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## **CHAPTER 2**

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## **CHAPTER 2**

# **AGRICULTURAL REGULATED MARKETS IN MAHARASHTRA**

### **2.1 Agricultural Regulated Marketing Acts**

Though State intervention in marketing began in India with the promulgation in 1829 of the "Regulation of the Branch of Judicature, Bombay", the idea of regulation of markets could take practical shape only at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was all in the interest of cotton textile industry of the United Kingdom that the British government in India went up to regulate marketing of cotton only. The passing of the Berar Cotton and Grain Market Law 1897 envisaged for the first time regulation of other agricultural products in addition to cotton though in practice cotton alone remained regulated. In 1917, the Government of India appointed a cotton committee. It recommended regulation of cotton markets in India on the lines of Berar markets. In view of its recommendations the Government of Bombay enacted the Bombay Cotton Market Act, 1927, which could be considered the first piece of legislation in the country attempting regulation of market in order to evolve sound market practices for the benefit of both the producers and the traders. However, the provision of this Act were applicable to cotton only; regulated markets for other commodities could not see in light.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture (1927) provided the torch light. In its report submitted in 1928, it brought out that the prosperity of the agriculturist and the success of any policy of general agricultural improvement depended to a very large degree on the facilities which the agriculture community had at its disposal for marketing to the best advantage. It recommended that the defects could only be removed by the establishment of properly regulated markets for agricultural commodities.

The Central Agricultural Marketing Department prepared a model bill in 1928 for regulation of agricultural commodities. The provinces were to draft their own legislation on this line. Accordingly, the erstwhile Bombay province passed the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939. The feature of this Act was that for the first time in the history of legislation on agricultural marketing it provided for regulation of marketing of a large number of agricultural produce included all produce of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

In order to assess the success of this Act, the Government of Bombay appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of M. L. Dantwala on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 1950. The Committee recommended that the consolidation of gains accrued under the Act should be given priority over the expansion of the regulated markets. In 1955-56 another expert committee under the Chairmanship of T. G. Shriname was appointed. The government accepted its report alongwith 173 recommendations. In 1963, the need was felt to amend the Agricultural Produce Market Act, because of the application of different Acts in different regions within the

newly constituted Maharashtra State. On 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1963, a comprehensive Act was passed in the State assembly. But the provisions of this modified act were brought in force from 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1967. The Act of 1963 was amended first in 1968, and again in 1970.

The modified Act of 1963 has 66 sections and it is more precise in the matter of prohibiting trade allowances, penalties for the defaulters market funds, etc. Its rules were amended in 1967. There are in all 122 rules.

### **2.1.1 Objective of Market Acts**

The Government of Bombay decided in 1929 to enact the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act with the avowed objective of securing the best possible price to which the agriculturist was entitled after deducting the legitimate expenses of marketing and after taking into account the price that could be realised for the same quality of the produce in the terminal market. The main object of the Act, to quote the finance minister who move the Bill was "to see that the agriculturist who takes his produce to the market is dealt with fairly by the dalal or the broker who stands between the agriculturist and the purchaser or the purchaser over the agriculturist."

The statement of objectives of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1963 read as under : "At present there are different laws in force in different parts of the State relating to the regulation of buying and selling of the agricultural produce. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939 is in force in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra. The Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Market Act, 1935

applies to the Vidarbha area of the State of Maharashtra and the Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Market Act (No. 2 of 1939 F) operates in the Hyderabad area of this State. Government had appointed in 1955 a Committee to go into the details of the system of the regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and advise government. The Committee made several suggestions for the effective implementation of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939. After taking them into consideration the present bill is prepared.

