CHAPTER-III
MORPHOLOGY OF WEEKLY MARKETS

3.1 General Introduction

The social, cultural and economic condition of any place is determined the nature of market. The location plays vital role in serving the market area. It is a place of geographical layout which is termed as “Market Morphology”. Saxena (1984) has rightly said in this regards that “Every market place has its own morphological pattern”. The study of market morphology is necessary for planning for investment and promotion of sellers and buyers activities, transport and change in market systems. Every Market has its own morphological pattern. The morphology of market is the result of site and situation on one hand and social and political conditions on other. Market place displays social life as it satisfied the needs of society. Socio-political factors are influencing the market morphology. The market morphology forms number of residents and their economic condition. The process of market morphology grows according to population and lanes and this process, later on, will be developed on the way or chowk. If the small place or lane is converted into big place then shops will grow on the chowk or behind the main way or rounded somewhere. Even shops will grow on empty places if population in term of buying and selling increases in market and fulfills the needs of people (Trivedi, 1996). The growth of market morphology is very much linked with the growth of settlements. It is very difficult to find out whether marketing activity determines the man-made geographic structure in urban area or whether the structure of urban area determines the marketing activity. In fact, both these factors are interrelated and interdependent. It is said that market morphological pattern becomes increasingly complex as its grows in its size. The market centre can be studied with considering arrangement of shops, their types and facilities provided to consumers. Moreover, market looks into the structure and function too.

3.2 Site and Layout

The site and layout of weekly market place is an important aspects in marketing geography. The site of weekly market is generally fixed and does not shift frequently. The common site for weekly market is either on main street in settlement or open spaces. The following aspects may evolve the site for market centre.
(a) Nearness of the existing regular market, if any.
(b) Nearness to the common meeting ground like ‘Temple’ ‘Panchayat’ or ‘Municipal area’ or Open space in the centre of habitation.
(c) Nearness to roads or road joining the settlements with other settlements in the neighbourhood.

The layout or morphology of weekly market is controlled by location, relief and surface condition although there is no fixed location for shops in weekly markets. The site of particular shop or trading is more or less fixed resulting certain pattern of shops in market which is called morphology or layout of weekly market.

3.3 Arrangement and Layout of Nine Weekly Markets

The morphological pattern and its layout of nine weekly markets have studied on the bases of fieldwork and personal observations as below:

3.3.1 Patas Market Centre

Patas weekly market is located 15 kilometres away to west of Daund along northern side of Pune-Solapur highway and southern side of Patas-Hatwalan major district road. This market centre is situated on open space in central part in Patas settlement. Market held on every Monday from 11.00 am and onwards. The layout of this market consists of six lanes having total 470 stalls. It is noticed from field observations that this layout is similar to ‘Z’ (Fig. 3.1). The lane begins from Patas bus stop and ending with Patas settlement. It is surround by Patas settlement. In this market vegetable commodities are available in large scale and few stalls belong of utensils, spices, fresh fish, meat and grains. The pattern of stalls is linear of mixed nature.

Among the six lanes, ‘E’ is largest accounting 98 stalls. There are mixed types of commodities like fruits, stationary, cloth, tobacco, bangles, vegetables, dry chilies are kept for selling. Stalls in lane ‘C’ and ‘E’ are mainly dominated by vegetables of 56 and 67 stalls respectively. The lowest stalls in number in ‘C’ lane of bangles, eatables and utensils (2 stalls) and lane ‘E’ has 2 stalls of eatable, utensils, kirana and other commodities. There are another three lanes, namely, ‘B, C and D’ are found mixed types of commodities.
A

Layout of Patas Market Centre

B

Commoditywise Stalls at Patas Market Centre

Legend

- Vegetables
- Onion and Potatoes
- Fruits
- Eatables
- Dry Fish
- Open Space
- Fresh Fish
- Meat
- Grains
- Pulses
- Spices
- Dry Chillies
- Cloths
- Shoes
- Bangles
- Utensils
- Tobacco
- Stationary
- Kirana
- Others

Fig. 3.1
Lane ‘B’ is mainly dominated by cloths (16 stalls) whereas lanes ‘A’ and ‘D’ have majority of vegetables accounting 22 and 42 stalls respectively. The stalls in ‘A’ are mainly dominated by non-perishable goods like cloth, bangles, stationary, kirana and other commodities. It is found that ‘B, C’ and ‘D’ lane has one open space. The lowest number of 34 stalls occupied in lane ‘F’ consisting of stationary, spices, vegetables other commodities.

