

DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODICITY OF MARKET CENTERS IN LATUR DISTRICT

* **Dr. K. B. Kankure** ** **R. S. Dhanushwar**
*** **Dr. N. S. Kore** **** **Dr. S. H. Gone**

In broad sense, many geographers are mainly concerned with the spatial distribution of geographical phenomena. The distribution of market centres is influenced by different physical and cultural factors. In the study region market centres are unevenly distributed. At the tahsil level also there is great variation in the distribution of market centres. Each factor has its own influence and affects directly or indirectly on the distribution of market centres. Nevertheless merely numerical distribution of market centres in percent do not give correct picture as it ranges from 15 in Nilanga tahsil to only two (02) in Jalkot tahsil.

Study Area-Latur district is one of the most important in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Latur district lies between 18° 15' to 19° 15' North latitudes and 73° 25' to 77° 25' East longitudes. Latur district covered an area of 7157 Sq.Kms. It is located on Deccan Plateau region & in the south eastern part of Maharashtra state. The district is situated on Maharashtra Karnataka Boundary. Before 1982 Latur district was a part of Osmanabad district. On 15th August 1982 Latur district was separated from Osmanabad district with five tahsils, these are Latur, Nilanga, Ausa, Udgir & Ahmedpur. Now there are ten tahsils, and five tahsils are new emerged after 15 August 1982. They are Deoni, Jalkot, Shirur Anantpal, Chakur & Renapur.

Objectives-The present study has certain specific research objective. To study and analysis the distribution of periodicity of market centers in Latur district. These are daily, weekly, bi-weekly and tri-weekly market centers.

Date Base and Methodology-The present work is based on primary and secondary data pertaining to market centers and population. All relevant published and unpublished records have been considered Primary data is collected through intensive field work. Secondary data has been collected from district

census hand book, Gazetteer, municipal year book, district statistical abstract, socio-economic abstract and records of villages.

Periodicity Distribution of Market Centers in Latur District-In USA, UK and China there is specific characters of periodicity of markets whereas in India there is no specific characters of periodicity of market centres. In China ten day week of marketing was noticed in these levels of markets. Where one trader could travel from one market to other markets. With his merchandise and return to original point after a week of 10 days. (Berry, 1967). There is no such type of relationship has seen here. Consequently traders preferred to go markets where the sale and profit are maximum. The inhabitant of the area or the peoples of the study region in India like to go to the markets nearest to them and where a large number of function as well as facilities are available. In the study region we found two types of market centres. Out of 70 market centres in the district 47 are the weekly market centres as they meet only once in the week of 7 days and remaining twenty three market centres are daily in the study region. It is observed that there is not bi-weekly and tri-weekly market centres in the study region (Table 1). It is seemed that at tahsil level in Nilanga tahsil out of these most of market centres are weekly and they are twelve in number and three market centres are daily. The lowest numbers of market centres have been observed in Jalkot tahsil is only two market centre out of which one weekly and one daily market centers. In Latur tahsil there are eleven market centres. In which nine weekly market centres and two daily market centres are observed. In Ausa tahsil ten market centres are observed. Out of these seven market centres are weekly and only three market centres is daily. In Chakur nine market centres are observed, in which six operate weekly and three daily. In Ahmedpur tahsil six market centers are observed.

* **Dept. of Geog. and Vice Principal M.U. College Udgir. (M.S)**

** **Head, Dept. of Geog. B.K.D. College, Chakur. (M.S.)**

*** **Reader and Head, Dept. of Geog. M.G. College, Ahmedpur (M.S.)**

**** **Lecturer in Geog. S.V. College, Shirur Tajband (M.S.)**

Table No. 1
Distribution of Periodicity of Market Centres

Tahsil	Number of Market Centres		Total No. of Market Centres
	Daily	Weekly	
Latur	02	09	11
Renapur	02	03	05
Ahmedpur	04	02	06
Jalkot	01	01	02
Chakur	03	06	09
Shirur A.	01	02	03
Ausa	03	07	10
Nilanga	03	12	15
Deoni	02	03	05
Udgir	02	02	04
Region	23	47	70

Source: District Census Handbook, Parbhani, Part XII. A & B, 2001

Out of these four market centers are weekly and two market centers are daily. In Renapur and Deoni tahsils each one has five market centres. In Renapur and Deoni three are weekly and only two daily. In Udgir tahsil there are four market centres out of it two are weekly and two is daily. There are three market centres in Shirur Anantpal of which two are weekly and one is daily.

Conclusion-The overall analysis clearly shows that the spatial distribution of market centres is characterized by their uneven distribution in the entire study region. There are 23 daily, 47 weekly market centres and there is no bi-weekly and tri-weekly market centre in the area.

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