



Study of Agriculture Distribution Through Financial Aspect in Chandrapur District

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ABSTRACT

India exhibits considerable heterogeneity in geography, climate, infrastructure, soil conditions, environment, socio-culture, exposure to technologies, access to credit, literacy level, variations in income growth, etc. Indian states differ considerably in the land holding pattern, technique of production, input use, productivity and marketing structures. In the past few years, there is considerable convergence towards the better performing states in the country. The Chandrapur district is forest dominant and produces quality agricultural products. There are various aspects associated with the agriculture distribution and income of farmers. This paper focuses on the agriculture distribution in respect to the financial aspect.

Keywords : agriculture produce, economy, financial study

INTRODUCTION

The economy of agriculture country totally depends on agriculture and the same thing is applicable to Indian agriculture. Indian economy depends on agricultural production, agricultural alternative production.

In a same way, basically an industry also depends on agriculture for raw materials. In India, business of 75% of citizens depends on agriculture or agriculture base products.

The base of Indian economy is agriculture so it can be said that the management of Indian agriculture should be high class but there are lots of problems can be seen about Indian agriculture and farmers. These problems arise because of at some places, farming has been done by using modern techniques and at some places farming has been done by using traditional techniques and in both situations farmers are facing lots of problems.

Agriculture is soul of India and hence in India, business of agriculture can be seen in large scale.

Distribution of Agriculture products is one of the main problem can be seen for agriculture and farmers. At past, phase of this problem was highly volatile due to various reasons and because of it farmers never get adequate value or price for their agriculture production so always farmers lived less satisfied life.

There were many irregularities in the process of agriculture commodity distribution process due to lack of market management. Traders and middle men were purchased agriculture commodities at any price set by them. In this process farmers were bear huge loss.

In such market there were no implementation of market management and proper control hence there were unlawful weighting and measurement management. In same market there were different king of measurement tools for agriculture commodities. Farmers class had to accept the measurement tools decided by traders and brokers. The farmer class did not had their own commodity measurement process. In such market , farmers did not get anything rather than fraud.

There were problem of finding value of agriculture commodities associated with problem of right weight measurement. Farmers did not get right value or price for their agriculture production at a right time. Sometime traders took out advanced amount from farmers. Only few amount come to the farmer's hand. Due to unavailability of bank, societies, cooperative societies this problem could be consider as serious issue.

Due to such irregularities in agriculture market there was no faith associated between farmers and traders which causes disputes between them and this disputes tool ugly turn at the end because of lack of rule and laws. As well as there was no unity between farmers so traders and middle men were taking advantage of the situation of farmers.

All the above problems rise due to illiteracy and separated class of farmers. Advantages of this condition have been taken by traders. Farmers did not have realization about their rights due to which selling and buying process of agriculture commodities was improper.

These problems create uncontrolled agriculture commodity market. In such uncontrolled agriculture commodity market farmer class get cheated. All this things then handled properly in this duration which give birth to establishment of law in year 1897 at

Hyderabad known as “Grain and Cotton Market”. At that time in Berar state “ Berar Cotton Act” had been implemented. This law was useful only for one agriculture product i.e. Cotton.

In year 1897, the act of Berar Cotton and Grain established under the control of Municipality. In this act there was no importance to administration and due to which improper situation of agriculture market remain as it is. In market workers like brokers, middle men, traders etc. did not have any kind of legal permit for doing business but still agriculture market was running improperly and uncontrolled.

All the above conditions were taken into consider by British Government. In 1927, British government appointed on commission for surveying all the agriculture markets in India for reaching at proper conclusion at the end. This commission is known as “Royal Agriculture Commission.”

Royal Agriculture Commission had set up certain objectives before doing survey and on the basis of it they decided some suggestions and recommendations.

Royal Agriculture Commission focused on internal facilities into agriculture market for enhance commercial use of agriculture goods and protect them.