3.3.2 Kedgaon Market Centre

This market is located 28 kms away towards west of Daund and is situated on southern side of Pune-Solapur railway route and western side of Supe-Shirur state highway (Fig.-3.2). Tuesday is the market day held from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm on open space in front of Grampanchayat building at Kedgaon. The market comprises of 800 stalls. The arrangement of stalls is ‘E’ shaped (Fig.-3.2) commencing from Supe-Shirur road and ends at Kedgaon settlement. Out of these stalls few lanes along the main street and others on open space. The pattern of stalls is linear in nature. Highest numbers of stalls percent belong to vegetables accounting 38.36 percent and lowest percent is utensils in this market centre (0.25 percent).

Eight lanes are found in Kedgaon market (Fig. 3.2). Lane ‘A’ consists of 127 stalls with mixed type of commodities. It is found that mixed stalls of cloth, shoe, grains, vegetables, meat, onion and potatoes are in this lane. Vegetables (61 stalls) are dominant. Lanes, namely, B, C, D, E and F’ are also mixed types stalls of commodities like vegetables, pulses, cloth, shoes, grains, fruits, onion and potatoes. Lane ‘B’ is specialized mainly to agricultural commodities for vegetables, onion and potatoes. Vegetables consisting of 71 stalls, meat 6 stalls, onion and potatoes 5 stalls and kirana 2 stalls, The lanes ‘C, D, E and F’ have occupied by vegetables accounting 25, 36, 41 and 74 stalls respectively. One open space lies in ‘C’ lane. The lanes ‘G’ and ‘H’ found mixed type of stalls of fresh fish, stationary, eatables, onion and potatoes, bangles. In lane ‘G’ has found eatable commodities with less number (34 stalls) and lane ‘H’ has stationary with mix number accounting 39 stalls. Moreover, non-agricultural commodities are dominant in these two lanes.

3.3.3 Ravangaon Market Centre

This is another weekly market centre lying irrigated track in study region. This market centre is located 17 kilometres from in east away Daund along Pune-Solapur national highway. The market day is Tuesday between 3.00 pm to 7.00 pm consisting 270 stalls.
A) Layout of Kedgaon Market Centre

B) Commoditywise Stalls at Kedgaon Market Centre

Legend
- Vegetables
- Onion and Potatoes
- Fruits
- Eatables
- Dry Fish
- Open Space
- Spices
- Dry Chillies
- Fresh Fish
- Meat
- Grains
- Shoes
- Pulses
- Bangles
- Utensils
- Tobacco
- Stationary
- Kirana
- Others

Fig. 3.2
The arrangement of market is like ‘P’ shape and has linear pattern of mixed commodities (Fig.-3.3). This market area extends towards the south side delimited by small stream (Nala) and north side is confined by village settlement. This is smallest weekly market centre serving very few surrounding villages in study region. There are six lanes found in this weekly market among them ‘D’ lane has largest number of stalls accounting 58. The lanes, namely, ‘C’, ‘D’, ‘E’ and ‘F’ are of mixed commodities whereas ‘D’ and ‘F’ lanes are mainly selling vegetables and have 49 and 42 stalls. The stalls in ‘A’ and ‘B’ are mainly dominated by cloths, bangles, stationary and spices. In lane ‘A’ has found fresh fish and meat with less number (25 stalls) and lane ‘B’ has bangles (31 stalls). However, perishable goods are found in ‘C’, ’D’, ‘E’ and ‘F’ lanes. The lane ‘E’ is occupied mainly by food items like vegetables, onion and potatoes, fish sellers. One open space lies in lane ‘A’ and ‘E’. This market is sold mainly perishable commodities, namely, vegetables, onion and potatoes and fruits.

