



Growth Rate of Market Centres in Parbhani District : A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract:

In the present research paper main aim is to study the growth of market centres and their various characteristics in this research paper efforts are made to analyse the regional growth characteristics of the population and market centres to study the growth of market centres.

KEYWORDS:

Open Book Exam and Close Book Exam

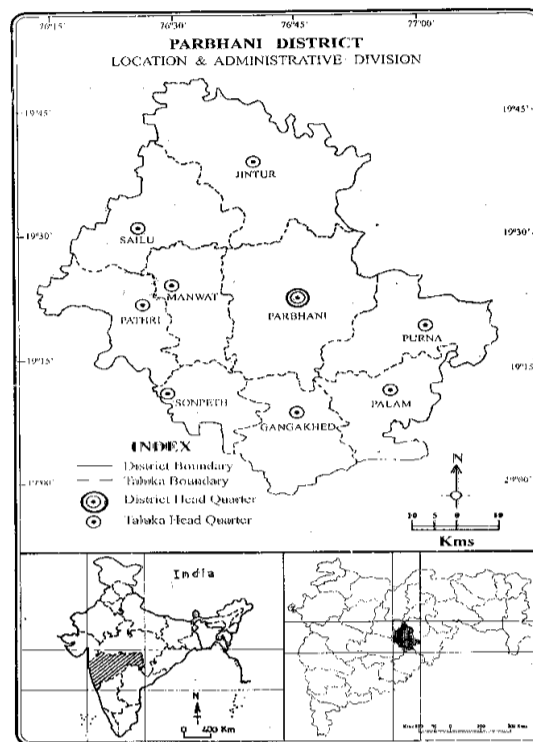
INTRODUCTION

So far as the population is concerned, it is one of the most important factors in the growth of market centres which affects the entire growth character of the region. Population is a dynamic factor, which reflects the social and economic change in the study region.

It is important to understand the regional growth characters of general population and the population of market centres for the study of growth and development of market centres of any area. The population growth either positive or negative has great impact on the entire growth and development of the market centres. It reflects the social and economic life of the region.

Study region :

In the location point of view it is very essential to think about all the geographical factors. For the present study the eastern district of Maharashtra i.e Parbhani is chosen as a study region. Parbhani district lies between 18058' North to 19050' North latitude and 76013' East to 77012' East longitude. The area of study region is 6511 km², which is 2.11 percent of the total area of the state. The population of the study region is 1491109 (2001 Census) which is 2.76 Percent of the total population in Maharashtra. The region includes 830 inhabited villages and eight urban centres. The study region is administratively subdivided into nine tahsils namely Parbhani, Gangakhed, Palam, Sonpeth, Purna, Pathri, Manwat, Sailu and Jintur. The boundaries attached to the neighboring districts on north by Buldhana and Akola, on east by Hingoli and Nanded, on south Latur and Beed and on west Jalna district. The river Purna runs on the boundaries of Hingoli and Parbhani district and work as to attach these two regions. The other river Godavari which runs on the boundaries of Beed and Parbhani which forms a part of study region. It runs through Pathri, Sonpeth, Manwat, Gangakhed, Palam and Purna tahsils. (Fig. No.1)



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY (Fig. No.1)

The present research paper main objective of the population growth rate of market centres in Parbhani district.

DATABASE

The present research work is based on secondary data to the market centres and population. All the relevant published and unpublished records have been considered. The period of investigation is of 30 years, from 1971 to 2001. Secondary data has been collected from the District Census Handbook, Parbhani District Gazetteer, Municipal year book, District Statistical Abstracts and Socio-Economic Abstracts and Records of Villages, Tahsils, and Panchayat offices. Some recent data is also collected from the website, Census of India and from various websites like www.msamb.com, <http://www.censusindia.net>.

METHODOLOGY :

The present study is based on different sources of data. Compilation of data is followed by computation and re-arrangement of data in a tabular form. The data analysis includes theoretical approaches. To analyze the various aspects of market centres various statistical and quantitative techniques have been used.

GROWTH RATE OF MARKET CENTRES ACCORDING TO THEIR POPULATION SIZE

An attempt has been made here to study the taluk-wise market centres according to their population size. The market centres have been classified into six categories.

It is observed from Table 1 that there is change in the number of market centres. In the first category (below 1000 population) there were 12 market centres in the year 1971 in the whole study region, which has reduced by 7 market centres in the year 1991 and in 2001 it has reduced by one market centre. In the same way second category (1000 to 2000 population) of the market centres has shown declining trend from 29 to 13 in the years 1971 to 2001. It has reduced by 16 market centres. In these decades, the third category (2000 to 3000) of the market centres shows increasing trend from 18 to 21. And in the year 1991 to 2001 the trend has shown declining by 3 market centres. The fourth category (3000 to 4000) of the market centres and the fifth category (4000 to 5000) as well as the sixth category (above 5000) of market centres have recorded increase in number from 06 to 13, 04 to 08, and 14 to 21 respectively in the years 1971 to 2001.

