Chapter VIII

PERSPECTIVE ON SPATIAL ORGANIZATION
OF MARKET CENTRES

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8.1 Introduction

There is a specific place to marketing in Geography. It is well known that marketing Geography is an applied branch of geography. Marketing geography can provide a base for development and the planning of the markets and the marketing. Marketing is an important aspect of economy. So far as the development and planning process is considered there are several ways to consider it. Every system has its own merits and demerits. The strategic development of market centres is one of the several ways to deal with rural development. Marketing is considered an important aspect of the complete package of services and exchanges and so no specific analysis is available except for the two studies made by Johnson. It is related, largely, with market centres and their importance for rural development in India.

In the previous chapter an attempt is made to determine the sphere of influence of individual market centres, consequently, to work out the poorly served areas in the study region.

In any study of the spatial organization elements of market centres must consist of the spatial distributional pattern, centrality, hierarchy and service areas, typology, of the various market centres of the study region.

In this chapter an attempt is made to study the association of market centres in rural development, as well as the study has been made to investigate, intra-regional disparities and to suggest the development planning strategies for the overall development of market system in the study area. Here some suggestion are given to add new market centres for the development and planning of the study by taking in view each village as on areal unit. Broadly speaking the urban and rural development or regional development are long term and integrated process and so, there is urgent need of broad base of development planning in order to save time and space.

So far as the market centres are concerned they are centres of marketing activity as well as they are nucleus of development. Market centres have a lot of importance that may be culturally, socially and
economically and they assist to improve social contacts, and serve as centres of diffusion. They are the focal point of political, social and other activities. These market centres also work as controlling points of marketing system. They have a vital role in impulsing production, consumption and also assist to accelerate the rate of economic development. In this way, it is observed that the development of market centres represent the economic development and their growth. It always follows the development of agricultural, transportation network, and industries, which consequently, lead to the overall regional development.

Moreover, to the regional development planning have to think the existing distribution of market centres. Thus, the study of market centres in the study region plays a vital role in providing services to villages. And this services are partly moveable and partly fixed. Mobile traders, is a common and unique feature of markets, who meet a particular market centres. In that place number of buyers and sellers gather with certain hopes and intentions as well as where the price offered and paid by each is affected by the decisions of others. (Belshaw, 1965).

8.2 Levels of Development

So far as the development of a region is concerned there are various ways to assess it. To comprehend the relationship between the levels of development and distribution of market centres within a study region, the computed levels of development have been chosen for each tahsil with the assistance of selected socio-economic variables. To determine the levels of development the following variables are taken in view.

i) Percentage of above BPL household to total house holds.

ii) Percentage of urban population to total population.

iii) Percentage of general literacy.

iv) Percentage of net sown area to Geographical area.

v) Percentage of irrigated area to net sown area.
vi) Percentage of using telephone facilities to total population.
vii) Percentage of villages having post offices.
viii) Percentage of villages having bank facilities.
ix) Percentage of engaged Population in secondary and tertiary activities to total population.
x) Percentage of villages having Hospital facilities
xi) Percentage of villages having veterinary hospital facilities.
xii) Percentage of co-operative agricultural society facilities to total population.
xiii) Percentage of co-operative society facilities to total population.
xiv) Percentage of cable connections to total population.
xv) Percentage of market centres to total villages.

This method comprise two stages to determine the levels of development in terms of a discrete variables the other stage is that the integration of values obtained to give a composite index of development.

\[ \text{CDI} = \frac{\text{Pi}}{\text{PI}} \times 100 - I \]

Where,

\[ \text{CDI} = \text{The co-efficient of development for variable} \]
\[ \text{Pi} = \text{Percentage of variables 'I' in the unit} \]
\[ \text{PI} = \text{Mean percentage of variables 'I' in the study region}. \]

The composite index reflecting the composite effects of indicators enumerated above, the following equation is chosen to develop of composite index.

\[ \text{CID} = \frac{\text{CDI}_1 + \text{CDI}_2 + \text{CDI}_3 - - - - \text{CDI}_n}{n} \]

Where,

\[ \text{CID} = \text{is composite index of development} \]
\[ n = \text{is the number of variables} \]

The above said equation have been calculated and the levels of development for all nine tahsils have determined. This composite indices are summarized in Table 8.1.
8.2.1 Spatial Analysis of the Levels of Development

So far as the spatial analysis of the levels of development considered the composite indices of the development treated statistically and four levels of development are comprised as high, moderate low and very low levels of development.