3.3.4 Rahu Market Centre

This weekly market centre is located in irrigated track in Daund taluka (Fig.-3.4). It lies 43 kilometres away in west to Daund and is situated on Wagholi-Shirur major district road (Fig.-3.4). This market serves few villages in surrounding area. Market is held on Wednesday between 1 pm to 7 pm. The numbers of stalls enumerated in Rahu bazaar were 270. The arrangement of stalls is like ‘L’ shape and linear pattern (Fig.-3.4). Larger commodities percent are vegetables (41.48 percent) and lowest percent belong to utensils and kirana and utensils accounting 1.11 percent.

Four lanes of stalls are visible in this market. The lanes are mixed types of stalls. The stalls in lane ‘A’ is mainly dominated by non-perishable goods like cloths, grains, tobacco, spices (10.75 percent stalls). Among them, higher number (21 stalls) is of cloths and lowest number of kirana 3 stalls in ‘A’ lane. Open space lies in between fresh fish and eatables in lane ‘A’. The lane ‘B’ comprises 110 stalls. This lane is specialized for vegetables (81 stalls). Another commodity, namely, onions and potatoes, dry fish, eatables, meat and fruits are also found in ‘B’ lane. The lane ‘C’ is mainly occupied by vegetables, fruits, pulses, utensils and kirana accounting 40 stalls. While lowest stalls is observed in lane ‘D’ (35 stalls) with mixed types having commodities of onions and potatoes, fruits, cloths, stationary. In lane ‘D’ cloths shops are largest number accounting 20 stalls and lowest is one stall for onions and potatoes.
**A**  
Layout of Patas Ravangaon Centre

![Diagram showing the layout of Patas Ravangaon Centre with distances in meters.]

**B**  
Commoditywise Stalls at Ravangaon Market Centre

![Bar chart showing the number of sellers for different commodities across different stalls.]

Legend:
- Vegetables
- Onion and Potatoes
- Fruits
- Eatables
- Dry Fish
- Open Space
- Fresh Fish
- Meat
- Spices
- Grains
- Dry Chillies
- Cloths
- Shoes
- Bangles
- Pulses
- Others
- Utensils
- Tobacco
- Stationary
- Kirana

Fig. 3.3
Fig. 3.4
3.3.5 Warwand Market Centre

This weekly market lies 21 km away from Daund along Pune-Solapur highway. The market place is located in front of Warwand Grampanchayat building. This market extends 100 metres from Pune-Solapur highway towards the village settlement (Fig.-3.5). On every Thursday this market is held between 11 am to 6.00 pm Total stalls enumerated at this weekly market are 420. The arrangement of the stalls is ‘L’ shapes and pattern of stalls is linear in nature of mixed types commodities.

Six lanes are found in this weekly market among them ‘A’ and ‘B’ lanes have largest number of stalls accounting 93 and 86 respectively. The lowest stalls is found in lane ‘D’ (51 stalls). The stalls in lane ‘A’ are mainly dominated by non-agricultural commodities of eatables, fresh fish, meat, shoes, stationary, cloths and bangles. Shoes stalls are found more number (18 stalls) and meat 2 stalls is lowest in term of number of shops. The stalls in lane ‘B’ are established to sell non-perishable goods like kirana, grains, dry fish, cloth, stationary and utensils. The lanes ‘C, D, E and F’ are specialized by agricultural commodities particularly vegetables, fruits, onions and potatoes. The lanes ‘C, D, E and F’ have 66,51,67 and 53 stalls respectively. One open space lies between dry fish and fresh fish in lane ‘C’. The lane ‘E’ has largest number of vegetables (36 stalls) and lowest number of dry chillies and kirana (2 stalls).

3.3.6 Kurkumbh Market Centre

This weekly market centre is located in industrial area in Daund taluka. It lies 10 kilometres away in southeast from Daund on Pune-Solapur National highway and Baramati-Daund state highway. The weekly market day is Thursday between 2.00 pm to 7.00 pm consisting 370 stalls. The arrangement of market is like E shape and has liner pattern of mixed types commodities (Fig.-3.6). The market area extends towards the west and north delimited by National highway and state highway.

