CHAPTER-IX

CONCLUSION, PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

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CONCLUSION, PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the present study an attempt has been made to investigate the present status and future prospects of Market Centres in Jalna district. In view of the objectives, it is the time and need to present the significant results of the investigation in a nutshell to enable to all concern interested in the study of market centres and market system as well. From the preceding analysis the following conclusion have emerged.

Conclusion or the finding of the Study:

The district of Jalna is situated in the central part of Maharashtra. Many features of the district are common with other districts of the deccan as the district being a part of the deccan plateau sloping south-east wards from the sahyadris. Geographical area of this district is 7718 sq. km. The district has a total population of 16, 12, 980 persons with the literacy of 64 percentage according to 2001 census.

Physical space being of prime concern to geographers various aspects of location and distribution of market centres have been studied since 1931. Market centres are the centres of distribution and collection of goods which required for the surrounding population. In India, rural market centres are fairly distributed in the agricultural areas, where urbanization has not making its effects, so the weekly market centres have got more importance from the view point of rural population. There are various factors which affects on the distribution of market centres, natural and socio-economic factors influence on the distribution of market centres, in which

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physiography, drainage, rainfall, agriculture, irrigation, transportation and communication are the important factors.

The physiography and the distribution of market centres in the study region have a positive co-relationship. The physical factor such as hills, foot hills and plains important role in the location of market centres. Drainage is also essential for the development of agriculture. In any region, while more number of rural settlements are found in these areas the drainage density is also found high. In the study region the rainfall increased south-eastern part. A very different type of relationship between rainfall distribution and market centres has been observed, where the rainfall is found high, the number of market centres are found less, while the rainfall which is observed below 600 mm covers less are northern part of the study region and more number of market centres.

Agriculture is the main stay of the people of the study region, because nearly 82 percent of the population directly engaged in agricultural activities. It is observed that, in the study region the land under irrigation is found very less. The district does not have adequate irrigation facility and rains are the main source of water for farming. It is also observed that, the agriculture is mainly depend on the monsoon rainfall only.

The road transportation network plays an important role in the distribution and growth to market centres in developing country like India and particularly in the study region. The study area faces the problems due to inadequate means of transportation especially in south-east part of study region.

The study of market centres in Jalna district reveals that the physical, social and economic factors have played an important role in the distribution and relationships and growth of market centres. Although, 64 market
centres are in operation, at the tahsil level the distribution of market centres in uneven. The Bhokardan tahsil (14) has maximum number of market centres. The distribution of market centres in each tahsil has a definite relationship with physiography, area, population, inhabited villages and net sown area.

Mainly physiographic characters of the study region influence the spatial distribution of market centres. As such only 17.19 percent of market centres are in operation in hilly region, which covers 14.58 percentage of total geographical area of the study region. In contrast 57.81 percent of the total market centres are located in foot hills areas, which comprises 57.98 percent of total geographical area. Whereas 25 percent of market centres are confined to the 27.44 percent of geographical area which is plain. The foot hills and the plain areas are relatively developed in agricultural and other activities which supports more population.

When examined statistically the spatial distribution of market centres per 100 sq.km. area in various tahsil it is found that the four tahsils fall in the classes above $x$. Out of which Badnapur, Jafferabad, Mantha and Bhokardan. Remaining four tahsils are below $x$. Out of which Jalna, Partur, Ghansawangi and Ambad.

In view of the spatial distribution of market centres per 10,000 populations the result indicate that the six tahsils have their value above the mean 0.43. Out of which Bhokardan, Jafferabad, Ambad Ghansawangi, Badnapur and Mantha fall in the class $x + 1$ S.D. The remaining tahsils are below the mean (0.43). Out of which partur fall in the class $x - 1$ S.D. and Jalna tahsil are fall in the class $x - 2$.S.D. It is significant because adequate threshold population has provided the required demand to sustain the market centres.
The spatial distribution of market centres per 1000 hectares of net sown area, indicates that the five tahsils fall in the classes above the mean (0.10). Out of which Jalna, Bhokardan, Jafferabad, Badnapur and Mantha tahsils fall in the class $x^* + 1$ S.D. Whereas remaining tahsils fall in the class below $x^*$. Out of which Partur, Ambad and Ghansawangi tahsils. Because the net sown area not only supports the population of area but also supplies the agricultural surplus for the development of market centres.

