	37.82	188.75	29.48			
Total Fixed Assets	34.42	12.69	9.56	3.40	170.77	37.82	188.75	29.48			
Cash & Bank Balance	13.16	56.95	(3.55)	(18.15)	33.71	63.28	(24.42)	(84.64)			
Non current assets	(26.20)	(24.51)	(23.19)	(27.71)	11.73	12.29	(62.44)	(189.27)			
Current Assets Loans and advances	26.41	40.00	53.30	44.67	(56.28)	(89.28)	7.38	10.48			
Total Current Assets	13.37	72.44	26.56	(1.19)	(10.84)	(13.71)	(79.48)	(263.43)			
Current Liabilities	0.66	9.47	(1.18)	(20.38)	18.58	76.24	17.24	41.43			
Non current liabiliites	26.19	11.55	24.58	9.78	104.46	29.37	60.75	14.59			
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	-			
Total Current Liabilities	26.85	21.02	23.40	(10.60)	123.04	105.61	77.99	56.02			
Net working Capital	(13.48)	35.84	3.16	(9.17)	(133.88)	79.53	(157.47)	48.33			
Share Capital	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	-			
Reserves	14.94	6.56	13.42	5.57	36.89	13.27	31.28	10,12			
Proprietor's Fund	14.94	6.56	13.42	5.57	36.89	13.27	31.28	10.12			
Secured Loans	6.00	-	(0.70)	•	-	•	•	-			
Total Assets	47.79	10.23	36.12	7.18	159.93	24.11	109.27	16.47			
Cap+Total Liabilities	47.79	10.23	36.12	7.18	159.93	24.11	109.27	16.47			

# Table No. 6.20.3 :- Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Junnar

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	339.81	383.28	393.19	389.13	396.52	529.55	598.40	619.10	613.65	850.62
Total Fixed Assets	339.81	383.28	393.19	389.13	396.52	529.55	598.40	619.10	613.65	850.62
Cash & Bank Balance	69.16	36.10	68.03	127.74	146.53	162.82	217.70	239.13	362.61	302.94
Non current assets	29.32	34.25	29.25	29.88	36.44	33.13	33.21	37.17	43.88	58.15
Current Assets Loans and advances	5.21	3.20	4.79	12.22	13 87	11.95	18.70	14.83	25.15	20.17
Total Current Assets	103.69	73.55	102.07	169.84	196.84	207.90	269.61	291.13	431.64	381.26
Current Liabilities	285.85	276.15	311.03	325.48	323.43	421.94	470.44	472.81	474.34	475.60
Non current Liabilities	34.37	39.72	34.35	35.26	45.30	50.50	45.43	49.07	53.16	67.79
Provisions	•	•	-		-	•	-	•	-	•
Total Current Liabilities	320.22	315.87	345.38	360.74	368.73	472.44	515.87	521.88	527.50	543.39
Net working Capital	(216.53)	(242.32)	(243.31)	(190.90)	(171.89)	(264.54)	(246.26)	(230.75)	(95.86)	(162.13)
Share Capital		-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
Reserves	119.95	138.15	<b>4</b> 147.67	196.71	223.90	264.68	352.14	388.35	517.79	688.49
Proprietor's Fund	119.95	138.15	147.67	196.71	223.90	264.68	352.14	388.35	517.79	688.49
Secured Loans	3.33	2.81	2.21	1.52	0.73	0.33	•	•	<b>-</b>	-
Total Assets	443.50	456.83	495.26	558.97	593.36	737.45	868.01	910.23	1,045.29	1,231.88
Cap+Total Liabilities	443.50	456.83	495.26	558.97	593.36	737.45	868.01	910.23	1,045.29	1,231.88

				-	Perce	ntages	·		-	
Particulars	Change	%Change								
	in 2001-02	in 2001-02	in 2002-03	In 2002-03	in 2003-04	in 2003-04	in 2004-05	in 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06
Fixed Assets	43.47	11.34	9.91	2.52	(4.06)	(1.04)	7.39	1.86	133.03	25.12
Total Fixed Assets	43.47	11.34	9.91	2.52	(4.06)	(1.04)	7.39	1.86	133.03	25.12
Cash & Bank Balance	(33.06)	(91.58)	31.93	46.94	59.71	46.74	18.79	12.82	16.29	10.00
Non current Assets	4.93	14.39	(5.00)	(17.09)	0.63	2.11	6.56	18.00	(3.31)	(9.99)
Current Assets Loans and advances	(2.01)	(62.81)	1.59	33.19	7.43	60.80	1.65	11.90	(1.92)	(16.07)
Total Current Assets	(30.14)	(140.00)	28.52	63.04	67.77	109.65	27.00	42.72	11.06	(16.06)
Current Liabilities	(9.70)	(3.51)	34.88	11.21	14.45	4.44	(2.05)	(0.63)	98.51	23.35
Non current Liabilities	5.35	13.47	(5.37)	(15.63)	0.91	2.58	10.04	22.16	5.20	10.30
Provisions	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	(4.35)	9.96	29.51	(4.42)	15.36	7.02	7.99	21.53	103.71	33.65
Net working Capital	(25.79)	10.64	(0.99)	0.41	52.41	(27.45)	19.01	(11.06)	(92.65)	35.02
Share Capital	•		•	•	-	•	•		-	-
Reserves	18.20	13.17	9.52	6.45	49.04	24.93	27.19	12.14	40.78	15.41
Proprietor's Fund	18.20	13.17	9.52	6.45	49.04	24.93	27.19	12.14	40.78	15.41
Secured Loans	(0.52)	(18.51)	(0.60)	(27.15)	(0.69)	(45.39)	(0.79)	(108.22)	(0.40)	(121.21)
Total Assets	13.33	2.92	38.43	7.76	63.71	11.40	34.39	5.80	144.09	19.54
Cap+Total Liabilities	13.33	2.92	38.43	7.76	63.71	11.40	34.39	5.80	144.09	19.54

				Perce	ntages		_	
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	in 2006-07	in 2006-07	in 2007-08	in 2007-08	In 2008-09	in 2008-09	in 2009-10	in 2009-10
Fixed Assets	68.85	11.51	20.70	3.34	(5.45)	(0.89)	236.97	27.86
Total Fixed Assets	68.85	11.51	20.70	3.34	(5.45)	(0.89)	236.97	27.86
Cash & Bank Balance	54.88	25.21	21.43	8.96	123.48	34.05	(59.67)	(19.70)
Non current Assets	0.08	0.24	3.96	10.65	6.71	15.29	14.27	24.54
Current Assets Loans and advances	6.75	36.10	(3.87)	(26.10)	10.32	41.03	(4.98)	(24.69)
Total Current Assets	61.71	61.55	21.52	(6.49)	140.51	90.37	(50.38)	(19.85)
Current Liabilities	48.50	10.31	2.37	0.50	1.53	0.32	1.26	0.26
Non current Liabilities	(5.07)	(11.16)	3.64	7.42	4.09	7.69	14.63	21.58
Provisions	-		-	-	•	•_	-	•
Total Current Liabilities	43.43	(0.85)	6.01	7.92	5.62	8.01*	15.89	21.84
Net working Capital	19.28	(7.42)	15.51	(6.72)	134.89	(140.72)	(66.27)	40.87
Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
Reserves	87.46	24.84	36.21	9.32	129.44	25.00	170.70	24.79
Proprietor's Fund	87.46	24.84	36.21	9.32	129.44	25.00	170.70	24.79
Secured Loans	(0.33)	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total Assets	130.56	15.04	42.22	4.64	135.06	12.92	186.59	15.15
Cap+Total Liabilities	130.56	15.04	42.22	4.64	135.06	12.92	186.59	15.15

Table No. 6.20.4 :- Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Khed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	312.66	355.17	327.57	334.83	337.59	358.09	373.89	410.90	447.39	585.31
Total Fixed Assets	312.66	355.17	327.57	334.83	337.59	358.09	373.89	410.90	447.39	585.31
Cash & Bank Balance	16.77	11.82	17.83	24.06	28.81	25.17	23.10	43.43	108.28	119.06
Non current Assets	79.56	65.21	69.11	74.77	84.29	121.42	153.18	153.64	122.78	107.32
Current Assets Loans and	24.43	24.12	69.61	69.38	68.87	67.76	82.95	65.21	140.69	93.05
Total Current Assets	120.76	101.15	156.55	168.21	181.97	214.35	259.23	262.28	371.75	319.43
Current Liabilities	8.44	3.59	12.41	12.17	11.94	13.90	7.55	14.26	11.77	12.64
Non current Liabilities	118.58	137.28	149.58	174.95	203.25	237.63	284.34	301.40	385.99	413.96
Provisions	-	•	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	127.02	140.87	161.99	187.12	215.19	251.53	291.89	315.66	397.76	426.60
Net working Capital	(6.26)	(39.72)	(5.44)	(18.91)	(33.22)	(37.18)	(32.66)	(53.38)	(26.01)	(107.17)
Share Capital	•	· -	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	-
Reserves	306.40	315.45	322.13	315.92	304.37	320.91	341.23	357.52	421.38	478.14
Proprietor's Fund	306.40	315.45	322.13	315.92	304.37	320.91	341.23	357.52	421.38	478.14
Secured Loans		-	-	-		-	-	•	-	-
Total Assets	433.42	456.32	484.12	503.04	519.56	572.44	633.12	673.18	819.14	904.74
Cap+Total Liabilities	433.42	456.32	484.12	503.04	519.56	572.44	633.12	673.18	819.14	904.74

	-				Perce	ntages				<del></del>
Particulars	Change	%Change								
	in 2001-02	in 2001-02	in 2002-03	in 2002-03	in 2003-04	in 2003-04	in 2004-05	in 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06
Fixed Assets	42.51	11.97	(27.60)	(8.43)	7.26	2.17	2.76	0.82	20.50	5.72
Total Fixed Assets	42.51	11.97	(27.60)	(8.43)	7.26	2.17	2.76	0.82	20.50	5.72
Cash & Bank Balance	(4.95)	(41.88)	6.01	33.71	6.23	25.89	4.75	16.49	(3.64)	(14.46)
Non current Assets	(14.35)	(22.01)	3.90	5.64	5.66	7.57	9.52	11.29	37.13	30.58
Current Assets Loans and	(0.31)	(1.29)	45.49	65.35	(0.23)	(0.33)	(0.51)	(0.74)	(1.11)	(1.64)
Total Current Assets	(19.61)	(65.18)	55.40	104.70	11.66	33.13	13.76	27.04	32.38	14.48
Current Liabilities	(4.85)	(135.10)	8.82	71.07	(0.24)	(1.97)	(0.23)	(1.93)	1.96	14.10
Non current Liabilities	18.70	13.62	12.30	8.22	25.37	14.50	28.30	13.92	34.38	14.47
Provisions	-		-	•	•	•	<u>-</u>	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	13.85	(121.48)	21.12	79.29	25.13	12.53	28.07	11.99	36.34	28.57
Net working Capital	(33.46)	84.24	34.28	(630.15)	(13.47)	71.23	(14.31)	43.08	(3.96)	10.65
Share Capital	-	•	-	-	•	•	-	•	-	-
Reserves	9.05	2.87	6.68	2.07	(6.21)	(1.97)	(11.55)	(3.79)	16.54	5.15
Proprietor's Fund	9.05	2.87	6.68	2.07	(6.21)	(1.97)	(11.55)	(3.79)	16.54	5.15
Secured Loans	-		-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-
Total Assets	22.90	5.02	27.80	5.74	18.92	3.76	16.52	3.18	52.88	9.24
Cap+Total Liabilities	22.90	5.02	27.80	5.74	18.92	3.76	16.52	3.18	52.88	9.24

<u></u>				Percei	ntages			
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	in 2006-07	in 2006-07	in 2007-08	in 2007-08	in 2008-09	in 2008-09	in 2009-10	in 2009-10
Fixed Assets	15.80	4.23	37.01	9.01	36.49	8.16	137.92	23.56
Total Fixed Assets	15.80	4.23	37.01	9.01	36.49	8.16	137.92	23.56
Cash & Bank Balance	(2.07)	(8.96)	20.33	46.81	64.85	59.89	10.78	9.05
Non current assets	31.76	20.73	0.46	0.30	(30.86)	(25.13)	(15.46)	(14.41
Current Assets Loans and	15.19	18.31	(17.74)	(27.20)	75.48	53.65	(47.64)	(51.20)
Total Current Assets	44.88	30.08	3.05	19.91	109.47	88.41	(52.32)	(56.56)
Current Liabilities	(6.35)	(84.11)	6.71	47.05	(2.49)	(21.16)	0.87	6.88
Non current Liabilities	46.71	16.43	17.06	5.66	84.59	21.92	27.97	6.76
Provisions	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	40.36	(67.68)	23.77	52.71	82.10	0.76	28.84	13.64
Net working Capital	4.52	(13.84)	(20.72)	38.82	27.37	(105.23)	(81.16)	75.73
Share Capital	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	-
Reserves	20.32	5.95	16.29	4.56	63.86	15.15	56.7 <b>6</b>	11.87
Proprietor's Fund	20.32	5.95	16.29	4.56	63.86	15.15	56.76	11.87
Secured Loans	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	60.68	9.58	40.06	5.95	145.96	17.82	85.60	9.46
Cap+Total Liabilities	60.68	9.58	40.06	5.95	145.96	17.82	85.60	9.46

# Table No. 6.20.5 : Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Manchar

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	220.01	237.12	266.97	293.17	358.72	363.91	381.01	395.02	548.59	588.50
Total Fixed Assets	220.01	237.12	266.97	293.17	358.72	363.91	381.01	395.02	548.59	588.50
Cash & Bank Balance	24.01	9.80	7.34	20.48	15.72	27.31	35.72	22.76	25.87	59.61
Non Current Assets	86.09	117.65	170.08	163.02	136.77	188.72	241.48	283.60	266.62	274.26
Current Assets Loans a	5.35	13.35	17.43	18.57	19.26	19.49	20.43	25.75	26.74	27.87
Total Current Assets	115.45	140.80	194.85	202.07	171.75	235.52	297.63	332.11	319.23	361.74
Current Liabilities	7.19	9.52	7.23	10.23	13.59	17.00	24.41	36.28	131.83	132.11
Non Current Liabilities	153.92	162.00	210.24	203.74	206.05	227.56	235.30	236.82	250.45	271.40
Provisio <b>ns</b>	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	•	•	
Total Current Liabilitie	161.11	171.52	217.47	213.97	219.64	244.56	259.71	273.10	382.28	403.51
Net working Capital	(45.66)	(30.72)	(22.62)	(11.90)	(47.89)	(9.04)	37.92	59.01	(63.05)	(41.77)
Share Capital	-	-	-	-	•		•	•	•	•
Reserves	174.35	206.40	244.35	· 281.27	310.83	354.87	418.93	454.03	485.54	546. <b>73</b>
Proprietor's Fund	174.35	206.40	244.35	281.27	310.83	354.87	418.93	454.03	485.54	546.73
Secured Loans	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	
Total Assets	335.46	377.92	461.82	495.24	530.47	599.43	678.64	727.13	867.82	950. <b>24</b>
Cap+Total Liabilities	335.46	377.92	461.82	495.24	530.47	599.43	678.64	727.13	867.82	950.24

				<u></u>	Percei	ntages				
Particulars	Change	%Change								
	in 2001-02	in 2001-02	in 2002-03	in 2002-03	in 2003-04	in 2003-04	in 2004-05	in 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06
Fixed Assets	17.11	7.22	29.85	11.18	26.20	8.94	65.55	18.27	5.19	1.43
Total Fixed Assets	17.11	7.22	29.85	11.18	26.20	8.94	65.55	18.27	5.19	1.43
Cash & Bank Balance	(14.21)	(145.00)	(2.46)	(33.51)	13.14	64.16	(4.76)	(30.28)	11.59	42.44
Non Current assets	31.56	26.83	52.43	30.83	(7.06)	(4.33)	(26.25)	(19.19)	51.95	27.53
Current Assets Loans a	8.00	59.93	4.08	23.41	1.14	6.14	0.69	3.58	0.23	1.18
Total Current Assets	25.35	(58.24)	54.05	20.73	7.22	65.97	(30.32)	(45.89)	63.77	71.15
Current Liabilities	2.33	24.47	(2.29)	(31.67)	3.00	29.33	3.36	24.72	3.41	20.06
Non Current Liabilities	8.08	4.99	48.24	22.95	(6.50)	(3.19)	2.31	1.12	21.51	9.45
Provisions	-	-	-	· •	•	-	•	•	-	-
Total Current Liabilitie	2.33	24.47	(2.29)	(31.67)	3.00	29.33	3.36	24.72	3.41	20.06
Net working Capital	14.94	(48.63)	8.10	(35.81)	10.72	(90.08)	(35.99)	75.15	38.85	(429.76)
Share Capital	-	*	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	•
Reserves	32.05	15.53	37.95	15.53	36.92	13.13	29.56	9.51	44.04	12.41
Proprietor's Fund	32.05	15.53	37.95	15.53	36.92	13.13	29.56	9.51	44.04	12.41
Secured Loans	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	-	-
Total Assets	42.46	11.24	83.90	18.17	33.42	6.75	35.23	6.64	68.96	11.50
Cap+Total Liabilities	34.38	9.10	35.66	7.72	39.92	8.06	32.92	6.21	47.45	7.92

				Percei	ntages			
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	in 2006-07	in 2006-07	in 2007-08	in 2007-08	in 2008-09	in 2008-09	in 2009-10	in 2009-10
Fixed Assets	17.10	4.49	14.01	3.55	153.57	27.99	39.91	6.78
Total Fixed Assets	17.10	4.49	14.01	3.55	153.57	27.99	39.91	6.78
Cash & Bank Balance	8.41	23.54	(12.96)	(56.94)	3.11	12.02	33.74	56.60
Non Current Assets	52.76	21.85	42.12	14.85	(16.98)	(6.37)	7.64	2.79
Current Assets Loans a	0.94	4.60	5.32	20.66	0.99	3.70	1.13	4.05
Total Current Assets	62.11	49.99	34.48	(21.43)	(12.88)	9.35	42.51	63.44
Current Liabilities	7.41	30.36	11.87	32.72	95.55	72.48	0.28	0.21
Non Current Liabilities	7.74	3.29	1.52	0.64	13.63	5.44	20.95	7.72
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-
Total Current Liabilitie	7.41	30.36	11.87	32.72	95.55	72.48	0.28	0.21
Net working Capital	46.96	123.84	21.09	35.74	(122.06)	193.59	21.28	(50.95)
Share Capital	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	
Reserves	64.06	15.29	35.10	7.73	31.51	6.49	61.19	11.19
Proprietor's Fund	64.06	15.29	35.10	7.73	31.51	6.49	61.19	11.19
Secured Loans	-	-		-	-	•		**
Total Assets	79.21	11.67	48.49	6.67	140.69	16.21	82.42	8.67
Cap+Total Liabilities	71.47	10.53	46.97	6.46	127.06	14.64	61.47	6.47