### **2.1.2 Area of Operation**

The Bombay Act, 1939 provided for the operational jurisdiction limits of regulation specifying 'market area' proper and 'market yard', 'Market area' referred to the entire revenue limits of a taluka or a part thereof for which the market committee is created. 'Market Yard' means the principal market yard and sub-market yard where actual marketing takes place. The Maharashtra Act, 1963 continued with the some connotations. Moreover, The Bombay Act, 1939 covered the marketing of 86 commodities in which were 36 agricultural commodities, 11 fruits, 5 vegetable varieties, grass and fodder and 9 animal husbandry products for the purpose of regulation. The Maharashtra Act specified in its schedule 40 agricultural commodities, 8 vegetable, 17 fruits mainly alongwith other commodities for the purpose of regulation. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1963 was amended in 1972 and the amendment regulated marketing of 110 commodities in which are 2 times, 15 cereals, 13 pulses, 12 oilseeds, 17 fruits, 10 animal husbandry products, etc.

## 2.2 Composition of Market Committee

Table No. 2.1 refers to the composition of the Market Committee.

**Table No. 2.1**  
**Composition of Market Committee as per 1939 and 1963 Acts**

Sr. No.	Constituents	Legal provision made under			
		Bombay Act, 1939		Maharashtra Act, 1963	Maharashtra Act, 1968 Amendment
		Minimum	Maximum		
1	Agriculturists	6	8	7	-
2	Credit Co-op. Societies	-	-	-	7
3	Village Panchayat	-	-	-	3
4	Traders	3	4	3	3
5	Chairman of taluka purchase sale union	-	-	1 or 2	1
6	Chairman Panchayat Samiti	-	-	1	1
7	Local Self Authority	1	1	1	1
8	Zilla Parishad	-	-	-	-
9	Govt. Nominee	2	2	-	-
10	District Agriculture Officer	-	-	1	1
	Total	12	15	15 or 16	18

Source : Annual Report of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Solapur

The Bombay Act, 1939 did not provide equal representation to the farmers' and the traders' interests. Many a time the representative of the local self authority happened to be a merchant. Under Bombay Act, 1939 the Mamlatdar was a government nominated member of the Market Committee. His nomination was cancelled in Maharashtra Act, 1963. Only the representatives from traders' and farmers' constituencies got the voting right in Maharashtra Act, 1963. By the 1968 amendment the total membership has been raised to 18.

**a) Tenure of Office**

The nominated Market Committee would be of two years and that of the elected body three years. The elected body would come into operation from the date on which the names of the elected members of the market committee are published in the government Gazette. The Maharashtra Act, 1971 provided for publication of the names of the elected market committee in Gazette as soon as the results are out. The Bombay Act, 1939 did not make provision for removal of any member of market committee but this was provided for in the Maharashtra Act, 1963.

**b) Chairman and Vice-Chairman**

No qualifications specified for both the posts. Their honorarium is fixed at Rs. 3,600/- per annum. They hold the office for 3 years in the normal course.

**c) Meetings**

The Maharashtra Act prescribes that there should be at least one meeting within 60 days. There was no such legal binding in Bombay Act, 1939. The amended Act 1971, in addition to putting an obligation of holding a meeting at specified interval, prescribes a quorum of minimum 10 members for every meeting.

**d) Sub Committee**

The Maharashtra Act, 1963 provides for the appointment of various sub committees, for example, Committee for recruiting the staff, their



promotions and construction of work as also a sub committee for settling disputes in the transactions arising on account of price, weight, payment, etc. The Vice-Chairman of the Market Committee is the ex-officio Chairman of this sub Committee. Disputes are to be settled on the spot by a board of arbitrators.

