



A study of labor productivity of selected APMCs of Saurashtra region

* Yogesh L. Thumar

*Asst. Prof. , Commerce & BBA College, Junagadh-362 001, (Gujarat)

ABSTRACT

The primary object of regulating the markets is to safeguard the interest of the producers-sellers and raise the standard of the local markets where the first exchange of goods takes place. Human skill is very relatively costlier to other ingredients of total input resources. The term "Labour Productivity" is generally defined as "the ratio of physical amount of output achieved in given period to the corresponding amount of labour expended."

Keywords : Labour Productivity, APMCs, Ratio, Trend

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural sector is the backbone of Indian economy. There are numbers of defects in marketing of agricultural produce. The primary object of regulating the markets is to safeguard the interest of the producers-sellers and raise the standard of the local markets where the first exchange of goods takes place. With a view to achieve this object in each of the regulated market committees are established consisting operative shops and the State Government nominees. Producers are generally in the majority on these committees.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data taken from published annual reports of APMCs. The published annual reports of APMCs of Saurashtra region are collected from the offices of APMCs, Various publications of the APMCs would also be considered for data collection purpose.

The present study has been made for ten years from 1999-2000 to 2008-2009. Various reports and publication is used for this purpose. Other information related to the APMCs has been collected from Economic time, financial express, other periodicals, Journals and from various relevant Websites.

The collected data and information is duly edited, classified and analyzed by appropriate ratio. The data were presented through simple classification and with the help of percentage, average, etc.

SAMPLES OF THE STUDY

APMC Amreli, APMC Bhavnagar, APMC Junagadh, APMC Hapa , APMC Rajkot, APMC Wadhwan

ANALYSIS OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Manpower plays vital role in an organization. Success of any enterprise depends on labour productivity. Human skill is very relatively costlier to other ingredients of total input resources. The term "Labour Productivity" is generally defined as "the ratio of physical amount of output achieved in given period to the corresponding amount of labour expended." The management of labour productivity is complex issue due to the fact that its productivity depends on many factors such as degree of skill, education, training, better working conditions, high degree of moral etc. Improving of labour productivity is not an easy task in view of the strength of union. The state of productivity is likely to be ideal when attitudes of labors and the management are Co-operative. It is likely to be dismal when the attitudes of labour and the management are antagonistic. For higher productivity, the front line labour supervisors as

well as the senior executives would have to formulate policies and strategies as well as implement actions those are appropriate to the situations.

The APMC has two main sources of income the market has statutory power to levy markets fees on notified produce that are transacted in the notified area. The market fees are the main source of income (out put) for the APMCs and the second source of income for APMC is levy of license fees. License fees is levied on market functionaries, such as traders, wightman, brokers, hamals etc. license fees are fixed and so amount of license fees varies with number of licenses issued. Labour productivity in terms of the total fees to salaries and wages calculated as under in present study:

$$\text{Labour Productivity} = \frac{\text{Market Fees + License Fees}}{\text{Salary \& Wages}}$$

Higher the ratio reflects the higher labour productivity while lower the ratio indicates poor labour productivity. The table no 7.5 shows total fees collection to salaries and wages in all APMCs under study.

APMC Amreli

The ratio of total fees collected to salaries and wages in APMC Amreli showed fluctuating trend during study period. It varied between 1.43 times in the year 2003-04 and 2.38 times in the year 1999-00 with an average ratio of 1.93 times. The ratio was lower than average ratio of APMC Amreli except the years 1999-00, 2001-02 and 2007-08 when it was 2.38 times, 2.31 times and 2.17 times respectively. The average ratio of APMC Amreli was lower than average ratio (2.37 times) of all APMCs under study. Moreover the ratio was lower than average ratio of sampled APMCs except the year 1999-00 during study period.

APMC Bhavnagar

In APMC Bhavnagar ratio of total fees collected to salaries was highest 5.69 times in the year 2003-04 and lowest 1.54 times in the year 2000-01. The trend of ratio was much fluctuated with an average ratio of 2.65 times. The ratio was lower than the average ratio of this APMC except the year 2003-04 when it was 5.69 times which was highest ratio among all APMCs under study. The ratio was more than average ratio of the sampled APMCs except year 1999-00 to 2001-02 this indicated the high labour productivity in this APMC.

APMC Junagadh

The ratio of total fees collected to salaries and wages in

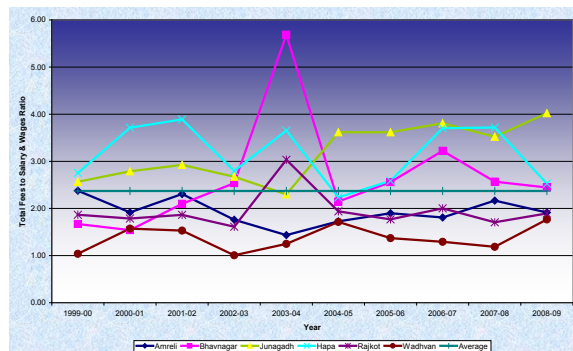
APMC Junagadh witnessed fluctuating trend during study period. It ranged between 2.30 times in the years 2003-04 and 4.02 times in the year 2008-09 with an average ratio of 3.18 times. The ratio was lower than the average ratio of this APMC during first five years of study period and higher than average ratio during last five years of study period .moreover the ratio was more than the average ratio of sampled APMCs during studies period except the year 2003-04 when it was 2.30 times.