## Table No. 6.20.6 : Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Nira

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	61.58	60.69	66.64	65.65	65.22	66.77	66.68	66.70	49.15	51.36
Total Fixed Assets	61.58	60.69	66.64	65.65	65.22	66.77	66.68	66.70	49.15	51.36
Cash & Bank Balance	0.43	1.91	2.19	2.93	0.52	0.58	0.18	0.50	0.52	1.21
Non Current Assets	0.51	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Current Assets Loans and advances	14.24	21.42	15.51	16.29	14.33	15.92	18.45	15.71	19.94	23.14
Total Current Assets	15.18	23.84	18.16	19.68	15.31	16.96	19.09	16.67	20.92	24.81
Current Liabilities	44.10	46.28	46.83	50.17	49.89	53.15	56.50	58.27	23.47	23.32
Non current Liabilities	5.16	6.27	7.66	9.36	10.08	11.14	13.81	14.97	17.77	20.04
Provisions	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	49.26	52.55	54.49	59.53	59.97	64.29	70.31	73.24	41.24	43.36
Net working Capital	(34.08)	(28.71)	(36.33)	(39.85)	(44.66)	(47.33)	(51.22)	(56.57)	(20.32)	(18.55)
Share Capital	-	•	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-
Reserves	17.42	14.05	12.35	7.49	2.25	1.13	(2.85)	(7.88)	10.89	14.87
Proprietor's Fund	17.42	14.05	12.35	7.49	2.25	1.13	(2.85)	(7.88)	10.89	14.87
Secured Loans	10.08	17.93	17.96	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.01	17.94	17.94
Total Assets	76.76	84.53	34.80	85.33	80.53	83.73	85.77	83.37	70.07	76.17
Cap+Total Liabilities	76.76	84.53	€4.80	85.33	80.53	83.73	85.77	83.37	70.07	76.17

		-			Percei	ntages				
Particulars	Change	%Change								
	in 2001-02	In 2001-02	in 2002-03	in 2002-03	in 2003-04	in 2003-04	in 2004-05	in 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06
Fixed Assets	(0.89)	(1.47)	5.95	8.93	(0.99)	(1.51)	(0.43)	(0.66)	1.55	2.32
Total Fixed Assets	(0.89)	(1.47)	5.95	8.93	(0.99)	(1.51)	(0.43)	(0.66)	1.55	2.32
Cash & Bank Balance	1.48	77.49	0.28	12.79	0.74	25.26	(2.41)	(463.46)	0.06	10.34
Non current Assets	•	•	(0.05)	(10.87)	•	-	•	•	-	-
Current Assets Loans and advances	7.18	33.52	(5.91)	(38.10)	0.78	4.79	(1.96)	(13.68)	1.59	9.99
Total Current Assets	8,66	111.01	(5.68)	(36.18)	1.52	30.05	(4.37)	(477.14)	1.65	20.33
Current Liabilities	2.18	4.71	0.55	1.17	3.34	6.66	(0.28)	(0.56)	3.26	6.13
Non current Liabilities	1.11	17.70	1.39	18.15	1.70	18.16	0.72	7.14	1.06	9.52
Provisions		•	-	-	•		•	-	•	•
Total Current Liabilities	2.18	4.71	0.55	1.17	3.34	6.66	(0.28)	(0.56)	3.26	6.13
Net working Capital	5.37	(18.70)	(7.62)	20.97	(3.52)	8.83	(4.81)	10.77	(2.67)	5.64
Share Capital	•	-	-	•	•	-	•	•	-	-
Reserves	(3.37)	(23.99)	(1.70)	(13.77)	(4.86)	(64.89)	(5.24)	(232.89)	(1.12)	(99.12)
Proprietor's Fund	(3.37)	(23.99)	(1.70)	(13.77)	(4.86)	(64.89)	(5.24)	(232.89)	(1.12)	(99.12)
Secured Loans	7.85	43.78	0.03	0.17	0.35	1.91	-	-	-	•
Total Assets	7.77	9.19	0.27	0.32	0.53	0.62	(4.80)	(5.96)	3.20	3.82
Cap+Total Liabilities	6.66	7.88	(1.12)	(1.32)	(1.17)	(1.37)	(5.52)	(6.85)	2.14	2.56

				Percontages	ıtages			
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	In 2006-07	In 2006-07	In 2007-08	In 2007-08	In 2008-09	In 2008-09	in 2009-10	in 2009-10
Fixed Assets	(0.09)	(0.13)	0.02	0.03	(17.55)	(35.71)	2.21	4.30
Total Fixed Assets	(0.09)	(0.13)	0.02	0.03	(17.55)	(35.71)	2.21	4.30
Cash & Bank Balance	(0.40)	(222.22)	0.32	64.00	0.02	3.85	69.0	57.02
Non Current Assets	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Current Assets Loans and advances	2.53	13.71	(2.74)	(17.44)	4.23	21.21	3.20	13.83
Total Current Assets	2.13	(208.51)	(2.42)	46.58	4.25	25.06	3.89	70.85
Current Liabilities	3.35	5.93	1.77	3.04	(34.80)	(148.27)	(0.15)	(0.64)
Non current Liabilities	2.67	19.33	1.16	7.75	2.80	15.76	2.27	11.33
Provisions	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total Current Liabilities	3.35	5.93	1.77	3.04	(34.80)	(148.27)	(0.15)	(0.64)
Net working Capital	(3.89)	7,59	(5:35)	9.46	36.25	(178.40)	1.77	(9.54)
Share Capital	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-
Reserves	(3.98)	139.65	(5.03)	63.83	18.77	172.36	3.98	26.77
Proprietor's Fund	(3.98)	139.65	(5.03)	63.83	18.77	172.36	3.98	26.77
Secured Loans	•	•	(0:30)	(1.67)	(0.07)	(0.39)	•	•
Total Assets	2.04	2.38	(2.40)	(2.88)	(13.30)	(18.90)	6.10	8.01
Cap+Total Liabilities	(0.63)	(0.73)	(3.56)	(4.27)	(16.10)	(22.98)	3.83	5.03

## Table No. 6.20.7 :- Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Pune

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	2,692.70	3,710.70	3,781.23	3,783.65	3,931.05	3,845.16	4,265.57	4,804.96	6,733.87	7,943.20
Total Fixed Assets	2,692.70	3,710.70	3,781.23	3,783.65	3,931.05	3,845.16	4,265.57	4,804.96	6,733.87	7,943.20
Cash & Bank Balance	166.68	176.45	412.90	216.11	310.75	259.29	230.26	718.83	515.74	1,157.71
Non Current assets	1,098.50	661.00	783.87	1,698.87	2,189.17	2,165.18	2,705.43	3,180.86	3,165.16	3,235.16
Current Assets Loans and advances	634.00	508.19	543.36	606.88	538.24	519.04	463.05	823.92	566.32	641.04
Total Current Assets	1,899.16	1,345.64	1,740.13	2,521.86	3,038.16	2,943.51	3,398.74	4,723.61	4,247.22	5,033.91
Current Liabilities	512.45	682.59	676.75	737.70	876.34	855.73	1,004.72	1,236.98	1,527.30	1,754.92
Non Current Liabilities	1,950.12	1,996.66	2,062.89	2,156.89	2,303.86	2,351.73	2,458.33	2,634.30	2,795.58	3,102.96
Provisions	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	•
Total Current Liabilities	2,462.57	2,679.25	2,739.64	2,894.50	3,180.20	3,207.46	3,463.05	3,871.28	4,322.88	4,857.88
Net working Capital	(563.41)	(1,333.61)	(999.51)	(372.64)	(142.04)	(263.95)	(64.31)	852.33	(75.66)	176.03
Share Capital	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	•
Reserves	2,120.47	2,361.83	2,781.72	3,411.01	3,789.01	3,581.21	4,201.26	5,657.29	6,658.21	8,119.23
Proprietor's Fund	2,120.47	2,361.83	2,781.72	3,411.01	3,789.01	3,581.21	4,201.26	5,657.29	6,658.21	8,119.23
Secured Loans	8.82	15.26	•	-	•		-	•		-
Total Assets	4,591.86	5,056.34	5,521.36	6,305.51	6,969.21	6,788.67	7,664.31	9,528.57	10,981.09	12,977.11
Cap+Total Liabilities	4,591.86	5,056.34	5,521.36	6,305.51	6,969.21	6,788.67	7,664.31	9,528.57	10,981.09	12,977.11

Particular <b>s</b>	Percentages									
	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	in 2001-02	In 2001-02	In 2002-03	in 2002-03	in 2003-04	in 2003-04	in 2004-05	In 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06
Fixed Assets	1,018.00	27.43	70.53	1.97	2.42	0.06	147.40	3.75	(85.89)	(2.23)
Total Fixed Assets	1,018.00	27.43	70.53	1.87	2.42	0.06	147.40	3.75	(85.89)	(2.23)
Cash & Bank Balance	9.79	5.55	236.45	57.27	(196.79)	(91.06)	94.64	30.46	<b>(</b> 51.46)	(19.85)
Non Current assets	(437.50)	(66.19)	122.87	15.67	915.00	53.86	490.30	22.40	(23.99)	(1.11)
Current Assets Loans and advances	(125.81)	(24.76)	35.17	6.47	63.52	10.47	(68.64)	(12.75)	(19.20)	(3.70)
Total Current Assets	(553.52)	(85.40)	394.49	79.41	781.73	(26.73)	516.30	40.11	(94.65)	(24.66)
Current Liabilities	170.14	24.93	(5.84)	(0.86)	60.95	8.26	138.64	15.82	(20.61)	(2.41)
Non current Liabilities	46.54	2.33	66.23	3.21	93.91	4.35	147.06	6.38	47.87	2.04
Provisions				•	•	•	•	•	•	-
Total Current Liabilities	170.14	24.93	(5.84)	(0.86)	60.95	8.26	138.64	15.82	(20.61)	(2.41)
Net working Capital	(770.20)	57.75	334.10	(33.43)	626.87	(168.22)	230.60	(162.35)	(121.91)	46.19
Share Capital	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	•	-
Reserves	241.36	10.22	419.89	15.09	629.29	18.45	378.00	9.98	(207.80)	(5.80)
Proprietor's Fund	241.36	10.22	419.89	15.09	629.29	18.45	378.00	9.98	(207.80)	(5.80)
Secured Loans	6.44	42.20	(15.26)	-		-	•	•	•	•
Total Assets	464.48	9.19	465.02	8.42	784.15	12.44	663.70	9.52	(180.54)	(2.66)
Cap+Total Liabilities	417.94	8.27	398.79	7.22	690.24	10.95	516.64	7.41	(228.41)	(3.36)

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	Percentages									
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change		
	in 2006-07	in 2006-07	In 2007-08	in 2007-08	in 2008-09	in 2008-09	In 2009-10	In 2009-10		
Fixed Assets	420.41	9.86	539.39	11.23	1,928.91	28.64	1,209.33	15.22		
Total Fixed Assets	420.41	9.86	539.39	11.23	1,928.91	28.64	1,209.33	15.22		
Cash & Bank Balance	(29.03)	(12.61)	488.57	67.97	(203.09)	(39.38)	641.97	55.45		
Non Current Assets	540.25	19.97	475.43	14.95	(15.70)	(0.50)	70.00	2.16		
Current Assets Loans and advances	(55.99)	(12.09)	360.87	43.80	(257.60)	(45.49)	74.72	11.66		
Total Current Assets	455.23	(4.73)	1,324.87	126.72	(476.39)	(85.37)	786.69	69.27		
Current Liabilities	148.99	14.83	232.26	18.78	290.32	19.01	227.62	12.97		
Non Current Liabities	106.60	4.34	175.97	6.68	161.28	5.77	307.38	9.91		
Provisions .	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	-		
Total Current Liabilities	148.99	14.83	232.26	18.78	290.32	19.01	227.62	12.97		
Net working Capital	199.64	(310.43)	916.64	107.55	(927.99)	1,226.53	251.69	142.98		
Share Capital	-	•	-	•	•	-	-	•		
Reserves	620.05	14.76	1,456.03	25.74	1,000.92	15.03	1,461.02	17.99		
Proprietor's Fund	620.05	14.76	1,456.03	25.74	1,000.92	15.03	1,461.02	17.99		
Secured Loans		•	-	•		•	-	-		
Total Assets	875.64	11.42	1,864.26	19.56	1,452.52	13.23	1,996.02	15.38		
Cap+Total Liabilities	769.04	10.03	1,688.29	17.72	1,291.24	11.76	1,688.64	13.01		

# Table No. 6.20.8 :- Comparative Balance Sheet for APMC : Shirur

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Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	3.50	4.30	4.16	4.06	4.23	22.08	22.41	21.96	141.15	311.20
Total Fixed Assets	3.50	4.30	4.16	4.06	4.23	22.08	22.41	21.96	141.15	311.20
Cash & Bank Balance	2.71	2.55	2.75	2.68	13.11	0.91	4.15	4.72	0.70	3.70
Non Curent Assets	127.91	158.66	204.50	246.51	387.70	756.44	726.98	744.04	744.12	894.66
Current Assets Loans and advances	20.75	19.19	20.28	22.35	20.65	22.90	27.31	28.30	77.07	78.55
Total Current Assets	151.37	180.40	227.53	271.54	421.46	780.25	758.44	777.06	821.89	976.91
Current Liabilities	30.23	35.60	53.50	65.61	63.47	89.19	93.99	88.57	83.43	90.70
Non Current Liabilities	41.18	71.32	94.78	128.89	290.30	523.63	575.59	635.64	745.20	1,051.92
Provision <b>s</b>	-	-	-	-	-		_	•	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	71.41	106.92	148.28	194.50	353.77	612.82	669.58	724.21	828.63	1,142.62
Net working Capital	79.96	73.48	79.25	77.04	67.69	167.43	88.86	52.85	(6.74)	(165.71)
Share Capital	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-		•
Reserves	71.22	65.83	71.46	69.16	63.69	44.48	35.90	36.24	95.84	102.61
Proprietor's Fund	71.22	65.83	71.46	69.16	63.69	44.48	35.90	36.24	95.84	102.61
Secured Loans	12.24	11.95	11.95	11.94	8.23	145.03	75.37	38.57	38.57	42.88
Total Assets	154.87	184.70	231.69	275.60	425.69	802.33	780.85	799.02	963.04	1,288.11
Cap+Total Liabilities	154.87	184.70	231.69	275.60	425.69	802.33	780.85	799.02	963.04	1,288.11

		<del></del>			Per	centages				
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	in 2001-02	In 2001-02	in 2002-03	in 2002-03	in 2003-04	in 2003-04	In 2004-05	in 2004-05	in 2005-06	in 2005-06
Fixed Assets	0.80	18.60	(0.14)	(3.37)	(0.10)	(2.46)	0.17	4.02	17.85	80.84
Total Fixed Assets	08.0	18.60	(0.14)	(3.37)	(0.10)	(2.46)	0.17	4.02	17.85	80.84
Cash & Bank Balance	(0.16)	(6.27)	0.20	7.27	(0.07)	(2.61)	10.43	79.56	(12.20)	(1,340.66)
Non Current Assets	30.75	19.38	45.84	22.42	42.01	17.04	141.19	36.42	368.74	48.75
Current Assets Loans and advances	(1.56)	(8.13)	1.09	5.37	2.07	9.26	(1.70)	(8.23)	2.25	9.83
Total Current Assets	29.03	4.98	47.13	35.06	44.01	23.69	149.92	107.75	358.79	(1,282.08)
Current Liabilities	5.37	15.08	17.90	33.46	12.11	18.46	(2.14)	(3.37)	<b>25</b> .72	28.84
Non current Liabilities	30.14	42.26	23.46	24.75	34.11	26.46	161.41	55.60	<b>233</b> .33	44.56
Provisions	-	•		•	-	-	-	•	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	35.51	57.34	41.36	58.21	46.22	44.92	159.27	52.23	259.05	73.40
Net working Capital	(6.48)	(8.82)	5.77	7.28	(2.21)	(2.87)	(9.35)	(13.81)	99.74	59.57
Share Capital		_	-	•	•	-	-		-	<u>-</u>
Reserves	(5.39)	(8.19)	5.63	7.88	(2.30)	(3.33)	(5.47)	(8.59)	(19.21)	(43.19)
Proprietor's Fund	(5.39)	(8.19)	5.63	7.88	(2.30)	(3.33)	(5.47)	(8.59)	(19.21)	(43.19)
Secured Loans	(0.29)	(2.43)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.08)	(3.71)	(45.08)	136.80	94.33
Total Assets	29.83	16.15	46.99	20.28	43.91	15.93	150.09	35.26	376.64	46.94
Cap+Total Liabilities	29.83	16.15	46.99	20.28	43.91	15.93	150.09	35.26	376.64	46.94

<del></del>				Perce	ntages			
Particulars	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change	Change	%Change
	in 2006-07	in 2006-07	in 2007-08	in 2007-08	in 2008-09	in 2008-09	In 2009-10	in 2009-10
Fixed Assets	0.33	1.47	(0.45)	(2.05)	119.19	84.44	170.05	54.64
Total Fixed Assets	0.33	1.47	(0.45)	(2.05)	119.19	84.44	170.05	54.64
Cash & Bank Balance	3.24	78.07	0.57	12.08	(4.02)	(574.29)	3.00	81.08
Non current Assets	(29.46)	(4.05)	17.06	2.29	0.08	0.01	150.54	16.83
Current Assets Loans and advances	4.41	16.15	0.99	3.50	48.77	63.28	1.48	1.88
Total Current Assets	(21.81)	90.17	18.62	17.87	44.83	(511.00)	155.02	99.79
Current Liabilities	4.80	5.11	(5.42)	(6.12)	(5.14)	(6.16)	7.27	8.02
Non Current Liabilities	51.96	9.03	60.05	9.45	109.56	14.70	306.72	29.16
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	56.76	14.14	54.63	3.33	104.42	8.54	313.99	37.18
Net working Capital	(78.57)	(88.42)	(36.01)	(68.14)	(59.59)	884.12	(158.97)	95.93
Share Capital	-	-	-	•		-	•	•
Reserves	(8.58)	(23.90)	0.34	0.94	59.60	62.19	6.77	6.60
Proprietor's Fund	(8.58)	(23.90)	0.34	0.94	59.60	62.19	6.77	6.60
Secured Loans	(69.66)	(92.42)	(36.80)	•	-	-	4.31	•
Total Assets	(21.48)	(2.75)	18.17	2.27	164.02	17.03	325.07	25.24
Cap+Total Liabilities	(21.48)	(2.75)	18.17	2.27	164.02	17.03	325.07	25.24

It showed the following findings.

#### 1] APMC: Baramati:

The total current assets and the total current liabilities do not show any trend. The total current assets were better during the 1<sup>st</sup> year (2000–2001) and the last two years (2008–09 to 2009–10). As against this, the total current liabilities were better during the four years of period viz. 2006–07 to 2009–10.

#### 2] APMC: Indapur:

The total fixed and current assets of this APMC showed fairly increasing trend and the total liabilities and proprietors fund also showed the linear increasing trend over the years.

#### 31 APMC : Junnar :

Barring the years 2009-10, the Total Current Assets of this APMC showed a linear trend. As against this, the Total Current liabilities also showed a liner trend throughout the period of 10 years, it showed that the APMC did not face any financial difficulties and tried to keep the financial status very sound.

### 41 APMC: Khed:

This APMC showed the same nature as was observed in the APMC Junnar.

### 5] APMC: Manchar:

In case of this APMC, the total fixed and current assets and current liabilities showed increasing trend. Linear growth in proprietors fund was also observed over the ten years period.

#### 6] APMC: Nira:

In case of this APMC, the situation of assets and liabilities seemed to be contrasting. This is because, the non-linear trend in values of total current assets showed non-linear trend while the total current liabilities showed a linear trend. It is therefore necessary for the APMC to try level best in maintaining the situation of liabilities keeping in view the situation of assets.