**e) Powers and Duties of Market Committee**

The market has the following powers and duties to perform :

1. to implement the provisions of the Act, the rules and Bye-laws;
2. to regulate the entry of the persons and of vehicular traffic in the market;
3. to supervise the behaviour of those who enter the market for trading purpose;
4. to grant, renew, refuse, suspend or cancel licences;
5. to provide for settling disputes arising out of any kind of transactions connected with the marketing of agricultural produce and all matters connected thereto;
6. to prosecute persons for violating the provisions of this Act, the rules and Bye-laws made thereunder;
7. to maintain and manage the market, including admission to and conditions for the use of the markets;
8. to regulate marketing of agricultural produce in the market area and the payment to be made in respect thereof, weighment or delivery of the agricultural produce;
9. to acquire, hold and dispose of any movable or immovable property including any equipment necessary for the purpose of efficiency carrying out of its duties;

10. to collect and maintain, disseminate and supply information in respect of production, sale, storage, processing, prices and movement of agricultural produce, as may be required by the Director of Agricultural Marketing;
11. To take all possible steps to prevent adulteration and to promote grading and standardization of the agricultural produce as may be prescribed;
12. To enforce the provisions of this Act and Rules, Bye-laws and conditions of the licence granted under the Act; and
13. To perform all such other duties as may be prescribed.

### **2.3 Administrative Staff**

The Market Committee is empowered to employ Secretary and other required staff. The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer to implement the resolutions of the Market Committee. He is responsible to the Chairman for keeping the accounts and for rendering of all the returns. Also he lays down the duties of other members of the staff. He can attend the meeting of the market committee. He has power of inspection, seizure of material inspection of weights and measures and maintenance of account books and market premises. The success of the market depends much on the ability of the Secretary.

The other administrative staff consists of the deputy and assistant secretaries, accountant, treasurer, inspector, head clerk, clerks, peons, watchmen, drivers, gatemen, etc. They are appointed by Market Committee. Moreover, for each big sub-market yard additional posts of assistant secretary, one clerk, one peon and for each small sub market

yard one clerk and one peon are allowed on the establishment of the same by the Market Committee. It can be observed that for A and B class market committee grader, head peon and head watchman are the additional posts specially provided. Every Market Committee has to follow strictly the given staff schedule. The Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune is empowered to approve the staff of the Market Committee, to accept the resignations if any, or to approve the termination orders issued in case of any incumbent of the Market Committee. Staff of the Market Committees is given in Table No. 2.2.

**Table No. 2.2**  
**Staff Schedule of a Market Committee**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Class of the Market Committee with income range					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
		1 lakh & above	50,000 to lakh	30,000 to 50,000	20,000 to 30,000	10,000 to 20,000	Below 10,000
1	Secretary	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Asstt. Secretary	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	Accountant	1	1	1	-	-	-
4	Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	-
5	Supervisor	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jr. Clerk	6	4	3	1	1	1
7	Stat. Asstt.	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	Watchman	1	1	1	-	-	-
9	Peon	3	2	2	1	1	1
	Additional Staff						
1	Head Peon	1	1	-	-	-	-
2	Head Watchman	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	Grader	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Total	19	14	9	4	4	3

Source : Annual Report of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Solapur

## **Education and Training**

As per the recruitment rules (Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market, 1967) the qualification of the officers' is graduation and that of senior grade staff matriculation. No qualification is prescribed for the junior grade staff. The Market Committee deutes its staff for training by taking a bond to serve the Market Committee for at least three years after completion of training.

### **2.4 Financial Position of the Market Committee**

The Market Committee gets income mainly from the licence fee and market fee. The additional source of income includes subsidy and loan from the State government and fine from the market functionaries.

#### **a) Licence Fee**

The Bombay Act, 1969 and the Maharashtra Act empower the Market Committee to charge licence fee on the market functionaries as per the rates in Bye-laws. The Market Committee can cancel or suspend a licence for a specified period for breach of law.

#### **b) Market Fee**

The Bombay Act, 1939 authorised the Market Committee to levy fees on the transactions in agricultural produce. The said fee was payable by the seller according to the weight of the produce. The Maharashtra Act, 1963 authorised the Market Committee to collect the market fee from the purchases and the fee is charged ad valorem.

