

Rural-Urban Market Linkages and its Impacts: A case of Nimsar Vegetable Bazar

Mohammed Kamrul Hasan*
Kazi Foyez Ahmed**

Abstract

Nimsarbazar (market) is situated at Dhaka - Chattogram highways under Burichang Upazila of Cumilla District in Bangladesh. The study attempts to identify the history of Nimsar market, look into the marketing channels of vegetables, and its present problems especially legal aspects. Due to unique growth of vegetable production, nearby village farmers had evolved the roadside market in early 1980s. Eventually this growing market displays consumer's attraction, employment, labour in migration. It also reflects the harness of the prospect of vegetable selling for the people from expanding urbanization. Presently 'illegal structures' wrangles uncertainty of major portion of market. Based on field work, observation, and interview, the study has investigated rural urban linkages, people's perception, labour participation, expectations of local people.

The market is pulling people from different districts for vegetable and fruits marketing. Market is running round the clock and peak time starts at midnight to late morning. On an average, the sale of vegetables of the market worth Taka more than Ten million in each day. Marginal farmers can sell their products easily here by giving minimum tax. According to oral voices supply of seasonal vegetables and fruits from different parts of Bangladesh has been increased after construction of Jamuna River Bridge. Presently expanding up to nearly two kilometers from north to south at both sides of the road, the impacts of market are manifolds. For instance, original entrepreneurs – peasants, piker, storages, seasonal production, commission business, collection of taxes, contract farming, transports, in and out of kachamal(vegetable), legal aspects of land, legal procedures of road safety, inter districts marketing channels, export channel, patron

* Joint Director (Rural Education and Social Development), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Kotbari, Cumilla.

** Assistant Director (Business Management), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Kotbari, Cumilla.

client relationship, financial prosperity, access to banks, traffic congestion, road accidents, and vulnerability of students, unplanned garbage disposals, haphazard parking, and uncertain livelihoods. Recently one of the whole sellers died due to road accident. On the other hand, nearby Kabila market has lot of potentialities and may provide supportive role. Nimsar demonstrates the rural-rural and rural urban linkages. How to develop this market on legal basis is the paramount question? This regional vegetable market of Cumilla still has potentials that need planning. Alongside development of educational institutes, green townships, zoning, people's participation, safe transport networks, and governance are keys for regional planning.

Keywords: Rural-Urban Linkages, Livelihoods, Migration, Growth Hub, Vegetables Supply Chain, Regional Planning.

Introduction

Exchange of goods among the individuals and groups is very ancient reciprocity in the history of human societies. Invention of money has removed barter system gradually particularly in modern time. Once upon a time, grand trunk road, that flinched from Chittagong (Chattogram) connected the Bengal regions to the rest of Asia. Dhaka Chittagong road is very old and many parts of the road was amalgamated the Grand Trunk Road afterwards. W S Bark in 1898 wrote an interesting accounts of cycling tour from Dhaka to Chittagong. The surroundings of the road was different from today. River way and road were interdependent communication of Dhaka-Chittagong highway in British period.¹ Rail also vital communication of these two cities since British period. Today Dhaka - Chattagram (Chittagong) land communication is enjoying uninterrupted road and rail communications. The transport communications extended the commuters and market operations even at remote rural areas. People of local areas build up informal market very near side of the road that has catchment area of rural community for selling agricultural products. In contrary, people from distressed and displaced build up makeshift very adjacent the rail line at city and it also develops informal market place alongside rail line. People activities on exchange of agriculture products hugely seen road side of Bangladesh and it has flourished in last 40 years in different places in Bangladesh. Growth centre means growing centre that pull the people with their product and services. These people build up markets of agricultural products that is famous for vegetables, rice, milk, fish, cattle, poultry, fruits in different ways. Obviously it reflects dynamics of people, economy and society. Economy reflects its production, supply and demand matters on the other hand society displays choice of farm families, livelihoods on the basis of natural resources and exchanges.