#### 7] APMC: Pune:

In case of this APMC, the percentage changes in values of total current assets did not show any trend. However in absolute terms the values of fixed assets seems to have been increasing from the year 2001–02 to 2009–10. As against this the liabilities of the APMC showed perfect linear increasing trend over the period 2000–01 to 2009–10. The values in proprietors fund showed increasing trend over the period of ten years.

#### 81 APMC: Shirur:

In case of this APMC, increasing trend in fixed assets as well as current assets were observed over period of ten years. However, in case of total current liabilities, the linear trend was observed. Proprietors fund do not showed any specific trend.

#### 6.8.7 Common Size Balance Sheet:

In these balance sheets, the yearwise details of information in respect of total current assets, total current liabilities, total assets and total liabilities are incorporated. Besides, the percentages of items of total assets have been shown. And so also,

the percentages of the items of current liabilities etc. to total of capital + total liabilities have been shown for each of the APMCs under study separately., vide Table no. 6.21.1 to 6.21.8.

Table No. 6.21.1 :- Common Size Balance Sheet for APMC : Baramati

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	193.22	184.81	•	330.76	380.30	447.69	578.14	614.09	694.99	691.13
Total Fixed Assets	193.22	184.81	•	330.76	380.30	447.69	578.14	614.09	694.99	691.13
Cash & Bank Balance	9.44	19.31		6.57	9.88	3.25	6.87	11.12	14.68	55.28
Non current assets	180.69	112.39	•	81.04	77.98	69.45	52.34	58.76	125.35	132.35
Current Assets Loans and advances	6.44	129.72	-	14.59	10.20	28.79	28.93	32.92	7.54	7.51
Total Current Assets	196.57	261.42	-	102.20	98.06	101.49	88.14	102.80	147.57	195.14
Current Liabilities	26.24	30.31	•	23.58	28.06	42.93	47.79	53.01	54.85	62.09
Non current liabilities	15.08	29.13	•	40.43	42.91	49.47	64.15	73.50	114.82	135.81
Provisions		-	•	-	•	-	-	•	•	•
Total Current Liabilities	41.32	59.44	-	64.01	70.97	92.40	111.94	126.51	169.67	197.90
Capital	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	•	•
Reserves	348.47	352.79	•	368.81	390.67	410.93	437.48	439.71	542.30	580.27
Proprietor's Fund	348.47	352.79	-	368.81	390.67	410.93	437.48	439.71	542.30	580.27
Secured Loans	•	34.00	-	0.14	16.72	45.85	116.86	150.67	130.59	108.10
Total Liabilities	•	34.00	-	0.14	16.72	45.85	116.86	150.67	130.59	108.10
Total Assets	389.79	446.23	. •	432.96	478.36	549.18	666.28	716.89	842.56	886.27
Cap+Total Liabilities	389.79	446.23	•	432.96	478.36	549.18	666.28	716.89	842.56	886.27

<sup>\*\*</sup> Data for the year 2002-03 was not available

1	1								P	ercentages
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	49.57	41.42	-	76.40	79.50	81.52	86.77	85.66	82.49	77.98
Total Fixed Assets	49.57	41.42	-	76.40	79.50	81.52	86.77	85.66	82.49	77.98
Cash & Bank Balance	2.42	4.33	-	1.52	2.07	0.59	1.03	1.55	1.74	6.24
Non current assets	46.36	25.19	-	18.72	16.30	12.65	7.86	8.20	14.88	14.93
Current Assets Loans and advances	1.65	29.07	-	3.37	2.13	5.24	4.34	4.59	0.90	0.85
Total Current Assets	50.43	58.59	-	23.61	20.50	18.48	13.23	14.34	17.52	22.02
Current Liabilities	6.73	6.79	-	5.45	5.87	7.82	7.17	7.39	6.51	7.01
Non current liabilities	3.87	6.53	-	9.34	8.97	9.01	9.63	10.25	13.63	15.32
Provisions	•	•	-	-		•	•	•	•	-
Total Current Liabilities	10.60	13.32	-	14.79	14.84	16.83	16.80	17.64	20.14	22.33
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	-
Reserves	89.40	79.06	•	85.18	81.67	74.83	65.66	61.34	64.36	65.47
Proprietor's Fund	89.40	79.06	•	85.18	81.67	74.83	65.66	61.34	64.36	65.47
Secured Loans	-	7.62	-	0.03	3.50	8.35	17.54	21.02	15.50	12.20
Total Liabilities	•	7.62	•	0.03	3.50	8.35	17.54	21.02	15.50	12.20
Total Assets	100.00	100.00	-	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cap+Total Liabilities	100.00	100.00	•	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table No. 6.21.2 :- Common Size Balance Sheet of APMC : Indapur

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	0	224	225.91	228.09	233.25	236.84	271.26	280.82	451.59	640.34
Total Fixed Assets	0	224	225.91	228.09	233.25	236.84	271.26	280.82	452	640
Cash & Bank Balance	0	6.84	3.66	6.98	5.76	9.95	23.11	19.56	53.27	28.85
Non current assets	0	18.15	64.9	77.49	126.65	133.09	106.89	83.7	95.43	32.99
Current Assets Loans and a	0	9.94	10.66	15.17	13.6	39.61	66.02	119.32	63.04	70.42
Total Current Assets	0	35	79	100	146	183	196	223	212	132
Current Liabilities	0	3.38	4.54	5.17	5.42	6.31	6.97	5.79	24.37	41.61
Non current liabilities	0	80.42	125.3	142.65	177.9	200.47	226.66	251.24	355.7	416.45
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	0	84	130	148	183	207	234	257	380	458
Capital	0	0	0	0,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	0	175.13	175.29	179.91	195.94	212.71	227.65	241.07	277.96	309.24
Proprietor's Fund	0	175	175	180	196	213	228	241	278	309
Secured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5.3	5.3	5.3
Total Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	5	5
Total Assets	0	259	305	328	379	419	467	503	663	773
Cap+Total Liabilities	0	259	305	328	379	419	467	503	663	773

								•	Per	centages
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	0	86.51	74.04	69.6	61.5	56.46	58.05	55.78	68.08	82.88
Total Fixed Assets	0	86.51	74.04	69.6	61.5	56.46	58.05	55.78	68.08	82.88
Cash & Bank Balance	0	2.64	1.2	2.13	1.52	2.37	4.95	3.89	8.03	3.73
Current Assets Loans and a	0	3.84	3.49	4.63	3.59	9.44	14.13	23.7	9.5	9.11
Total Current Assets	0	6.48	4.69	6.76	5.11	11.81	19.08	27.59	17.53	12.84
Current Liabilities	0	1.31	1.49	1.58	1.43	1.5	1.49	1.15	3.67	5.39
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	0.00	1.31	1.49	1.58	1.43	1.50	1.49	1.15	3.67	5.39
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	O	67.64	57.45	54.9	51.66	50.71	48.72	47.89	41.9	40.03
Proprietor's Fund	0.00	67.64	57.45	54.90	51.66	50.71	48.72	47.89	41.90	40.03
Secured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	O	1.28	1.05	0.8	0.69
Total Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	1.05	0.80	0.69
Total Assets	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cap+Total Liabilities	0	69	59	57	53	52	52	50	46	46

# Table No. 6.21.3: Common Size Balance Sheet of APMC: Junnar

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	339.81	383.28	393.19	389.13	396.52	529.55	598.4	619.1	613.65	850.62
Total Fixed Assets	339.81	383.28	393.19	389.13	396.52	529.55	598.4	619.1	614	851
Cash & Bank Balance	69.16	36.1	68.03	127.74	146.53	162.82	217.7	239.13	362.61	302.94
Non current assets	29.32	34.25	29.25	29.88	36.44	33.13	33.21	37.17	43.88	58.15
Current Assets Loans and advang	5.21	3.2	4.79	12.22	13.87	11.95	18.7	14.83	25.15	20.17
Total Current Assets	104	74	102	170	197	208	270	291	432	381
Current Liabilities	285.85	276.15	311.03	325.48	323.43	.421.94	470.44	472.81	474.34	475.6
Non current Liabilities	34.37	39.72	34.35	35.26	45.3	50.5	45.43	49.07	53.16	67.79
Provisions	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	320	316	345	361	369	472	516	522	528	543
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	119.95	138.15	147.67	196.71	223.9	264.68	352.14	388.35	517.79	688.49
Proprietor's Fund	120	138	148	197	224	265	352	388	518	688
Secured Loans	3.33	2.81	2.21	1.52	0.73	0.33	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	3	_ 3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assets	444	457	495	559	593	737	868	910	1045	1232
Cap+Total Liabilities	444	457	495	559	593	737	868	910	1045	1232

									Pei	rcentages
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	76.62	83.9	79.39	69.62	66.83	71.81	68.94	68.02	58.71	69.05
Total Fixed Assets	76.62	83.9	79.39	69.62	66.83	71.81	68.94	68.02	58.71	69.05
Cash & Bank Balance	15.59	7.9	13.74	22.85	24.69	22.08	25.08	26.27	34.69	24.59
Non current Assets	6.61	7.5	5.91	5.35	6.14	4.49	3.83	4.08	4.2	4.72
Current Assets Loans and advance	1.17	0.7	0.97	2.19	2.34	1.62	2.15	1.63	2.41	1.64
Total Current Assets	23.37	16.1	20.62	30.39	33.17	28.19	31.06	31.98	41.3	30.95
Current Liabilities	64.45	60.45	62.8	58.23	54.51	57.22	54.2	51.94	45.38	38.61
Non current Liabilities	7.75	8.69	6.94	6.31	7.63	6.85	5.23	5.39	5.09	5.5
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	72.20	69.14	69.74	64.54	62.14	64.07	59.43	57.33	50.47	44.11
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	27.05	30.24	29.82	35.19	37.73	35.89	40.57	42.67	49.54	55.89
Proprietor's Fund	27.05	30.24	29.82	35.19	37.73	35.89	40.57	42.67	49.54	55.89
Secured Loans	0.75	0.62	0.45	0.27	0.12	0.04	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	0.75	0.62	0.45	0.27	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cap+Total Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

# Table No. 6.21.4:- Common Size Balance Sheet of APMC: Khed

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	312.66	355.17	327.57	334.83	337.59	358.09	373.89	410.9	447.39	585.31
Total Fixed Assets	312.66	355.17	327.57	334.83	337.59	358.09	373.89	410.9	447	585
Cash & Bank Balance	16.77	11.82	17.83	24.06	28.81	25.17	23.1	43.43	108.28	119.06
Non current Assets	79.56	65.21	69.11	74.77	84.29	121.42	153.18	153.64	122.78	107.32
Current Assets Loans and advance	24.43	24.12	69.61	69.38	68.87	67.76	82.95	65.21	140.69	93.05
Total Current Assets	121	101	157	168	182	214	259	262	372	319
Current Liabilities	8.44	3.59	12.41	12.17	11.94	13.9	7.55	14.26	11.77	12.64
Non current Liabilities	118.58	137.28	149.58	174.95	203.25	237.63	284.34	301.4	385.99	413.96
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0:	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	127	141	162	187	215	252	292	316	398	427
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	306.4	315.45	322.13	315.92	304.37	320.91	341.23	357.52	421.38	478.14
Proprietor's Fund	306	315	322	316	304	321	341	358	421	478
Secured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assets	433	456	484	503	520	572	633	673	819	905
Cap+Total Liabilities	433	456	484	503	520	572	633	673	819	905

									Pe	rcentages
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	72.14	77.83	67.66	66.56	64.98	62.56	59.06	61.04	54.62	64.69
Total Fixed Assets	72.14	77.83	67.66	66.56	64.98	62.56	59.06	61.04	54.62	64.69
Cash & Bank Balance	3.87	2.59	3.68	4.78	5.55	4.4	3.65	6.45	13.22	13.16
Non current assets	18.36	14.29	14.28	14.86	16.22	21.21	24.19	22.82	14.99	11.86
Current Assets Loans and advance	5.64	5.29	14.38	13.79	13.26	11.84	13.1	9.69	17.18	10.28
Total Current Assets	27.87	22.17	32.34	33.43	35.03	37.45	40.94	38.96	45.39	35.3
Current Liabilities	1.95	0.79	2.56	2.42	2.3	2.43	1.19	2.12	1.44	1.4
Non current Liabilities	27.36	30.08	30.9	34.78	39.12	41.51	44.91	44.77	47.12	45.75
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	29.31	30.87	33.46	37.20	41.42	43.94	46.10	46.89	48.56	47.15
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	0	0	0
Reserves	70.69	69.13	66.54	62.8	58.58	56.06	53.9	53.11	51.44	52.85
Proprietor's Fund	70.69	69.13	66.54	62.80	58.58	56.06	53.90	53.11	51.44	52.85
Secured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cap+Total Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table No. 6.21.5:- Common Size Balance Sheet of APMC: Manchar

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	220.01	237.12	266.97	293.17	358.72	363.91	381.01	395.02	548.59	588.5
Total Fixed Assets	220.01	237.12	266.97	293.17	358.72	363.91	381.01	395.02	549	589
Cash & Bank Balance	24.01	9.8	7.34	20.48	15.72	27.31	35.72	22.76	25.87	59.61
Non current Assets	86.09	117.65	170.08	163.02	136.77	188.72	241.48	283.6	266.62	274.26
Current Assets Loans and a	5.35	13.35	17.43	18.57	19.26	19.49	20.43	25.75	26.74	27.87
Total Current Assets	115	141	195	202	172	236	298	332	319	362
Current Liabilities	7.19	9.52	7.23	10.23	13.59	17	24.41	36.28	131.83	132.11
Non Current Liabilities	153.92	162	210.24	203.74	206.05	227.56	235.3	236.82	250.45	271.4
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	161	172	217	214	220	245	260	273	382	404
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	174.35	206.4	244.35	281.27	310.83	354.87	418.93	454.03	485.54	546.73
Proprietor's Fund	174	206	244	281	311	355	419	454	486	547
Secured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assets	335	378	462	495	530	599	679	727	868	950
Cap+Total Liabilities	335	378	462	495	530	599	679	727	868	950

	L								Per	ce <b>nta</b> ges
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	65.58	62.74	57.81	59.2	67.62	60.71	56.14	54.33	63.21	61.93
Total Fixed Assets	65.58	62.74	57.81	59.2	67.62	60.71	56.14	54.33	63.21	61.93
Cash & Bank Balance	7.16	2.59	1.59	4.14	2.96	4.56	5.26	3.13	2.98	6.27
Non Current Assets	25.66	31.13	36.83	32.92	25.78	31.48	35.58	39	30.72	28.86
Current Assets Loans and a	1.59	3.53	3.77	3.75	3.63	3.25	3.01	3.54	3.08	2.93
Total Current Assets	34.41	37.25	42.19	40.81	32.37	39.29	43.85	45.67	36.78	38.06
Current Liabilities	2.14	2.52	1.57	2.07	2.56	2.84	3.6	4.99	15.19	13.9
non current Liabilities	45.88	42.87	45.52	41.14	38.84	37.96	34.67	32.57	28.86	28.56
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	0
Total Current Liabilities	48.02	45.39	47.09	43.21	41.40	40.80	38.27	37.56	44.05	42.46
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	51.97	54.61	52.91	56.79	58.6	59.2	61.73	62.44	55.95	57.54
Proprietor's Fund	51.97	54.61	52.91	56.79	58.60	59.20	61.73	62.44	55.95	57.54
Secured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cap+Total Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table No. 6.21.6 :- Common Size Balance Sheet of APMC : Nira

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Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	61.58	60.69	66.64	65.65	65.22	66.77	66.68	66.7	49.15	51.36
Total Fixed Assets	61.58	60.69	66.64	65.65	65.22	66.77	66.68	66.7	49	51
Cash & Bank Balance	0.43	1.91	2.19	2.93	0.52	0.58	0.18	0.5	0.52	1.21
Non current Assets	0.51	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Current Assets Loans and a	14.24	21.42	15.51	16.29	14.33	15.92	18.45	15.71	19.94	23.14
Total Current Assets	15	24	18	20	15	17	19	17	21	25
Current Liabilities	44.1	46.28	46.83	50.17	49.89	53.15	56.5	58.27	23.47	23.32
Non Current Liabilities	5.16	6.27	7.66	9.36	10.08	11.14	13.81	14.97	17.77	20.04
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	49	53	54.	60	60	64	70	73	41	43
Capital	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	17.42	14.05	12.35	7.49	2.25	1.13	-2.85	-7.88	10.89	14.87
Proprietor's Fund	17	14	12	7	2	1	-3	-8	11	15
Secured Loans	10.08	17.93	17.96	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.01	17.94	17.94
Total Liabilities	10	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Total Assets	77	85	85	85	81	84	86	83	70	76
Cap+Total Liabilities	77	85	85	85	81	84	86	83	70	76

									Per	centages
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	80.22	71.8	78.58	76.94	80.99	79.74	77.74	80	70.14	67.43
Total Fixed Assets	80.22	71.8	78.58	76.94	80.99	79.74	77.74	80	70.14	67.43
Cash & Bank Balance	0.56	2.26	2.58	3.43	0.65	0.69	0.21	0.6	0.74	1.59
Non current assets	0.66	0.6	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.66	0.6
Current Assets Loans and a	18.55	25.34	18.29	19.09	17.79	19.01	21.51	18.84	28.46	30.38
Total Current Assets	19.77	28.2	21.41	23.06	19.01	20.25	22.26	19.99	29.86	32.57
Current Liabilities	57.45	54.75	55.22	58.8	61.95	63.48	65.87	69.89	33.5	30.62
Non Current Liabilities	6.72	7.42	9.03	10.97	12.52	13.3	16.1	17.96	25.36	26.31
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	64.17	62.17	64.25	69.77	74.47	76.78	81.97	87.85	58.86	56.93
Capital	0	0	0	o	0	o	0	0	0	0
Reserves	22.69	16.62	14.56	8.78	2.79	1.35	-3.32	-9.45	15.54	19.52
Proprietor's Fund	22.69	16.62	14.56	8.78	2.79	1.35	-3.32	-9.45	15.54	19.52
Secured Loans	13.13	21.21	21.18	21.46	22.74	21.87	21.35	21.6	25.6	23.55
Total Liabilities	13.13	21.21	21.18	21.46	22.74	21.87	21.35	21.60	25.60	23.55
Total Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cap+Total Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

# Table No. 6.21.7: Common Size Balance Sheet of APMC: Pune

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	2692.7	3710.7	3781.23	3783.65	3931.05	3845.16	4265.57	4804.96	6733.87	7943.2
Total Fixed Assets	2692.7	3710.7	3781.23	3783.65	3931.05	3845.16	4265.57	4804.96	6734	7943
Cash & Bank Balance	166.66	176.45	412.9	216.11	310.75	259.29	230.26	718.83	515.74	1157.71
Non Current assets	1098.5	661	783.87	1698.87	2189.17	2165.18	2705.43	3180.86	3165.16	3235.16
Current Assets Loans and a	634	508.19	543.36	606.88	538.24	519.04	463.05	823.92	566.32	641.04
Total Current Assets	1899	1346	1740	2522	3038	2944	3399	4724	4247	5034
Current Liabilities	512.45	682.59	676.75	737.7	876.34	855.73	1004.72	1236.98	1527.3	1754.92
Non Current Liabities	1950.12	1996.66	2062.89	2156.8	2303.86	2351.73	2458.33	2634.3	2795.58	3102.96
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	2463	2679	2740	2895	3180	3207	3463	3871	4323	4858
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	2120.47	2361.83	2781.72	3411.01	3789.01	3581.21	4201.26	5657.29	6658.21	8119.23
Proprietor's Fund	2120	2362	2782	3411	3789	3581	4201	5657	6658	8119
Secured Loans	8.82	15.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assets	4592	5056	5521	6306	6969	6789	7664	9529	10981	12977
Cap+Total Liabilities	4592	5056	5521	6306	6969	6789	7664	9529	10981	12977

