Chapter –I
INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH MAP

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.5 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1.7 RESEARCH MAP
Chapter – I
Introduction and Research Map

1.1 Introduction:

India is mainly an agricultural country. The agricultural sector has been one of the most important elements of Indian economy. Agriculture accounts for about 33 % of India’s GDP and employs nearly 62 % of the population. Since independence in 1947, the share of agriculture in the GDP has declined as compared to the growth of the industrial and services sectors. However, agriculture still provides the bulk of wage goods required by the non-agricultural as well as a lot of raw materials for industry. Also, the direct share of agricultural and related sectors in total exports is around 18%. When the indirect share of agricultural product in total exports, such as cotton textiles and jute goods, is taken into account, the percentage is much higher.

About 43% of India’s geographical area is used for agricultural activity. In view soil, rainfall, and the availability of water for irrigation have been major determinants of the crop and livestock.

It is said that, production is not complete till the product reaches to the final consumer. Marketing involves activities by which goods and services flow from producers to ultimate consumers. The Royal Commission on Agriculture had rightly remarked that, “The Indian farmer is a good producer but a bad marketer.” It is true that, most of the Profit is taken away by commission agents and middlemen involved in the marketing process.
India has made a lot of progress in agriculture since independence in terms of growth in output, yields and area under many crops. It has a Green Revolution, a White Revolution, a Yellow Revolution, and a Blue Revolution. Today, India is the largest producer of milk, fruits, cashew nuts, coconuts, and tea in the world; the second largest producer of wheat, vegetables, sugar, and fish, and the third largest producer of tobacco and rice. The per capita availability of food-grains has risen in the country from 350 gm in 1951 to about 500 gm per day now; of milk from less 125gm to 210 gm per day; and of eggs from 5 to 30 per annum despite the increase in population from 35 crore to 95 crore.

India has moved away from a food-grain deficient country to a food-surplus nation- it has now a reserve of more than 60 million tonnes of food–grains. However, India would have been in a better position now, both in terms of agricultural output and economic development, had its planners given the required importance to the development, it deserved in the early years after independence.

The marketing committees are doing the various activities of management and give to farmer the high price and give suggestion require for market products in agriculture marketing. The agricultural marketing committees are not only marketing but also doing other function of marketing related work. It’s that the Solapur District is developed economically and commercially.

The agricultural marketing committees’ administration is doing challengeable work in current position. In administration of marketing committees are doing various functions of managerial. It includes planning, controlling and decision making of marketing, direction,
motivation and co-ordination of farmers, traders and labours, organization behaviour of others and keeps good the financial position of marketing activities. Any agricultural marketing committee depends on above function of local and export marketing.

The administration of agricultural marketing committee has best opportunity in next period as retail marketing, processing of agricultural product and generation of employment in India.

The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB), Pune was established on 23rd March, 1984, under section 39A of Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 1963. MSAMB has done revolutionary work in the field of Agricultural Marketing in the State and achieved success in various areas. MSAMB is playing an important role in developing and coordinating agricultural marketing system in the State of Maharashtra.

The MSAMB has 7 Divisional offices at Pune, Nasik, Aurangabad, Latur, Amravati, Nagpur and Ratnagiri for proper co-ordination of the activities of all APMCs in the State. Pune Divisional under five district offices as Solapur, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Kolhapur.

Solapur District office has ten agricultural produce committees in various tahsils in district as Akkalkot, Akluj, Barshi, Karmala, Kurduwadi, Mangalwedha, Mohol, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Solapur.
National Agriculture Policy: -

The first ever National Agricultural Policy was announced in July 2000. It seeks to actualize the vast untapped potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure, promote value addition and accelerate the growth of agro-business, create employment in rural area, secure a fair standard of living for farmers, agricultural workers, and their families, and face the challenges of liberalization and globalization.