From the point of view spatial distribution of market centres per 100 inhabited villages, the results shows that the five tahsils fall in classes above the mean (6.55). Out of which Jafferabad, Ambad, Ghansawangi and Badnapur fall in the class $x^* + 1$ S.D, and only Bhokardan tahsil fall in the class $x^* + 2$ S.D. Remaining three tahsils are below $x^*$. Out of which Jalna, Partur and Mantha fall in the class $x^* - 1$ S.D.

It is also observed that the density of settlements in the hilly area is less, where the number of market centres is less, whereas in the foot hills areas the density of settlements are more, the number of market centres are more. It is mainly due to the size of the settlement, which is big in foot hills area and very small in hilly area.

The study of rural market centres and their distance from nearest town analysis indicates that, 21 markets are located within the range of 20 to 30 km., 13 market centres at the distance of 10 to 20 km and only 12 market centres are located within the range of 10 km., and lowest number of rural markets (08) fall in above distance class from the nearest town.

The ‘$R_n$’ values showing spatial distributional pattern of market centres in various tahsils reveals that, no one has either a clustered (0.000) or a regular (2.1491) pattern. It is observed that the region as a whole has near to uniform distributional pattern of market centres with the degree of

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randomness, the comparative analysis of the values of ‘Rn’ shows that tahsils like Partur, Jafferabad, Badanapur and Mantha have the range of ‘Rn’ value of 0.51 - 1.00. Where the market centres are distributed in a random manner. In the case of Amhad it is found near to random pattern, having the ‘Rn’ value between 1.25 to 1.50. The market centres in Ghansawangi tahsil indicate random distribution towards regular pattern, having the range between 1.50 to 2.00. The market centres in Jalna and Bhokardan tahsils having ‘Rn’ values above 2.00 has regular uniform pattern.

The foregoing analysis reveals that spatial distribution of market centres is characterized by their uneven distribution throughout the region. So far the periodicity of market centres there are 1 bi-weekly markets and 64 weekly market centres. There is no tri-weekly market in the study region. On the whole 65 market meetings are held in a week in the region. Friday are found to be the most favourable day for the marketing in the study region. The lowest market meeting (5) are held in partur tahsil and maximum market meeting (14) are held in Bhokardan tahsil. Where spatial distribution is largely influenced by physiography, population, development of transport network, pattern of settlement, development of economics activities.

The growth of market centres in number in to different decades, Tahsilwise growth rate of market centres, the individual growth of market centres in relation to population and their population sizes have been considered. The population is one of the important factor which affected the overall growth character of the region. Population is a dynamic factor which reflects the social and economic change in the study region.

Tahsilwise growth of population of market centres for the decade 1991-2001, it is observed that, Partur (29.87) and Jalna (25.69) that have the highest percentage of population growth rate than the other tahsil; whereas
population of some market centres.

The growth rate below 10 percent is observed in 10 market centres which are spread in study region except Jalna, Mantha and Partur tahsils. The growth rate of population between 10 to 20 percent is observed in 12 market centres, the growth rate of population between 20 to 40 percent is observed in 18 market centres. The growth rate of population above 40 percent is observed in 6 market centres of the study region. In the decade 2001, Fourteen new market centres have exist.

To study the market centres tahsilwise according to their population size, the market centres have been classified into five categories then it is observed that, in the first category of market centres i.e. below 2000 persons, there are 22 market centres in the decade 1991, which shows decline by 15 market centre in the decade 2001. In the second category of market centres i.e.2000-4000 persons, there are 31 market centres in the decade 1991, which shows decline by 6 markets centres in the decade 2001. In the third category of market centres i.e. 4000-6000 persons, there are 14 market centres in the decade 1991, which shows decline by one market centres in the decade 2001. In the fourth category of market centres i.e. 6000-8000 persons, there are one market centres in the decade 1991 which shows increased by 5 market centres in the decade 2001. And fifth category of market centre i.e. Above 8000 persons, there are 09 market centres in the decade 1991, which shows increased by 5 market centres in the decade 2001 respectively.

A detailed survey of weekly market centres in Jalna district. The Pimpalgaon Renukai market centre is specialized for the production of Chilli and Grain goods. It is specialized for cattle also. The structure of Pimpalgaon Renukai market centre is observed that the crescent in layout
pattern. The nodal region is occupied by Kirana shops, foot wear shops, cutleries, fruits, vegetables rows are found near the temple. Chilli and grain goods are found in the western part of the markets. The cattle market are found in the northern part of the market also.