									Per	centages
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	58.64	73.39	68.48	60.01	56.41	56.64	55.65	50.43	61.32	61.21
Total Fixed Assets	58.64	73.39	68.48	60.01	56.41	56.64	55.65	50.43	61.32	61.21
Cash & Bank Balance	3.63	3.49	7.48	3.43	4.46	3.82	3	7.54	4.7	8.92
Non Current Assets	23.92	13.07	14.2	26.94	31.41	31.89	35.3	33.38	28.82	24.93
Current Assets	13.81	10.05	9.84	9.62	7.72	7.65	6.04	8.65	5.16	4.94
Total Current Assets	41.36	26.61	31.52	39.99	43.59	43.36	44.34	49.57	38.68	38.79
Current Liabilities	11.16	13.5	12.26	11.7	12.57	12.61	13.11	12.98	13.91	13.52
Non current Liabilities	42.47	39.49	37.36	34.21	33.06	34.64	32.08	27.65	25.46	23.91
Provisions	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	53.63	52.99	49.62	45.91	45.63	47.25	45.19	40.63	39.37	37.43
Capital	О	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	46.18	46.71	50.38	54.1	54.37	52.75	54.82	59.37	60.63	62.57
Proprietor's Fund	46.18	46.71	50.38	54.10	54.37	52.75	54.82	59.37	60.63	62.57
Secured Loans	0.19	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	0.19	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cap+Total Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Table No. 6.21.8 :- Common Size Balance Sheet of APMC : Shirur

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	3.5	4.3	4.16	4.06	4.23	22.08	22.41	21.96	141.15	311.2
Total Fixed Assets	3.5	4.3	4.16	4.06	4.23	22.08	22.41	21.96	141	311
Cash & Bank Balance	2.71	2.55	2.75	2.68	13.11	0.91	4.15	4.72	0.7	3.7
Non Current Assets	127.91	158.66	204.5	246.51	387.7	756.44	726.98	744.04	744.12	894.66
Current Assets Loans and a	20.75	19.19	20.28	22.35	20.65	22.9	27.31	28.3	77.07	78.55
Total Current Assets	151	180	228	272	421	780	758	777	822	977
Current Liabilities	30.23	35.6	53.5	65.61	63.47	89.19	93.99	88.57	83.43	90.7
Non current Liabilities	41.18	71.32	94.78	128.89	290.3	523.63	575.59	635.64	745.2	1051.92
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	71	107	148	195	354	613	670	724	829	1143
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	71.22	65.83	71.46	69.16	63.69	44.48	<b>35</b> .9	36.24	95.84	102.61
Proprietor's Fund	71	66	71	69	64	44	36	36	96	103
Secured Loans	12.24	11.95	11.95	11.94	8.23	145.03	75.37	38.57	38.57	42.88
Total Liabilities	12	12	12	12	8	145	75	39	39	43
Total Assets	155	185	232	276	426	802	781	799	963	1288
Cap+Total Liabilities	155	185	232	276	426	802	781	799	963	1288

				<del>.</del>	Perc	entages				
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fixed Assets	2.26	2.33	1.8	1.47	0.99	2.75	2.87	2.75	14.66	24.16
Total Fixed Assets	2.26	2.33	1.8	1.47	0.99	2.75	2.87	2.75	14.66	24.16
Cash & Bank Balance	1.75	1.38	1.19	0.97	3.08	0.11	0.53	0.59	0.07	0.29
Non current assets	82.59	85.9	88.26	89.44	91.08	94.28	93.1	93.12	77.27	69.46
Current Assets Loans and a	13.4	10.39	8.75	8.11	4.85	2.85	3.5	3.54	8	6.1
Total Current Assets	97.74	97.67	98.2	98.52	99.01	97.24	97.13	97.25	85.34	75.85
Current Liabilities	19.52	19.27	23.09	23.81	14.91	11.12	12.04	11.08	8.66	7.04
Non current liabilities	26.59	38.61	40.91	46.77	68.2	65.26	73.71	79.55	77.38	81.66
Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	46.11	57.88	64.00	70.58	83.11	76.38	85.75	90.63	86.04	88.70
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	45.99	35.64	30.84	25.09	14.96	5.54	4.6	4.54	9.95	7.97
Proprietor's Fund	45.99	35.64	30.84	25.09	14.96	5.54	4.60	4.54	9.95	7.97
Secured Loans	7.9	6.47	5.16	4.33	1.93	18.08	9.65	4.83	4.01	3.33
Total Liabilities	7.90	6.47	5.16	4.33	1.93	18.08	9.65	4.83	4.01	3.33
Total Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cap+Total Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### 6.8.8 Common Size Income Statements:

In these statements, the summary of yearwise income, expenditure and surplus is given in respect of 10 years. Besides, the information on total expenses and the surplus in percentages (expressed in percentages to total income) have been given. This gives the trend of expenses and the surplus keeping in view the total income for each year. The situation of the selected APMCs in this regard is as per the table number 6.22.1 to 6.22.8.

Trend Percentage Analysis: The trend analysis in respect of Income, Expenditure and Surplus was carried out by considering the first year (2000-01) as base year. This percentage change for the succeeding years have been worked out in respect of 8 APMCs separately and these statements have been shown separately vide Table number 6.23.1 to 6.23.8. These statements showed the following observations -

**APMC Baramati and Nira** – No specific trend was observed in all the three aspects vis. Income, Expenditure and Surplus.

**APMC Indapur and Junnar** – All the three aspects viz. Income, Expenditure and Surplus showed fairly increasing trend.

**APMC Khead** – Barring the year 2004-05, the increasing trend was observed in Income of APMC While the trend in respect of expenditure and surplus was not specific.

APMC Manchar – Barring the year 2007-08, and 2008-09 the trend of Income and Surplus was observed to be increasing while that of Expenditure the trend found to be straight was increasing.

**APMC Pune** – Barring the year 2007-08, the increasing trend was observed in Income while no specific trend was observed in expenditure and surplus.

**APMC Shirur** – Barring the year 2007-08, the trend in Income and Expenditure was slowly increased while no such trend was observed in respect of surplus.

Table No. 6.22.1 :- Common Size Income Statement of APR.C : Baramad

									Amount (F	Rs.in lakhs
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	78.93	69.83	74.58	63.06	84.16	71.74	95.96	61.79	128.66	167.20
Total Expenses	55.47	65.65	71.12	58. <b>79</b>	72.29	79.48	<b>8</b> 5.6 <b>2</b>	_57.01	117.76	129.24
Surplus	23.46	4.18	3.46	4.27	11.87	(7.74)	10.34	4.78	10.90	37.96
Net Profit before tax	23.46	4.18	3.46	4.27	11.87	(7.74)	10.34	_ 4.78	10.90	37.96

	· <del></del>								P	ercentages
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	100	100	100	_100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	70.28	94.01	95.36	93.23	85.9	110.79	89.22	92.26	91.53	77.3
Surplus	29.72	5.99	4.64	6.77	14.10	-10.79	10.78	7.74	8.47	22.70
Net Profit before tax	29.72	5.99	4.64	6.77	14.1	-10.79	10.78	7.74	8.47	22.7

### Table No. 6.22.2 :- Common Size Income Statement of APMC : Incapur

#### Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

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Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	37.69	32.95	49.92	55.60	71.68	73.08	74.41	52.87	111.16	114.05
Total Expenses	30.32	30.27	51.31	50.98	56.14	56.31	59.46	39.85	75.02	82.93
Surplus	7.37	2.68	(1.39)	4.62	15.54	16.77	14.95	13.02	36.14	31.12
Net Profit before tax	7.37	2.68	(1.39)	4.62	15.54	16.77	14.95	13.02	36.14	31.12

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	80.45	91.87	102.78	91.69	78.32	77.05	79.91	75.37	67.49	72.71
Surplus	19.55	8.13	-2.78	8.31	21.68	22.95	20.09	24.63	32.51	27.29
Net Profit before tax	19.55	8.13	-2.78	8.31	21.68	22.95	20.09	24.63	32.51	27.29

# Table No. 6.22.3 :- Common Size Income Statement of APNIC : Junnar

#### Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	49.48	64.00	67.81	110.40	111.75	120.33	188.72	88.68	244.54	314.62
Total Expenses	43.16	52.40	58.28	61.35	84.55	79.54	101.27	55.46	115.09	143.91
Surplus	6.32	11.60	9.53	49.05	27.20	40.79	87.45	33.22	129.45	170.71
Net Profit before tax	6.32	11.60	9.53	49.05	27.20	40.79	87.45	33.22	129.45	170.71

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<del></del>										
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	87.23	81.88	85.95	<b>55</b> .57	75.66	66.1	53.66	62.54	47.06	45.74
Surplus	12.77	18.13	14.05	44.43	24.34	33.90	46.34	37.46	52.94	54.26
Net Profit before tax	12.77	18.13	14.05	44.43	24.34	33.9	46.34	37.46	52.94	54.26

# Table No. 6.22.4 :- Common Size Income Statement of APMC : Khed

#### Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	85.86	77.65			81.60	109.74	141.41	80.15		208.41
	<del></del>			<del></del>						
Total Expenses	60.18		74.98	100.57	93.08	93.19	121.12	63.86	129.65	151.64
Surplus	25.68	8.92	8.52	(6.20)	(11.48)	16.55	20.29	16.29	61.89	56.77
Net Profit before tax	25.68	8.92	8.52	(6.20)	(11.48)	16.55	20.29	16.29	61.89	56.77

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	70.09	88.51	89.8	106.57	114.07	84.92	85.65	79.68	67.69	72.76
Surplus	29.91	11.49	10.20	-6.57	-14.07	15.08	14.35	20.32	32.31	27.24
Net Profit before tax	29.91	11.49	10.2	-6.57	-14.07	15.08	14.35	20.32	32.31	27.24

# Table No. 6.22.5 :- Common Size Income Statement of APMC : Manchar

#### Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	37.36	52.12	61.89	64.81	70.83	76.93	96.48	60.26	74.72	134.68
Total Expenses	22.07	28.69	35.49	43.17	57.29	48.89	50.57	44.65	65.24	103.74
Surplus	15.29	23.43	26.40	21.64	13.59	28.04	45.91	15.61	9.48	30.94
Net Profit before tax	15.29	23.43	26.40	21.64	13.59	28.04	45.91	15.61	9.48	30.94

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	59.07	55.05	57.34	66.61	80.83	63.55	52.42	74.1	87.31	77.03
Surplus	40.93	44.95	42.66	33.39	19.17	36.45	47.58	25.90	12.69	22.97
Net Profit before tax	40.93	44.95	42.66	33.39	19.17	36.45	47.58	25.9	12.69	22.97

# Table No. 6.22.6 :- Common Size Income Statement of APMC : Nira

#### Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	20.69	18.46	19.03	15.92	17.12	21.32	18.63	6.49	24.32	24.58
Total Expenses	19.88	21.81	20.72	20.77	22.35	22.44	22.61	11.52	21.75	20.60
Surplus	0.81	(3.35)	(1.69)	(4.85)	(5.23)	(1.12)	(3.98)	(5.03)	2.57	3.98
Net Profit before tax	0.81	(3.35)	(1.69)	(4.85)	(5.23)	(1.12)	(3.98)	(5.03)	2.57	3.98

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	96.09	118.15	108.88	130.46	130.55	105.25	121.36	177.5	89.43	83.81
Surplus	3.91	-18.15	-8.88	-30.46	-30.55	-5.25	-21.36	-77.50	10.57	16.19
Net Profit before tax	3.91	-18.15	-8.88	-30.46	-30.55	-5.25	-21.36	-77.5	10.57	16.19

### Table No. 6.22.7 :- Common Size Income Statement of APMC : Pune

Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	1,115.31	1,343.75	1,334.40	1,559.36	1,483.59	1,735.87	2,081.96	1,168.91	2,464.75	3,205.62
Total Expenses	817.05	1,001.50	1,217.98	1,509.98	1,238.49	1,633.84	1,881.81	772.79	2,464.59	3,204.61
Surplus	298.26	342.25	116.42	49.38	245.10	102.03	200.15	396.12	0.16	1.01
Net Profit before tax	298.26	342.25	116.42	49.38	245.10	102.03	200.15	396.12	0.16	1.01

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	73.26	74.53	91.28	96.83	83.48	94.12	90.39	66.11	99.99	99.97
Surplus	26.74	25.47	8.72	3.17	16.52	5.88	9.61	33.89	0.01	0.03
Net Profit before tax	26.74	25.47	8.72	3.17	16.52	5.88	9.61	33.89	0.01	0.03

# Table No. 6.22.8 :- Common Size Income Statement of APMC : Shiru:

#### Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	23.70	22.54	36.16	40.95	36.58	40.99	37.76	24.01	54.14	73.16
Total Expenses	30.92	25.65	33.69	40.10	48.53	60.66	48.40	23.66	48.55	50.98
Surplus	(7.22)	(3.11)	2.47	0.85	(11.95)	(19.67)	(10.64)	0.35	5.59	22.18
Net Profit before tax	(7.22)	(3.11)	2.47	0.85	(11.95)	(19.67)	(10.64)	0.35	5.59	22.18

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Expenses	130.46	113.8	93.17	97.92	132.67	147.99	128.18	98.54	89.67	69.68
Surplus	-30.46	-13.80	6.83	2.08	-32.67	-47.99	-28.18	1.46	10.33	30.32
Net Profit before tax	-30.46	-13.8	6.83	2.08	-32.67	-47.99	-28.18	1.46	10.33	30.32

# APMC - BARAWATI 6.23.1: TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

#### **Source Data**

-								Amou	nt ( Rs. In	Lakhs)
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	78.93	69.83	74.58	63.06	84.16	71.74	95.96	61.79	128.66	167.20
Total Expenses	55.47	65.65	71.12	58.79	72.29	79.48	85.62	57.01	117.76	129.24
Surplus	23.46	4.18	3.46	4.27	11.87	(7.74)	10.34	4.78	10.90	37.96
Net Profit	23.46	4.18	3.46	4.27	11.87	(7.74)	10.34	4.78	10.90	37.96

### **Trend Analysis**

	· · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	/101	ting 2000 t	T as the b	ase year,			· ·	Ţ
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	88.47	94.49	79.89	106.63	90.89	121.58	78.28	163.01	211.83
Total Expenses	100	118.35	128.21	105.99	130.32	143.28	154.35	102.78	212.29	232.99
Surplus	100	17.82	14.75	18.2	50.6	-32.99	44.08	20.38	46.46	161.81
Net Profit	100	17.82	14.75	18.2	50.6	-32.99	44.08	20.38	46.46	161.81

## <u>APMC - INDAPUR</u> 6.23.2 : TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

### **Source Data**

Particulars			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06		Amount ( Rs. In Lakhs)			
	2000-01	2001-02					2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Total Income	37.69	32.95	49.92	55.60	71.68	73.08	74.41	52.87	111.16	114.05	
Total Expenses	30.32	30.27	51.31	50.98	56.14	56.31	59.46	39.85	75.02	82.93	
Surplus	7.37	2.68	(1.39)	4.62	15.54	16.77	14.95	13.02	36.14	31.12	
Net Profit	7.37	2.68	(1.39)	4.62	15.54	16.77	14.95	13.02	36.14	31.12	

### **Trend Analysis**

			1100	9 _000	T us the b	<del>uoo joui,</del>				
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
							····			
Total Income	100	87.42	132.45	147.52	190.18	193.9	197.43	140.28	294.93	302.6
Total Expenses	100	99.84	169.23	168.14	185.16	185.72	196.11	131.43	247.43	273.52
Surplus	100	36.36	-18.86	62.69	210.85	227.54	202.85	176.66	490.37	422.25
Net Profit	100	36.36	-18.86	62.69	210.85	227.54	202.85	176.66	490.37	422.25

### APMC - JUNNAR 6.23.3 : TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

#### **Source Data**

Particulars		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Amount ( Rs. In Lakhs)			
	2000-01							2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Total Income	49.48	64.00	67.81	110.40	111.75	120.33	188.72	88.68	244.54	314.62	
Total Expenses	43.16	52.40	58.28	61.35	84.55	79.54	101.27	55.46	115.09	143.91	
Surplus	6.32	11.60	9.53	49.05	27.20	40.79	87.45	33.22	129.45	170.71	
Net Profit	6.32	11.60	9.53	49.05	27.20	40.79	87.45	33.22	129.45	170.71	

### Trend Analysis

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	129.35	137.05	223.12	225.85	243.19	381.41	179.22	494.22	635.85
Total Expenses	100						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	128.5	266.66	333.43
Surplus	100	183.54	150.79	776.11	430.38	645.41	1383.7	525.63	2048.26	2701.11
Net Profit	100	183.54	150.79	776.11	430.38	645.41	1383.7	525.63	2048.26	2701.11

### <u>APMC - KHED</u> 6.23.4 : TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

### Source Data

				ļ				Amount ( Rs. In Lakhs)		
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	85.86	77.65	83.50	94.37	81.60	109.74	141.41	80.15	191.54	208.41
Total Expenses	60.18	68.73	74.98	100.57	-93.08	93.19	121.12	63.86	129.65	151.64
Surplus	25.68	8.92	8.52	(6.20)	(11.48)	16.55	20.29	16.29	61.89	56.77
Net Profit	25.68	8.92	8.52	(6.20)	(11.48)	16.55	20.29	16.29	61.89	56.77

### **Trend Analysis**

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	90.44	97.25	109.91	95.04	127.81	164.7	93.35	223.08	242.73
Total Expenses	100	114.21	124.59	167.12	154.67	154.85	201.26	106.11	215.44	251.98
Surplus	100	34.74	33.18	-24.14	-44.7	64.45	79.01	63.43	241	221.07
Net Profit	100	34.74	33.18	-24.14	-44.7	64.45	79.01	63.43	241	221.07

# APMC - MANCHAR 6.23.5 : TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

### **Source Data**

								Amount ( Rs. in Lakhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Total Income	37.36	52.12	61.89	64.81	70.88	76.93	96.48	60.26	74.72	134.68	
Total Expenses	22.07	28.69	35.49	43.17	57.29	48.89	50.57	44.65	65.24	103.74	
Surplus	15.29	23.43	26.40	21.64	13.59	28.04	45.91	15.61	9.48	30.94	
Net Profit	15.29	23.43	26.40	21.64	13.59	28.04	45.91	15.61	9.48	30.94	

### Trend Analysis

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	139.51	165.66	173.47	189.72	205.92	258.24	161.3	200	360.49
Total Expenses	100	130	160.81	195.6	259.58	<b>2</b> 21.52	229.13	202.31	295.6	470.05
Surplus	100	153.24	172.66	141.53	88.88	183.39	300.26	102.09	62	202.35
Net Profit	100	153.24	172.66	141.53	88.88	183.39	300.26	102.09	62	202.35

# APMC - NIRA 6.23.6 : TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

### **Source Data**

								Amour	Lakhs)	
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	20.69	18.46	19.03	15.92	17.12	21.32	18.63	6.49	24.32	24.58
Total Expenses	19.88	21.81	20.72	20.77	22.35	22.44	22.61	11.52	21.75	20.60
Surplus	0.81	(3.35)	(1.69)	(4.85)	(5.23)	(1.12)	(3.98)	(5.03)	2.57	3.98
Net Profit	0.81	(3.35)	(1.69)	(4.85)	(5.23)	(1.12)	(3.98)	(5.03)	2.57	3.98