Marketing of agricultural produce is more complicated than the marketing of other non-agricultural produce because of the following reasons:

i) The output of agriculture is largely a raw material which is used for further processing. This processing may be simple as in converting livestock into meat or it may be highly complex as in converting wheat into whites. Regardless of the complexities, it is true that, in most cases, the product and simply becomes ‘Food’.

ii) Compared to most other products, agricultural products are both bulkier and more perishable. When things are bulky marketing functions concerned with their physical handling are very much affected. In case of those products which occupy a lot of space in relation to their value, the unit cost of transportation and storage is automatically raised.

iii) Much of agricultural production is highly seasonal. Most of the agricultural product is ready for the market in certain fixed periods of the year only. For example, the harvest season of rice in India extends to two to three months but demand for it is evenly spread throughout the year. To extent the commodity can stored, the facilities must be provided to
hold the product but at peak season, the stores will be used at near capacity and at other times, they may be almost empty. If the product cannot be stored, it must either be processed or consumed immediately. Due to season production, the processing plants will be running at full capacity for some periods and well below capacity for other periods. In case, the product must move directly into consumption, transportation and refrigeration facilities must be immediately available. All of these special situations mean increased costs in the agricultural marketing process.

iv) The quantities as well as quality of agricultural products are beyond the control of the producer. During some years, the growing conditions are such that the crop in general is of high quality and more in quantity. In other years, unfavorable conditions may result in lower quality and lower production.

v) Agricultural output comes from many small units operating independently. Since the product is made available in relatively small amount in the hands of many individual owners the concentration process becomes very important in case of agricultural marketing.

vi) In case of most agricultural product, the demand is relatively inelastic; consequently, prices of agricultural products rise steeply during the period of their short supply and fall sharply in the period of their excess supply. It is for this reason that, marketing of agricultural products has to face the problem of price stabilization.

i) The output of agriculture is largely a raw material which is used for further processing. This processing may be simple as in converting livestock into meat or it may be highly complex as in converting wheat into whites. Regardless of the complexities, it is true that, in most cases, the product and simply becomes ‘Food’.
ii) Compared to most other products, agricultural products are both bulkier and more perishable. When things are bulky marketing functions concerned with their physical handling are very much affected. In case of those products which occupy a lot of space in relation to their value, the unit cost of transportation and storage is automatically raised.

iii) Much of agricultural production is highly seasonal. Most of the agricultural product is ready for the market in certain fixed periods of the year only. For example, the harvest season of rice in India extends to two to three months but demand for it is evenly spread throughout the year. To extent the commodity can stored, the facilities must be provided to hold the product but at peak season, the stores will be used at near capacity and at other times, they may be almost empty. If the product cannot be stored, it must either be processed or consumed immediately. Due to season production, the processing plants will be running at full capacity for some periods and well below capacity for other periods. In case, the product must move directly into consumption, transportation and refrigeration facilities must be immediately available. All of these special situations mean increased costs in the agricultural marketing process.

iv) The quantities as well as quality of agricultural products are beyond the control of the producer. During some years, the growing conditions are such that the crop in general is of high quality and more in quantity. In other years, unfavorable conditions may result in lower quality and lower production.

v) Agricultural output comes from many small units operating independently. Since the product is made available in relatively small amount in the hands of many individual owners the concentration process becomes very important in case of agricultural marketing.
vi) In case of most agricultural product, the demand is relatively inelastic; consequently, prices of agricultural products rise steeply during the period of their short supply and fall sharply in the period of their excess supply. It is for this reason that, marketing of agricultural products has to face the problem of price stabilization.

**Characteristics of Agricultural Product**

i) Production: - Small scale, Scattered, Specialized and Seasonal Production.

ii) Product: - More bulky and less value, Perishable, varying, uncertain quality, Quantity and Elastic Supply.

iii) Consumption: - Continuous, Regular and in Small quantity and Inelastic demand.

Indian farmers are very poor, illiterate and unaware of the product. Their products are stored in the village at present so poorly that 15-20% of the produce is eaten away by rats. The average farmer is so poor and indebted that he has no capacity to wait for better prices. They have to sell his output to the money lender or to the trader so as to clear his debts. Such suffering sales weaken the already miserable position of the average Indian farmer further. And the transport conditions in the rural areas are so bad that even richer farmers, who have large amounts of surplus, may not be interested in going to the mandis (market). Most roads are Kachcha (unmaterialeed) and in rainy season that are unworkable.