Nine lanes are found in Kurkumbh market (Fig.-3.6). Lane ‘A’ consists of 20 stalls of mixed types commodities. It is found that mixed stalls of fruits, eatables, cloth and shoes in this lane. Eatables (8 stalls) are dominant. Lane ‘B’ is specialized mixed types of commodities, namely, fruits, vegetables, onion and potatoes, pulses, dry chilies, bangles, utensils and kirana. The Lanes, namely, C, D, E,F and G are also mixed types of stalls with varying dominance of commodities of vegetables, fruits, onion and potatoes. The lanes ‘C, D, E, F, and G’ are occupied mainly by vegetables having 45, 35, 41, 35 and 39 stalls respectively.
A) Layout of Warwand Market Centre

B) Commoditywise Stalls at Warwand Market Centre

Legend
- Vegetables
- Onion and Potatoes
- Fruits
- Eatables
- Dry Fish
- Open Space
- Fresh Fish
- Meat
- Grains
- Spices
- Dry Chillies
- Cloths
- Shoes
- Bangles
- Pulses
- Others
- Tobacco
- Stationary
- Kirana

Fig. 3.5
A

Layout of Kurkumbh Market Centre

B

Commoditywise Stalls at Kurkumbh Market Centre

Legend

Vegetables  Open Space  Spices  Utensils
Onion and Potatoes  Fresh Fish  Dry Chillies  Tobacco
Fruits  Meat  Cloths  Stationery
Eatables  Grains  Shoes  Kirana
Dry Fish  Pulses  Bangles  Others

Fig. 3.6
The lanes ‘H’ and ‘I’ have found mixed types stalls like fresh fish, eatables, meat, grains, pulses, cloths and bangles. One open space lies in lane ‘H’ and ‘I’ respectively. In lane ‘H’ has found cloths (14 stalls) and lane ‘I’ has fresh fish 8 stalls. Moreover non-agricultural commodities are also dominant in these two lanes.

### 3.3.7 Yawat Market Centre

Yawat weekly market is attending largest sellers in Daund tahsil and serves for 24 surrounding villages. The weekly market of Yawat clearly represents an ideal morphological pattern for weekly market. Moreover, this market is well-known for livestock market. This market lies 36 kms away in west to Daund on Pune-Solapur highway and east side of Saswad-Shirur state highway. Market held on open space and is confined by seasonal stream in west part and Saswad-Shirur state highway and agricultural fields in north. Friday is the weekly market day between 8 am to 6.00 pm of linear type shops on market day. It was found that there are 745 commodity stalls and 355 animal sellers. The arrangement of stalls and lanes is sited in Fig.-3.7.

The market has 11 lanes of whom ‘I, J and K’ are specialized for livestocks. Livestock market canter to the needs of agriculture and requirment of animal power for their agricultural and rural transport. The lanes ‘A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H’ have mixed types commodities accounting 77, 94, 112, 102, 108, 78, 75 and 103 stalls respectively. Among this, a largest stall is found in lane ‘C’ 112 stalls and lowest in ‘A’ lane 77 stalls. The stalls in lane ‘A’ are mainly dominated by non-perishable commodities like cloths, kirana, stationary, tobacco, and grains. The lane ‘B’ is found mixed type commodities of stationary, shoes, cloths, eatable, tobacco, fresh fish and meat. The lane, ‘C’ is occupied mainly by eatable and kirana, dry fish, cloths, stationary, dry chilies, bangles sellers. The lanes ‘D, E, F, G and H’ also mixed types stalls of vegetables, fruits, onions and potatoes. In these lanes, vegetables stalls are dominated. ‘G’ and ‘H’ lanes are specialized for vegetables accounting 40 and 76 stalls respectively. One open space lies in between eatables and spices is in lane ‘F’.

### 3.3.8 Khadki Market Centre

This is smallest weekly market centres among nine weekly market centres in study region. This market is located 20 kilometres away in east part of Daund and lies on Pune-Solapur National highway (Fig.-3.8). This market serves to few villages in surrounding area. Market is held on Friday between 3 pm to 7 pm. The stalls enumerated in bazaar of Khadki were 250.
(A) Layout of Khadki Market Centre

(B) Commoditywise Stalls at Khadki Market Centre

Legend:
- Vegetables
- Onion and Potatoes
- Fruits
- Eatables
- Dry Fish
- Open Space
- Fresh Fish
- Meat
- Grains
- Pulses
- Spices
- Dry Chillies
- Cloths
- Shoes
- Bangles
- Kirana
- Tobacco
- Stationary
- Utensils
- Others

Fig. 3.8
The arrangement of stalls is ‘U’ shape and found linear pattern (Fig.-3.8). The larger percent commodities are of vegetables (61.64 percent) and lowest percent belong to meat, pulses, spices, cloths, shoes and bangles accounting 0.82 percent in Khadki market centre.