# Trend Analysis

(Taking 2000-01 as the base year)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	89.22	91.98	76.95	82.75	103.04	90.04	31.37	117.54	118.8
Total Expenses	100	109.71	104.23	104.48	112.42	112.88	113.73	57.95	109.41	103.62
Surplus	100	-413.58	-208.64	-598.77	-645.68	-138.27	-491.36	-620.99	317.28	491.36
Net Profit_	100	-413.58	-208.64	-598.77	-645.68	-138.27	-491.36	-620.99	317.28	491.36

# <u>APMC - PUNE</u> 6.23.7 : TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

#### **Source Data**

						,	 	Amo	Lakhs)	
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	1,115.31	1,343.75	1,334.40	1,559.36	1,483.59	1,735.87	2,081.96	1,168.91	2,464.75	3,205.62
Total Expenses	817.05	1,001.50	1,217.98	1,509.98	1,238.49	1,633.84	1,881.81	772.79	2,464.59	3,204.61
Surplus	298.26	342.25	116.42	49.38	245.10	102.03	200.15	396.12	0.16	1.01
Net Profit	298.26	342.25	116.42	49.38	245.10	102.03	200.15	396.12	0.16	1.01

## Trend Analysis

(Taking 2000-01 as the base year)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	120.48	119.64	139.81	133.02	155.64	186.67	104.81	220.99	287.42
Total Expenses	100	122.58	149.07	184.81	151,58	199. <b>9</b> 7	230.32	94.58	301.64	392.22
Surplus	100	114.75	39.03	16.56	82.18	34.21	67.11	132.81	. 0.05	0.34
Net Profit	100	114.75	39.03	16.56	82.18	34.21	67.11	132.81	0.05	0.34

# APMC - SHIRUR 6.23.8 : TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

#### **Source Data**

Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	23.70	22.54	36.16	40.95	36.58	40.99	37.76	24.01	54.14	73.16
Total Expenses	30.92	25.65	3 <b>3.6</b> 9	40.10	48.53	60. <b>66</b>	48.40	23.66	48.55	50.98
Surplus	(7.22)	(3.11)	2.47	0.85	(11.95)	(19.67)	(10.64)	0.35	5.59	22.18
Net Profit	(7.22)	(3.11)	2.47	0.85	(11.95)	(19.67)	(10.64)	0.35	5.59	22.18

# **Trend Analysis**

(Taking 2000-01 as the base year)

			<u> </u>		1 23 1113 11	<u> </u>				
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Income	100	95.11	152.57	172.78	154.35	172.95	159.32	101.31	228.44	308.69
Total Expenses	100	82.96	108.96	129.69	156.95	196.18	156.53	76.52	157.02	164.88
Surplus	100	43.07	-34.21	-11.77	165.51	<b>2</b> 72.44	147.37	-4.85	-77.42	-307.2
Net Profit	100	43.07	-34.21	-11.77	165.51	272.44	147.37	-4.85	-77.42	-307.2

From the above table it was observed that -

#### APMC Baramati:

The total expenses of the APMC is seemed to be highest (110.79 %) during 2005–06 and the lowest percentage (70.28 %) during 2000–01. This has resulted into surplus of (Rs.-10.79) during 2005–06 and the highest one during 2000–01 (29.72 %).

#### APMC Indapur:

In case of this APMC, the percentage of expenses was highest (102.78 %) during 2002–03 and the lowest (67.49 %) during 2008–09. And the percentage of surplus was low (-2.78 %) during 2002–03 and the highest (32.51 %) during 2008–09.

On the basis of results of 10 years data of APMC Baramati and the APMC Indapur. It can be concluded that

- i) Whenever the percentage of annual expenses to annual income is highest, the percentage of surplus to annual becomes the lowest.
- ii) Whenever the percentage of annual expenses to annual income is the lowest, the percentage of surplus becomes the highest.

Similar observations as above were also seen in cases of the remaining APMCs viz. Junnar, Khed, Manchar, Nira, Pune and Shirur.

### 6.9 Financial Ratio Analysis

#### 6.9.1 Introduction:

Ratio analysis of financial statements is mainly undertaken by working out the following various ratios.

Ratio Analysis: The financial ratio analysis is widely used as a tool of financial statement Analysis. The term "Ratio" in it refers to the relationship expressed in mathematical term between two individual figures or group of figures connected with each other in the same logical manner and are selected from the financial statements of the business firm/concern. The "Ratio Analysis" is a mathematical relationship between two or more accounting figures in such a way that the users can draw conclusions about the performance, strength and weaknesses of a firm.

### 6.9.2 Types of Ratios:

Following are the various ratios which are used in carrying out the financial analysis of business unit.

### 1] Liquidity Ratios:

- a) Current ratio.
- b) Quick ratio.
- c) Absolute quick ratio.

## 2] Activity Ratios:

- a) Capital turn over ratio.
- b) Working capital turnover ratio.
- c) Inventory turn over ratio.
- d) Debtors turn over ratio.
- e) Creditors turn over ratio.
- f) Total assets turn over ratio.
- g) Fixed assets turn over ratio.

- 3] Revenue Ratios:
  - a) Gross profit ratio.
  - b) Net profit ratio.
  - c) Operating profit ratio.
- 4] Profitability Ratios:
  - a) Dividend per share.
  - b) Returns on assets.
  - c) Returns on capital employed.
- 5] Capital Structure Leverage Ratios:

### 6.9.3 Financial Ratios selected for the present study

The following financial ratios which were appropriate and useful for undertaking the financial analysis of the APMCs.

- i) Current ratio.
- ii) Capital turnover ratio.
- iii) Working capital turnover ratio.
- iv) Total assets turnover ratio.
- v) Net profit ratio.
- vi) Return on equity ratio.

### Financial Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis of financial statements is mainly undertaken by working out the following various ratios.

Current Assets

1) Current Ratio = Current Liabilities

2)	Capital Turnover Ratio	=	* Sales
,	Taplace Table 1		Capital employed
3)	Working Capital Turnover Ratio	=	* Sales
			Working Capital
4)	Total Asset Turnover Ratio	=	* Net Sales
,			Total Asset
5)	Net Profit Ratio	=	Net Profit
<i>J</i> ,	Tet From Ratio		Sales
6)	Return on Equity Ratio	=	Net Profit
-			Averaged Capital Employed
	* In the above formulae, the	term "	Sales" of the firm have been

Table no. 6.24.1 to 6.24.8 showed the various ratios of the selected APMCs in Pune district.

shown. However, in case of analysis of data of AMPC, the term

"Income" is considered."

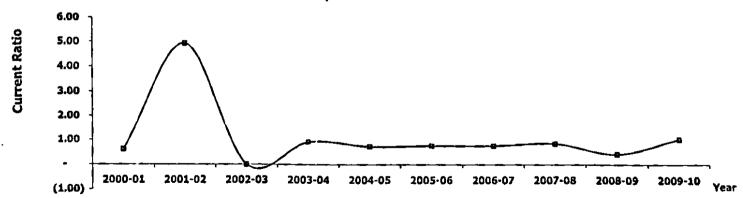
# Table No. 6.24.1 :- Financial Ratio of APMC : Baramati

#### A) Current Ratio

Particulars		YEAR (Rs. In Lakhs)										
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
Current Assets (a)	15.88	149.03	•	21.16	20.08	32.04	35.80	44.04	22.22	62.79		
Current Liabilities (b)	26.24	30.31	-	23.58	28.06	42.93	47.79	53.01	54.85	62.09		
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	(10.36)	118.72	-	(2.42)	(7.98)	(10.89)	(11.99)	(8.97)	(32.63)	0.70		
Current Ratio =	0.61	4.92	•	0.90	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.83	0.41	1.01		

**Current Assets** 

Graph No. 23: Current Ratio



Particulars		YEAR (Rs. In lakhs)												
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10				
Receipts	78.93	69.83	-	63.06	84.16	91.74	95.96	61.79	128.66	167.20				
Capital Employed	348.47	367.63	-	368.95	388.17	432.09	505.56	572.36	631.64	680.63				
Capital Turnover Ratio	0.23	0.19	-	0.17	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.20	0.25				

Particulars							YEA	NR	(Rs.	In Lakhs)
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	78.93	69.83	•	63.06	84.16	91.74	95.96	61.79	128.66	167.20
Working Capital	(10.36)	118.72	-	(2.42)	(7.98)	(10.89)	(11.99)	(8.97)	(32.63)	0.70
Working Capital Turnover Ratio	(7.62)	0.59	-	(26.06)	(10.55)	(8.42)	(8.00)	(6.89)	(3.94)	238.86

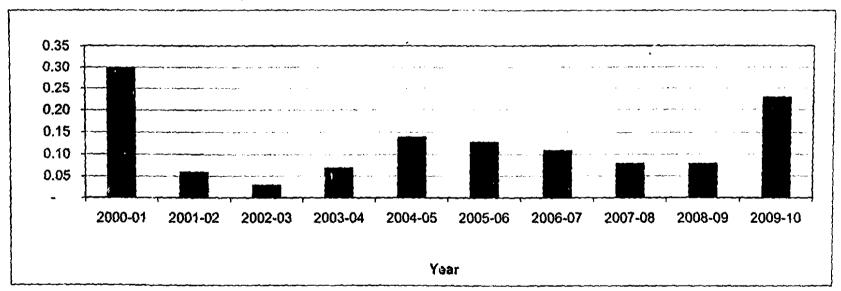
#### D) Net Profit Ratio

Dankarlana				<del></del>		YEA	IR.	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Receipts	78.93	69.83	74.58	63.06	84.16	91.74	95.96	61.79	128.66	167.20
Profit after tax	23.46	4.18	2.46	4.27	11.87	12.26	10.34	4.78	10.90	37.96
Net Profit Ratio =	0.30	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.23

Profit After Tax

Sales

Graph No. 24: Net Profit



Particulars		<del> </del>				YEA	AR	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Faiticulais	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Surplus	23.46	4.18	•	4.27	11.87	12.26	10.34	4.78	10.90	37.96
Net Worth	348.47	352.78	•	368.81	390.67	410.93	437.47	439.71	542.30	580.26
Return On Equity =	0.07	0.01	•	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.07

Surplus

Net Worth

Particulars							YEA	AR	(Rs.	In Lakhs)
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	78.93	69.83	-	63.06	84.16	91.74	95.96	61.79	128.66	167.20
Total Assets	389.79	446.22	-	432.96	478.36	549.18	666.27	716.89	842.56	886.26
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.2	0.16	0	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.19

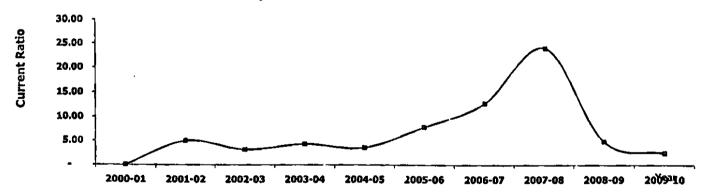
Table No. 6.24.2 :- Financial Ratio of APMC : Indapur

#### A) Current Ratio

Particulars				YE	AR (	Rs. In Laki	ıs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Current Assets (a)	1	16.78	14.32	22.15	19.36	49.56	89.13	138.88	116.31	99.27
Current Liabilities (b)	•	3.38	4.54	5.17	5.42	6.31	6.97	5.79	24.37	41.61
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	-	13.40	9.78	16.98	13.94	43.25	82.16	133.09	91.94	57.66
Current Ratio =	•	4.96	3.15	4.28	3.57	7.85	12.79	23.99	4.77	2.39

**Current Assets** 

Graph No. 25: Current Ratio



Doubless				YEAR		(Rs. In la	khs)			
Particulars 	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	-	32.95	49.92	55.60	71.68	73.08	74.41	52.87	111,16	114.05
Capital Employed		167.69	175.21	177.60	187.93	204.32	223.18	240.01	264.81	298.90
Capital Turnover Ratio	•	0.20	0.28	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.22	0.42	0.38

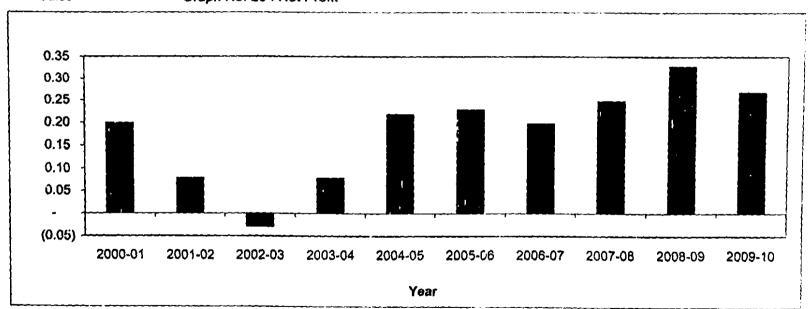
Double Jan				YEAR		(Rs. In La	ıkhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	-	32.95	49.92	55.60	71,68	73.08	74.41	52.87	111,16	114.05
Working Capital	-	13.40	9.78	16.98	13.94	43.25	82.16	133.09	91.94	57.66
Working Capital Turnover Ratio		2.46	5.10	3.27	5.14	1.69	0.91	0.40	1.21	1.98

D) Net Profit Ratio

Particulars				YEAR		(Rs. in La	ıkhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Receipts	37.69	32.95	49.92	55.60	71.68	73.08	74.41	52.87	111.16	114.05
Profit after tax	7.37	2.68	(1.39)	4.62	15.54	16.77	14.95	13 02	36.14	31.12
Net Profit Ratio =	0.20	0.08	(0.03)	0.08	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.27

**Profit After Tax** 





			<u> </u>	YEAR		(Rs. In La	khs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Surplus		2.68	(1.39)	4.62	15.54	16.77	14.95	13.02	36.14	31.12
Net Worth	•	175.13	175.29	179.91	195.94	212.70	227.65	241.06	277.96	309.24
Return On Equity =		0.02	(0.01)	0.03	80.0	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.10

Surplus

Net Worth

				YEAR		(Rs. In La	khs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	-	32.95	49.92	55.60	71.68	73.08	74.41	52.87	111.16	114.05
Total Assets		258.93	305.13	327.73	379.26	419.48	467.28	503.40	663.33	772.60
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.15

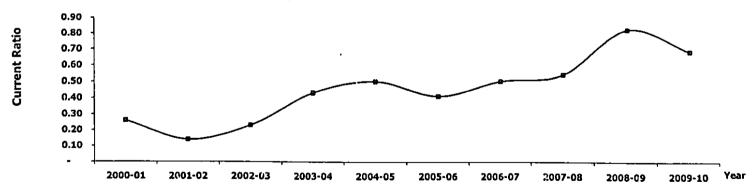
# Table No. 6.24.3: - Financial Ratio of APMC: Junnar

#### A) Current Ratio

Particulars				Y	EAR	(Rs. In La	khs)			
railiculais	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Current Assets (a)	74.37	39.30	72.82	139.96	160.40	174.77	236.40	253.96	387.76	323.11
Current Liabilities (b)	285.85	276.15	311.03	325.48	323.43	421.94	470.44	472.81	474.34	475.60
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	(211.48)	(236.85)	(238.21)	(185.52)	(163.03)	(247.17)	(234.04)	(218.85)	(86.58)	(152.49)
Current Ratio =	0.26	0.14	0.23	0.43	0.50	0.41	0.50	0.54	0.82	0.68

**Current Assets** 

Graph No. 27: Current Ratio



Dadioulas				YEA	AR .	(Rs. in	lakhs)	<u> </u>		
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	49.48	64.00	67.81	110.40	111.75	120.33	188.72	88.68	244.54	314.62
Capital Employed	123.28	132.12	145.42	174.06	211,43	244.82	308.58	370.25	453.07	603.14
Capital Turnover Ratio	0.40	0.48	0.47	0.63	0.53	0.49	0.61	0.24	0.54	0.52

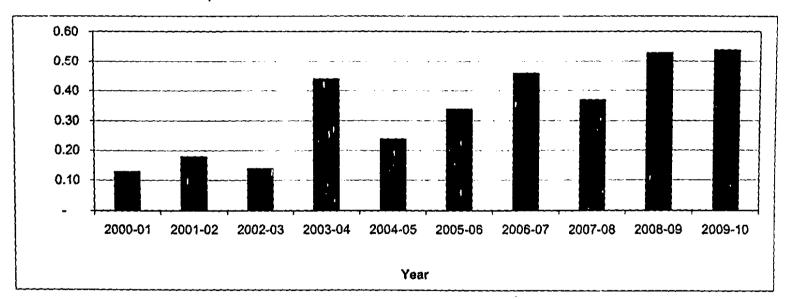
Doublesslere		<del></del>					_	YEAR	(R:	s. In Lakhs)
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	49.48	64.00	67.81	110.40	111.75	120.33	188.72	88.68	244.54	314.62
Working Capital	(211.48)	(236.85)	(238.21)	(185.52)	(163.03)	(247.17)	(234.04)	(218.85)	(86.58)	(152.49)
Working Capital Turnover Ra	(0.23)	(0.27)	(0.28)	(0.60)	(0.69)	(0.49)	(0.81)	(0.41)	(2.82)	(2.06)

D) Net Profit Ratio

Deutlandan								YEAR	(R:	s. In Lakhs)
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Receipts	49.48	64.00	67.81	110.40	111.75	120.33	188.72	88.68	244.54	314.62
Profit after tax	6.32	11.60	9.53	49.05	27.20	40.79	87.45	33.22	129.45	170.71
Net Profit Ratio =	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.44	0.24	0.34	0.46	0.37	0.53	0.54

Profit After Tax

Sales Graph No. 28 : Net Profit



			<del> </del>			· <del>_ ·, - ·</del>		YEAR	(R:	s. In Lakhs)
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Surplus	6.32	11.60	9.53	49.05	27.20	40.79	87.45	33.22	129.45	170.71
Net Worth	119.95	138.15	147.67	196.71	223.90	264.68	352.14	388.35	517.79	688.49
Return On Equity =	0.05	80.0	0.06	0.25	0.12	0.15	0.25	0,09	0.25	0.25

Surplus

Net Worth

8-4-4-		<del></del>	<del></del>		<del></del>			YEAR	(R	s. In Lakhs)
Particulars Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	49.48	64.00	67.81	110.40	111.75	120.33	188.72	88.68	244.54	314.62
Total Assets	443.50	456.83	495.26	558.97	593.36	737.45	868.01	910.23	1,045.29	1,231.88
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.2	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.1	0.23	0.26

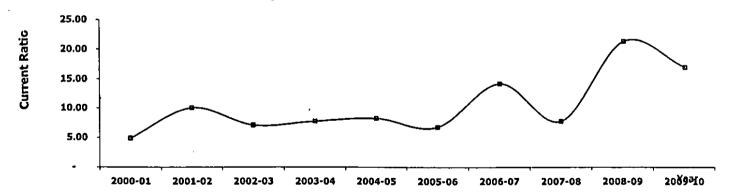
# Table No. 6.24.4 :- Financial Ratio of APMC : Khed

#### A) Current Ratio

Dodlovio				YEA	R (R	s. In Lakhs	)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Current Assets (a)	41.20	35.94	87.44	93.44	97.68	92.93	106.05	108.64	248.97	212.11
Current Liabilities (b)	8.44	3.59	12.41	12.17	11.94	13.90	7.55	14.26	11.77	12.64
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	32.76	32.35	75.03	81.27	85.74	79.03	98.50	94.38	237.20	199.47
Current Ratio =	4.88	10.01	7.05	7.68	8.18	6.69	14.05	7.62	21.15	16.78