In the market, the farmer has to wait for some time before he may be able to dispose of his produce. He may not have proper warehousing facilities to keep his stock while he waits. The method of transaction is generally against the interest of the farmer. In mandis the farmer makes
use of the services of a dalal (broker to self his output to the ‘adatya’). The dalal and adatya do not bargain openly but through a code language. The dalal is often in collusion with adatya and, therefore, the price which is settled is generally to the advantage of the adatya and not to the farmer.

Moreover through the use of false weights and measures, through unnecessary deduction on the plea that his produce is of inferior quality the farmer often loses in going to the Mandis. The number of intermediaries and middleman between the farmer and the final consumer of his produce is too many and the margin going to them too large. The farmers do not ordinarily get information about the ruling prices in the big markets. As a result the farmers have to accept whatever prices are quoted to them and have to believe whatever the traders tell them.

**Concept of the study:**

Market: This word as buyer and Seller met an open place or in a large building where buying and Selling with all activity of elements of satisfaction of producer and consumer’s place.

The market may extend to a locality, village, town, region or a country according to the demand of commodity. Market includes both place and region in which buyers and sellers are in free intercourse with one another. In this include all those activities entered into for the purpose of increasing the satisfaction of human wants, marketing becomes the final stage in production. As economist describe a market as a collection of buyers and sellers who handle over a particular product or product class.

Marketers use the term market to cover various groupings of customers. Economically interpreted the term market refers not, to a place but a commodity or commodities of buyers and sellers of the same who are in the direct computation with one other.
Marketing: - This word includes those business activities that, direct the flow of goods and services from producer to consumer.

It includes all the activities concerned with the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers, such as selling, buying, transport, storage, finance, risk-management, standardization and the by making them available to those that want them at the right time and the right place and in requisite quantities.

Agricultural Produce: - it means all produce of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, apiculture, pisciculture and forest specified in the Schedule.

**Fig. No. 1.1 Index of Agricultural Production in India (Base: Triennium ending 1981-82)**
Agricultural Marketing:

In India agricultural marketing is one of the important branches of agricultural economics. Farmers have to dispose off or sell surplus commodities to earn money. Agricultural marketing has a two-fold as- i) sale of surplus commodities and ii) Purchase of other commodities to satisfy family needs.

Before the independence, the farmer sold only a small part of his produce to pay off rents, debts and meet his other requirements. Such sale was usually done immediately after harvesting of crops since there were no storing facilities. A considerable part of the total produce was sold by the farmers to the village traders and money lenders often at prices considerably lower than the market prices. The farmers who took their produce to the mandies (wholesale markets) also faced a number of problems as they were confronted with powerful and organized traders. In mandies, business was carried out by adatya with the help of brokers, who were the agents of adatya. In fact, there was a large chain of middleman in the agricultural marketing system like village traders, brokers, wholesalers, retailers, moneylenders, etc.

As a result, the share of the farmers in the price of agricultural produce was reducing substantially. For instance, a study by D.S. Sidhu revealed that, farmers obtain only about 53% of the price of rice, 31% being the share of middleman (the remaining 16% being the marketing cost). In the case of vegetables and fruits, the share of farmers was even less-39% in the farmer case and 34% in the latter. The share of middleman in the case vegetable was 29.5% and in the case of fruits was 46.5%. Adatyas and brokers, taking advantage of the ignorance and illiteracy of the farmers, used unfair means to cheat them. The farmers
were required to pay adat to the adatyas, ‘tolai’ for weighing the produce, ‘palledari’ to unload the bullock carts and for doing other miscellaneous types of allied works, garda for impurities in the produce and a number of other undefined and unspecified charges. These charges often varied from person to person.

