



A Geographical Study of Growth of Market Centres in Osmanabad District (MH).

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Abstract:

As geography includes study of spatio-temporal pattern of various phenomena, the growth and distribution of market centres is significant to study in this regard. For present study the primary as well as the secondary data is used. As per the records studied, it's observed that the ups and downs in growth of market centres, from 1991 to 2001, the positive growth is observed in 1981 in the number of market centres with 86 then it decreased to 52 and in 2001 it again increased and became 62 and still it's remained constant. There are number of factors responsible for the growth of market centres for last two decades like changing social, political and economic conditions of the society. Other factors are like industrialization, increasing the television, Internet and mobile network and agricultural development.

Key words: Market centres, Growth, Development, Economic, Agriculture.

Introduction:

Marketing geography, is a branch of economic geography, is relatively a new offshoot that studies mainly different aspects of market centres and marketing system there in Marketing is a geographic phenomenon in the sense that the exchange of goods and services do manifest spatial dimensions, which provide a base for a geographic study of marketing (Dixit, 1988). In a developing country like India, where agriculture is backbone of economy and 74.3 per cent (2001) population live in rural areas, market centres play vital role not only in the marketing system of the country but also in the rural development. As geography includes study of spatio-temporal pattern of various phenomena, the growth and distribution of market centres is significant to study in this regard. The study of 'Growth' gives an idea not only about the past changes but is helpful to predict future trends also. In this chapter efforts are made to analyse the regional growth of market centres. Tahsil-wise and decadal growth rates are also considered in this study. Hence, the present attempts to throw light on the growth of market centres and to make geographic enquiry into market centres in various ways.

Objective:

1. To Study the growth of market centres in Osmanabad District.
2. To Study the growth regarding with their population.

Data Base Methodology:

For the analysis of the existing conditions of the various aspects of market centres, related data and information have been collected from various sources. All the relevant published and unpublished records have

been consulted. However, the present work is based on primary data collected through intensive field work. Secondary data has been collected mainly from the District Census Handbooks, Socio-Economic Reviews and District Statistical Abstracts, Maharashtra State Gazetteer of Osmanabad District.

The primary data has been collected through intensive field work carried by the researcher from time to time in the study area. The collections of data have been followed by computation and re-arrangement of the data in a tabular form. The analysis, interpretation of data comprises both empirical and theoretical approaches. In the present work various statistical and quantitative techniques have been employed for analysing various aspects of market centres.

Study Area:

Osmanabad is situated in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The absolute location of district is in between 17°39'45" and 18°42'30" North latitudes and 75°18'30" and 76°46'15 East longitude. It is bounded to the South-West by Solapur district, to the North-West Ahmednagar district, to the North by Beed district, to the East by Latur district and to the South by Bidar and Gulbarga district of Karnataka State. The total geographical area of district is 7512.40 Square kilometres. As per as area is concerned the district ranks 24th in the state of Maharashtra out of which 248 sq. km is urban area (3.21 % of total area) and 7321 sq. km is rural area (96.79 % of total area).

Growth Rate of Market Centres According to Their Population Size

In respect to the decadal growth rate of population, an attempt has been made to study the tahsil –wise growth of market centres according to their population. The study region has been divided into six classes. It's observed that in the study region the growth of market centres is sometimes increased and sometimes it's decreased. The table 3.3 shows that market centres in class below 1000 in the decade 1980s which are 16 market centres in the district, it has decreased with 3 market centres in the decade 1991 and 2000 while in the class 1000-2000 the number of market centres is its increased with 1 in 3 and 1 market centres in next decades 1991 and 2000 respectively.

Table – 1

Osmanabad District: Tahsil- Group wise Growth of Market Centres (1981-2011)

Sr. no.	Tahsil	Year	Market centres According to their Population						Total
			Below 1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	4000-5000	Above 5000	
1.	Osmanabad	1981	3	2	2	3	-	4	14
		1991	-	-	1	1	1	6	9
		2001	-	-	1	1	1	6	9
		2011	-	-	1	1	1	6	9
2.	Omerga	1981	-	1	4	5	7	5	22
		1991	-	-	2	2	2	9	15
		2001	-	1	-	4	2	5	12
		2011	-	1	-	4	2	5	12
3.	Tuljapur	1981	3	1	-	3	1	2	10
		1991	2	-	-	-	2	3	7
		2001	2	-	1	-	-	3	6
		2011	2	-	1	-	-	3	6
4.	Paranda	1981	4	4	3	2	-	-	13
		1991	1	-	4	-	1	1	7
		2001	1	-	5	-	1	-	7
		2011	1	-	5	-	1	-	7
5.	Bhum	1981	-	1	4	-	1	2	8
		1991	-	1	1	2	-	2	6

		2001	-	-	2	2	-	2	6
		2011	-	-	2	2	-	2	6
6.	Kalamb	1981	6	4	4	2	3	-	19
		1991	-	1	-	-	1	5	7
		2001	-	-	1	3	-	6	10
		2011	-	-	1	3	-	6	10
7.	Vashi	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2001	-	-	1	3	1	2	7
		2011	-	-	1	3	1	2	7
8.	Lohara	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2001	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
		2011	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
District		1981	16	13	18	14	12	13	86
		1991	3	3	8	5	7	26	52
		2001	3	1	11	13	5	29	62
		2011	3	1	11	13	5	29	62

Source: District Census Handbook of Osmanabad District, 1981, 1991 2001, 2011.