**Current Assets** 

Graph No. 29: Current Ratio



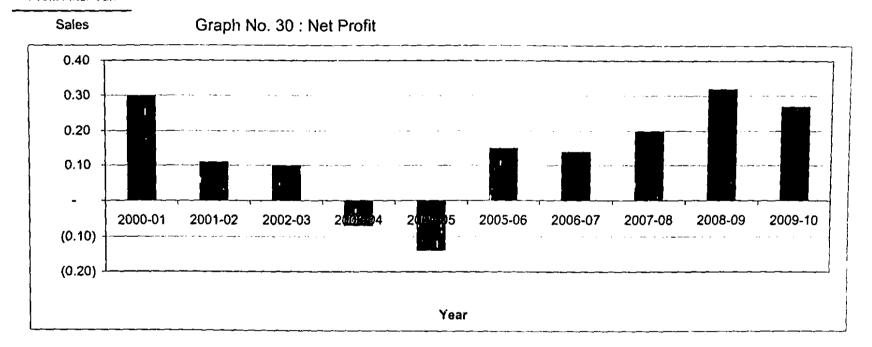
Particulars				YEAR		(Rs. In laki	hs)	***	-	
Faiticulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	85.86	77.65	83.50	94.37	81.60	109.74	141.41	80.15	191.54	208.41
Capital Employed	306.40	310.93	318.79	319.03	310.15	312.64	331.07	349.38	389.45	449.76
Capital Turnover Ratio	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.26	0.35	0.43	0.23	0.49	0.46

Particulars						-	YE	EAR	(Rs	s. In Lakhs)
rai liculais	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	85.86	77.65	83.50	94.37	81.60	109.74	141.41	80.15	191.54	208.41
Working Capital	32.76	32.35	75.03	81.27	85.74	79.03	98.50	94.38	237.20	199.47
Working Capital Turnover Ratio	2.62	2.40	1.11	1.16	0.95	1.39	1.44	0.85	0.81	1.04

#### D) Net Profit Ratio

Particulars							YE	AR	(Rs	. In Lakhs)
Faiticulais	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Receipts	85.86	77.65	83.50	94.37	81.60	109.74	141.41	80.15	191.54	208.41
Profit after tax	25.68	8.92	8.52	(6.20)	(11.48)	16.55	20.29	16.29	61.89	56.77
Net Profit Ratio =	0.30	0.11	0.10	(0.07)	(0.14)	0.15	0.14	0.20	0.32	0.27

Profit After Tax



Particulars						•	YE	AR	(Rs	. In Lakhs)
railiculais	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Surplus	25.68	8.92	8.52	(6.20)	(11.48)	16.55	20.29	16.29	61.89	56.77
Net Worth	306.40	315.45	322.13	315.92	304.37	320.91	341.23	357.52	421.38	478.14
Return On Equity =	0.08	0.03	0.03	(0.02)	(0.04)	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.12

Surplus

Net Worth

Particulars							YE	AR	(Rs	. In Lakhs)
r al liculai S	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	85.86	77.65	83.50	94.37	81.60	109.74	141.41	80.15	191.54	208.41
Total Assets	433.42	456.32	484.12	503.04	519.56	572.44	633.12	673.18	819.14	904.74
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.2	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.12	0.23	0.23

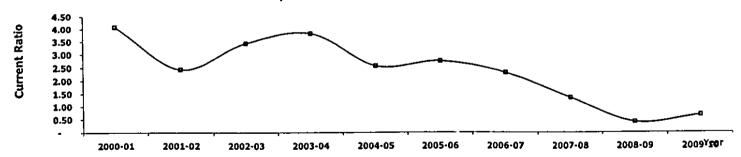
## Table No. 6.24.5 :- Financial Ratio of APMC : Manchar

#### A) Current Ratio

	YEAR (Rs. In Lakhs)												
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10			
Current Assets (a)	29.36	23.15	24.77	39.05	34.98	46.80	56.15	48.51	52.61	87.48			
Current Liabilities (b)	7.19	9.52	7.23	10.23	13.59	17.00	24.41	36.28	131.83	132.11			
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	22.17	13.63	17.54	28.82	21.39	29.80	31.74	12.23	(79.22)	(44.63)			
Current Ratio =	4.08	2.43	3.43	3.82	2.57	2.75	2.30	1.34	0.40	0.66			

**Current Assets** 

Graph No. 31: Current Ratio



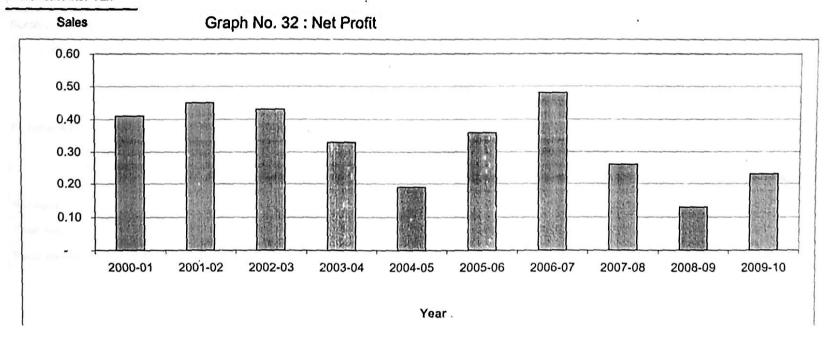
<u>.</u> .				YEA	R	(Rs. In	akhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	37.36	52.12	61.89	64.81	70.88	76.93	96.48	60.26	74.72	134.68
Capital Employed	174.34	190.38	225.38	262.81	296.05	332 85	386.90	436.48	469.79	516.14
Capital Turnover Ratio	0.21	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.14	0.16	0.26

Padladas		<del></del>		YEAR	₹	(Rs. in i	akhs)			
· Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	37.36	52.12	61.89	64.81	70.88	76.93	96.48	60.26	74.72	134.68
Working Capital	22.17	13.63	17.54	28.82	21.39	29.80	31.74	12.23	(79.22)	(44.63)
Working Capital Turnover Ratio	1.69	3.82	3.53	2.25	3.31	2.58	3.04	4.93	(0.94)	(3.02)

D) Net Profit Ratio

Particulars				YEAR	l I	(Rs. In L	akhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Receipts	37.36	52.12	61.89	64.81	70.88	76.93	96.48	60.26	74.72	134.68
Profit after tax	15.29	23.43	26.40	21.64	13.59	28.04	45.91	15.61	9.48	30.94
Net Profit Ratio =	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.33	0.19	0.36	0.48	0.26	0.13	0.23

#### Profit After Tax



Particulars				YEAR	1	(Rs. In I	Lakhs)			
Perticulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Surplus	15.29	23.43	26.40	21.64	13.59	28.04	45.91	15.61	9.48	30.94
Net Worth	174.35	206.40	244.35	281.27	310.83	354.87	418.93	454.03	485.54	546.73
Return On Equity =	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.06

Surplus

**Net Worth** 

Particulars				YEAF	₹	(Rs. In I	akhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	37.36	52.12	61.89	64.81	70.88	76.93	96.48	60.26	74.72	134.68
Total Assets	335.46	377.92	461.82	495.24	530.47	599.43	678.64	727.13	867.82	950.24
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.14

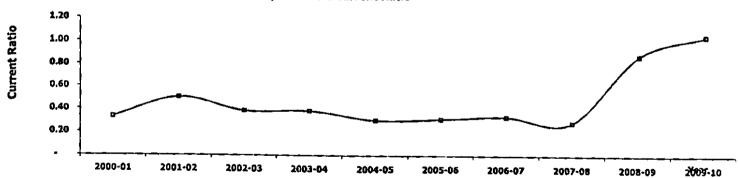
Table No. 6.24.6 :- Financial Ratio of APMC : Nira

#### A) Current Ratio

Particulars				Y	EAR	(Rs. In Lak	hs)			
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Current Assets (a)	14.67	23.33	17.70	19.22	14.85	16.50	18.63	16.21	20.46	24.35
Current Liabilities (b)	44.10	46.28	46.83	50.17	49.89	53.15	56.50	58.27	23.47	23.32
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	(29.43)	(22.95)	(29.13)	(30.95)	(35.04)	(36.65)	(37.87)	(42.06)	(3.01)	1.03
Current Ratio =	0.33	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.87	1.04

**Current Assets** 

Graph No. 33: Current Ratio



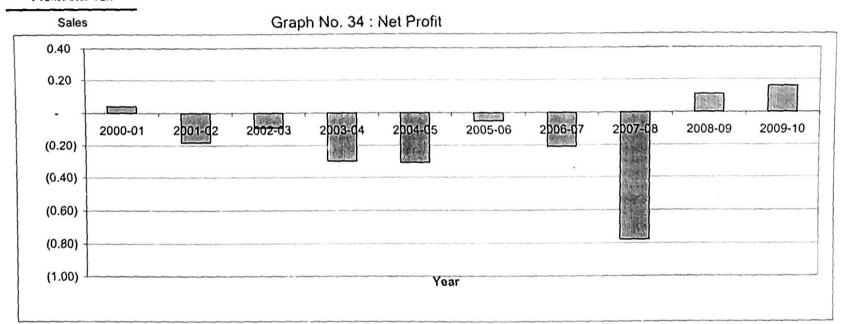
Particulars				YEA	R	(Rs. In I	akhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	20.69	18.46	19.03	15.92	17.12	21.32	18.63	6.49	24.32	24.58
Capital Employed	27.50	29.74	31.15	28.06	23.18	20.00	17.45	12.80	19.48	30.82
Capital Turnover Ratio	0.75	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.74	1.07	1.07	0.51	1.25	0.80

Particulars				YEAF	₹	(Rs. in L	akhs)			
raiticulais	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	20.69	18.46	19.03	15.92	17.12	21.32	18.63	6.49	24.32	24.58
Working Capital	(29.43)	(22.95)	(29.13)	(30.95)	(35.04)	(36.65)	(37.87)	(42.06)	(3.01)	1.03
Working Capital Turnover Ratio	(0.70)	(0.80)	(0.65)	(0.51)	(0.49)	(0.58)	(0.49)	(0.15)	(8.08)	23.86

D) Net Profit Ratio

				YEAR	1	(Rs. In L	akhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Receipts	20.69	18.46	19.03	15.92	17.12	21.32	18.63	6.49	24.32	24.58
Profit after tax	0.81	(3.35)	(1.69)	(4.85)	(5.23)	(1.12)	(3.98)	(5.03)	2.57	3.98
Net Profit Ratio =	0.04	(0.18)	(0.09)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.05)	(0.21)	(0.78)	0.11	0.16

**Profit After Tax** 



Particulars				YEAR	₹	(Rs. In L	akhs)			
rai uculai s	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Surplus	0.81	(3.35)	(1.69)	(4.85)	(5.23)	(1.12)	(3.98)	(5.03)	2.57	3.98
Net Worth	17.42	14.05	12.35	7.49	2.25	1.13	(2.85)	(7.88)	10.89	14.87
Return On Equity =	0.05	(0.24)	(0.14)	(0.65)	(2.32)	(0.99)	1.40	0.64	0.24	0.27

Surplus

Net Worth

Particulars				YEA	R	(Rs. In L	.akhs)	<b>i</b>	·····	
· ·	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	20.69	18.46	19.03	15.92	17.12	21.32	18.63	6.49	24.32	24.58
Total Assets	76.76	84.53	84.80	85.33	80.53	83.73	85.77	83.37	70.07	76.17
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.08	0.35	0.32

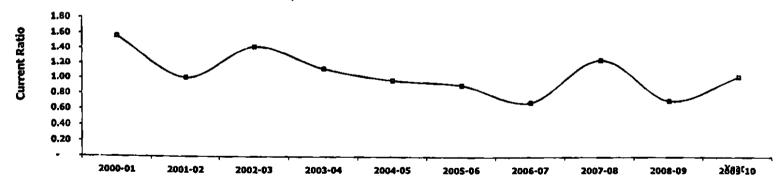
# Table No. 6.24.7 :- Financial Ratio of APMC : Pune

#### A) Current Ratio

Particulars				Y	EAR	(Rs. In Lai	hs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Current Assets (a)	800.66	684.64	956.26	822.99	848.99	778.33	693.31	1,542.75	1,082.06	1,798.75
Current Liabilities (b)	512.45	682.59	676.75	737.70	876.34	855.73	1,004.72	1,236.98	1,527.30	1,754.92
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	288.21	2.05	279.51	85.29	(27.35)	(77.40)	(311.41)	305.77	(445.24)	43.83
Current Ratio =	1.56	1.00	1.41	1.12	0.97	0.91	0.69	1.25	0.71	1.02

**Current Assets** 

Graph No. 35: Current Ratio

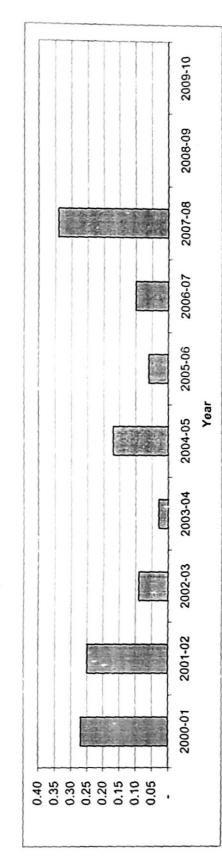


				YE	AR	(Rs. In	lakhs)		_	
Particul <b>ars</b>	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	1,115.31	1,343.75	1,334.40	1,559.36	1,483.59	1,735.87	2,081.96	1,168.91	2,464.75	3,205.62
Capital Employed	2,129.29	2,253.19	2,579.41	3,096.37	3,600.01	3,685.11	3,891.24	4,929.28	6,157.75	7,388.72
Capital Turnover Ratio	0.52	0.60	0.52	0.50	0.41	0.47	0.54	0.24	0.40	0.43

				YEA	\R	(Rs. In I	.akhs)			
Particulars Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	1,115.31	1,343.75	1,334.40	1,559.36	1,483.59	1,735.87	2,081.96	1,168.91	2,464.75	3,205.62
Working Capital	288.21	2.05	279.51	85.29	(27.35)	(77.40)	(311.41)	305.77	(445.24)	43.83
Working Capital Turnover Ratio	3.87	655.49	4.77	18.28	(54.24)	(22.43)	(6.69)	3.82	(5.54)	73.14

D) Net Profit Ratio										
ove Leading				YEAR	œ,	(Rs. in Lakhs)	akhs)			
California	2000-01 2001	2001-02	-02 2002-03	2003-04 2004-05		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Receipts	1,115.31		1,343.75 1,334.40 1,559.36 1,483.59	1,559.36	1,483.59	1,735.87	2,081.96	1,168.91	2,464.75	3,205.62
Profit after tax	298.26	342.25	116.42	49.38	245.10	102.03	200.15	396.12	0.16	1.01
Net Profit Ratio =	0.27	0.25	0.09	0.03	0.17	90.0	0.10	0.34	•	•
Profit After Tax										

Sales Graph No. 36 : Net Profit



Particulars				YEA	NR .	(Rs. In l	Lakhs)			
1 8:1100:418	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Surplus	298.26	342.25	116.42	49.38	245.10	102.03	200.15	396.12	0.16	1.01
Net Worth	2,120.47	2,361.83	2,781.72	3,411.01	3,789.01	3,581.21	4,201.26	5,657.29	6,658.21	8,119.23
Return On Equity =	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.07		-

Surplus

Net Worth

Particulars				YEAR		(Rs. In Lakhs)				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	1,115.31	1,343.75	1,334.40	1,559.36	1,483.59	1,735.87	2,081.96	1,168.91	2,464.75	3,205.62
Total Assets	4,591.86	5,056.34	5,521.36	6,305.51	6,969.21	6,788.67	7,664.31	9,528.57	10,981.09	12,977.11
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.21	0.26	0.27	0.12	0.22	0.25

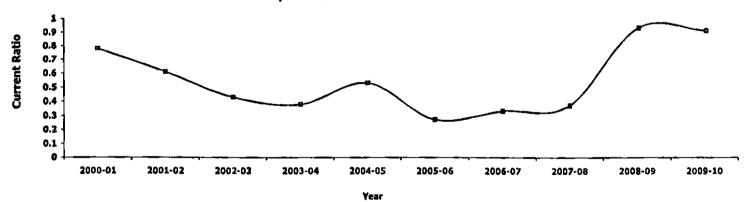
## Table No. 6.24.8 :- Financial Ratio of APMC : Shirur

#### A) Current Ratio

Particulars	YEAR (Rs. In Lakhs)										
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Current Assets (a)	23.46	21.74	23.03	25.03	33.76	23.81	31.46	33.02	77.77	82.25	
Current Liabilities (b)	30.23	35.60	53.50	65.61	63,47	89.19	93.99	88.57	83.43	90.70	
Working Capital (c=a-b) (c)	(6.77)	(13.86)	(30.47)	(40.58)	(29.71)	(65.38)	(62.53)	(55.55)	(5.66)	(8.45)	
Current Ratio =	0.78	0.61	0.43	0.38	0.53	0.27	0.33	0.37	0.93	0.91	

Current Assets

Graph No. 37 : Current Ratio



#### B) Capital Turnover Ratio = Sales / Capital Employed

Dodinulan		YEAR (Rs. In lakhs)											
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10			
Receipts	23.70	22.54	<b>36</b> .16	40.95	36.58	40.99	37.76	24.01	54.14	73.16			
Capital Employed	83.46	80.62	80.60	82.26	76.51	130.72	150.39	93.04	104.61	139.95			
Capital Turnover Ratio	0.28	0.28	0.45	0.50	0.48	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.52	0.52			

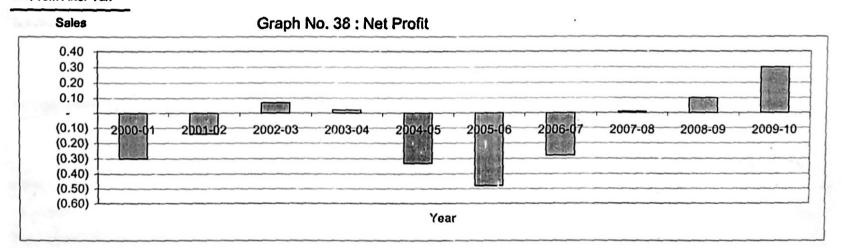
#### C) Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Sales / Working Capital

Particulars				YEAR	₹	(Rs. In L	akhs)			
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Receipts	23.7	22.54	36.16	40.95	36.58	40.99	37.76	24.01	54.14	73.16
Working Capital	(6.77)	(13.86)	(30.47)	(40.58)	(29.71)	(65.38)	(62. <b>53</b> )	(55. <b>55</b> )	(5.66)	(8.45)
Working Capital Turnover Ratio	(3.50)	(1.63)	(1.19)	(1.01)	(1.23)	(0.63)	(0.60)	(0.43)	(9.57)	(8.66)

#### D) Net Profit Ratio

Dordlandone	YEAR (Rs. In Lakhs)										
Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Total Receipts	23.70	22.54	36.16	40.95	36.58	40.99	37.76	24.01	54.14	73.16	
Profit after tax	(7.22)	(3.11)	2.47	0.85	(11.95)	(19.67)	(10.64)	0.35	5.59	22.18	
Net Profit Ratio =	(0.30)	(0.14)	0.07	0.02	(0.33)	(0.48)	(0.28)	0.01	0.10	0.30	