Nine lanes are found in Khadki market (Fig. 3.8). Lane ‘A’ consists of 9 stalls and two open spaces lying between fruits and fresh fish. It is found that mixed stalls of fruits 2 stalls, fresh fish (4 stalls), dry chilly (2 stalls) and other commodities (2 stalls). Lane ‘B’ and ‘C’ are mainly dominated by mixed type commodities having 20 and 13 stalls respectively. Lanes, D, E, F, G and H’ are mixed types stalls of vegetables and onion and potatoes, vegetables accounting 23, 30,34,32 and 32 stalls respectively and onion and potato accounting 2, 4,6 and 3 stalls. This lanes are specialized for food items. Lane ‘I’ is specialized mainly to non-agricultural commodities, namely, eatables (3 stalls), fresh fish (4 stalls), meat (2 stalls), pulses (2 stalls), spices (2 stalls) and stationary (1 stall). Moreover, agricultural commodities are found in lane particularly dry chilies (7 stalls). Higher numbers of stalls percent belong to food items accounting 93.40 percent and lowest percent is non food item (6.60 percent) in this market centre.

3.3.9 Daund Market Centre

This market centre is important weekly market in study region being headquarter as its location of taluka and provides commodity services to many surrounding villages besides border villages of Shrigonda tahsil. This market place lies in north part of taluka office along and Pune-Solapur railway route (Fig.-3.9). The west boundary of market confines by Baramati-Ahmadnagar state highway. This market is held on every Sunday from 10 am to 6 pm. This shopping pattern is linear with mixed types commodities. 730 shops are available in this market. The arrangement of market stalls seems like ‘E’ on open space (Fig.-3.9).

The market consists of eight lines where ‘A’ lane is having largest stalls accounting 142 and lowest (65 stalls) in ‘F’ lane. ‘A’ and ‘B’ lanes have found mixed types of commodities fruits, cloths, grains, shoes, stationary, tobacco, utensils, kirana, eatables, dry chilies, vegetables. Non-perishable commodities are dominated in lanes ‘A’ and ‘B’. The largest is found in lane ‘A’ of fruits and eatable commodities accounting 24 stalls and ‘B’ lane has stationary 20 stalls. The lowest 2 stall is found in ‘A’ lane of spices and in ‘B’ lane consisting 4 stalls of cloth.
A) Layout of Daund Market Centre

B) Commoditywise Stalls at Daund Market Centre

Legend:
- Vegetables
- Onion and Potatoes
- Fruits
- Eatables
- Dry Fish
- Open Space
- Fresh Fish
- Spices
- Dry Chillies
- Cloths
- Shoes
- Kirana
- Bangles
- Utensils
- Tobacco
- Stationary
- Others

Fig. 3.9
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<th>Sr. No.</th>
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<th>Kurkumbh</th>
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| Total   | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Fieldwork, 2012
Note: Figures are given in percent.
The lanes ‘C’ and ‘D’ have occupied by mixed type of commodities like kirana, spices, fruits, meat, tobacco, pulses, accounting 73 and 98 stalls respectively. Lanes ‘E, F, G and H’ have identified mainly for vegetables, onion and potatoes, dry fish. Vegetables are major commodities sold in these four lanes. One open space lies in between dry fish and fresh fish in lane ‘E’. The lane ‘H’ has found largest vegetables (87 stalls) (Fig. 3.9).