**Table No. 2.3**  
**The Schedule of Minimum and Maximum Rates of Market Fee**

Sr. No.	Commodity	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate
1	Agril. Produce other than poultry	15 paise per Rs. 100	30 paise per Rs. 100
2	Poultry	5 paise each	10 paise each
3	Sheep and Goats	25 paise each	50 paise each
4	Cattle	Rs. 100 on sale proceeds	Rs. 1 per Rs. 100 sale

Source : Annual Report of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Solapur

**c) Supervision Charges**

As per circular No. CMR/R/11/SUP/GESS dated 30-11-1972 of the Director of Agricultural Marketing, Pune and Section 34 of the Maharashtra Amendment Act, 1972 the supervision cost is to be recovered from every purchaser. This supervision cost is 5 paise per Rs. 100 sale proceeds.

**d) Other Sources**

Section 17 of the Bombay Act and 48 of the Maharashtra Act limited the penalty to Rs. 500 with imprisonment for the trader who trades without licences. Market Committee earns income from its surplus amount invested in government securities. It sells specific forms and documents and gets a paltry sum.

**e) External Source**

A Market Committee raises money by way of borrowing. It gets loans for the expenditure incurred on acquisition of land, construction of building and provision of basic amenities in the market yard. The State government sanctions loan after considering its technical and economic

aspects and on the ground of its repayment in 15 annual instalments at the interest rate of 5.5%. The Maharashtra Act, 1963 provided for creation of Permanent Fund of the Market Committee to pay loan and interest.

Market Committee gets subsidy to meet its initial expenditure. If the annual income of the Market Committee is below Rs. 10,000 it gets a subsidy of Rs. 3,000. If the annual income is more than Rs. 10,000, the subsidy is Rs. 5,000.

### **Setup of Market Yard and Sub-Market Yard**

The Bombay Act, 1939 and the Maharashtra Act, 1963 provided for the establishment of the principal market yard and, if necessary the sub market yard. The market area may be the revenue limits of taluka or more than one taluka, if necessary. Section 16 of the Bombay Act, 1939 empowered the government to acquire a suitable land for the Market Committee and to transfer the land to the Market Committee on payment of the acquisition cost. The provision is continued by the Maharashtra Act. The Market Committee is responsible for constructing buildings and providing other amenities in the market yard. It allocates plots to the licensed traders for construction of their shops and godowns.

### **Bye-Laws of the Market Committee**

Detail provisions regarding actual regulation of the agricultural marketing are made in the Bye-laws of Market Committee, which should be approved by the Director of Agricultural Marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune. The Bye-laws include objectives of the Market Committee and define

and restrict its activities. Section 27 of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Act, 1939 authorised the Market Committee to make the Bye-laws for the regulation. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1963 is wider in scope. The Bye-laws pertain to the procedure regarding licence, licence fee, sale of agricultural produce, weighment, warehousing of the produce and the administration.

### **1) Principal Market and Subsidiary Market**

Every Market Committee is established according to the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1963. The declaration to that effect and the notification of it in the gazette are also noted in the Bye-laws. The market area of the principal market and sub market area also laid down in the Bye-laws.

### **2) Licence for the Market Functionaries**

In accordance with the provision of Section 6 of the Maharashtra Act, 1963 nobody is allowed to function in the market area in respect of the declared agricultural produce unless the licence fee is obtained by him.; The Market Committee is authorised under Section 7 of the Maharashtra Act, 1963 to grant or renew a licence for the use of any place in the market area for marketing of the agricultural produce or for operating therein as a trader, commission agent, broker, processor, weightman, measures, surveyor, warehouseman or in any other capacity in relation to the marketing of agricultural produce.



### 3) Rates of Licence Fee

Rates of licence fee for market functionaries are shown in Table No. 2.4

**Table No. 2.4**  
**Rates of Licence fee for Market Functionaries**

(fig. In Rs.)