#### **Profit After Tax**



#### E)Return On Equity

Doubles		YEAR (Rs. In Lakhs)										
Particulars Partic	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
Surplus	(7.22)	(3.11)	2.47	0.85	(11.95)	(19.67)	(10.64)	0.35	5.59	22.18		
Net Worth	71.22	65.83	71.46	69.16	63.69	44.48	35.90	36.24	95.84	102.61		
Return On Equity =	(0.10)	(0.05)	0.03	0.01	(0.19)	(0.44)	(0.30)	0.01	0.06	0.22		

Surplus

Net Worth

#### F) Total Assets Turnover Ratio = Net Sales / Total Assets

Postlandore		YEAR (Rs. In Lakhs)									
Particulars Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Receipts	23.70	22.54	36.16	40.95	36.58	40.99	37.76	24.01	54.14	73.16	
Total Assets	154.87	184.70	231.69	275.60	425.69	802.33	<b>78</b> 0.85	799.02	963.04	1,288.11	
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06	

Table No. 6.25 :- Financial Ratio Abstract of Selected APMCs in Pune District (2000-2001 to 2009-2010)

	Table No. 6.25.1 Current Ratio													
	Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average	SD	CV
1	Baramati	0.61	4.92	-	0.90	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.83	0.41	1.01	1.21	1.32	109.08
2	Indapur		4.96	3.15	4.28	3.57	7.85	12.79	23.99	4.77	2.39	7.53	6.54	86.86
3	Junnar	0.26	0.14	0.23	0.43	0.5	0.41	0.5	0.54	0.82	0.68	0.45	0.20	43.53
4	Khed	4.88	10.01	7.05	7.68	8.18	6.69	14.05	7.62	21.15	16.78	10.41	4.95	47.58
5	Manchar	4.08	2.43	3.43	3.82	2.57	2.75	2.3	1.34	0.4	0.66	2.38	1.19	50.13
6	Nira	0.33	0.5	0.38	0.38	0.3	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.87	1.04	0.47	0.25	53.25
7	Pune	1.56	1	1.41	1.12	0.97	0.91	0.69	. 1.25	0.71	1.02	1.06	0.27	24.99
8	Shirur	0.78	0.61	0.43	0.38	0.53	0.27	0.33	0.37	0.93	0.91	0.55	0.23	41.68
					Т	able No. 6.	25.2 Capi	tal Turnov	er Ratio					
	Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average	SD	CV
1	Baramati	0.23	0.19		0.17	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.2	0.25	0.20	0.04	19.33
2	Indapur		0.2	0.28	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.22	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.07	22.10
3	Junnar	0.4	0.48	0.47	0.63	0.53	0.49	0.61	0.24	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.10	21.37
4	Khed	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.3	0.26	0.35	0.43	0.23	0.49	0.46	0.33	0.09	27.44
5	Manchar	0.21	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.23	0.04	18.79
6	Nira	0.75	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.74	1.07	1.07	0.51	1.25	0.8	0.80	0.24	29.61
7	Pune	0.52	0.6	0.52	0.5	0.41	0.47	0.54	0.24	0.4	0.43	0.46	0.09	20.51
8	Shirur	0.28	0.28	0.45	0.5	0.48	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.52	0.52	0.39	0.11	28.98

	<u>, -</u>				Table	No. 6.25.3	Working	Capital Tu	rnover Rat	io	·		•	,
	Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average	SD	CV
1	Baramati	-7.62	0.59		-26.06	-10.55	-8.42	-8	-6.89	-3.94	238.86	18.66	78.15	418.73
2	Indapur		2.46	5.1	3.27	5.18	1.69	0.91	0.4	1.21	1.98	2.47	1.63	66.28
3	Junnar	-0.23	-0.27	-0.28	-0.6	-0.69	-0.49	-0.81	-0.41	-2.82	-2.06	-0.87	0.82	-95.23
4	Khed	2.62	2.4	1.11	1.16	0.95	1.39	1.44	0.85	0.81	1.04	1.38	0.60	43.63
5	Manchar	1.69	3.82	3.53	2.25	3.31	2.58	3.04	4.93	-0.94	-3.02	2.12	17.08	806.25
6	Nira	-0.7	-0.8	-0.65	-0.51	-0.49	-0.58	-0.49	-0.15	-8.08	23.86	1.14	7.90	692.44
7	Pune	3.87	655.49	4.77	18.28	-54.24	-52.43	-6.69	3.82	-5.54	73.14	64.05	200.04	312.33
8	Shirur	-3.5	-1.63	-1.19	-1.01	-1.23	-0.63	-0.6	-0.43	-9.57	-8.66	-2.85	3.25	-114.13
_					Tab	le No. 6.25	.4 Total A	sset Turno	over Ratio					
	Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average	SD	CV
1	Baramati	0.2	0.16		0.15	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.03	19.33
2	Indapur		0.13	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.02	14.49
3	Junnar	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.2	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.1	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.05	28.94
4	Khed	0.2	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.12	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.03	16.64
5	Manchar	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.02	16.72
6	Nira	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.08	0.35	0.32	0.23	0.07	30.11
7	Pune	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.21	0.26	0.27	0.12	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.04	17.17
8	Shirur	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.05	50.47

	Table No. 6.25.5 Net Profit Ratio													
	Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average	SD	CV
1	Baramati	0.3	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.12	0.08	64.23
2	Indapur	0.2	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.22	0.23	0.2	0.25	0.33	0.27	0.18	0.10	55.84
3	Junnar	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.44	0.24	0.34	0.46	0.37	0.53	0.54	0.34	0.15	44.11
4	Khed	0.3	0.11	0.1	-0.07	-0.14	0.15	0.14	0.2	0.32	0.27	0.14	0.14	103.39
5	Manchar	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.33	0.19	0.36	0.48	0.26	0.13	0.23	0.33	0.11	34.68
6	Nira	0.04	-0.18	-0.09	-0.3	-0.31	0.05	-0.21	-0.78	0.11	0.16	-0.16	0.26	-159.77
7	Pune	0.74	0.72	0.75	0.74	0.8	0.71	0.73	0.84	0.71	0.67	0.74	0.05	6.17
8	Shirur	-0.3	-0.14	0.07	0.02	-0.33	-0.48	-0.28	0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.10	0.23	-222.80
					T	able No. 6.	25.6 Retu	rn On Equi	ty Ratio					
	Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average	SD	CV
1	Baramati	0.07	0.01		0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.02	75.36
2	Indapur		0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.1	0.06	0.04	66.56
3	Junnar	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.25	0.12	0.15	0.25	0.09	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.08	52.91
4	Khed	0.08	0.03	0.03	-0.02	-0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.05	106.84
5	Manchar	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.03	44.20
6	Nira	0.05	-0.24	-0.14	-0.65	-2.32	-0.99	1.4	0.64	0.24	0.27	-0.17	0.95	-547.10
7	Pune	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.07			0.07	0.05	66.97
8	Shirur	-0.1	-0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.19	-0.44	-0.3	0.01	0.06	0.22	-0.08	0.18	-241.86

Table No. 6.26: Average Ratios of Selected APMCs for 10 Years (2000-01 to 2009-10)

	<del></del>				<u></u>	
			Name o	f the Ratio		
Name of APMC	Current	Capital Turnover	Working Capital Turnover	Total Asset Turnover	Net Profit	Return On Equity
Baramati	1.21	0.20	18.66	0.16	0.12	0.03
Indapur	7.53	0.32	2.47	0.16	0.18	0.06
Junnar	0.45	0.49	-0.87	0.18	0.34	0.16
Khed	10.41	0.33	1.38	0.19	0.14	0.05
Manchar	2.38	0.23	2.12	0.12	0.33	0.07
Nira	0.47	0.80	1.14	0.23	-0.16	-0.17
Pune	1.06	0.46	64.05	0.23	0.74	0.07
Shirur	0.55	0.39	-2.85	0.09	-0.10	-0.08
Total	24.07	3.21	86.10	1.36	1.59	0.19
Average	3.01	0.40	10.76	0.17	0.20	0.02

#### Current Ratio:

Current Ratio indicates the availability of current assets to meet current liabilities. This ratio gives the margin by which the value of current assets may decline without creating any problem of payment for the firm. The higher is the current ratio, the greater margin would be available and the lower is the current ratio, the lesser margin would be available to the firm.

The yearwise data on current ratios of the selected APMCs have been presented in Table 6.25.1. It shows that no specific trend was observed in case of all APMCs. The highest average (10.41) in respect of this ratio was observed in case of APMC Khed and the lowest one (0.45) was observed in case of Junnar APMC. As regards the variation in current ratios over the ten years period it was observed that the lowest variation (C.V = 24.99%) in case of Pune APMC followed by APMC Shirur (C.V = 41.68%). The highest variation (C.V = 109.08%) was observed in case of APMC Baramati on the whole. The average ratio for Khed APMC has been the best followed by Indapur and Manchar APMC. As against this, the ratio was poor in respect of Junnar, Nira, and Shirur APMC. The low ratio suggests that APMCs are finding it difficult to meet their current liabilities.

## Capital - Turnover Ratio:

The capital turnover ratio indicates the ability of the APMC to generate income per rupee of long term investment. Higher the ratio, the more utilization of the funds. A lower ratio indicates lower income generated in relation to capital employed. The yearwise data of this ratio of all APMCs has been given in Table 6.25.2. As we can see, this ratio has been consistent for all the APMC except in the year 2007 – 08 which recorded a sharp drop in the ratio for all the APMCs.

APMC Manchar have not been able to increase the ratio as it failed in increasing the income by a large margin.

On examining the variation in ratios over the 10 years period it was observed that APMC Nira showed highest variation (29.61%) followed by Shirur (28.98%) and Khed (27.44%). The remaining APMCs had the variation within the range of 18.79% to 22.10%. However, if we compare average ratio, the APMC of the Nira and Junnar have performed well, they had average capital turnover ratio of 0.80 and 0.49 respectively. As against this Baramati, Manchar, Indapur and Khed APMC have not performed well because they had low capital turnover ratios viz. 0.20, 0.223, 0.32 and 0.33 respectively.

# Working Capital Turnover Ratio:

Working capital turnover ratio studies utilization of the working capital of the APMC during the year. Higher the ratio, lower the investment in working capital & higher the profitability. However, a high ratio implies lower working capital in relation to its sales volume.

The values of the ratios shown in the table no. 6.25.3 showed that average working capital ratio were negative in respect of Junnar (-0.87) and

Shirur (-2.85) APMCs. The highest average values were observed to be 64.05 in case of Pune APMC followed by Baramati (18.66), Indapur (2.47), Manchar (2.12), Khed (1.38) and Nira (1.14)

## Total Assets Turnover Ratio:

The Total Assets Turnover Ratio indicates the efficiency of the APMC with which the total assets are utilized. A higher ratio indicates better utilization of resource and lower ratio indicates poor utilization of resources. The ratios of the selected APMC have been shown below in Table 6.25.4. The APMC have shown consistent trend during 10 years period except the year 2007–08 during which the ratio sharply declined.

On comparison of the average Total Assets Turnover Ratios, Nira and Pune APMC have performed well in comparison to remaining APMCs. The APMC of Shirur have shown poor performance as its ratio was 0.09. As regards the variability in values of these ratios, it was observed the Co-efficient of Variation were higher in case of APMC of Shirur 50.47% and Nira 30.11% and Junnar 28.94%.

It needs to mentioned that the APMCs should increase their income with a view to have higher Total Assets Turnover Ratio and show best utilization of available assets.

## Net Profit Ratio:

The Net Profit Ratio helps in determining the efficiency with which affairs of the business are being managed. An increase in the ratio over the previous period indicates in operational efficiency of the business. The ratio is thus an effective measure to determine the profitability of the APMC.

The Net Profit Ratios averaged over 10 years period, it was observed that the ratios were higher in respect of APMC Pune (0.74), Junnar (0.34) and Manchar (0.33) as compared to those of remaining APMCs. The APMC namely Nira and Shirur had negative net profit ratios indicating these APMC are running in losses. Further it was observed that the values of Co-efficient of Variation were negative in respect of Nira and Shirur APMCs. The Khed APMC has high C.V. of 103.39%. The Pune APMC showed lowest value of Co-efficient of Variation (6.17%) showing thereby that there exists consistency in net profit ratio over 10 years period. The APMC Junnar and Manchar also performed fairly well as they had moderate values of co-efficient of variation namely 44.11% and 34.68% respectively.

# Return on Equity Ratio:

The Return on Equity Ratio examines profitability from the investors side. This ratio indicates as to how well the funds of the investor have been utilized by the APMC. It also indicates whether

the APMC have been able to earn satisfactory return or not. The values of ratios were higher in case of Junnar APMC (0.16), Pune (0.07) and Manchar (0.07) as compared to remaining APMCs. The negative value of ratios were observed in respect of APMC Nira (-0.17) and Shirur (-0.08). The variability in the ratios was observed to be least (44.20%) in case of Manchar APMC followed by Junnar, Indapur, Pune, Baramati and Khed where the values of Co-efficients of Variation were 52.91%, 66.56%, 66.97%,75.36% and 106.84% respectively.

# 6.10 Testing of Hypothesis

While planning for the research on the present topic, three hypotheses were set up. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the research work was undertaken as per methodology given in chapter III and on the basis of analysis of data collected in respect of 9 APMCs for the period of 10 years and that of one viz. Talegaon APMC for seven years, the results of the study have been discussed in chapter VI. However, it is absolutely essential to test the hypotheses as to conclude that the hypotheses have been proved or disproved. The same have been presented below.

**Hypothesis I:** There is much increase in income and expenditure of the selected APMCs.

From the Table 6.4 presented in chapter VI, it could be seen that linear growth rates of income in respect of all eight APMCs were positive and significant and those of other two APMCs viz. Nira and Talegaon, the linear growth rates were statistically non-significant. Hence, it can be said that, on the whole, the hypothesis about the increase in income of the selected APMC is proved. As regards the linear growth rates of expenditure, it was observed that out of 10 APMC, the growth rates were significant in case of two APMCs only viz. Indapur and Junnar, while for the rest of the APMCs, the growth rates were non significant. And as such the hypothesis about the increase in expenditure of the selected APMCs is disproved, in respect of eight APMCs, while for the remaining two APMCs viz. Indapur and Junnar, the said hypothesis can be said to be proved.

In connection with the issue of increase in both income and expenditure, it needs to be stated that the APMC should spend less than

what it gets. The situation of increase in both income and expenditure is not desirable, as the APMC is expected to save some surplus over the years with a view to face the situation of losses in some years. There for the situation of increase in income and no much increase in expenditure is desirable, so as to have some surplus over the years.

Hypothesis II: There is no much surplus left out for the APMCs during the period of 10 years.

The results of annual surplus of the selected APMCs are given in Table 6.10. It could be observed that there was sizable surplus in case of six APMCs, while one APMC viz. Daund could earn very low surplus. In case of the rest of APMCs viz. Nira, Shirur and Talegaon, the average surplus was negative. And hence the hypothesis set up in respect of surplus is true in case of seven APMCs while it can not be said as true in respect of three APMCs viz. Nira, Shirur and Talegaon.

## Hypothesis (III)

For testing the hypothesis viz. "At the overall, the financial performance of the APMC's under study do show their better performance over the years". The following selective financial ratios as mentioned below were worked out for each of the APMCs under study.

- i] Current Ratio
- ii] Capital Turn Over Ratio
- iii] Working Capital Ratio
- iv] Total Asset Turn-over Ratio
- v] Net Profit Ratio
- vil Returns on Equity Ratio

At first, the information on the Mean values, Standard Deviation and the Co-efficient of Variation (C.V.) of the above ratios is presented in Table no.6.27.1 to 6.27.6 to facilitate the discussion on soundness of financial position of the selected APMCs.

The mean values of various ratios are based on the ratios worked out for ten years separately.

The same has been discussed below.

Table No. 6.27

Estimates of Financial ratios of Selected APMCs in Pune District : its mean, S.D. and C.V.

Table no. 6.27.1: Current Ratio

Names of APMCs	Mean	σ	C.V. %
Baramati	1.21	1.32	109.08
Indapur	7.53	6.54	86.86
Junnar	0.45	0.20	43.53
Khed	10.41	4.95	47.58
Manchar	2.38	1.19	50.13
Nira	0.47	0.25	53.25
Pune	1.06	0.27	24.99
Shirur	0.55	0.23	41.68

Table no. 6.27.2 : Capital Turn Over Ratio

Names of APMCs	Mean	σ	C.V. %
Baramati	0.20	0.04	19.33
Indapur	0.32	0.07	22.10
Junnar	0.49	0.10	21.37
Khed	0.33	0.09	27.44
Manchar	0.23	0.04	18.79
Nira	0.80	0.24	29.61
Pune	0.46	0.09	20.51
Shirur	0.39	0.11	28.98

Table no. 6.27.3 : Working Capital Ratio

Names of APMCs	Mean	σ	C.V. %
Baramati	18.66	78.15	418.73
Indapur	2.47	1.63	66.28
Junnar	-0.87	0.82	-95.23
Khed	1.38	0.60	43.63
Manchar	2.12	17.08	806.25
Nira	1.14	7.90	692.44
Pune	64.05	200.04	312.33
Shirur	-2.85	3.25	-114.13

Table no. 6.27.4: Total Asset Turn Over Ratio

Names of APMCs	Mean	σ	C.V. %
Baramati	0.16	0.03	19.33
Indapur	0.16	0.02	14.49
Junnar	0.18	0.05	28.94
Khed	0.19	0.03	16.64
Manchar	0.12	0.02	16.72
Nira	0.23	0.07	30.11
Pune	0.23	0.04	17.17
Shirur	0.09	0.05	50.47

Table no. 6.27.5: Net Profit Ratio

Names of APMCs	Mean	σ	C.V. %
Baramati	0.12	0.08	64.23
Indapur	0.18	0.10	55.84
Junnar	0.34	0.15	44.11
Khed	0.14	_ 0.14	103.39
Manchar	0.33	0.11	34.68
Nira	-0.16	0.26	-159.77
Pune	0.74	0.05	6.17
Shirur	-0.10	0.23	-222.80

Table no. 6.27.6: Return on Equity Ratio

Names of APMCs	Mean	σ	C.V. %
Baramati	0.03	0.02	75.36
Indapur	0.06	0.04	66.56
Junnar	0.16	0.08	52.91
Khed	0.05	0.05	106.84
Manchar	0.07	0.03	44.20
Nira	-0.17	0.95	-547.10
Pune	0.07	0.05	66.97
Shirur	-0.08	0.18	-241.86

 $\sigma$  = Standard Deviation.

C.V. % = Co – efficient of Variation.

The discussion on six ratios as presented in Table 6.27.1 to Table 6.27.6 is as below.

## 11 Current Ratio:-

For discussion on the Current ratio the data presented in Table No. 6.27.1 has been taken into account.

#### **Baramati APMC:**

The Current Ratio figures of this APMC, ranged from 0.41 (2008-09) to 4.92 (2001-02) leading to overall average of 1.21. Average current ratio is non satisfactory. It has high S.D. which led to high value of C.V.

(109.08%). It means, the current Ratio Values over the years did not remain stable.

#### Indapur APMC:-

The overall average of 9 years, the Current Ratio came out to 7.53. Although average current ratio is better but it has relatively high SD of (6.54) which lead to high value of CV (86.86%). This ratio has increased during first eight years but later on decreased during 2009-10.

#### Junnar APMC :-

The overall average of Current Ratio over 10 years came out to very low figure (0.45) with slight S.D. of 0.20 and C.V. of 43.53 %.