In the recommendation of Royal Agriculture Commission there was importance to administration in Regular Agriculture Market. In this administration committee other than person of market, other person and societies had been involved. It has been decided to give leadership to cooperative society, which causes advantage to work of agriculture market by proper person or societies. Such system had been established.

According to recommendation of Royal Agriculture Commission there is importance to market administration in Regular agriculture market due to which naturally control had been implemented on market trading. Due to such system illegal activities in market will decrease.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To think through economic angle regarding Agriculture Distribution.
2. To study about self-employment in the area of Agriculture Distribution.
3. To study about information regarding Agriculture Distribution.
4. To study about various problems and hurdles in the Agriculture Distribution.
5. To study about impact of agriculture distribution on financial situation.

Hypothesis of the Study:-

1. Agriculture distribution enhances employment opportunities in Chandrapur District.
2. Agriculture distribution enhances economic and social level of farmers in Chandrapur District.

Limitation of the Study:-

1. Several assumptions, risks, and limitations to this research existed. Two assumptions included that the research participants would answer questions honestly and truthfully, and the construct of Relationship Management could be measured using the proposed instruments. With completely anonymous responses from participants, and the very unlikely chance that any of the experts would know the researcher, there was little reason to believe the respondents would not answer truthfully.
2. Survey fatigue was also a potential limitation to the research. To minimize the chance of fatigue and incomplete responses, the Relationship Management surveys were presented to participants before the demographic questions. This helped increase the probability that even if a participant decided to stop answering questions they would likely complete the questions this research centered on.
3. The geographic area of study is restricted for Chandrapur District only.

BACKGROUND OF CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT

In 1854, Chandrapur formed an independent district and in 1874, it comprised of three tehsils VizMul, Warora and Bramhpuri. In 1874, however, upper Godavai district of Madras was abolished and four tehsils were added to Chandrapur to form one tehsil with Sironcha as its headquarters. In 1895, the headquarters of one tehsil transferred to MUI to Chandrapur. A new tehsil with headquarter at Gadchoroli was created in 1905 by transfer of zamindari estates from Bramhpuri and Chandrapur tehsil. A small zamindari tract from Chandrapur district was transferred to newly formed districts in 1907. In the same year and area of about 1560 sq. km. comprising of three divisions of the lower Sironcha tehsil namely Cherla, AlbaknadNugir were transferred to Madras State.

Chandrapur city is located on south central region of India in Maharashtra state. Chandrapur has a population of approx 3.75 lakhs. It is about 150 km from Nagpur,

which is two and a half hours' journey by rail on Delhi-Madras route via Nagpur. Nearest airport is at Sonegaon from the city.

Chandrapur district now comprises the tehsil of Chandrapur, Bhadravati, Warora, Chimur, Nagbhir, Bramhpuri, Sindewahi, Mul, Gondpipri, Pomburna, Saoli, Rajura, Korpana, Jivati and Balharshah.

After India's independence in 1947, the former Central Provinces became the new Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. No major changes occurred in the boundaries of the district or its tehsils between 1911–1955. The Indian states were reorganised along linguistic lines in 1956, and the largely Marathi-speaking Chandrapur District was transferred from Madhya Pradesh to become part of Bombay State. Bombay State was renamed Maharashtra in 1960.

Chandrapur district comprises 15 talukas, namely Chandrapur, Ballarpur, Rajura, Bhadravati, Warora, Chimur, Nagbhid, Bramhapuri, Sindewahi, Mul, Sawali, Gondpipri, Korpana, Pombhurna and Jiwati.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION MARKET

Today, consumer of produced product and producer of produced product are two main elements. This process is also known as a coordinated method due to person and society. With the development of this two things i.e person and society the production process get more workable and advanced. With this development the relationship has been developed between producer and consumer. Due to this relationship, produced can produce good according to need of consumer. It proves that producer and consumer are competing with each other. In production process producer does not have idea about consumer and consumer does not have idea about the production process but still products get produced for consumption because of consumption is natural need of man.