Institutional rural development begun with Village Agriculture and Industrial Development (V AID) and later Comilla approach to rural development, where new agriculture production has been introduced with the link of service providers to village organization or cooperative society. It brought changes at rural areas particularly on growth of agriculture crop and vegetable production. New technology particularly irrigation, high yielding varieties, line swing tripled the agriculture production. Impact of such technologies has increased vegetable production and eventually this production became surplus at Comilla during 1980s when innovative farmers came to nearby road side to sell their product when rural road infrastructure already been developed in compare to past. The passengers of road transports take interest to buy fresh, green, and attractive looking vegetable in cheap price. Nimsar market is situated at BurichangUpazila of Cumilla District. It begun with vegetables from farm land to rural market. Gradually this vegetable market is bigger and developed networks with farm plots of the farmers and business people. If we consider the past and present situations of Nimsar bazar, it has history of people's engagements and buyer's attraction due to sellers cum middlemen's articulation to establish the daily market from weekly market. It has several dimensions like opportunity to buy vegetables and that somehow has created anxiety at traffic in Dhaka-Chattogram highway. On the other hand, it has people's activity in different stages and having division of labour, supply and demand chains, linkages between farmers, middlemen, and customers. This market is people activities and people innovatively has created market. So it was innovation despite of its legal vs illegal contradictions in purview of vibrant market and its governance. Authorities of government can create market in a place which called as *toa* bazar. Government can establish *toa* bazar on *khas* land, that is government land, it has no individual right. Nimsar market has tiny *toa* bazar and its surrounding or peripheries relatively huge. Periphery map of Nimsar has expanded in the land of road and highways. Although surrounding or periphery of Nimsar legal questions, however, the yearly tax collection from Nimsar based on *toa* and its periphery map.

Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study to explore the past and present of Nimsar market and its impacts on rural-urban market linkages, division of labour, occupational changes and environment problems.

The specific objectives were to

- identify the evolution of market and factors;
- explore impacts on farm production and its market linkages;

- delineate the human action, division of labour and occupational changes; and
- explore environmental and traffic situation.

Methods of the study

Rural market as social facts which has rational activities related to livelihoods along with institutional values. Personal observation over the time and to know the events of timeline one of the techniques of data collection of this study. Nimsar market has been growing fast at very ending of twenty century and early decade of twenty first century. While this trends have happened in our time, we conducted several field works in Nimsar market on the basis of oral history. Therefore, observation and interview with the people, discussion with key informant respondents, officials, and elected representative of local government were conducted during field works. A comparison of rural urban market and nearby market also controlled for this study. To explore the present and future of the market owing of legal question, group discussions was administered. n oral history was collected during field work.

Rise of Nimsar market

On impacts of Comilla approach to rural development which introduced modern package of cereal and vegetable production at villages and increased connectivity through rural roads with national highways, an informal market has evolved at nearby cattle market, adjacent to NimsarJunab Ali College. A nearby famous market during its evolution was Kabila bazar which is situated at one kilometer south from present Nimsar market (bazar).

Once Nimshar market was weekly market of the Burichang locality of Cumilla district. Gradually number of peasant and sellers has been increased at the road side of Nimsar, which situated at Mokam Union of BurichangUpazila of Comilla District. Oral history opined weekly Nimsar bazar was the major source of today's daily market. Peasants with their surplus vegetables of nearby local communities have initiated this market informally. Gradually middlemen have engaged and agricultural products of other Districts conglomerations here. On expectation of exchange of vegetables and fruits from demand side, supply of vegetables and other agricultural crops found a place, having connectivity as nearly middle of the country owing of demands. Therefore, it was void at that time and Nimsar market stands at the land of road and highways.

From weekly market to daily market: Peasants or farmers carried vegetables in *var* upon own shoulder to sell in informal market or hat. Local hat or market was organized in twice in a week viz. Sunday and Wednesday. Cow market or cow hat was organized in every Thursday in

every week. In the process of time, desperate efforts from apex body of wholesalers of this market, buyers pull, increase numbers of sellers transformed the weekly market in daily basis marketplace. Supply of vegetables has been increased due to articulation of marketing. Market is becoming more widespread as more human activities with exchange of perishable goods. Selling and buying of vegetables and other agricultural products has increased after the construction of Jamuna Bridge that directly connected the West to East parts of Bangladesh through roads and rails. Social relationships between firms, agriculture labourer, transport workers, customers, and government has increased further.

At present, Nimsar is evolved as connected market and tributary or stream market, it displays more social aspects where interchange and interaction among people in connection with supply and demand driven relationship and other social network such as functional friendship and productive network including general social relations. Harness the growing opportunities through market forces has been occurred from the beginning in here. So Nimsar is social institutions that displays market related norms and values, maximization of profit in view of special care to the peasant and original producer those are the initiator class or group derived from nearby village community. Vegetable was produced for mainly market. After connectivity of Jamuna Bridge (Bangabandhu Bridge) established in east and west sides of Bangladesh influx of people with vegetables carriers that involved farmers, truck or vehicle carriers, labourers those engaging load and unload the commodity in trucks and other vehicle/pickup, *aratdar*, middlemen, sellers, customers into this area. Influx of sellers has seen at morning. After construction of Jumuna Bridge (Bangabandhu Bridge), the supply of vegetables from Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions has been increased, it established long effects of new connection and network with Nimsar. Initially migratory labourer came Comilla and work for wage, now they benefitted by vegetable supply. Role of laborer as information flow and it ceremonies from poverty to prosperity.

The environment of bazar (market)

This place of market is relatively flood free. Embankments of Gomity River protecting the over flow of water. The river also lost its current due to huge demand of water in upper stream. In 2002, Gomity embankment which made of earth had breached on heavy water pressure on river stream and the some of Mainamoti of Burichang areas flooded and flood water flows over the Dhaka-Chittagong road, which was nearby market. So the place facing water logging problems in that time. Otherwise it has own problems due to lack of drainage and unplanned garbage disposal.

Stratification of market related people

Different social groups are operating the market. It reflects the organic solidarity those interdependent on market functions. The people of market can be divided into following ways

Ejaradar

Aratdar

Rent out storage

Rent in storage

Retail vendor

Producers from village

Peasant

Pikers

Krishok (Farmers)

Bepari or Party

Middlemen

Whole sellers

Transport agents

Customers

Labourers

Transport labourers

Cleaners

Supply chains starts from farmer's farm land to *beparis* (peasant businessmen) and *aratdar* (owner of store or place) buy vegetables and wholesalers are selling. These chains are interdependent and interconnected in maximization of profit. Besides, farmers can sell their vegetables, fish, fruits in Nimsar. market authority has arranged a corner for them. Involvement of people and distribution of economic benefit has expanded. Middlemen and broker has existed. Arat (store place) controlled or organized by a group those have financial capability. This popularly called as *tola* or rent market. Nimsarmarket claims they have created opportunity for small farmers. Small farmers and local farmers has a place in the southern portion of the market. *Ejaradar* (market auctioneer) and *aratdar* has tried to are systemize the market operation. Patron client relations at market place exists. Without political supports and linkages very much vital factors to operation of market.

Women participation is low and access to women is very low in market. Major actors of market are both local and outside from local

areas. Labour class has increased their income. Market authority shown their capacity for market operations. Nimsar displays linkages between rural-rural and rural urban networks on vegetables and agricultural crops predominantly and urban-rural network partially on imported product. Aratdar and *bepari* has built up contract farming with farmers in different districts. Bepari also buy the orchard or farm in advance. One of the examples of buy advance such as when cauliflower just beginning stage *bepari* bought those and nursing with deploy the labour and harvest it for market. Marginal farmers carry own product to sell it at market. Piker or wholesalers in many cases connected with *aratdar*. On behalf of piker, *aratdar* sells *kachamal* or mainly vegetable. Based on getting commission or *tola*, aratdar plays vital roles and selling *katchamal*. Rate of commission stands Taka 5 for per Taka 100. Or Taka 50 for per Taka 1000. An advance booking and on credit piker can buy from aratdar or bepari. The whole sellers of outside Nimsar can send money through mobile banking or bank transaction. Various forms of labour mobility has existed here. Loading and unloading engaged labour. One *arat* or commercial shop required 15/16 day labourers in every day. Aratdar and land owners provides residence for labourers. Particularly land owner or aratdar home used as temporary residence for temporary labourers.

Two types of piker found at market:

- Distance wholesaler or piker those come from other districts to buy vegetables
- Piker of nearest places

The market has following two shifts.

- One shift from Fajr to morning those buy *kachamal* and they sell it as wholesale in other places.
- Another shift begins at mid-morning those mainly come from nearby people including urban piker.

People's perception on market those engaged here is positive and they iterate the importance of market frequently. People have sympathy to this market because of they believed large portion of peasant are benefitted. This market consists of *toa* and *tola* bazar. The real owner of land is Toa bazar and *tola* bazar means collect tax or commission.

Characteristics of market

- relatively low rent for all
- mainly vegetable or kitchen market that is *Kachamal* bazar
- spacious and parking places for vehicles or truck/lorry
- safe place for transaction
- residence facilities for people from near and distance
- evolving contract farming

Subgroup of market

- Hazi market
- Jilani market

1. Market auction mechanism

This market control by ejaradar. District Administration of Cumilla and Upazila Administration of Burichang calls auction market in every year. This market is situated a piece of *khas* land that is called as *toa* bazar. However this market expanded beyond that piece of *khas* land. the market surrounding has expanded. Nearly eight years back, Nimsar market auction was 65 lakh Taka. Now at present (2019), Nimsar gives more than Taka 5 crore to the government.

Legality

After acquisition of agricultural land in 1965 for construction and extended the roads, farmers lost their land. Those lost or transferred land got special consideration to allow business. Afterwards it is consensus that operation business by local people is not harm because of government acquired land, the farmers lost their production. consequently, sympathetic reaction from authority was to continue the business as possible as you can. The owner of land those situated road side they have created legal structure to exploits the opportunities and strength. It was initially open air market and established more than 100 *aratdar* (owners of storage).

The expansion of market at the road side and that belongs to Road and Highways. Legality of market is concern for all. Illegality spurs uncertainty among this market related people. despite of legality questions, this market pulling people from different districts for vegetable and fruits marketing. Nimsar displays new connectivity and supply of urban/suburb vegetable demand. The legality of market based on a tiny *khas* land. However, respondents were not sure where it was located. Some people said it was fish market. Others opined no legal land for market. Whole market mainly situated at road and highways land. Legal suit from High Court instructs during our data collection that market that in front of NimsarJunab Ali College and Nimsar High School removed in 30 days.

Impacts

The people are the creator of this market. Nimsar has electricity and at night it is very bright. Vegetable for urban cities like Dhaka and Chattogram supplied here. Vegetable and fruits from different districts of Bangladesh are available here. Daily transaction worth 5 crore Taka. Present market Length 500 meters. Market situated at 8 acres of land.

Importance Dhaka Chattogram highways and easily loading and unloading facilities pulls vegetables here. Consumption of rice has declined at urban middle and upper classes in recent times. In that way demand of vegetable is increased, so whole sellers of local shops at markets or residential areas are purchasing supplied vegetables.

About 300-400 trucks from North Bengal came here daily. Pickup van also entrances at market. About 5 banks are operating. Five to six residential hotels exist here. Everyday 50 cleaners sweep the market. Nimsar have 200-300 *khajna* (tax)collectors in 3 shifts. Nimsar have 200 *arat* and *aratdar* collected *kachamal* and send it different long distances. It is claimed that Nimsar is a big biggest bazar of South Bengal. About 1 lakh people visits this market every day. *Kachamal* from North Bengal and local producers pulls here. The market especially is reasonable price on sell. even supply of commodity from Faridpur, Putaukhali, Nohakhali and other districts. Government gets 3 crore Taka each year from this market. A fish market also operating here.

The other impacts of market are given below

Display of relatively smarter farmers

Farmers became smart and having mobile connectivity. Earlier they carried vegetable with *var* (carrying basket) upon shoulder. Now they sell their products at farmland where rural youth or business persons buy vegetable directly or buy vegetable in advance. Farmers has earned capacity to hire Laguna or moto van to carry own or group of farmer's products to sell in Nimsar.

Opportunist Business and Evolving Norms

Present time this market is based on opportunist's exploitation of supply and demand of vegetables. However, prices of vegetables relatively lower and it is maintaining on reason of farmer's attraction and their maximization. A value has been developed and that generates some norms of understanding. The farmers are smart and early prediction. Farmers very conscious about the higher prices of early variety of vegetables and accordingly they produce it for market.

Rise of Middlemen and Brokers

Middlemen and broker has evolved gradually and role of agent has been increased. Besides money flows and economic transactions has increased however prosperity has concentrated on some portions of people those control market. Some people opined it is actually middlemen and broker those controlled the market. This market based on commission. *Aradar* is controlled market with the connected with *ezaradar*. It is like money making on the basis of opportunities that expanded by connectivity and growth of urban population.

Increase law and order situation due to operation of market at night

On expanded market and engaging people at market as employment, the local people opined it has decreased the robbery and theft from the locality. Relative security for traders are more exists at Nimsar due to crowd, electric light, collective mind.

Expanded Subsidiary Services and Non-Farm Activities

Subsidiary service sectors have been developed like tea stall, residential hotel. 60 cleaners clean the garbage from market place but overall garbage disposal is not properly done.

Parking Facilities, Crowded At Peak Time and Traffic Problems

Nimsar market claims parking facilities, however it has legal questions. In average 400-500 trucks uploads vegetables and fruits that impacts pressure on sellers, crowd and traffic. Market is crowded, displays of diversified agricultural products, movement of diversified people – it seems people are enjoying the market, they have income, happy mood at body language and family welfare. Import items like onion, garlic, ginger downloaded here.

Legal Aspects and Illegality Questions

Legal aspects always concern and it has uncertainty for livelihood owing of legal aspects.

Rural-Rural and Rural-Urban Linkages

Supply and demand mechanism of market enhances rural to rural linkages, develop contract farming, purchase in advance of farm plots with vegetables at early stage. Market also encouragement of vegetable cultivation due to these channels. The total market is based on developed road networks and speedy transports. People come here easily through road transport. Highways expanded from two lanes to four lands in recent past, accordingly this market also been expanded. *Aratdar*, *bepari*, and day labour also come from Northern districts of Bangladesh.

Sympathetic to Small Farmers

Authority of market traditionally bears the sympathetic on farmers right. Another important thing is that it has created employment generation. Huge economic transaction has occurred in compare to small areas.

Contract with Farmers and Farm Land

Supply from different farm houses at different rural communities mainly has developed through this market. Trucks and pickup are carrying the vegetables. From West and North parts of Bangladesh, trucks carry vegetables and fruits. After loading at mid night, trucks return to destination in empty. Other trucks from mainly Eastern and Southern parts of Bangladesh loading commodity from Nimsar market particularly early in the morning.

Expanding Banking Facilities and Mobile Banking

Branches of five banks established office or agent banking here. Although no insurance facilities found.

Land Disputes and Litigation

Land disputes have emerged due to expansion of commercial opportunities. In this connection, increase of litigation is seen. Organized group control the market that also created conflicts.

Lack of Waste Management

Waste management by bazar committee, but there is no modern technology for waste management. Garbage is piled up at here and there that create air pollution. Particularly rotten onion is creating bad smell.

Export Item

Kochu and loti of local production is packaged here and it is exported to Middle East and Western countries. Bangladeshi diaspora are major consumers of such vegetable.

Social Aspects of Nimsar Market

The economy of market is socially embedded. This market displays an institution, social process and structure. Social process is competition and cooperation, network This market earn famous and people depended on this market. Market bring together different people from agriculture and agriculture allied fields. Although non agriculture such as service sector banking functioning here. The periodic market of rural settings displays social functions like to meet friends, kin, exchange gossip, expanding social relations (marriage arrangement). Nimsar is different from local weekly market. It has urban connection and urban taste consideration. Exploitative relations at market is common. The middlemen role for that. It has both urban and rural linkages. Rural is dominant due to its vegetable production.

Some of Comparisons of Nearby Two Rural Market That Impacts Each Other In Present And Past

Kabila market is legal market. This market is not situated in road side. It is half or one-kilometer-deep from road side. Kabila remains local market on the other hand Nimsar is regional market. Relative security for traders are more exists at Nimsar due to crowd, light, collective mind. Collective mind means in this regard is that, same feelings on economic benefit. On the other hand, Kabila market has potentials. Direct inner road communication expands from Kabil to nearby Nimsar. On the other hand, Kabila still struggling for attracting people due its relatively backward location. Once cattle market of Nimsar took place less interaction of people. Now this market is regional hub. People from different districts

from Patuakhali to Jamalpur and Rangpur to Nohakhali come here for *kachamal* business and buying purposes. This market links different regional and local economies together, and link them to the wider national economy and to towns and metropolitan centres. On rise of Nimsar, it has radius impact on nearby weekly market and Kabila bazar gradually weakened and near about 18 years ago Nimsar Daily Bazar nearly dysfunctions Kabila. But it is interesting to note that Nimsar although daily market but it has no legal land, on the other hand Kabila bazar has own khas land that donated by KabilMajumder during zamanidary system of British period.

Kabila bazar attracted government services in 1980s and multiple facilities like LGED go down and cold storage was established at early 1980s. There is always competition at markets. One market may subside another market for many reasons. Buyers and sellers tends to some facilities like good communication and safer places. Nimsar and Kabil bazars are nearby markets situated at Mokam union. Once upon a time particularly 20 years back Kabila bazar was famous and vibrant weekly market. Now a day's spreads of suburbs and urban locality, many shops sell kitchen items. Nimsar bazar take the opportunity of huge supply of essential commodity such as kitchen market. It was innovation of local people in respect of situational analysis.

Table 1: Compare of Nimsar and Kabila markets in recent time

| Comparison areas | Nimsar bazar | Kabila bazar |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Origin | Mid 1980s | British period under patronization and land donation by zamandari of Kabila Majumder |
| Nature of market | From weekly vegetable to daily market that transform to daily cum partial kitchen market | Weekly market (twice in a week) |
| Land ownership | Market situated at road and highways land | Having khas land |
| Road connectivity | At the both side of Dhaka-Chittagong road | More than one kilometer away from Dhaka – Chittagong road |
| Business conduct | Articulation of market by management and Maximization as well as farmers care | Low supply and low customer due to Nimsar successfully pulls buyers |
| Nature of road | Four lane highway | Very narrow and congested areas |
| Infrastructure | No permanent structure | Having permanent structure and LGED go |

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | down |
| Commodity | Diverse and imports from different districts | Few local producers |
| Problems | Road accidents, traffic jam at peak time; Hampers students road cross | Narrow road; Lost its importance |
| Legal matter | Illegal but vibrant | Legal but declining stage |

Source: Field Works September to November 2019

Other Impacts

Weakness or Negative Side of the Market

Illegal structure and demolish in regular basis is going on. It has some control mechanism from the local administration. Truck and vans occupies the road and that has created road congestion.

Primary school, high school and college, hampers the educational environment. Different types of vehicles kept at college main gate. Female students are facing unpleasant situation. School girls faces hesitation and embarrassed at crowd where 99 percent are male.

Hatbadal or Transfer of Commodity

Prices relatively go up due to transfer of production and that energetic the rural economy. Nearly 64 districts product came here. Exchange has extended. Although transport cost included this market demonstrates relatively lower price. Such type of mechanism they have because of it situated at the fringe of villagers of vegetable growers. *Bepari* or party brings vegetable and vehicle transports. Sometimes party came here physically and sometimes but sellers send money to party through bank or mobile banking. *Bepari* from villages provides vegetables.

Social Network

Direct contract to farmers for greater profit has been increased. Substantial number of sellers going different areas for seeking better profit and contract the producers. Before harvesting the sellers paid farmers prices. Sometimes farmers willingly get loan from sellers for produces the vegetable. The unions of BurichangMokam, Barella and Mainamoti are dependent on this market. About 500 people of locality gets employment here.

Rise of Nursery Business

Due to vibrant market and people engagement with the market nursery business has increased nearby Mynamoti areas. Nearby village agriculture producers are the major buyers.

Vegetable Packaging

To maintain fresh or *tatkashaksabji* (fresh and lively vegetables) packaging business has been developed. Both jute and plastic used for packaging of export item. *Vandari* provide old newsprint that used as packaging of fruits. Some of florals used as organic protection for vegetable and fruits.

Associated Business Hotel and Etc

This market has expanded employment particularly off farm. It has produced labour market. These are informal in nature. Main market activities and associated market activities. Associated market has developed restaurant and hotels, helpers, carry goods, packaging for export, supply of natural cover like vegetation, papers for preservation. Now about ten restaurants are operating at this place. Two hotel is open for whole night. Truck driver, van driver, sellers, labourers and customers eat and drink. Gossiping also important social event for a while.

Opportunity

Government support to legal market and 8 acres acquired land can be used as market and that can reduce traffic accidents.

Bio gas plant can be established on use of garbage. It required modern drainage. A go down and cold storage can be established. In this connection, Kabila bazar can be used as supportive role for preservation. Food processing can be established.

Table 2: Wholesale prices of some items as October- November 2019

| Seasonality | Vegetables | Whole sell price |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Winter | Potato | Wholesale Prices potato 12 Taka |
| | Bean | Bean or shim 30 Taka |
| | Eggplant (begun) | 15 Taka |
| Summer | Spiny gourd (kakrol) | Taka 20 |
| | Ribbed gourd (Chichinga) | |
| | Ash gourd (chalkumra) | |
| | Snake gourd (Rekha) | |
| All season | Lal shak(red leaf) | Taka 5/6 |

The problems

- Lack of sanitation
- Lack of toilet facilities
- Water logging at rainy days

- No suitable parking
- Narrow passage that hampers movement
- Prone to road accident
- Hampers the quality education
- Different model of vehicles and vans park at college and school gates
- No tarmac
- Female students face unpleasant situation
- At rainy season water logging and loss of product

Future thinking of market people

The market is growing unplanned way. About 200 aratdar are operating the market. In recent 5 acres of land has been purchased in very close nearby to transfer the market. However, that is not sufficient for huge sellers and retail vendors. In this connection uncertainty and tensions has seen among the small traders.

Government personnel destroyed illegal structure. This market doing value addition. A fish market also operating at. Fishes come from local and other districts. Online banking and mobile banking is operating and these technological changes extended the market.

On reasons of illegality and demolish of illegal structure by the authority the stakeholders particularly *ejaradar*, *aratdar* thinks to remove market into a legal land. A portion of businessmen is trying to establish market at adjacent areas of former cattle market and like to establish a parking lots for unloading and loading of commodities. The consensus was not possible owing of haphazard approach. It seems a group people is trying this because they are locally well-known persons. The stratification and powerful and less power is existing.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Nimsar as case of simple to complex it has crated transition of local areas. Human activities of market has increased the Life chances. Although it has legality question and this vivacious market subside many odd to market. Influx of sellers has produced economic exchange and money flows. On pro poor and inclusive growth, it is essential to rehabilitee Nimsar and it is essential to integrate Nimsar and Kabil bazar as supportive.

Despite of question on legality and illegality of the possessions of market it requires attention of planning with governance. People has created market and government should expand choices and fulfill farmers' rights in positive but inclusive regulatory ways.

Endnote

¹Sanjid Arnab (শানজিদঅর্নব), Cycle tourism of a English man in Bengal
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