#### Khed and Manchar APMCS:-

The Current Ratio in respect of these two APMCs were found to be better 10.41 of Khed and 2.38 of Manchar leading to CV of 47.58% and 50.13 respectively. These two APMCs are better as far as their financial position is concerned.

#### Nira, Shirur and Pune APMCs:-

The situation of Current Ratio in case of these three APMCs were found unsatisfactory. The current ratios were 0.47 of Nira, 1.06 of Pune and 0.55 of Shirur leading to CV of 53.25%, 24.99% and 41.68% respectively.

It is to mention that the APMCs who's current ratios were low will have to be very cautious in operating their Agriculture Produce Market Committees.

## 2] Capital Turn-Over Ratio :-

The data presented in Table 6.27.2 showed that the Capital turn over ratios of 7 APMCs out of eight were far below (1.00) and for the APMC Nira it was (0.80) with high value of SD (0.24) leading to high CV (29.61%). Therefore the financial position of all the APMCs are not at all better

## 3] Working Capital Turn-Over Ratio

Table No. 6.27.3 showed that the APMCs Junnar and Shirur had negative Working Capital Turn Over Ratio, meaning there by that these APMCs showed unprofitable working. The Nira APMC showed negative ratio during 9 years. It is only in 2009-10, the ratio was exceptionally high, leading to overall average value of Working Capital Turn Over Ratio as 1.14. The Baramati, Pune & Manchar APMCs showed negative ratios for seven years, four years and two years respectively. In case of Baramati APMC the ratio was exceptionally high in 2009-10. And in case of Pune APMC it was high in 2001-02 and 2009-10. As such at the overall it is concluded that the APMCs are not financially sound.

#### 4] Total Asset Turn-Over Ratio

As could be seen from the Table No. 6.27.4 that the total Asset Turnover Ratio of all the 8 AMPCs were far below 1 with higher C.V. in respect of three APMCs viz. Shirur, Nira & Junnar as compared to those of remaining five APMCs. However, considering the very low values of Total Asset Turnover ratios, all the APMCs showed poor financial position.

## 5] Net Profit Ratio

Out of 8 APMCs, 2 APMCs viz. Nira and Shirur showed negative figures of this ratio (-0.16) and (-0.10). Remaining six APMCs showed

some surplus of the order of 12% to 74%. However, on going through the value of Net Profit Ratios (Table No.6.27.5) of remaining 6 APMCs viz. Baramati, Indapur, Junnar, Khed, Manchar and Pune it was observed that the ratios were positive and have fair values, though with high S.D values. However, the average estimates of Net Profit Ratio had high values of S.D. leading to high C.V. in almost all APMCs except Pune.

## 6] Return on Equity ratio:-

In case of this ratio, the same trend was observed as was observed in respect of Net Profit Ratio.

#### **Overall Conclusions**

Barring the two APMCs, viz. Nira and Shirur the remaining six APMCs were found to be partially financially better, as (1) their Net Profit Ratios and Return on Equity Ratio were rather fairly good (2) the third ratio viz. current ratio was fairly good only in respect of three APMCS viz. Khed, Indapur and Manchar, (3) and remaining two APMCs Nira and Shirur showed all the six ratios unsatisfactory. These two APMCs should be very serious for its improvement.

In view of the conclusions, based on Capital Turnover Ratio, Working Capital Turnover Ratio and Total Asset Turnover ratio in respect of all 8 APMCs and Current Ratio in respect of six APMCs, it is to state that the financial position of these APMCs is very weak.

However, on going through the values of Net Profit ratio and Returns on Equity ratio, the values are positive and just fair, in respect of six APMCs viz. Baramati, Indapur, Junnar, Khed, Manchar and Pune. And current ratio in respect of three APMCs viz. Khed, Manchar and Indapur. This has led to conclude that these six APMCs remained in operating the Regulated Agricultural Produce Markets with just normal

profits. As regards, the other two APMC's viz. Nira and Shirur, it was observed that the values of Net Profit ratio and Returns on equity ratio and current ratio were unsatisfactory, indicating that these two APMCs are financially weak and needs serious thinking for its improvement in these financial ratios.

The above discussion leads to conclude that the hypothesis as stated above is partly proved in respect of six APMC's viz. Baramati, Pune, Junnar, Khed, Manchar, Indapur while for other two APMCs viz. Nira and Shirur, the hypothesis is disproved.

Table No. 6.28

A Table: Average Estimates of financial Ratios of the selected APMC's in Pune District.

Ratios -> APMC	Current Ratio	Capital Turnover Ratio	Working Capital Turnover Ratio	Total Asset Turnover Ratio	Net Profit Ratio	Return on Equity Ratio
Baramati	1.21	0.20	18.66	0.16	0.12	0.03
Indapur	7.53	0.32	2.47	0.16	0.18	0.06
Junnar	0.45	0.49	-0.87	0.18	0.34	0.16
Khed	10.41	0.33	1.38	0.19	0.14	0.05
Manchar	2.38	0.23	2.12	0.12	0.33	0.07
Nira	0.47	0.80	1.14	0.23	-0.16	-0.17
Pune	1.06	0.46	64.05	0.23	0.74	0.07
Shirur	0.55	0.39	-2.85	0.09	-0.10	-0.08

All the above six ratios are based on 10 year's data (2000-01 to 2009-10).

**Table No. 6.29** 

Table:- Statement showing the Net Profit and Returns on Equity in percentage terms.

Sr. No.	Name of APMC	Net Profit in %	Returns on Equity in %
1	Baramati	12	3
2	Indapur	18	6
3	Junnar	34	16
4	Khed	14 .	5
5	Manchar	33	7
6	Nira	-16	-17
7	Pune	74	7
8	Shirur	- 10	- 8
9	Daund	N.A.	N.A
10	Talegaon	N.A.	N.A

N.A.:- It means Not Available.

## CHAPTER VII

# SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Summary
- 7.2 Findings of the study (A)
- 7.3 Findings of the study (B)
- 7.4 Recommendations

## 7.1 Summary

Marketing of agricultural production plays an important role in protecting the interest of the producers of various agricultural commodities. With the introduction of modern technology of agricultural production since 1964, the Government both at Central and State level tried hard to increase the agricultural production in the country. As a result, the agricultural production has been increased to high level. This has resulted into some problems in marketing of such high production of agricultural commodities. The Government intervened in such a burning issue of marketing of high production and passed various acts relating to marketing of agricultural produce regulated markets have been established all over the country.

In Maharashtra, the no. of such regulated markets (including sub yards) so established has reached to 912 till 2011. All these regulated markets established under the Act (Regulation) of 1963 and subsequent Acts passed there after are being administered by the Committee called as Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC).

These Committees have to operate the Agricultural Produce Regulated Markets successfully both from the administrative and the financial points of view. The present study has been planned with the following objectives.

- I] To study the income, expenditure and surplus (profit) of the selected APMCs for the period 2000-01 to 2009-10.
- II] To examine the trend of income and expenditure of the selected APMCs.
- III] To study the relationship between income and expenditure of the selected APMCs.
- IV] To examine the growth rates of arrivals and average prices of important agricultural commodities traded at the agricultural produce regulated markets.
- V] To study critically the important financial ratios of the selected APMCs.

For the study 10 out 12 APMCs of the regulated markets located mostly at the tahsil places of Pune district were selected for the present study. The selected 10 APMCs spread over the district represent the Pune district. To achieve the objectives as laid down for the study, a secondary data of ten APMCs for a period of 10 years viz. 2000 – 01 to 2009 – 10 was collected personally from the office-bearers of the respective APMCs. The names of Agricultural Produce Regulated Markets located at the following places were selected for the study.

- 1] Baramati 2] Daund
- 3] Indapur 4] Junnar
- 5] Khed 6] Manchar (Tahsil: Ambegaon)
- 7] Nira (Tahsil: Purandar) 8] Pune
- 9] Shirur 10] Talegaon (Tahsil: Maval)

# Research Methodology

The research methodology employed in the present study was as under.

- 1] Estimation of annual average income, expenditure and surplus of the selected APMC along with their Standard Derivation and Co-efficient of Variation.
- Trend analysis of data on income, expenditure of the selected APMCs by examining the percentage changes in income and expenditure over its preceding years.
- 3] Estimation of values of Correlation Co-efficient for studying the relationship between income and expenditure of the selected APMCs by using Karl Pearsons formula.
- 4] Estimation of linear growth rates of arrivals and annual prices of the important agricultural commodities traded at the selected regulated agricultural markets.
- 5] Estimation of important financial ratios in respect of the selected APMCs, by using the relevant formulae.

## 7.2 Findings of the Study (A)

- Talegaon) ranged from Rs.18.66 lakhs (Nira APMC) to Rs.136.03 lakhs (Junnar APMC) while the annual average expenditure of the APMCs (excluding Pune and Talegaon APMCs) ranged from Rs.20.45 lakhs (Nira APMC) to Rs.95.69 lakhs (Khed APMC)
- 2] The Pune APMC being the biggest market had annual average income of Rs.1749.35 lakhs as against the annual average expenditure of Rs.1574.27 lakhs.

- Talegaon APMC, being the smallest one, had an annual average income of Rs.3.86 lakhs as against its average expenditure of Rs.5.07 lakhs.
- Regarding the variability in income during 10 years period, it was observed that the variability was the highest (60.40%) on APMC Junnar and the lowest one (17.37%) on APMC Talegaon.
- Regarding the variability in annual expenditure, it was the highest (46.40%) on Pune APMC while it was the lowest (6.31%) at Talegaon APMC.
- Regarding the annual average surplus it was observed that the APMC Pune topped the list (Rs.175.09 lakhs), followed by the APMC Junnar (Rs.56.52 lakhs) while the APMC Shirur ranked last number receiving average annual deficit of Rs.2.13 lakhs.
- of 10 years it was observed that the three APMCs viz,
  Baramati, Junnar and Manchar secured surplus during all 10
  years period. The APMC Indapur suffered deficit only in one year.
  While Daund and Khed APMC twice and the remaining
  APMCs viz. Nira, Talegaon and Shirur suffered losses during
  7, 7 and 6 years respectively. Talegaon APMC did not secure
  surplus during any of the years.

## 8] Trend Analysis

For carrying out the trend analysis of income of the APMC, the change in average income of a particular year over that of its previous year is expressed in percentage term. This is done for the 10 APMCs. The observations are as under.

#### i) Annual Income:

The overall average of 10 Years changes in income was observed to be positive in case of all the APMCs excepting the APMC Talegaon (-3.90%). It was the highest (40.91%) in case of APMCs Junnar. For the rest of the APMCs (excluding Talegaon APMC), it ranged from 15% to 23.47%. While in case of rest of the APMCs, the negative changes were observed two to four times during 10 years period.

## ii) Annual Expenditure:

The average percentage change in expenditure over its previous year was observed to be the highest (40.43%) at Pune APMC. In case of the remaining APMCs (excluding Talegaon), the percentage changes ranged from 4.80% (Nira APMC) to 28.45% (APMC Baramati).

On comparing the average income change (%) with the average expenditure change (%), it was observed that the percentage changes in income were higher than the percentage changes in expenditure in cases of 5 APMCs only viz Indapur, Junnar, Khed, Nira and Shirur.

## Correlation Analysis :-

Each and every APMC is expected to incur the expenditure in relation to availability of income.

To verify this statement a correlation analysis was carried out by estimating the value of correlation coefficient. The formula evolved by Karl Pearson was used. The values of 'r' worked out for all 10 APMCs showed that the relationship between annual income and annual expenditure was statistically highly significant in case of all APMCs (excepting Nira and Shirur). The values of 'r' in case of these APMCs were significant at 5% level. This showed that each and every APMC incurred the yearly expenditure, keeping in view the level of income during the year.

#### Linear Growth Rates :-

### A] Income of the selected APMCs:-

The growth rates of income was the highest (17.81%) in case of Junnar AMPC followed by AMPC Indapur (11.77%) and AMPC Khed (10.78%) and Daund AMPC (10.74%). The growth rates in respect of AMPCs Manchar, Pune, Shirur and Baramati were more or less the same. The growth rates in respect of Nira and Talegaon AMPC were very low and non-significant.

## B] Expenditure of the selected APMCs:-

It could be observed that the highest growth rate was observed in respect of AMPC Manchar (12.37%) followed by AMPC Pune (11.94%) and AMPC of Junnar (11.02%). In case of Baramati, Indapur, Khed and Shirur AMPCs, the values were more or less the same and lower than those of Pune and Manchar AMPCs. The values were negative in respect of Nira AMPC (-1.02%) and Talegaon (-0.61%).

It is to be mentioned here that the lower values of growth rate do not indicate the AMPCs are sound enough. It would be appropriate if the growth rates of surplus are examined critically.

# C] Surplus of the selected APMCs:-

The linear growth rates of surplus of the AMPCs under study, showed that the values of growth rates of Indapur AMPC (23.78%) and Junnar AMPC (27.36%) were not only high but also were significant. This showed that these two AMPCs were well cautious in operating their markets on well profitable lines over ten years period. The remaining APMC viz. Baramati, Daund and Khed had, no doubts positive linear growth rates viz. 10.23%, 11.00% and 24.48%. But these values were statistically non – significant. The APMC Manchar and Talegaon had very low growth rates viz. 3.19% and 7.23% respectively. Further, it could be seen that the APMCs viz. Nira, Pune and Shirur had negative values of surplus growth rates but were non-significant. However, on the basis of these figures of negative growth rates of surplus, it needs to be mentioned that these APMCs have to attempt to increase their level of Surplus higher and higher in years to come.

# D] Annual Agricultural Arrivals and Average Prices in selected APMCs:-

It is fact that the income from market fee to the APMC would increase the income of the APMC. So also, the increase in market fee is dependent on arrivals and prices of commodity. This phenomenon was examined by estimating the linear growth rates both of annual arrival and annual average prices of the various agricultural commodities traded in the regulated markets. It showed that the linear growth rates were satisfactory and positive in case of annual arrivals of cereal crops and also of annual prices at all the APMCs excepting that of Talegaon market. Regarding the pulses, the situation of growth rate was not better as is observed in case of cereal crops. Regarding oil seeds, the linear growth rates both of annual arrivals and prices were fairly good. In case of

jaggary, though a commercial commodity, the growth rates of annual arrivals were negative. As against this, the growth rates of prices of jaggary were positive.

## 7.3 Findings of the study (B):-

### I] Financial Analysis

The financial analysis of the APMCs selected for study was carried out on the basis of 10 year statement of accounts called as financial statements. These statements were as follows

- 1) Comparative income statement
- 2) Comparative Balance sheet
- 3) Common size Balance sheet
- 4) Common size income statement

## II ] Ratio Analysis

The ratio analysis of the data presented in above financial statements was carried out to judge the financial efficiency of the APMCs selected for the study. The following ratios were considered for analysis in the present study.

## 1) Current Ratio

Current ratio indicates the availability of current assets to current liabilities. On an average of 10 years, the current ratio was the highest in respects of Khed APMC (10.41) followed by Indapur APMC(7.53) and Manchar APMC (2.38), meaning there by the sufficient margin is available to meet current liabilities. For the

remaining APMCs it was low, ranging from 0.47 to 1.21, meaning that the lesser margin is available to meet current liabilities

# 2) Capital Turnover Ratio

This ratio indicates the turnover achieved over fixed capital invested. Higher is the ratio, better utilization of fixed capital. This ratio was highest (0.80) in case of Nira APMC while it was the lowest (0.20) in case of Baramati APMC. This suggests the income of APMC should be increased by increasing the total amount of market fees.

## 3) Working Capital Turnover

This ratio was calculated as below

Working Capital Turnover = ( Turn over / Working Capital )

It was observed that, this ratio were minus in case of two APMCs viz Junnar (-0.87) and Shirur (-2.85). It indicate that the current liabilities are more than current assets. The Nira APMC has negative ratio during nine years it was high in 2009-10 leading to overall average value of ratio as 1.14. Similarly the APMCs Baramati, Pune and Manchar showed negative ratios for seven years, four years and two years respectively. In case of Baramati APMC this ratio was exceptionally high in the year 2009-2010 and in case of Pune APMC it was high in the year 2001-02 and 2009-10. As such it could be concluded that the APMCs are not financially sound.

## 4) Total Asset Turnover Ratio

This was calculated as follow

Total Asset Turnover Ratio = ( Turn over / Total Asset )

This ratio indicates that the turnover is achieved by using all the assets. It was observed, that this ratio ranged from 0.09 to 0.23. These ratios are very low and needs to be increased.

### 5) Net Profit Ratio

This was calculate = ( Net Surplus / Total Receipts )

It is expected that the ratio should be higher and higher. It was observed that these ratios were found to be ranging from 0.12 to 0.74 excepting those of Nira and Shirur APMCs of which the ratios were - 0.16 and -0.10.

## 6) Return on Equity Ratio

This ratio was higher in case of Junner APMC (0.16) as compare to those of remaining APMCs. The negative values of ratios were observed in respect of APMC Nira (-0.17) and Shirur (-0.08).

# III] Testing of Hypothesis:-

The three hypotheses were set up for the study.

The first hypothesis: The first hypotheses "There is much increase in income and expenditure of the selected APMCs", was partly proved as shown below.

- 1] The hypothesis about the increase in income of the selected APMCs is proved.
- The hypothesis about the increase in expenditure partly true.

  It was true in respect of two APMCs viz. Indapur and Junnar APMCs while in respect of remaining eight APMCs, the hypothesis was not true.

The Second hypothesis: The second hypothesis was as below.

There is no much surplus left out for the APMCs during the period of 10 years.

This hypothesis was observed to be false in respect of three APMCs viz. Nira, Shirur and Talegaon and for rest of the seven APMCs, the hypothesis was observed to be true.

The Third hypothesis: The third hypothesis was about the six financial ratios, selected for analysis. It is as follows:

At the overall the financial performance of the APMCs under study do show their better performance over the years.

This hypothesis was observed to be partly true in case of six APMCs viz. Baramati, Indapur, Junnar, Khed, Manchar and Pune, as -

- 1. The financial ratios viz. (i) Net Profit Ratio, (ii) Return on Equity Ratio were observed to be better in respect of these 6 APMCs.
- 2. The current ratios were better in respect of three APMCs viz. Khed, Indapur and Manchar APMCs, while for the rest of the APMCs viz. Shirur, Nira none of the six ratios were satisfactory. This leads to conclude that the hypothesis in respect of these two APMCs was not true.

## 7.4 Recommendations:

Following are the recommendations suggested for the improvement in the financial status of the Agriculture Produce Market Committees

1) The APMCs should be cautious in planning the items of expenditure, keeping in view the probable income of the committee every year

- 2) The APMCs which are marginally in profit should strive hard for taking up the APMCs to higher level of profit, by way of increasing the income from other sources such as rent, interest on savings, deposits, etc.
- 3) In order to increase income from market fees, the APMC needs to try for attracting the producers for bringing their produce to the market by way of displaying facilities available in the market. If needed, the committee members should visit periodically the villagers, and hold their meetings and distributes the hand bills about the facilities available at APMC and request or sale of crops produce in their market only.
- 4) In case of losses continuously for two years or frequent losses, the committee needs to go for increase in the income through other activities like opening sale counters of improved seeds, manures, pesticides, equipments etc.
- 5) It would be appreciated that in case of frequent losses of the APMC, the committee should visit near by regulated market, controlled efficiently by the committee and have dialogue with committee members regarding the operations of their market activities.
- 6) Lastly, wherever necessary, the committee should adhere to good management practices, strict supervision over their various functionaries, honesty and dedication of members of the APMC to various functions of the committee.

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