Spatial Distribution of Periodicity of Market Centers in Nanded District: A Geographical Study.

Dr. Nitin. T. Deshmukh

Abstract:
        Chamba district, nestled within the captivating landscapes of Himachal Pradesh, India, stands aMarketing geography describes the various facts of retailing as aspect of geography which is concerned with territory economic activities and especially the distributive trades. The distribution of market centers is influenced by different physical and cultural factors. Rural economy market plays a vital role in the interactions and exchanging the local products through certain norms where system of rural market serves as the nodal points for the collection and distribution of large range of goods and services of both local and external origin. Therefore attempt is made here to analyze spatial distribution of market centers in Nanded District. The paper is based on secondary data. To analyze spatial distribution of market centers Statistical techniques i.e. mean and Standard Devivation has been utilized. The study reveals that there is great influence of geographical factors on distribution of market centers in Nanded District.
Key Words: *Distribution of Periodicity of Market centers.*

Introduction

        Many geographers are mainly concerned with the spatial distribution of geographical phenomena. The distribution of market centers is influenced by different physical and cultural factors. In the study region market centers are unevenly distributed. At tahsil level there is a great variation also in the distribution of market centers. Each factor has its own influence and affects directly or indirectly on the distribution of market centers (Pawar & Lokhande 2000). Nevertheless merdy numerical distribution of market centers in percent do not give correct picture as it ranges from 15 in Kinwat Tahsil to only one (01) in Bhokar tahsil. The co-relation between number of such phenomenon with area, inhabited villages and population etc. may give a more realistic picture (Gharpure & Pawar 1919).The present research paper is an attempt to analyze the spatial distribution of area and market centers ratio-in Nanded district from 1981 to 2001 and spatial pattern analysis has been carried out of the tahsil to tahsil.

Objectives:-

        The main objective of the present study is to spatial Distribution of Periodicity of Market centers in Nanded district.

Data Base and Methodology:-

        The present research study of spatial distribution of area and market centers has been based on primary and secondary data. The data has been collected from various sources i.e. District Census Handbook and District statistical Abstracts etc. It is collected for the period of 1981 to 2001. Finally the data has analyzed by statistical as well as cartographic techniques.

Study Area:-

        For the present paper Nanded district of Maharashtra state is selected as a study region. Nanded District is situated in Maharashtra region and south eastern part of the Maharashtra State. It lies between north 18°15' to 19°55' north latitudes and east 77°07' to 78°10' east longitudes.
        The study region has an area of 10532 sq. kms. This study about 3.41% of the total area of the Maharashtra state. As per 2001 census. Nanded district has 28, 76,259 population. For administrative

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purpose the district is divided into 16 tahsils.
Discussion
Distribution of Periodicity:-

<center>Table - Distribution Of Periodicity of Market Centres</center>

TAHSILS	NO. OF MARKET CENTERS		TOTAL NO. OF MARKET CENTERS
	Daily	Weekly	
Mahoor	01	05	06
Kinwat	01	14	15
Himayatnagar	01	02	03
Hadgaon	02	08	10
Ardhapur	01	02	03
Nanded	01	01	02
Mudkhed	01	02	03
Bhokar	01	Nil	01
Umri	01	01	02
Dharmabad	01	02	03
Biloli	02	03	05
Naigaon	01	04	05
Loha	01	06	07
Kandhar	01	08	09
Mukhed	02	06	08
Degloor	01	04	05
Region	**19**	**68**	**87**

<center>Source: District Census Handbook, Nanded, Part XII. A & B, 2001.</center>

In the study region it has been noticed that there are two types of market centers. Out of 87 market centers in the district, 68 are the weekly market centers as they meet only once in the week of seven days and remaining 19 market centers are daily in the study region. It is observed that there is no bi weekly market center in the study region.

At tahsil level in Kinwat tahsil out of these most of market centers are weekly and they are fourteen in number and one market centers is daily. The lowest number of market centres has been observed in Bhokar tahsil is only one market centre and it is daily market centre. In Hadgaon and Kandhar tahsils there are Eight market centre and two and one daily. In which six weekly market centers and two daily market centers are observed in Mukhed tahsil. In which three weekly market centers and two daily market centers are observed in Biloli tahsil. In Mahoor market center observed in which five weekly and one daily. In Naigaon and Degloor tahsils each one has four market centres. In Loha tahsils one has six market centers. In these are three market centers in each i.e. Himayatnagar, Ardhapur, Mudkhed and Dharmabad two are weekly and one is daily. Nanded and Umri tahsils have

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one weekly and one daily market centers.

Conclusion:-

In the study region there are 19 daily 68 weekly market centers. The highest number of market centers are twenty in Kinwat tahsil, whereas the lowest number of market centers are only one in Bhokar tahsil. It seen that the daily markets are concentrated in eastern and southern and some central part of the study region the area. Because it is a plain, fertile, and well developed part of the study region. The weekly market centers are dominant in the north central part of the region. It is seen that the region has cluster to regular distributional pattern of market centers.

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* Dr. Nitin. T. Deshmukh
Professor, of Geography.
Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedpur,
Dist. Latur. Maharashtra, India