Sr. No.	Market Functionary	Rates of Licence Fee	Renewal Fee
1	Adtya	100	90
2	Trader A class	100	90
3	Trader No. 1	100	100
4	Trader B class	50	45
5	Trader C class	80	80
6	Trader D or No. 3 class	75	75
7	Broker (Dalal)	40	35
8	Processor A class	100	90
9	Processor B class	50	45
10	Surveyor	15	14
11	Warehouseman A class	15	14
12	Weightman A class	10	9
13	Weightmen B class	5	5
14	Assistant to Trader/Adatya	5	4
15	Cartman	20	19
16	Assistant to Cartman	5	4
17	Hamal A class	3	2
18	Hamal B class	2	2

Source : Annual Report of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Solapur



#### 4) Rates of Market Fee

Section 13 of the Maharashtra Act, 1963 prescribed the minimum and maximum rates of market fees. The Market Committee is competent to fix suitable rates within the said limits and make the provision for it in its own Bye-laws.

#### 5) Sale, Weighment and Warehousing

Form No. 12, based on Section 18 of the Maharashtra Act, 1963 is the receipt of agricultural produce brought for sale to the Adatya. Standards of weighments are prescribed in the Bye-laws; they are as follows :

**Table No. 2.5**  
**Weight and Measurement**

Sr. No.	Produce	Weight & Measurement
1	Agricultural Produce	Quintal
2	Fruit, Vegetables, Coconut	Number
3	Eggs, Hens, Cattle, Goat	Number
4	Wool, Black Pepper, etc.	Kilograms
5	Butter, Milk	Kg/Litre
6	Skin and Hides	Kilograms

Source : Annual Report of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Solapur

The Bye-laws prescribe that every trader/licenser must have weights and measurements to weigh at least one quintal. Other small weights upto 100 kg. And one litre are essential for a trader.

## **6) Market Charges**

Market functionaries such as trader Adatya, dalal, weighman, surveyor, cartman, etc have to charge their rates in accordance with the provisions in the Bye-laws. The market prescribes the rates of commission, dalali, weighing charges, hamali, godown rent, sieving and grading charges, etc. per quintal or number. The market functionary is prohibited from charging more than the rates fixed.

## **7) Administration**

### **a) Meeting**

Procedure regarding the issue of notice of meeting, conducting the meeting, procedure of voting, minutes of the meeting and implementation of the resolutions passed in the meeting are laid down in the Bye-laws.

### **b) Sub Committees**

The Market Committee is authorised as per the provisions in the Bye-laws, to appoint the following sub committees.

- i) Disputes Sub Committee
- ii) Staff Selection Sub Committee
- iii) Licence Sub Committee
- iv) Building Sub Committee
- v) Gradation Sub Committee

The Market Committee can determine the number of each of the Sub Committee and assign the duties.

**c) Expenditure**

In addition to the expenditure incurred by the Market Committee on permissible items under the provisions in the Maharashtra Act, 1963 and the rules thereunder, the Market Committee is authorised to spend from the market fund on the following items.

- i) Annual subscription of Maharashtra State Federation of the Market Committees, Pune;
- ii) Study Tour;
- iii) Exhibition, wall papers, bulletins and magazines in the cause of regulated marketing; and
- iv) Market research.

**d) Staff**

The Market Committee employs a Secretary and such other officers and staff as may be necessary for the management of the market. The Market Committee makes Bye-laws for pay scales attached to various posts, for grant of leave including leave allowance, for maintaining the provident fund, for prescribing the conditions for pension and gratuity and for undertaking the welfare activities.

**e) Others**

The Market Committee prescribes various forms for conducting the marketing activity smoothly.

## **2.5 Progress of Regulated Markets in Maharashtra**

After independence the Planning Commission in its first and subsequent Five Year Plans emphasized the vital role played by the regulated markets in promoting on orderly marketing of farm produce in the country and urged various State that had not enacted the necessary legislation to do so and to regulates the market thereunder.