Another malpractice in the mandies related to the use of wrong weights and measures. Also defects in the agricultural marketing system in the India as presence of lot of number of middlemen and widespread prevalence of malpractices in the Mandies- there were a number of other problems as well. For instance, there was absence of proper warehousing facilities in the villages. As a consequence, the farmer was compelled to store his products in pits, mud-vessels, storehouses etc. These unscientific methods of storing led to considerable wastage. Some part of the produce used to get rotten and unit for human consumption while some part was eaten away by pests and rodents. At times, as much as one third of farmers produce was lost in this way. Neither was there any provision for grading of agricultural produce. The practice usually prevalent was the one known as dara sales wherein heaps of all qualities of produce (good as well as bad) was sold in one common lot. Thus there was no incentive to use better seeds and produce better varieties. Transportation facilities were also highly inadequate and only a tiny number of villages were joined by railways and pacca roads to mandies. Most of the roads were roads not fit for motor vehicles and the produce was carried on slow moving transport vehicles like bullock carts. Obviously, such means of transport could not be used to carry and the produce to far flung places and the farmer had to dump his produce in nearby market even of the price obtaining in this market was considerably low.
The farmers had virtually no contact with the mandies and, in the absence of marketing information system; they had no knowledge regarding the prices ruling in different mandies. Therefore, they had no option but to accept whatever price was offered to them. Since the ordinary Indian farmer was poor and lacked staying power. He tried to sell off the produce immediately after the harvesting of crops though price set that time are gradually low (as three are excessive supplies in the market at that time). Availability of credit could have enabled the farmers to postpone such ‘forced sales and wait for better prices, but, as noted in the selection on Agricultural Credit. There was a total lack of institutional sources of credit and the farmers were almost totally dependent on the money lenders wholesale objective was to exploit the farmers. In fact, the moneylenders often than the market prices in return for the loans granted to them.

With modern commercial agriculture, the surpluses with farmers are steadily rising. Therefore agricultural marketing assume an importance. Traditionally, a market is a place or building where buying or selling of goods takes place, But in modern times, with fast and long distance communication facilities becoming available, the market is no more restricted to a particular places only: it has become wider and has assumed regional, national and even an international status. Buying and selling can be finalized on telephones from distant places. Thus, the concept of market has radically changed.
1.2 Objectives of Study:

At present all the state governments in India have passed their Agricultural Produce market Regulation Act. Agricultural Produce market committee has been created under The Maharashtra State Agricultural Produce Marketing Act. This act applies for some objectives of law as:

i) To establish Market Committee in various place
ii) To control by regulated market the business of selling and purchasing.
iii) To provide various facilities to the market functionaries.
iv) To give appropriate price of agri-product to the farmers.
v) To ensure an open place deal to producer –sellers.

Under this act, 7557 APMC in 2005 have been established. In Maharashtra state, there were 295 principal markets with 596 sub-markets as on 31st march, 2010 of these ten principal market committees in the Solapur District.

In order to comply with the study undertaken the following objectives have been set forth -

1. To trace the evolutions and development of agriculture produce market committees.

2. To understand organization and management in the light of Maharashtra state agriculture produce market committee Act.

3. To analysis of sources of funds and utilization of funds of agriculture produce market committees.
4. To study the marketing system of agriculture produce market committee in developing of Solapur District.

5. To understand the vision exports and its implementation by agriculture produce market committee.

1.3. **Hypothesis of Study:**

“Agriculture produce market committees in Solapur district have contributed substantially towards better pricing for commodities, effecting intelligence services to farmers and satisfactory transactions settlement.”

1.4. **Scope of the Study:**

The researcher would like to make clear the scope of the study that, all (Ten APMC’s) sample Agricultural produce Market Committees are selected for the analysis in Solapur District. The selection statistically speaking is 100% in average. The selection of the number of Agricultural Produce Market Committee is based on the purposive sample size and convenience sample size. The sampling method includes the analysis of the managerial aspects of the selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees as per the purposes stated.

1.5. **Methodology of Study:**

The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board has seven divisional offices at Amarawati, Latur, Aurangabad, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Nagpur and Pune for the proper co-ordination of the activity of all Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the Maharashtra State. In
Pune divisional office under the following districts cover as-Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Pune and Solapur.

In Solapur District, there has selected Ten Agricultural Produce Market Committees out of Ten Selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees as under-
1. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Sangola 
2. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Akkalkot 
3. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Barshi 
4. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Akluj 
5. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Solapur 
6. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Kurduwadi 
7. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Mangalwedha 
8. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Mohol 
9. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Pandharpur 
10. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Karmala

Data Collected: -

This study is related with the Ten Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the Solapur District in which majority of people are farmers. This study is an empirical research based on survey method. The data required for this study is collected both from primary and secondary methods.