The Kumbhar Pimpalgaon market centre is specialized for the grain goods and vegetables. It is specialized for cattle also. The structure of Kumbhar pimpalgaon market centre is observed that the peculier in layout pattern. The maximum turnover of grain goods and cattle. Cattle market is found in open space to the eastern part of the market. The fruit sellers, cutleries, Redymade garments are found in the middle part of the market vegetables rows are found in the western part of the market.

Shahagad market is famous for watermelon and muskmelon. It is specialized for vegetables. The structure of Shahagad market centre is observed that the square in layout pattern. Cloth shops and Redymade garments rows are found near the police station. Vegetables rows are found in the western part of the market, other agricultural products and cereals are found in middle part. Meat and fish sellers are generally found at the end.

Badnapur market is specialized for vegetables market. The structure of Badanapur market centre is observed that the linear in layout pattern. The market is located where the road are connected each other. Residences have spread all along the roads as well and a residence cum-shop structure is more dominant kirana and cloth shops cluster near the road. Fish amd meat are found in the nothern part of the market also.

Mantha market centres is specialized for the jaggery and vegetables. It is specialized for cattle also. The structure of Mantha market centre is observed that the square in layout pattern. Vegetables rows are found in (213)
the northern part of the market. Other Agricultural products, fruit sellers, kirana shops are found in middle part. The cattle and Goat are found in the west-east direction where the open space is available in large scale. The meat market is found in front of cattle market.

Centrality is the measure of importance of a places in terms of its functional capacity to serve the needs of the people in the surrounding area. Centrality depends upon the important centre functions, which served the population of command area. As such the study of the importance of market centres in Jalna district the centrality score is taken into consideration. The analysis of centrality reveals that the places having high centrality are located in the central and northern part of study region. Whereas western and south eastern parts have association of centres having low centrality scores. It is noteworthy that the economically prosperous, agriculturally and industrially developed and transportation facilities well endowed areas have more market centres of higher order market centres. The centrality values have been obtained by using Davies Method.

Centrality scores of individual market centres of the study region, Jalna a district place has found very high centrality value, because it is a large town of the study region, which has very large service area and it serves more population of the study region. The second order market centres comprises Ambad, Partur, Bhokardan, Mantha and Jafferabad. The third order category includes twenty six market centres, out of which two market centres are tahsil headquarters viz : Badnapur and Ghansawangi. The thirty two market centres are identified as the fourth order centres.

Hierarchies of settlements as general service centres have been described in many different parts of the world. The study of hierarchical class system is a very important part of the spatial model of central place.
Market centres located in urban areas and overgrowing villages have high centrality which provide more services to the population on the contrary the market centres located in rural areas are more in number having low centrality score. These centres provide only minimum facilities to the local people. So far hierarchical system of market centres is concerned, due to large deviation in assumptions in reality, the results obtained do not match perfectly with Christaller’s theoretical number. However, the hierarchical class system of market system derived is very important and it will be useful for solving various problems in the area and it will provide information to the planners and decision makers for the regional planning and overall development of the region.

While summarising the various aspects of service area a number of points seem worthy of attention. For the demarcation of service areas of a limited number of market centres, empirical method is more suitable. However, when a larger number of market centres are to be studied, it is better to switch over to theoretical models and mathematical equation.

The service areas of the market centres are influenced by their functional importance. The spacing between market centres, size of market centres are the important factors which affects the zone of influence areas of the market centres. In the present study, the first order market centre, ie. Jalna town has been omitted from the study because its serves whole district area and population. All the market centres, except Jalna have been studied in respect to their service areas and their functional linkges.

In the present study, the empirical method has been used for the analysis of hierarchic linkage of market centres to the area served, population served and settlement served by market centres.
There are five market centres involved in the second order market centres. These market centres served very large area and more population of the study area.

In the third order market centres, 26 market centres have been included. A significant fact about service area of this order market centres is their small size and a small range of goods.

This is obviously, because the large market centres over shadow these small market centres.

Thirty two market centres, included in the fourth order of hierarchy. As such most of the service areas in the hilly parts with low density of population and lack of transportation network are usually elongated in north east direction.