3.4 Commodity and Weekly Markets

The weekly markets supply various types of commodities and provide sub-services to surrounding villages in Daund taluka. The commodity structure of market reflects by local geographical environment and resulted produces. Two types of commodities are mainly sold at these nine weekly markets, namely, food and non-food commodities. Food commodities can be categorised into two, (i) perishable like vegetables, onion and potatoes, eatable commodities, fruits, fresh fish, meat, etc. and (ii) non-perishable commodities, namely, grains, pulses, spices, dry chilies, dry fish, kirana, etc. In non-food commodities includes readymade cloth, shoes, stationary, utensils, bangles, etc. (Table-3.1 and Fig.-3.10 A, B and C) indicates commodity structure in nine weekly markets in study region.

Food items are major commodities sold at Patas market. Vegetable sellers dominate the market accounting 43.31 percent sellers (Table-3.1) and onion and potatoes, fruits, eatables, fresh fish and meat accounting15.07 percent perishable commodities. Non-perishable food items include dry fish, grains, pulses, spices, dry chilies, tobacco accounting 17.62 percent stalls. Non-food items in Patas market are comparatively less than and their proportion cloth and shoe sellers accounting 9.35 percent. Stationary, bangles and utensils have found 9.98 percent stalls. Others commodity stalls have 4.67 percent stalls in this market.

Food items are sold in Kedgaon market. Perishable food items stalls, namely, vegetables, eatable commodity, onion and potatoes, fruits, fresh fish and meat account for 54.80 percent stalls (Table-3.1). Whereas non-perishable food items include grains, pulses, dry fish, species, and dry chilies having 18.69 percent. Both perishable and non-perishable food commodities have 73.49 percent stalls in this market centre. The fieldwork shows that non-food items show less significant. Both cloth and shoe show 12.21 percent whereas stationary, utensils and bangles have 10.21 percent and other commodities (3.99 percent) in study region.
Commodities sold at weekly market centres

Legend
- Perishable
- Stationary, Utensils and Bangles
- Non-Perishable
- Animal
- Cloth and Shoes
- Others

Note: Figures indicate the percent of commodities

Fig. 3.10/B
Perishable food items are mainly sold in Ravangaon market, namely, vegetables, onion and potatoes, fruits, eatable commodity, fresh fish and meat accounting 72.11 percent stalls (Table-3.1). Non-perishable food items have identified 14.14 percent stalls wherein dry fish, grains, pulses, spices, kirana, tobacco and dry chillies are major commodities. Both perishable and non-perishable food commodities account 86.25 percent stalls in Ravangaon market. It is also noticed that earlier this market had less significant to non-food commodities accounting (14.35 percent stalls). Cloth and shoes have 3.95 percent. Stationary, utensils and bangles 7.80 percent and other commodities stalls have 2.60 percent Ravangaon market (Table-3.2).

The perishable food commodities are mainly sold in Rahu market that includes vegetables, onion and potatoes, fruits, eatable commodity fresh fish and meat (57.41 percent stalls). In non-perishable food commodities pulses, grains, spices, dry chillies and dry fish account for 12.95 percent. The proportion of cloth and shoe has 18.15 percent. Stationary, utensils and bangles together account 9.64 percent and other commodities (1.85 percent) stalls (Table-3.2).

Table-3.2: Commodities and Animals Sold At Weekly Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Market Centres</th>
<th>Food Items</th>
<th>Manufactured Goods</th>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Perishable</td>
<td>Non-Perishable</td>
<td>Cloth and Shoes</td>
<td>Stationary, Utensils &amp; Bangles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Patas</td>
<td>58.38</td>
<td>17.62</td>
<td>9.35</td>
<td>9.98</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kedgaon</td>
<td>54.80</td>
<td>18.69</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>10.31</td>
<td>3.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ravangaon</td>
<td>72.11</td>
<td>14.14</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>7.80</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rahu</td>
<td>57.41</td>
<td>12.95</td>
<td>18.15</td>
<td>9.64</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Warwand</td>
<td>60.30</td>
<td>20.19</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kurkumbh</td>
<td>71.51</td>
<td>13.69</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>5.76</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yawat</td>
<td>34.61</td>
<td>15.22</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>32.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Khadki</td>
<td>78.30</td>
<td>15.10</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daund</td>
<td>59.53</td>
<td>24.26</td>
<td>4.49</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.79</td>
<td>16.87</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures are given in percent.