The relevant information and data have been collected from both published and unpublished documents. Primary and Secondary data are collected through following ways-

A) Primary data collected as under :-

The primary data relating to farmers, traders and board of directors of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee has been collected through the personal interviews.
Interview and Discussion to Respondents:-

In the interviews, open ended questions were asked to collect the information, the interviews conducted are unformed.

Researcher has discussed with the persons who directly and indirectly related with the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. These persons are variously chief officers of MSAMB, Secretary and Directors and Chairman of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, A.R. of Co-operatives department and expert in this field.

Questionnaires:-

A detailed and complete questionnaire has prepared and pilot – study was conducted to pre-test the validity of the questionnaire. With the help of this pre-tested questionnaire, the method of enquiry is correctly modified and the questionnaire appropriate re-drafted and the necessary information is collected.

Questionnaires are collected from the respondents as under-

Such selected is based on the effectiveness of study and convenience of the sample size. Out of the sample respondent 80% on total size of Chairman, Board of Directors and Secretary are chosen. All of them are one drafted a joint Questionnaires. The next sample respondents are 5% on total Active traders and commission agents and the last sample respondents are 5% active farmer members. These are selected as follows 60% (656) farmers active in market, 20% (218) farmers at near of market up to 10Km. and 20% (216) farmers more than 10Km.
Table No.1.1 The selected Respondents for Collection of Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Total Member</th>
<th>Out of Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APMC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman, Directors and Secretary</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>190 (80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traders</td>
<td>3852</td>
<td>192 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Agent</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>78 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Members</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>1090 (5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Researcher has selected ten (100%) APMCs, 235 Chairman, Directors and Secretary out of 190 (80%) respondents, 3852 Traders out of 192 (5%), 1566 Commission Agent out of 78 (5%), 20000 Farmers Members out of 1090 (5%) Solapur district in Maharashtra.

Detailed and comprehensive questionnaires of three types were prepared.

1. Questionnaire for Chairman, Board of Directors and Secretary of Agricultural Produce Market Committee.


3. Questionnaire for Farmer members in Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

First, Draft of questionnaire was prepared for the Farmers/Members of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. These questionnaires were personally handed over to the active farmers/members of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. This questionnaires contained information regarding Name, Address, Education, annual income, General Management and overall organization and management’s problems of Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
Second, draft prepared for the Traders and Commission Agents of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees to know overall organization and management of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. This Draft of Questionnaire contains information regarding Name, Address, Total annual turnover and overall problems of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

Third, Draft of Questionnaires have prepared for the Chairman, Board of Directors and Secretary of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee for collecting the data regarding organization and management of Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Questionnaires contained information regarding General Information as personal, effective services in organization, transaction settlement management, general marketing and Financial Management of Agricultural Produce Market Committee. It also includes organization and management of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee.

The complete questionnaire was prepared in Marathi. The questionnaire, which has been used for data collection it given in the appendix.

These all questionnaires have been prepared in Marathi language purposely for easily of the persons related with Agricultural Produce Market Committee and they are Speaking, Writing in Marathi. In order to obtain reliable and correct information also prepared in Marathi language.

The researcher has personally visited all the ten Agricultural Produce Market Committees in Solapur District for the purpose of reference and collected the information by filling the questionnaires.

Libraries:-

For this purpose the following libraries have referred.
1) Department of Commerce and Research centre, University of Pune.

2) Jaykar Library, University of Pune.

3) Agricultural College, Pune

4) Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, Pune.

5) Maharashtra State agricultural Marketing Board Pune.

Observation:
The researcher has observed the official records of that Agricultural Produce Market Committee to get the additional information which was not covered by the questionnaire.

Field Visit:
The field survey was conducted from September to April in the year. This period is arrival of heavy commodity in the market. The reference is taken of annual report of Agricultural Produce Market Committees of the last three years.

B) Secondary data collection as under :-

The Secondary data relating to the Agricultural produce market committees has been collected from the records of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees and Annual reports of APMC’s, Nabard Reports, Report of Department of Statistical, Solapur and Various Government reports.

a) Various books on marketing management.

b) Newspapers and periodicals.

c) Annual Report of agricultural marketing institutions.
1.6. Limitations of the Study:

The researcher has studied in only one District; hence generalization of the finding would be limited mostly to this area.

1. The regarding data of pre-regulated is not available of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

2. The findings depend on the ability of respondents.

3. The Researcher has owing to limited time and finance so that he has not using the bulky number of samples for quantitative assessment.

4. The focus of the study is limited only to the organization and management of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the Solapur District.

5. The few respondents are pushed the barriers of Agricultural Produce Market Committees of his own relation.

6. The market committees had difficulties to make available the audited statements and other records for the study.

7. The researcher going to the information collected as questionnaire filling to some respondent that occasion respondent take more time as per there should because waste of the time and finance.

8. The some respondents have not given correct information of related with financial condition and not maintained the problems of Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

9. The area of research is vast and there are so many respondents so that he had selected the sample size.

10. The respondent is not easily available to the filling questionnaire.

Though the study relates to one district in eleven talukas, the study is useful to draw some conclusions and make recommendations. On the basis of findings and recommendations appropriate management
policies for Agricultural produce market committees and their
development can be made by the concerned authorities.

1.7. Research map and Contents:

It is worth indicating that, this study comprises seven chapters. In
the paragraph that follows, short summaries are given for each chapter.

Chapter -I- Introduction and Research Map

1.1. Introduction
1.2. Objective of the Study
1.3. Hypothesis of the Study
1.4. Scope of the Study
1.5. Methodology of the Study
1.6. Limitations of the Study
1.7. Research Map

Chapter –II- History and Legislation of APMC

2.1. Introduction
2.2. History of Regulated Market in India
2.3. History of Regulated Markets in the Maharashtra State.
2.4. History of Ten APMC’s
2.5. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing
   (Development and Regulation) Act-1963
2.6. Legislation of Agricultural Produce Market Committee
Chapter –III- Review of Literature

3.1 Introduction
3.2 Review of Report on Agricultural
3.3 Review of Thesis and Dissertation

Chapter –IV- Organization & Management of APMC in Solapur District

4.1. Introduction
4.2. Organization of Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
   4.2.1 Constitution of State Market Board.
   4.2.2 Structure of Market Committee.
   4.2.3 Functions of Marketing.
4.3 Management of Agricultural Produce Market Committee.
   4.3.1 Management of Ten APMCs in Solapur District.

Chapter –V- Profile of Solapur District-

5.1. Introduction:
   5.1.1 Introduction of Solapur District.
   5.1.2 Ancient Name of Families at Solapur.
   5.1.3 Physical, Location and Sub-Division of Solapur District.
5.1.4 Solapur: Independence before India.
5.1.5 Municipal Council.
5.1.6 Natural Resources.
5.1.7 Population.
5.1.8 Classification and Distribution of Land.
5.1.9 Administration of Solapur District.
5.1.10 Temples & Festival in Solapur
5.1.11 Education and Culture
5.1.12 Agricultural Department
5.1.13 Other Strength of Solapur
5.1.14 Spiritual and Interest Places
5.1.15 Commerce and Industry

5.2. Significant of Taluka’s

5.2.1 Sangola
5.2.2 Akkalkot
5.2.3 Barshi
5.2.4 Akluj
5.2.5 North Solapur
5.2.6 South Solapur
5.2.7 Madha
5.2.8 Mangalwedha
5.2.9 Mohol
5.2.10 Pandharpur
5.2.11 Karmala
Chapter –VI- Analysis and Interpretation of Data

6.1 Analysis of Questionnaires of Farmers.
6.2 Analysis of Questionnaires of Traders
6.3 Analysis of Questionnaires of Chairman /Directors / Secretary of APMC.

Chapter –VII- Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Introduction
7.2 Conclusions
7.2 Recommendations

Bibliography

Referenced of Book:
Articles on Research paper:-
Articles in News paper
Visited Places and Websites