Moreover, the field work observation indicate that various villages are attracted towards market centres of fulfill their needs. The empirical study also shows that the market centres of higher order supplies goods and services, in wholesale to the lower order market centres. And the lower order market centres supply the goods and services in retail nature to the population of surrounding areas.

The analysis of market cycles reveal that the complete market cycle is observed only in Bhokardan tahsil of study region. Further it is noted that the present market day cycles are not properly synchronised. A specific day marketing meetings are being held at many centres which are very near to each other and it creates many interruptions in the market cycles. To avoid the interruption and competition among the market centres, to increase the functional capacity of the market centres and to make it convenient to
the mobile traders there is need of restructuring the existing market cycles. However, to know the relative importance of market centres in the region, investigations regarding centrality and hierarchy of individual market centre need to be under taken.

So for the development planning is concerned, the observation shows that there are certain ‘Market Centre gap areas’ in the district Broadly Speaking, there should be atleast one market centre for every 100 sq.km. area, 100 inhabited villages and 10,000 population so that the goods and services required by the people could be make available within their easy reach. However, it has been noted that some of the areas of the district, suffer due to inadequate number of market centers. It includes Partur, Jalna and Mantha. Some tahsils have sufficient number of market centres, especially Bhokardan, Ambad and Ghansawangi tahsils. The study area faces the problem due to the inadequate means of transportation especially in western and southern part of study region and irrational hierarchical organization of market centres. Link roads are missing especially in rural areas.

The stores facilities- ware houses and cold storages are not found in the study area. Although there are some government sheds, or private depots but their number and storage capacity is far behind the needs of the than particular market centre.

Although the road accessibility condition not too bad, the railway accessibility; particular in certain areas is really very poor. The entire Bhokardan, Jafferabad, Ambad and Mantha tahsil have absolutely no railway facilities, while these facilities play an important role in rapid development of market centres. The other facilities and amenities like parking sheds,
rest house, drinking water, sanitation, urinals and electricity are some other mentionable constraints observed in the market places in the district.

9.2 PROBLEMS:

The existing and rather growing intra-regional disparities have defined the balanced development of the study area. Through the problem has been tackled specifically through the 'regulation' of markets, the concerted efforts are still far behind the expectations. The present aspect is conceived as a major step towards reducing these intra-regional imbalances in the network of market centres. 'The objectives of the attempt are threefold to present this part of the chapter to analyses the disparities experienced in the case, one in hand; to explore the possibilities of development planning and to work out the development planning and to work out the development planning strategies. It is a modest effort of the author to point out how the market centres in the study area can be developed. The strategy of development planning ingrained in the present theme is based on exhaustive exercises and in depth studies of the district, and the methodology is evolved to meet the developmental needs of the study area. In doing so, the paramount consideration was not to present any schemes in 'fantasy' but to spell out what could really be done vis-a-vis existing conditions. (Dixit, 1986).

PROBLEMS OF MARKET CENTRES:

The intensive study of the preceding perspective of the market centres of the study area evidently pose that there are several anomalies, irregularities, and imbalances in different aspects of their spatial organization. Certainly,
these are certain causative factors which have resulted in these anomalies or imbalances. (Dixit, 1986).

The factors, responsible for such unevenness in the spatial organization of market centres, are broadly divided into two parts:

1) The specific areas, and

2) The general areas

1 SPECIFIC AREAS:

The specific problem areas have been identified follows:

a) Uneven Distribution

b) Inadequate transport facilities.

c) Irrational hierarchial organization of market centres.

(A) Uneven Distribution of Market Centres:

From the perspective of spatial distribution of market centres, it has been observed that variations do exist with respect to the areal coverage, the number of inhabited villages and population. The distribution of the number of market centres is very uneven in the study region.

From the standpoint of the area-market centre ratio, the gaps in the distribution of market centres are seriously felt. The existing number of market centres per 100 km² varies from 0.57 in Jalna, to 1.16 in Bhokardan. The mean (x) value for the districts 0.82. There are four tahsils in the study region in which the number of market centres per 100 km² is less than one. Out of which Jalna, Partur, Ghansangi and Ambad. It is also observed that the four tahsils fall in the classes above x. Out of which Bandanpur,
Jafferabad, Mantha and Bhokardan. It clearly, demonstrates that certain tahsils at the study area Jalna, Partur, Ghansawangi and Ambad seriously suffer from the insufficient number of market centres.

The number of market centres per 6.59 inhabited villages showing a high disparity, varies from 4.69 to 8.75. This condition also supports the uneven distribution of market centres in study area. There are as many as four tahsils in the study area which has less than one market centre per 6.59 inhabited villages.

Likewise the population - market centre-ratio indicate of relationships exhibits that the distribution of market centres per 10,000 population is too poor as the average value for the district in this regard is only 0.39. The number of market centres per 10,000 population varies from 0.16 in Jalna to 0.54 in Bhokardan.

(B) Inadequate Transport Facilities:

The transportaion facilities play a key role in the development of all types of settlements, particularly the trade centres. The inadequate means of transportation are often the main reasons for continuance of subsistence farming in many areas and therefore, the slow rate of development (Abbott, 1967). (Dixit, 1986).

Although the road accessibility condition is not too bad, the railway accessibility, particularly in certain areas is really very poor. The entire Bhokardan, Jafferabad, Ambad and Mantha tahsil have absolutely no railway facilities, while these facilities play an important role in rapid development of market centres.

Besides, the even-increasing problem is that of the availability of cheap
and fast vehicle movement of goods and people. The insufficient number of trucks, and buses playing in the study area pose some very serious problems. The condition of roads as well as vehicles is generally very poor. Sometimes, large amounts of produce have to wait for considerable time for shifting to other places. The large quantities quantities of goods, particularly perishable goods are wasted and spoiled in transit. Careless packing is also another problem in connection with transport of goods. The middleman usually control the transportation facilities either as owners or as regular customers of the truck-tempo-owners. These inadequate facilities restrict the farmer's range of marketing his produce.

(C) Irrational Hierarchical Organization:

The existing hierarchial organization of market centres of the study region is irrational. The number of market centres in various orders, first through fourth, is quite irrational and imbalances. This organizational pattern does not conform in to any of the principles, i.e. K=3, or K=4 or even K=7 of the Central Place Theory. Besides, there are certain areas which present the complete absence of any order of market centres, as well. (Dixit 1986).

The first order market centre, Jalna is an extreme Central. There is no other first order market centre in the study area. There are 5 market centres involved in the second order i.e. Ambad, Partur, Bhokardan, Mantha and Jafferabad. The loacations of the third order market centres are also quite uneven and this unevenness has gone far ahead in the case of the fourth order market centres. These imbalances have proved to be bottlenecks in

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the rational development of the study area. There is no sequential link in trade in between various orders of market centres resulting in laggard development of the district.

2 GENERAL AREA:

The specific areas of marketing problems have already been identified. Besides, the general problems, observed, are presented to provide wider dimensions of consciousness for a serious though in matters to find solutions for an efficient marketing of farm produce. Some of these problems many not be solely the problems of market centres and marketing system but their existence does affect the efficiency of the market centres and the marketing mechanism of the study area. (Dixit, 1986).

The most common and the present system of marketing of agricultural produce by the producers or farmers revolves around the indigenous/rural sales particularly in the interior areas. sometimes sales take place at the house or even at the farm of the producers. Generally, the produce is brought in the morning by the producers/farmers to assembling village markets ‘hats’ in head loads or cycle, bullock-cart, Rickshaw, Rickshaw Tempo etc. The produce is presented directly to the shops of commission agents-cum-wholesale traders. The rates are generally, settled by showing of samples from each lot through mutual negotiations between the sellers and the buyers. In some cases, when the arrivals of produces are more, the rates are settled by open auction. The produces are sold to the highest bidder with the consent of the seller for final disposal. The traders, generally, impose reduction in rates under the pretext of inferior quality inside the lot
of the produce or the lower market rates in the neighbourhood. Thus, better and more comparative rates are not offered to the farmers. In certain areas, the consent of the sellers in seldom taken while settling down the rates of the produce. Not only this, the traders sometime even to back from the settled rates too.

There are problems at the organizational level too. In the study area there is not a single registered trade organization ‘samitee’. The producer farmers or sellers have no representation in such organizatins. The lack of effective marketing organizations is, therefore, an important challenges to be met seriously.

The insufficient market intelligence service is another problem which is observed on the level of both the buyers and the sellers. The traders are never in close contact with the leading wholesale markets of the state or the country due to inadequate or sometimes complete absence of facilities of telegraph, telephone, news paper and post office etc. The farmers, too, lack in any market service or information. No agency gives any reliable information to them about the market conditions except the returning villages from the market with rough information about the rates etc. The occurrence of disputes between the buyers and the sellers is a common feature of the rural market scene.

The lack of organization and co-ordination among the farmers themselves within a particular area results in intra-competition amongst the farmers, and under-supply or oversupply of the specific produce during a particular period. The lack of grades and standards of good or in some cases absolute absence of these elements pass other problems.
9.3 SUGGESTIONS:

In the context of the findings stated above some viable suggestions for the improvement of market centres and marketing system in the study region have been made as under.

1 The Synchronization of Market Days:

The market week is a seven day week. Every cycle has sequential meetings on various days of the week with generally, one ‘break’ as a rest day. But in the study area the present market day schedules are not properly synchronized, as on a specific day, market meetings are being held at many centres which are very near to each other, therefore, it creates many interruptions in the market cycles. And there are certain cycles, which are overlapping, and therefore the clear rest day in such cases is also missing. So if the market days of the various market centres are scheduled to synchronize in cyclic manner, as mentioned in Chapter No. VIII their functional capacity would increase. Similarly, it would help to avoid the competition among the market centres and also it would be more convenient to the mobile traders.

2 Restructuring of Existing Market Cycles:

The existing market cycles in study area are not properly synchronized. So it creates many problems, especially for the mobile traders and consumers and interruptions in the market cycles, which adversely affect the functioning and growth of market centres.

To avoid the interruption and competition among the market centres, to increase the functional capacity of the market centres and to make it convenient to the mobile traders and consumer’s the existing market cycles
need be modified as suggested.

3 The Market Regulations and Other Strategies:

In view of the inadequacies prevailing in the study region for the development of market centres and marketing system following facilities need be improved.

i) The existing malpractices should be controlled by adopting the following precautionary measures strictly:

a) A general supervision of shop/market inspector.

b) The notification of current price structure and stock on general notice board.

c) The frequent checking of weights and measurements effectively.

ii) To avoid the disturbances of cows, pigs etc., which results in wastage of goods and become troublesome to the people, adequate space with wall-compound should be provided to the market centres. Therefore, sites and the location of market centres should be either extended or shifted in nearby open space.

iii) There should be large space for parking, which in turn also helps to minimize the traffic problems especially for big market centres.

4 Development of Transportation Network:

The study area facing the various problems due to the inadequate means of transportation. Link roads, especially, are missing in rural areas. The facility of railway transportation is rather, absent in a large part of the
district particularly the Northern and the southern parts, As a result there is
a wastage of perishable goods, wastage of time and money and also it
gives rise to illegal transportation. In this regards a detailed survey of the
region is needed which will enable to prepare a comprehensive road network.
Besides this, a few link roads, especially, between market centres and villages
should be constructed to develop the road accessibility.

5 Planning for Additional Market Centres:

So far as it is concerned with the development planning perspective,
the observation indicate that there are certain ‘market centre gap’ areas in
the district. To remove such market centres gap areas, it is felt that the
potentiality of certain village need be upgraded as market centres.

In addition to the present market centres, ten new centres/villages are
proposed to improve the market village ratio and to fill up the market
settlement gaps. The sites of the proposed Market Centres are determined
on the basis of population size of the villages, accesibility, Centrality, transport
facilities and distance from the existing Market Centres. One each new
Market Centres is proposed for the four tahsils viz. Paradh BK. in
Bhokardan, Bawane Pangari in Badanapur, Raja Takali in Ghansawangi
and Dhakalgaon in Ambad. Similarly two Market Centres for each of the
tahsils proposed are, Sawargaon Hadap and Pirkalyan in Jalna, Amba and
Varphal in Partur, Akani and Dahiphal Khandare in Mantha.

6 Arrange the permentant shed, ‘Otta’ for the Merchant in the Market
Centres. The goods are safe from sunrise and rainfall.

7 For the ideal morphology the Grampanchayat provided the good
open space for weekly market and make the good arrangement for
the shops.

8 Make the drinking water facility in the central part of weekly Market Centre.

9 Prepare the Market Committee for each Market Centre for solving their problems.

10 To make the arrangement for the wastage, vegetable, merchants packing Material, other waste after the (Bazar day) Market day. There is a lot of raw material are dumped, there so that is hygiene problem.