Table 7.5
Total Fees to Salary & Wages Ratio of APMCs from 1999-00 to 2008-09

Year	APMC Amreli	APMC Bhavnagar	APMC Junagadh	APMC Hapa	APMC Rajkot	APMC Wadhwan
1999-00	2.38	1.67	2.57	2.75	1.87	1.04
2000-01	1.92	1.54	2.79	3.71	1.79	1.57
2001-02	2.31	2.10	2.92	3.89	1.86	1.53
2002-03	1.76	2.54	2.67	2.80	1.61	1.01
2003-04	1.43	5.69	2.30	3.65	3.03	1.25
2004-05	1.73	2.15	3.62	2.24	1.94	1.71
2005-06	1.90	2.56	3.62	2.59	1.77	1.37
2006-07	1.81	3.22	3.81	3.70	2.00	1.29
2007-08	2.17	2.57	3.52	3.72	1.71	1.19
2008-09	1.91	2.44	4.02	2.53	1.90	1.77
average	1.93	2.65	3.18	3.16	1.95	1.37
Average of All APMCs Under Study 2.37						

Source: Computed and Compile from the Annual Reports of Sampled APMCs

Chart 7.3
Total Fees to Salary & Wages Ratio of APMCs from 1999-00 to 2008-09



Source: Computed and Compile from the Annual Reports of Sampled APMCs

APMC Hapa

The ratio of total fees collected to salaries and wages showed increasing trend during first three years of the study period. It was 2.75 times in the year 1999-00 and reached to 3.89 times (the highest) in the year 2001-02. The ratio was decreased to 2.80 times in the year 2002-03 which increased to 3.65 times in the year 2003-04 and went down to 2.24 times in the year 2004-05 which was the lowest during study period. The ratio has started increasing trend during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08. It was 2.59 times in the year 2005-6 and reached to 3.72 times in the year 2007-08. In the final year of study period the ratio was went down to 2.53 times. The average ratio of this APMC was 3.16 times that is more than the average ratio (2.37 times) of all APMCs under study. It indicated the higher labour productivity.

APMC Rajkot

In APMC Rajkot ratio of total fees collected to salaries and wages revealed fluctuating trend during study period. It ranged between 1.61 times in the year 2002-03 and 3.03 times in the year 2003-04 with an average ratio of 1.95 times. The ratio was 1.87 times in the year 1999-00 and decreased to 1.79 times in the year 2000-01. The ratio was increased to 1.86 times in the year 2001-02 further it increased to 1.61 times in the year 2002-03. The ratio was increased with rock-eting speed in the year 2003-04 when it was 3.03 times. Then the ratio has started ups and down trend and reached to 1.90 times in the final year of study period. The average ratio of this APMC was lower than the average ratio of all APMCs under study. Moreover the ratio of this APMC was lower than the average ratio of sampled APMCs during study period except the year 2003-04 which indicates the lower labour productivity in this APMC.

APMC Wadhwan

In APMC Wadhwan the ratio of total fees collected to salaries and wages showed fluctuating trend it ranged between 1.01 times in the year 2002-03 and 1.77 times in the year 2008-09 with an average ratio of 1.37 times. Which was lowest the average ratio among sampled APMCs. The ratio was 1.04 times in the year 1999-00 and it increased to 1.57 times in the year 2000-01. Then it was continuously decreased during next two years. It was 1.53 times and 1.01 times in the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively. The ratio was further in-creased to 1.25 times and 1.71 times in the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively. Then with ups and down trend the ratio reached to 1.77 times in then year 2008-09. The ratio of total fees collected to salaries and wages of this APMC was lower than average ratio of all APMCs under study during whole study period. It indicates lower productivity of employees in this APMC.

As a whole it can be concluded that labour productivity in APMC Bhavnagar Junagadh and Hapa was satisfactory while in APMC Amreli, Rajkot and Wadhwan should try to improve the labour productivity in regards to total fees collected. The APMCs in which labors productivity is poor is advised to moti-vate the employees to increase their efficiency.

REFERENCES

1. Jain A. and Jain N. (1991), "An integrated approach to inventory management" Journal of accounting and Finance, Jaipur, Vol. 12, No.2, Sep. | 2. Singh N.K. , (Pro-ductivity in edited book of AIMA, | 3. Gupta C.B. Production, Productivity and cost effectiveness, Sultan Chand and Sons, 1990, | 4. Prokopenki Joseph, Productivity management, Oxford and IBH Publications, New Delhi, 1990, | 5. Shrivasthava J.P. (1982), "Labour Productivity socio Economic Midimesion, Oxford & IBH Publication, New Delhi.