Due to development of market, number of consumer got increased. which causes distance between producer and consumer due to which commodity distribution method looked like trouble. Its became difficult to distribute two commodities so value of goods started on the basis of metal exchange and in this time Mundra (Money) got discovered and in market commodity distribution method get expired and exchange of Mudra started.

Due to such development the troubles between goods distribution solved and area of distribution increased. In market, the problems of producer and consumer got solve and hence today's market is advancely developed for producers and consumers.

With the development of market, the work process of market also developed. This work process was useful for traders, producers and consumers too. Due to which market became important media like selling and buying. In market there are three important work as stated below:-

1. Commercial Work
2. Physical Distribution Work
3. Complement Work.

In market various goods come for sell and buy. There are variety can be seen in goods which are come for selling in market. For the variety of such goods different markets are there as well as all the markets are not come under the rules of market distribution. Generally there are three types of markets.

1. Market of Natural Goods
2. Market of Production Goods
3. Market of Agriculture Goods.

In India, a farmer does not try to increase agriculture production. Farmers are doing farming by using traditional method. Indian agriculture totally depends upon nature. According to rain production also varies. There is also impact can be seen on size of production which result into agriculture production does not get proper value in agriculture market.

GOVERNMENT'S RULES AND REGUALTIONS ABOUT AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION

In 1928 after looking at the advantage of act Royal Agriculture Commission had been established. Royal Agriculture Commission recommended to implement laws in agriculture market and according to it , in 1939 “Mumbai Market Act” introduced. For the introduction of Mumbai Market Act some reasons were responsible. To find solution on these problems “Mumbai Market Act” introduced.

To regulate selling and buying process in agriculture market and to give benefit of it to the farmers in 1928 on the recommendation of Royal Agriculture Commission in Mumbai state Mumbai Agriculture Production Market Regularization Act was implemented.

According year 1939 Mumbai Agriculture Production Market Act, in market, market committee get established. The frame of Market committee had been made of 14 representatives.

All the work process of Market committee was hand over to the district revenue officer.

Some features of Mumbai Agriculture Production Act are as follows:-

1. According to this law, there were permits for brokers and measurement of weights in agriculture market.
2. Market committee gives preference to their administration committee in local board.
3. Market committee can rent some shops for their own income.

Market had income of Rs. 7000/- and expenses of Rs. 5000/- means market committee earned profit of Rs. 2000/-

Due to above features the experiment in Dhule market got success which had been done by Royal Agriculture Market. After that in whole old Mumbai state Mumbai Agriculture Market Act 1939 implemented.

Mumbai Agriculture Production Market Act 1939:-

The face of Mumbai Agriculture Production Market Act is as follows. In this act according to recommendation of Royal Agriculture Commission all agriculture goods and agriculture dependent goods were included due to which all agriculture goods and agriculture dependent goods were get sell and buy.

Due to this act, some binding were implemented on brokers and traders. Traders were buying agriculture goods according to act due to which farmer got proper value for their agriculture goods.

1. In Mumbai Agriculture Production Market Act priority was given to the selling and buying of goods of farmer class.
2. In this act, agriculture production and agriculture dependent commodities and animals were included.
3. This act had been controlled by government itself and so, farmer class got advantage of it and act were got implemented properly.
4. Mumbai Agriculture production market act was made in British time but amendment in this act was done by considering Indian farmers only.

5. In market committee, the importance has give to farmers, brokers, traders and government hence problem of all classes properly consider.
6. Production of Market committee consider under Mumbai Agriculture Production Act. This act was proper and justify at that time.

CONCLUSIONS

The base of Indian economy is agriculture so it can be said that the management of Indian agriculture should be high class but there are lots of problems can be seen about Indian agriculture and farmers. This problems rise because of at some places, farming has been done by using modern techniques and at some places farming has been done by using traditional techniques and in both situation farmers are facing lots of problems. Agriculture is soul of India and hence in India, business of agriculture can be seen in large scale. The Chandrapur is also producing quality agro-products. Government should support farmers in providing proper and effective distribution and supply mechanism to help farmers.

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