The Five Year Plans visualised the regulation of new markets throughout country. In November, 1955, an All India Conference on marketing and Co-operation was held at Hyderabad. It made many recommendations for accelerating and progress of regulation during the Second Five Year Plan and for effective improvement in the working of the markets already established.

The conference on Marketing and Co-operation held at Jaipur in February 1956, while endorsing the major recommendation of Hydrabad Conference, particularly stressed the need for accorating the place of regulation of the uncovered marketing centres during the second plan period.

At the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, legislation for establishment of markets was in force in nine State. Later on four, other States also had enacted the Agricultural Produce Markets Acts. During the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, the remaining States viz. Assam, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir also enacted legislation after reorganization and end by the end of 1980, Agricultural Produce Marketing Acts were in force in 18 States and 4 Union Territories.

### 2.5.1 Progress of Regulated Market in India

Keeping in view the significance of regulated markets emphasis was made to develop and expand agricultural regulated market in India during planning period. As a result, the number of regulated market has increased sharply. There were 283 regulated markets in 1950-51, which rose to 450 in 1955-56, indicating 59.0 percent change in growth during 1950-56. Subsequent period showed that number of regulated market increased fastly. In 1960-61 there were 700 regulated markets in which further raised to 2803 in 1971-72 and further increased to 3819 in 1980-81.

**Table No. 2.6**  
**Progress of Regulated Markets in India**

Year	No. of Regulated Markets	% change
1950-51	283	
1955-56	450	59.01
1960-61	700	55.55
1965-66	1012	44.57
1971-72	2803	176.98
1975-76	2938	4.82
1980-81	3819	29.99
1990-91	6217	62.79
1997-98	7000	12.59

Source : Economic Survey, GOI,

Moreover, it also showed the number or regulated markets in India further increased to 6217 and again number increased to 7000 in 1997-98. The progress of regulated Markets in India is given in Table No. 2.1, which indicates that the overall progress of agricultural regulated markets indicated that agricultural regulated markets have been increasing in India.

However, it also indicated that uneven temporal growth rates in agricultural marketing during 1950-98.

For example number of agricultural regulated markets increased by 51.01 percent during 1950-56, which it was recorded 55.6% during 1956-61. During 1965-72 number of regulated market increased by 176.9%. While period 1971-76 showed marginal improvement in the number of regulated marketing. During 1990-98 number of regulated markets has increased by 12.59 percent. However, overall performance of regulated markets showed impressive during 1950-98 i.e. number of regulated markets raised from 283 (1950-51) to 7000 in 1997-98.

### **2.5.2 Progress of Agricultural Regulated Markets in Maharashtra**

As compared to India the progress of agricultural regulated markets in Maharashtra did not observe much satisfactory. There were 223 regulated markets in 1977, which raised to 244 in 1988 and further increased to 255 in 2000, which indicated 9.42% increased numbers of markets during 1977 to 88 and 4.51% increased during 1988-2000.

Moreover, the districtwise the position of agricultural regulated markets is given in Table No. 2.7, which indicated that there were higher number of regulated markets in the districts of Nanded, Akola, Amaravati and Yeotmal, ranged from 13 to 15. The number of agricultural regulated market in Nashik, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Parbhani, Buldhana and Solapur district was in between 10 to 12. The number of agricultural regulated markets in Raigad, Dhule, Satara, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Bhandara and Nagpur district was in between 7 to 9. The number

of agricultural regulated markets in Thane, Sangli, Kolhapur, Wardha and Osmanabad was in between 4 to 6. The number of agricultural regulated markets in Mumbai, Gadchiroli, Ratnagiri and other district is less than 4.

Thus, it is observed uneven growth of agricultural regulated markets across the districts. Moreover, among the districts of Maharashtra State, Solapur district has been selected for intensive study. Chapter 3 discuss the growth of Agricultural regulated markets commonly known as Siddheshwar Market Yard in Solapur district.