Warwand market centre has found perishable and non-perishable commodities. Vegetables, onion and potatoes, fruits, eatable commodity stalls are dominant in this market accounting 60.3 percent stalls and pulses, grains, spices, dry chillies dry fish, kirana and tobacco (20.19 percent) in this market. Both food and
non-food commodities have found 80.49 percent stalls. Among them, non-food commodities are found only 19.51 percent stalls of cloths, shoes, stationary, utensils, bangles and other (Table-3.1). Food commodities are sold as major commodities in Warwand market. Perishable food items sold in Kurkumbh market, namely, vegetable, onion and potatoes, fruits, eatable commodity, fresh fish and meat accounting 71.51 percent stalls (Table-3.1). Non-perishable food items have identified 13.69 percent stalls of dry fish, grains, pulses, spices, kirana, tobacco and dry chilies are major commodities. Both perishable and non-perishable food commodities account 85.20 percent is in Kurkumbh market. It is observed that earlier this market had less non-food commodities of 14.80 percent stalls. Cloth and shoes have 7.12 percent stalls. Stationary, utensils, bangles 5.76 percent and other commodities stalls have 1.92 percent in Daund market (Table-3.2).

Yawat market centre is important for livestocks accounting 32.16 percent (Table-3.1). In this market centres perishable food commodities stalls include vegetable, onion and potatoes, eatable commodities, fruits, fresh fish and meat (34.61 percent stalls). Non-perishable food items consist of grains, pulses, dry chilies, dry fish, species and tobacco (15.22 percent stalls). Both perishable and non-perishable food commodities account 49.83 percent stalls. Non-food commodities, namely, cloth and shoe (7.43 percent), stationary, utensils, bangles (7.50 percent) and other commodities (3.08 percent) stalls are found in Yawat market.

Food items are major commodities sold in Khadki market. Vegetable sellers are found and it accounts for 61.64 percent sellers (Table-3.1) and onion and potatoes, fruits, eatables, fresh fish, meat have 16.66 percent together with perishable commodities accounting 78.38 percent sellers. Non-perishable food items include dry fish, grains, pulses, spices, dry chilies, tobacco of 15.10 percent stalls. Non-food items in Khadki market are comparatively less of cloth and shoes sellers accounting 1.64 percent. Stationary, bangles and utensils have 3.25 percent stalls. Others commodity stalls have 1.63 percent to total stalls in this market.

Perishable food items are mainly sold in Daund market, namely, vegetables, onion and potatoes, fruits, eatable commodity, fresh fish and meat accounting 59.53 percent stalls (Table-3.1). Non-perishable food items have identified 24.26 percent stalls of dry fish, grains, pulses, spices, kirana, tobacco and dry chilies are major commodities. Perishable and non-perishable food commodities account 83.79 percent stalls in Daund market. It is also noticed that earlier this market had less significant to
non-food commodities having (16.21 percent stalls). Cloth and shoes have 4.49 percent. Stationary, utensils, bangles (6.82 percent stalls) and other commodities stalls (4.90 percent stalls) in Daund market (Table-3.2).

3.5 Resume

This chapter has examined the arrangement of shops, their types in nine weekly market centres in study region. It is found that both of perishable and non-perishable commodities are sold in nine markets centres in study region. The stalls in market centres are laid down in rows. The actual layout of stalls depends upon availability of space in local market centre. Patas and Yawat have found located along National Highway hence location of market centre lies immediate west part of highway. Kedgaon is situated west part on Supe-Shirur state highway. Rahu market lies near bus stop of this village. Warwand market centre is located in front of Gram Panchayat Office, P.D.C.C. Bank and Milk Dairy of village. Daund has vast ground space for market. This market lies near taluka office and along Pune-Solapur railway route in study region. Ravangaon market centre is located along Pune-Solapur national highway. The arrangement of market is like ‘P’ shape and has linear pattern of mixed commodities. Kurkumbh market centre lies in industrial tract of Daund taluka along Pune-Solapur national highway and Baramati-Daund State highway. The arrangement of market is like ‘E’ shape and has linear pattern of mixed types of commodities. Khadki market centre exits in east part in Daund taluka on Pune-Solapur national highway. The arrangement of stalls is ‘U’ shape and has found linear pattern. Food and non-food commodities are sold in nine market centres in study region.