In class 2000-3000 and 3000-4000 the market centres in the decade 1980s are 18 and 14 respectively and next decade 1990s it's decreased to 8 and 5 market centres and in the decade 2000s the number of market centres have increased with 11 and 13 respectively. In the class above the 5000 population in the decade 1990s the no of market centres is 13 which has increased in the next two decades to 26 and 29 respectively.

Decadal Growth of Market Centres (1981-2011)

In the study region the drastic change is observed in the growth of market centres. In study region the decadal growth of market centres is shown in the table 3.4. It's observed that in the year 1971 the number of market centres in study region is 71 which has increased in the 1981 with 15 market centres.

Table - 2

Osmanabad District: Decadal Growth of Market Centres (1981-2011)

Sr no.	Decades	No. of Market Centres	Decadal growth	Growth in %
1.	1971	71	-	-
2.	1981	86	15	21.13
3.	1991	52	-34	-39.53
4.	2001	62	10	19.23
5.	2011	72	10	19.23

Source: District Census Handbook of Osmanabad District, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011.

In 1991 the 34 market centres have decreased because the Latur district was separated from the Osmanabad district and the number of market centres remains only 52 but, in 2001 the 10 market centres have increased. In the present decade 2011 there is no any kind of change in numbers of market centres in the study region.

Tahsil-Wise Growth of Market Centres (1981-2011)

The growth of any market centre is essential to study for the better understanding of growth of market centre. Hence, here an attempt has been made to examine the growth in market centres in last four decades. From the table given below it is revealed that in the decade 1981- 1991 the number of market centres has decreased. In study region in Osmanabad, Omerga, Tuljapur, Paranda, Bhum and Kalamb tahsils the number of market centres has decreased. The decadal analysis shows that in decade 1991 -2011 in Osmanabad, Omerga and Tuljapur tahsils the number market centres has decreased.

Table - 3**Osmanabad District: Tahsil wise Growth of Market Centres (1981-2011)**

Sr. no.	Tahsil	Decadal growth				Actual growth		Growth in %	
		1981	1991	2001	2011	1981-1991	1991-2011	1991	2011
1.	Osmanabad	14	10	9	9	-4	-1	-28.57	-10.00
2.	Omarga	22	15	12	12	-7	-3	-31.82	-20.00
3.	Tuljapur	10	7	6	6	-3	-1	-30.00	-14.29
4.	Paranda	13	7	7	7	-6	-	-46.15	00
5.	Bhum	8	6	6	6	-2	-	-25.00	00
6.	Kalamb	19	7	10	10	-12	3	-63.16	42.86
7.	Vashi	-	-	7	7	-	7	-	-
8.	Lohara	-	-	5	5	-	5	-	-
District		86	52	62	62	34	10	-39.53	-3.85

Source: District Census Handbook of Osmanabad District, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011.

On the other hand in Kalamb tahsil Andora, Dahiphal and Massa (kh) market are newly established. While in Bhum and Paranda the number of market centres remained same in next decade 2011. In 2001, in the study region, there are two new tahsils are formed namely Vashi and Paranda and in these two tahsils there are 7 and 5 market centres started respectively and it remains same in the next decade 2011. The population, increasing television, Internet and mobile network, agricultural development, increasing irrigation facilities is the factors responsible for these types of ups and downs in market centres.

The present analysis reveals that the negative growth of market centres is due to the increase in public and private transport facilities, S.T. Buses, increasing urban centres and rural development. The best example is permanent closing of Palsap, Jagjee, Bhanasgaon, Varuda, Sanja, Shekapur, Takali and Palaswadi markets in Osmanabad tahsil, Dhanaori, Madaj, Muluj and Balsur in in Omarga tahsil; in Tuljapur tahsil Katree, Khandala, Manglur, Katgaon, Fulwadi, Andhori and Dhangarwadi; in Paranda tahsil Vatephal, Bhoinja, Bhandgaon; in bhum Tahsil Pimpalgaon and in Kalamb tahsil Aadala, Dasmegaon, Hasegaon, Kej, Sawargaon, Kanerwadi, Gojwada and Umrge etc.

The above-mentioned market centres are permanently closed because of natural hazards like earthquake, irregularity of rain fall and drought are also responsible.

Conclusion:

As per the records studied, it's observed that the ups and downs in growth of market centres, from 1991 to 2001, the positive growth is observed in 1981 in the number of market centres with 86 then it decreased to 52 and in 2001 it again increased and became 62 and still it's remained constant. There are number of factors responsible for the growth of market centres for last two decades like changing social, political and economic conditions of the society. Other factors are like industrialization, increasing the television, Internet and mobile network and agricultural development.

It's essential to mention here that during the decade 1991 the negative growth of market centres is noted for which the low population is not responsible for decreasing the market centres but new market centres have emerged in nearby towns and also availability of fast transport network and facilities and people visit the big at the tahsil level market centres, people have the choice of the market centres at different locations which have become accessible and also for purchasing the goods in the market centres than the local or the rural level market centres.

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