Table 8.1
Composite Index of Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>CDI</th>
<th>CID</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>1896.05</td>
<td>126.40</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangakhed</td>
<td>1056.49</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palam</td>
<td>1036.54</td>
<td>69.10</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonpeth</td>
<td>1402.12</td>
<td>93.47</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purna</td>
<td>1453.51</td>
<td>96.90</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathri</td>
<td>1498.24</td>
<td>99.88</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manwat</td>
<td>1511.99</td>
<td>100.80</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailu</td>
<td>1425.70</td>
<td>95.05</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jintur</td>
<td>1205.51</td>
<td>80.37</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Complied by researcher

8.2.1.1 High Levels of development

The high levels of development is observed only in the central part of the study region in which only one tahsil i.e Parbhani is recorded high levels of development. It comprises 17.09 percent of the total area and contain 28.57 percent of the total market centres in the entire district. The levels of development and the number of market centres are high in this area.

It is also observed that the area is highly endowed with fertile cover. The tahsil enjoy relatively more favourable environmental conditions. It is also endowed with favourable position in regard to irrigation facilities, co-operative societies, high density and population, medical facilities, more percentage of urban population, telephone and cable connection, post office services, percentage of people with good economic condition and transportation facilities.
8.2.1.2 Moderate Levels of Development

The tahsil viz. Purna, Pathri, Manwat, Sonpeth and Sailu are included in the moderate level of development. They cover 45.13 percent of the area and 44.15 percent of the total market centres. So far as the market centre in these tahsils are considered they are smaller in size and less in number than the previous category. This region is a part of river basin of Godavari and Purna and has better irrigation facilities and fertile soils. They have a well co-operative societies and transportation facilities.

8.2.1.3 Low Levels of Development

The low levels of development comprise only one tahsil i.e. Jintur. It is located in the northern part of the study region. It cover about 19.30 percent area and 22.07 percent total market centres. It is very noticable that in area where the level of the development is low, the number of market centre is high. It is also observed that the number of market centre is more and smaller in size. It is because of the poor irrigation facilities and inadequate transportation facilities etc.

8.2.1.4 Very Low Levels of Development

Two tahsil namely Gangakhed and Palam are observed in the category of very low levels of development. They are situated in southern and south eastern part of the study area. They cover about 18.36 percent area and 05.19 percent of the total market centres.

In this area there are less market centres. This is because of the lack of transportation facilities, inadequacy of irrigation facilities inadequate co-operative societies, diviation of the tahsils etc.

With the help of the study of levels of development it is seen that market centres are larger in the area of high and moderate level of development. In contrast to it the low levels of development comprise high number of market centre and very low number of market centres are observed in the area of low levels of development.
The above analysis shows that there is a kin relationship between number of market centres and levels of development. The reason behind it is that the levels of development have composite effect of several factors on market centre (Table and Fig. 8.1).

### 8.3 Intra-Region Disparities

The overall study of the various aspects of market centres in the study region reveals that there are several irregularities and imbalances in the various aspects of spatial organization and functioning. Definitely, there are obvious factors which are responsible for these imbalances.

The factors which are responsible for the unevenness in the spatial organization and functioning of market centres are generally divided in the specific areas and the general areas.

#### 8.3.1 The Specific Areas — It is identified as follows:

**A) Distributional Gaps**

In spatial distributional of market centres point of view the wide variation exists with respect to the areal coverage, the number of inhabited villages and population served. It is seen that the distribution of the number of market centres is very uneven in various tahsils of the study region which varies from 1 to 22.

In this point of view of the area, market centre ratio, the gaps in the distribution of market centres are seriously felt.

The mean value for the district is 8.55. The number of market centres in Parbhani tahsil is more than mean by $+\ldots$. Palam is very close to mean which fall in the class $\ldots\ldots$. Out of nine tahsils, five tahsils have $+\ldots$ values i.e. Purna, Sailu, Sonpeth, Manwat and Pathri. Jintur tahsil is below the value $\ldots\ldots$. Out of all these tahsils Palam and Gangakhed tahsils are below the value $\ldots\ldots$. 
Fig. No. 8.1
Table 8.2
Proposed Number of Market Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsils</th>
<th>Area Km²</th>
<th>Inhabited Villages</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of Market Centres According to one market centre per</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area 100 Km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>458551</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangakhed</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>164045</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palam</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>92793</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonpeth</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>66750</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purna</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>162282</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathri</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>110255</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manwat</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>97017</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailu</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>139346</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jintur</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>200068</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>6511</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1491109</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Complied by researcher

The existing number of market centres per 100 km² varies from 0.18 (Palam) to 1.98 (Parbhani). The mean value for the district is 1.78. Parbhani (1.98) tahsil, in the study area which have the number of market centres per 100 km² is more than one Pathri (1.59) Sonpeth (1.57) and Jintur (1.35).

Where Palam (0.18), Gangakhed (0.47), Sailu (0.80) Manwat (0.82) and Purna (0.96) tahsils have the number of market centres per 100 km² is less than one. It is clearly seen that certain tahsils in the study area Gangakhed, Palam, Purna, Sailu and Manwat seriously suffer from the insufficient number of market centres.

The number of market centres per 10 inhabited villages expressing wide variations, which varies from 1.23 to 19.64. It is clear that this proportion also shows the uneven distribution of market centres in the study region. This stands to be 9.28 in this case for tahsils in the study region which have more than one market centres 10 inhabited villages which are viz. Pathri (19.64) Parbhani (17.19) Sonpeth (10.53) and Jintur (10.37) Whereas the tahsils Purna (7.61),
Manwat (7.41), Sailu (6.45), Gangakhed (3.81) and Palam (1.25) have less than one market centres per 10 inhabited villages.

So far as the population market centre ratio is concerned it is a better and logical indicator of relationship and it shows that the distribution of market centres per 20000 population is too poor as the value for the district in this regard is only 0.52. The number of market centres per 20000 population varies from 0.11 (Palam) to 1.00 (Pathri) on the contrary Pathri (1.00) is only one tahsil which has more than one market centres per 20000 population and remaining eight tahsils such as Sonpeth (0.90), Jintur (0.85), Parbhani (0.48), Sailu and Purna (0.43), Manwat (0.41), Gangakhed (0.24) and Palam (0.11) have below than one market centres per 20000 population.

B) General Areas

Here an attempt has been made to observe the problems in the study area and to provide wider dimensions of perspective for a serious thought and to search solutions for an efficient marketing system in the study region. In fact, some of the problems are not the real problems in the study of market centres. However, these factors are really responsible to affect the market centres directly or indirectly as well as on the marketing system in the study area effected by it. In many of the villages, particularly of agricultural commodities rotate around rural sales. Generally, sales take place at the house or at the farm of the farmers. It is also seen that the rates are determined by showing the samples. At some extents if the arrivals are heavy and loaded, the rates are determined by auction. And, in the sense, proper or affordable or more reliable rates are not presented to the farmers. And because of the use of hand balance by traders and their use of defective appliance and tricks as like the small units of weights like 2 kg. or 5 kg. cause the loss to the farmers and producers.

Though the prompt payments of food grains are made against the commercial crops which are delayed and later on made through the commission agent. Generally, there are insufficient and inadequate
facilities of loan to the farmers and producers. And the moneylenders who are private and illegal exploit the farmers by charging high rates of interest.

So far as the organizational level is concerned, there are also problems. The registered trade organizations 'Samitis' are few in numbers and consequently the pilots exploit it more and no one bothers to attend to the matters. In this type of organizations farmers and producers have no representations. And the elected members and representative in such organizations have lack of well education and through knowledge. Moreover, it makes the matter worse and so, important challenges to be met seriously. The most of the rural market centre have inadequate communication facilities, such as telegraph, telephone, fax, newspaper, internet even post offices etc. Moreover, no agency furnish reliable information to the uneducated or illiterate farmers and buyers about the rates and arrival of goods. It is also noteworthy that the under supply and over supply of the specific production like banana and cotton during a particular period cause to arise some more problems.

The inadequacy of the cold storage facilities such as wear houses, godowns in the study region and their rents are not affordable. The convenient common facilities as banking, rest houses, parking shades, drinking water, sanitations, electricity, quick transportation facilities and some other mentionable constraints particularly during the rainy season are seen in the market places in the study region (Table 8.2).

8.4 Development Planning Strategy

The primary purpose is to suggest the planning strategy for the development of network of market centres in the study area. And it can be particularly, helpful for the various agencies and the authorities related.

It is the need of time to make development of market centres and marketing system. It would assist to increase the standard of
living of the folks. The development of market centres can't be promoted exclusively by agricultural development. Therefore, the spatial importance to be given to market centre development. For making integrated rural development, the allocation of separate plants for the development of market centres is very essential.

Following planning strategies are suggested for the integrated development of the rural economy.

1) Improvement of information and transportation network
2) The synchronization of market days.
3) Planning for proposed new market centres.
4) Other Strategies

8.4.1 Improvement in Information and Transportation Network

In the development of market centres in a region, transportation network is the vein and arteries. In comparison with the other means of transportation, the roads are of more important it is because road provide door step facility. It is also recognizable that the road accessibility conditions are good except in the few areas in the study region, like northern part of Jintur and Southern part of Gangakhed tahsils. Notwithstanding, there is a long felt need not for the major roads construction on a large scale, but need of construction of link roads between the markets and the villages within the respective complimentary areas on the other hand the widening, ballasting, ditching and bridging of the existing roads is definitely a need to be fulfilled. And it is also important that railway facilities should be provided in other specially northern part of the study region. This problem can be solved by joining Parbhani to Jintur and on. The efficient communication Network as STD, ISD, Fax, Post Office, Telegraph, Internet, Courier etc. should be provided in northern and other rural parts of the study region.

In this way the development suggested and further discussed are the most viable and easy for the implementation for the
improvement and the development of marketing system in the study region. But, at some extent the lack of perception may creates imbalances in the rural developments. As the result, the present study, although not suggesting action plan, it certainly furnishes a wider base and guideline for decision makers and planners for all types of rural market development policies. This may be first step towards the rural development. In this way the proposed market centres at the suitable location would improve the existing system and would help to increase the pace of rural development.

8.4.2 The Synchronization of Market Days

The present study shows that weekly market centres dominate the marketing system of the region. It is noteworthy to see that the existing market day cycles are not properly synchronized and as the specific day marketing meeting are being held at many centres the market centres are very near to each other, consequently, it creates many interruptions in the market cycles.

The present market cycles needs to be modify to avoid the interruption and competition among market centres, to increase the functional capacity of the market centres as well as to make it convenient to the mobile traders. It should be modified in the following ways.

1) Parbhani tahsil has 22 market centre. However here two market cycle in operation. Where Thursday is the rest day in ‘A’ cycle and cycle ‘B’.

   In the cycle ‘A’ some change in market meeting is needed as market meeting of Daithna instead of Wednesday to Thursday and cycle ‘B’ a single change may be implemented as market meeting to Lohgaon may be shifted from Sunday to Thrusday.

   Then the market cycle of ‘A’ will be formed as Salapuri (Sunday) Surpimpri (Monday), Pokharni (Tuesday), Tadpagri (Wednesday), Daithna (Thursday) Umari (Friday) and Singnapur (Saturday)
Then there will be another cycle of market meeting such as 'B'
Zari (Sunday) Sambar (Monday) Sadegaon (Tuesday) Pingli
(Wednesday) Lohgaon (Thursday) Sonna (Friday) and Parbhani
(Saturday).

2) In Gangakhed tahsil 3 market centres are running on separate
day and there is no need of any change.

3) In palam tahsil there is only one market centre and it need not
any change.

4) In Sonpeth tahsil only six market meetings exist. But two market
meetings are arranged on the same day i.e. Saturday (Shelgaon
Maratha and Shelgaon Hatkar). The changing market meetings
of Shelgaon Hatkar from Saturday to Wednesday will formed the
market cycles as Kanhegaon (Sunday) Sonpeth (Monday) Sirsi
Bk. (Tuesday) Shelgaon Hatkar (Wednesday) Naikotha (Friday)
and Shelgaon Maratha (Saturday)

5) In purna tahsil there are seven market meetings for the
convenience of mobile traders for the increase of the functional
capacity of market centre, the market meeting of Phulkalas may
be shifted from Sunday to Thursaday and that of Wazur from
Friday to Wednesday.

After this change market cycle will be formed as Tadkalas
(Sunday), Purna (Monday), Yerandeshwar (Tuesday), Wazur
(Wednesday), Phulkalas (Thursday), Kaulgaon (Friday) and Katneshwar
(Saturday)

6) Pathari tahsil comprises only one market cycle. To increase the
functional capacity of market centres, the market meetings of
Gunjkhurd may be changed from Sunday to Monday and of
Sarola (Kh) from Tuesday to Wednesday.

The new market cycle will be, by this change, Babhalgaon
(Sunday), Gunjkhurd (Monday), Rampuri (Kh) (Tuesday), Sarola Kh.
(Wednesday) Pathri (Thirsday), Limba (Friday) and Waghala
(Saturday).
PARBHANI DISTRICT

RESTRUCTURING OF MARKET CYCLES

INDEX

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SUNDAY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>MONDAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>SATURDAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. No. 8.2
7) There are only four market centres in Manwat tahsil, therefore no necessity to change in market cycle.

8) Sailu has six market meeting and to accelerate the functional capacity of the mobile traders, for their convenience the changes should be made in the cycle as Deulgaon gat may be shifted from Sunday to Tuesday, Dasala from Wednesday to Monday and Charthana from Thursday to Friday.

Then the new market cycle will be formed as Sailu (Sunday), Dasala (Monday), Deulgaon gat (Tuesday) Walur (Wednesday) Kupta (Thursday) and Charthana (Friday).

9) Seventeen market centres are existing in Jintur tahsil, there are two market cycle in operation, where Wednesday is only one rest day in 'A' market cycle whereas cycle 'B' has two rest days 'Friday and Saturday' The changes in market cycle 'A' as Itoly may be changed from Sunday to Wednesday And in market cycle 'B' as Bamni Bk from Sunday to Firday and Sawangi Mhalsa from Wednesday to Saturday.

The new market cycles will be formed as 'A' cycle Wassa (Sunday), Bori (Monday), Jintur (Tuesday), Itoly (Wednesday), Bogoan (Thursday), Dhudhgaon (Friday) Adgaon Khandagale (Saturday) and 'B' cycle will be formed as Kothla (Sunday), Charthana (Monday), Jogwada (Tuesday), Waghdi Dhanora (Wednesday) Wazur Bk (Thursday), Bamni Bk (Firday) and Sawangi Mhalsa (Saturday) (Fig. 8.2).

8.4.3 Planning for Proposed New Market Centres

The study of spatial distributional pattern of market centres, their proportion to the dependent villages, their market areas, and the population served is useful in planning for proposed new market centres.

It is observed that the potentiality of certain villages may be upgraded as market centres. From the overall development and planning it is important to upgrad villages as market centres in the
study area. In consideration of all these things and with the notice to improve the market and dependent village ratio and to fill the market settlement gaps the new proposing market centres on favorable sites are tried to present here (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3

**Existing and Proposed Market Centres**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Existing Market centre</th>
<th>Proposed Market Centre</th>
<th>Total Number of Market Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangakhed</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palam</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonpeth</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purna</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathri</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manwat</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailu</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jintur</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Complied by researcher

So far as the proposed market centres are concerned, nineteen villages are proposed as sites for new market centres. These sites of proposed market centres have been decided in terms of following important components i) Size of the population ii) Centrality iii) easy accessibility iv) Transport facilities and distance from the existing market centres and the urban centres v) hinterland and vi) site suitability etc. In spite of all these factors, empirical evidences of the consumer's, preference of the market centres are also taken into consideration and in the identification of the sites of new market centres. By taking in consideration all these things the spatial reorganization of market centres would definitely improve efficiency of marketing system by decreasing the market village ratio as well as by filling up the market settlement gaps. The present centre, proposed market centres and the depended villages are shown in the fig. 8.3. In this way it will certainly increase the efficiency, and reduce some
unemployment it will save the time and money of the population. The increase in trade and exchange of goods, the farmer’s commodity will get reasonable rates and will help in agricultural development, consequently all these factors combinly and positively enhance the rural development. The increase in market centres will also change the service scenario.

Table 8.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsil</th>
<th>Number of Proposed Market Centres</th>
<th>Name of the Proposed Market Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>- - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangakhed</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Makhni, Pimpaldari, Mardasgaon, Khali, Muli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palam</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Banwas, Khoras, Petshivani, Pharkanda, Chatori, Sayala (Palam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonpeth</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>- - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purna</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Dongar Takli, Chudawa, Pimpla Lokhande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathri</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>- - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manwat</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kolha, Kinhola Kh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailu</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Moregaon, Kuda, Devgaon, Nandgaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jintur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>- - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Complied by researcher

Because of the proposed market centres there would be rational proportion of market and dependent village ratio (1:9), market and population ratio (1:15532), and area proportion (1:68 Km²). In consequence of all these factors, it would certainly increase the efficient functioning of marketing systems and ultimately lead to spatial economic and rural development. The tahsils as Parbhani (22), Sonpeth (06), Pathari (11) and Jintur (17) have no proposal for new market centres and present markets in these tahsils are quite sufficient to furnish the marketing facilities to the related villages. All these tahsils have more market centres, urban market centres and total dependent number of villages are less. For the tahsils viz. Gangakhed (5), Palam (6), Purna and Sailu (3) and Manwat (2) have a proposal of
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- VILLAGE

Fig. No. 8.3
new market centres for each tahsils. The tahsil Gangakhed has a greater interaction with the regional market at the Parbhani city. It is also seen that, to avoid the wastage of time and money, most of the villages go for the nearest market sites and generally, do not visit frequently to the market places of longer distance (Table 8.4).

It is observed that, during the field work, the various department stores are well developed and they cater all the needs of the people. These stores provides in spite of daily required goods and items, the specific facilities to the peasant society such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements, utensils, clothes etc. on affordable price. Despite of all these, some co-operative departmental stores spread the free consultancy in terms of agricultural inputs and practices etc. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the departmental stores as above said should be started / initiated at least at each tahsil head quarter and at big daily market centres.

8.4.4 Other Strategies

To captivate the large portion of population there is a need for the development of efficient market centres and it requires large number of facilities and concerning institutions. The complementary institutions contains well developed educational system as schools, colleges, training centres, hospitals, cinema halls, and other entertainment places, different factories etc. It is noteworthy that most successful and effective markets must be provided by the wide range of goods and services and it will be easily available to customers. If the market centres is developed once it also creates positive atmosphere for many governmental agencies for introducing their products, innovations and to contact with the large portion of population for the implementation of different schemes and policies.

The following suggestions would be helpful to the overall development of market centres.

1) In many market centre i.e Parbhani, Jintur and Gangakhed the space provided for market gathering seems to be inadequate
and insufficient to accommodate large proportion of the population and marketing commodities. This may be also resulted in wastage of goods and becomes troublesome to the people. Therefore, sites and the locations of market centres should be extended or shifted in any other open space near by and cordoned off from cattle's market.

2) Adopting the following precautionary measures it is possible to avoid the malpractices.

i. A general supervision under the control of a shop / market inspector.

ii. The notification of current price structure on general notice board.

iii. The frequent checking of rates and measurement effectively.

iv. Adequate fresh drinking water and a large space for parking.

3) For the diffusion of innovations in agricultural and irrigation, the use of market centres by private and Governmental agencies.

4) Social awareness about medical, healthcare, natural hazards, total diseases and family welfare programme through such market centres.

Conclusion

The overall analysis, clearly, shows that there is unevenness in the distribution of market centres and their trade areas. It is seen that the central and eastern parts of the study region is endowed with well facilities by market centres. In contrast to it, the northern and southern parts are less facilitated by market centres. Bearing this scenario in mind nineteen new market centres are proposed in the study region. This re-organisation, spatially, of market centres might obviously improve the present system as well as increase the pace of the efficient functioning of market system, and it, consequently, make an end rural development. However, the present market centres and proposed market centres, transportation facilities and communication facilities, and their increase and other locational strategies might be
implemented in the study region. It is obviously to provide the services to the whole study region remarkably to gain recognizable result in increasing the per capita income, standard of living, agricultural, industrial, economical development and overall development of the entire study region.
REFERENCES