Table 1
Growth of Market Centres According to their Population Size
(1971 to 2001)

Tahsils	Years	Number of Market Centres in each Category						Total
		Below 1000 Pop.	1000 to 2000	2000 to 3000	3000 to 4000	4000 to 5000	Above 5000	
Parbhani	1971	08	03	04	01	02	01	19
	1981	08	01	02	03	02	02	18
	1991	02	07	05	03	01	06	24
	2001	02	05	05	03	02	05	22
Gangakhed	1971	01	02	-	01	-	02	06
	1981	02	02	02	-	01	01	08
	1991	-	-	-	01	-	02	03
	2001	-	-	01	-	-	02	03
Palam	1971	-	01	01	01	-	01	04
	1981	-	-	02	-	-	01	03
	1991	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
	2001	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Sonpeth	1971	-	05	02	-	-	01	08
	1981	-	05	02	-	-	01	08
	1991	-	01	04	-	-	01	06
	2001	-	01	04	-	-	01	06
Purna	1971	01	03	02	01	01	01	09
	1981	01	04	02	02	01	01	11
	1991	-	-	01	02	02	02	07
	2001	-	-	-	02	02	03	07
Pathri	1971	-	07	02	-	-	01	10
	1981	-	05	04	-	-	01	10
	1991	02	02	05	01	-	01	11
	2001	02	03	03	02	-	01	11
Manwat	1971	-	03	01	-	-	01	05
	1981	-	03	01	01	-	01	06
	1991	-	01	-	02	-	01	04
	2001	-	01	-	02	-	01	04
Sailu	1971	01	01	02	-	-	02	06
	1981	01	03	01	01	-	02	08
	1991	-	-	03	01	-	02	06
	2001	-	-	03	01	-	02	06
Jintur	1971	01	04	04	02	01	04	16
	1981	01	05	05	02	01	04	18
	1991	01	04	03	03	02	04	17
Region	1971	12	29	18	06	04	14	83
	1981	12	28	21	09	05	15	90
	1991	05	15	21	13	05	20	79
	2001	04	13	18	13	08	21	77

Source: Compiled by Researcher from District Census Handbook, 1971 to 2001

The tahsil-wise analysis in all categories has shown the highest number of market centres (19) in Parbhani tahsil and lowest number of market centres are (4) in Palam tahsil in the year 1971.

Jintur tahsil recorded sixteen market centres in all categories followed by Pathri (10) Purna (9), Sonpeth (8), Gangakhed and Sailu (6) each and Manwat (5).

In the year 1981, there were 90 market centres in the study region. The highest market centres were eighteen each in Parbhani and Jintur tahsils. The lowest market centres were three in Palam tahsil. In Purna tahsil there were eleven market centres and it was followed by Pathri (10), Gangakhed (8), Sonpeth (8) and Sailu (8), There were only six market centres in Manwat tahsil.

In the year 1991, the region recorded 79 market centres. The highest number of market centres was found in Parbhani (24) and the lowest number of market centre in Palam (1) tahsil. In Jintur tahsil there were seventeen market centres and it was followed by eleven in Pathri, 07 in Purna, 06 each in Sonpeth and Sailu, four in Manwat and three in Gangakhed tahsil.

In the last year 2001 there were 77 market centres in the study region. The highest number of market centres were found in Parbhani (22) tahsil and the lowest number of market centres in Palam (one). Jintur registered seventeen Market centres, followed by eleven in Pathri, seven in Purna, Six each in Sonpeth and Sailu four in Manwat and three in Gangakhed tahsil.

This is because of the increase in the size of population of small market centres, during the period under investigation.

CONCLUSION :

There are various factors responsible for this growth of market centres. It is also important that the socio-economic, political factors and increase in population are encouraging factors for this situation. There are other factors which are responsible such as increasing density of communication network, industrialization and communication, development of irrigation, development of agriculture etc. Despite of all these factors there are some other factors also responsible for this growth, they are medical facility, telephone facility, electricity, postal services etc.

It is noteworthy to point out that the decrease in the number of market centres has experienced in the last decade, it is because of the emergence of big rural market centres in the concerning area. It is also due to increased transportation facilities to near by urban markets, such as vehicles of the consumers, bus services, state transport services and private hired vehicles as goods transport trucks, tempo, rickshaw etc. The overall facilities provide the consumers the convenient to visit frequently to neighboring big market centres. These are the places where the choice of consumers is very high in comparison with local weekly markets of low choice.

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