**Table No. 2.7**

**Districtwise the position of Agricultural Regulated Markets**

Division	District	Places
1) Aurangabad	1) Aurangabad	Aurangabad, Ambad, Kannad, Gangapur, Jalana, Paithan, Bhokardan, Lasurstation, Vaijapur, Sillod, Soyagaon,
	2) Osmanabad	Osmanabad, Ahamadpur, Udgir, Kalamb, Nilanga, Paranda, Murum, Latur, Hundergalli
	3) Nanded	Nanded, Uamari, Kinvat, Kundalwadi, Degalur, Dharmabad, Naygaon, Bhokar, Mukhed, Mudkhed, Loha, Hadgaon
	4) Parbhani	Parbhani, Akhadabalapur, Kalmanuri, Gangakhed, Jintur, Partur, Purna, Basamatnagar, Manvat, Mandha, Selu, Hingolo
	5) Beed	Beed, Ambajogai, Kada, Gevrai, Dharur, Parali-Vaijanath, Manjalgaon
2) Nagpur	1) Nagpur	Nagpur, Umred, Katol, Kalameshwar, Narkhed, Bhivapur, Mandal, Ramtake, Savoner
	2) Akola	Akola, Akot, Kamja, Telhara, Patur, Balapur, Barshitakali, Manora, Malgaon, Murteejapur, Mangrularpir, Resod, Vasim
	3) Amravati	Amravati, Achalpur, Anjangaon, Chandurbazar, Chandru Railway, Daryapur, Dhamangaon, Dharani, Morshi, Varud

	4) Chandrapur	Chandrapur, Aramori, Gadchiroli, Nagbhid, Brahmapuri, Mul, Rajura, Varora, Sidevahi
	5) Buldhana	Khamgaon, Chikhali, Jalgaon, Jamod, Devlgaon, Raja, Nandura, Malkapur, Mehekar, Lonar, Shegaon, Sangrampur
	6) Bhandara	Bhandara, Arjuni, Amgaon, Gondiya, Tirada, Tumsar, Pavani, Iakhanpur, Lakhani
	7) Yavatmal	Yavatmal, Uamarkhed, Gatangi, Darvha, Digras, Ner, Pusad, Pandharkavada, Boriarab, Ralgaon, Vani
	8) Wardha	Wardha, Aarvi, Aashti, Pulgaon, Samurdpur, Sindi, Hingangat
3) Pune	1) Pune	Pune, landapur, Khed, Junnar, Talgaon Dabhade, Dhound, Nira, Baramati, Bhor, Manchar, Shirur
	2) Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar, Kopargaon, Jamkhed, Nevase, Pathardi, Rahuri, Shevgaon, Sangamner, Shrigonda, shrirampur
	3) Satara	Satara, Karad, Koregaon, Gondaval, Patan, Phaltan, Lonand, Vaduj
	4) Kolhapur	Kolhapur, Gadghinglaj, Jaysingpur, Peth-Vadgaon
	5) Sangli	Sangli, Atpadi, Islampur, Vita, Tasgaon
	6) Solapur	Solapur, Akluj, Akkalkot, Karmala, Kurduwadi, Pandharpur, Barshi, Mohol, Mangalwedha, Sangola
4) Mumbai	1) Mumbai	Mumbai
	2) Kulaba	Alibag, Karjat, Khopoli, Panvel, Pen, Mahad, Mangaon, Murud, Roha
	3) Jalgaon	Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Jamner, Dharangaon, Pachora, Parola, Bodvad, Busaval, Yaval, Raver
	4) Thane	Kalyan, Palghar, Bhinvadi, Murvad, Vasai, Shahapur
	5) Dhule	Dhule, Talode, Sakri, Navapur, Shirpur, Nandurbar, Shahada, Dhoundaicha
	6) Nashik	Nashik, Kalvan, Goti-B, Nandgaon, Malegaon, Yevala, Lasalgaon, Satana, Sinnar

Source : Deputy Director of Marketing, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai