

ROLE OF RURAL MARKET CENTRES IN MAKE IN INDIA **A CASE STUDY OF BUDNI BLOCK, DIST. SEHORE.**

RajeshwariDubey*

Abstract

Rural market centres are settlements which provide services for the population of their hinterlands along with their own population. They provide services to the consumers living around. Apart from agricultural products other amenities like Education, Medical, Post and Telegraph, Power supply, Communication, Transport etc are also important for the development of rural areas. So, for the improved economic condition of the village the development of service centres is very important (Sharma, 1991). These centres also provide important economic, social and physical functions to the surrounding area, such as administrative, education, banking, market facilities and so on, service centres changes the social and economic conditions of the rural areas. The higher level centres perform the wide range of services and provide increasingly more specialised services in the system. So far as the improved economic conditions of the village are concerned the development of the service centres is very important. Budni Block in Distt. Sehore has been analysed in the present study to understand the spatial pattern and the functional hierarchy of service centres. The study has shown that higher the level of services the lower the number of villages providing them and they have the wider range than lower level services.

Keywords:

Service centres;
functional hierarchy;
functional weightage.

***Asst. Professor, Deptt. Of Geography, M.L.B. Govt. Girls P.G. (Auto.) College, Bhopal (M.P.)**

1. Introduction

Service centres are the basis of rural settlement. Physical, social and economic conditions are changed due to service centres in rural areas. Service centres are the settlements which provide services to the consumers living around. Apart from agricultural products other amenities like Education, Medical, Post and Telegraph, Power supply, Communication, Transport etc are also important for the development of rural areas. So, for the improved economic condition of the village the development of service centres is very important (Sharma, 1991).

Although various aspects of market centres have been widely studied abroad, a detailed study of hierarchies of market centres has been carried out by Berry (1967), has presented a comprehensive analysis of periodic markets in eastern Nigeria based on functional hierarchy, Jackson (1971) has only touched upon this aspect in his study centred on the periodic markets of Southern Ethiopia. Mckim (1972) has identified a hierarchy of markets in North Eastern Ghana.

In India, studies on hierarchy of market centres have been carried out by Singh (1962), Vishwanath (1972), Mukherjee (1968), Sinha and Mandal (1974), Saxena (1975), Shrivastava (1976). Jana (1978) has claimed to present a composite hierarchy considering the attendance at a market, the quality and quantity of goods traded, the periodicity of market centres and other factors. Shtivastava (1976) has put up a new methodology based on the number of shops and the total shop openings at the market centres of Neugarh tehsil of Basti district, U.P. Dixit (1979, 84), Singh and Dixit (1980) and Sharma (1984) have also made significant attempts in this direction.

2. Study Area

The study area is situated in the mid-west of M.P. and lies between latitudes 22° 33' and 23° 42' north and longitudes 76° 26' and 78° 02' east. It is bounded in the northwest by Rajgarh, in the west by Shajapur and Dewas, in the south by Hoshangabad, in the northeast by Bhopal and in the east by Raisen district. Sehore is located in the drainage basin of Narmada and Yamuna. The southern portion of the district is being drained by the Narmada and northern by the Yamuna through Parbati and Chambel. In the past the district had a distinction of having a rich forest providing a suitable habitat to thick vegetation as well as plentiful of wild life. About 1730.79

Sq. Km. area is covered under forest. The indiscriminate shooting of wild animals and felling of trees caused fall in variety and number of wild animals and deforestation. Total area of distt. Sehore is 6578 Sq.Km. and population is 13,11,332 out of which 81.01% live in rural areas and 18.09% in urban areas. Density of population is 199 persons/sq.km. according to 2011 census. The climatic conditions of the district is moderate. The economy of the district is based on the agriculture.

3. Data Collection

Present study is based on the secondary data from Directorate of census operations, M.P. The relative importance of any centre, not only depends on the centrality of the centre, but, services and amenities performed by the centre have their great importance also. central functions are those which cause movement of people to avail them. To measure the relative importance of different towns a number of central amenities have been selected on the basis of availability of data. Amenities such as drinking water, power, education, transport, post and telegraph, communication, medical and weekly markets are taken into consideration.

4. Limitation

In the present study villages having atleast four basic amenities are taken as village service centres.

5. Research Methodology

To compute the hierarchy of services,

Functional score method is used, based on the formula by L.S. Bhatt. (1976)

$$W_i = N_m / F_i$$

Where,

W_i = Weightage for the specific work ;

N_m = Total number of villages;

F_i = No. of villages where that specific work is performed.

There are 1011 villages in dist. Sehore. The functional weightage of each service is calculated.

Table 1. Functional weightage of services in dist. Sehore

S. No.	Services	No. of villages	Functional weightage	
1.	Drinking water	1011	1.00	Services of lower level
2.	Power	959	1.05	
3.	Education	780	1.29	
4.	Transport	190	5.32	Medium level
5.	Post & Telegraph	144	7.02	
6.	Communication	140	7.22	
7.	Medical	79	12.79	Higher level
8.	Weekly Markets	38	26.60	

Table 1. indicates the weights assigned to each function. On the basis of these functional weights of different services ranging from 1 to 26.60, the services are categorized into three groups.

1. Services of Lower level (F.W. 1-4.99)
2. Services of Middle level (F.W. 5-9.99)
3. Services of Higher level (F.W. 10.00 – above)

Determination of functional hierarchy of Budni block

To determine the functional hierarchy of the block, Functional Weightage of all the 133 villages of the block has been calculated by adding the number of functions existing in that village, where each function has been given the assigned weight. The value ranges between 2.05 to 62.29 (Table.2)

6. Analysis & Interpretation of data

On the basis of functional weightage of different villages in Budni block, hierarchy of villages has been categorized into 5 groups.

S.No.	Hierarchial Order	Functional Weightage	No. of Service Centres	Percentage
1.	V Partially dependent villages	1-10	92	69.629
2.	IV Central villages	10-20	26	19.259
3.	III Service Centres	20-30	11	8.148
4.	II Market Centres	30-40	02	1.481
5.	I Growth Point	40 & above	02	1.481

Villages or centres having Functional Weightage more than 40 are included in category I, growth point. The two villages Shahganj and Baya have been identified as First Order Centres. Both these centres perform all the functions or services of higher level and lower level. Their F.W. is 60.29. Only 1.48% of villages in the block are the growth points.

The second order centres termed as Market Centres are 2 in number. Baktara (35.69) and Doby (35.69) are the villages in this order. The distance between them is less than first order centres.

The third order centres termed as service centres are 11 in number. Their functional weightage ranges between 20-30. They perform Services of lower and middle Level. The third order service centers are SemriKatkua, Kheri, Salkanpur, Joshipur, Baneta, JawaharKheda, Amon (F.W. 22.9.), Mardanpur and Panruradia (23.15), Sattumadi (28.65) and Nander (23.05). These third order service centers are not evenly distributed.

Centres of fourth order are central villages, 26 in number and functional weightage ranges between 10-20. These villages are Jholiapur, Bordhi, Bori, Maliwayan, Unchakheda, Holipura, Pandoda, Bagwada, ramnagar, Jahanpur, Khatpura, Hirani, Paraswada, Madhuwan, Machhwai, Khaitwai and Kosmi (all having functional weightage (15.88), Ninor (16.13), Delawadi (14.95), Khadli, Dungaria and Sardar Nagar (10.36), Odia and Devgaon (14.59), Akola (10.39) and Hathnora (10.56). In these villages services of lower level are performed. An even distribution of central villages can be seen in the map.

Lastly centers of fifth order which are partially dependent villages with functional weightage 0-10 are 92 in number. These villages are Bardha, JamoniaKalan, Dongri, Khanpura, Bhadkul, Sagoria, Gehunkheda, Gondi Guradia, Makodia, Nayagaon, Kakarda, Barkheda, BasaniaKalan, SanwalKheda, Jajna, Matthagaon, Nehlai, Rewgaon, Anwalighat, Ganjeet, Philada, Pangra, Mogra, Itarsi, Murrh, Pathoda, Charua, Mathni, Dipakheda, Jahajpura, Paharkhedi, Saidganj, Sudon, Neemtone, Rampura, Guwadia, PipaliyaKheda, Sudania, Jait, Satramau, Itwar, Neemkhedi, Bodra, Sankhedi, Murari, Khoha, Khababa, Gadar, KhidiyaKhurni, Chikli, Richhoda, Bans Gehan, Sagpur, SiyaGahan, Thikri, KusumKheda, Dehri, Nonbhet, Borna, Tillot, Narayanpur, Bisakhedi and Jawasa (Functional Weightage 3.34), Ratanpur (3.29), PipaliaBazyaft, Kosmi, Semaria, Bhomda, Bhrakhedi, Dhankot, Satat, Bibda, Khanda Bad, Chachmau, Hathlewa, Makodia, Naganpur, Panari, Bineka, Isharpur, Hoda, ChandlaKalan, Karitalai, KheriSilgena, Jontala, Bamhon, Somalwada and Hingnasir (2.05), Yarnagar, Samnapur (1) and GuradKheda (8.02). These Centers depend on other villages for their basic requirements.

7. Conclusion

Here in Budni Block distribution of service centres has marked spatial irregularities. Centres of fifth order are more in Eastern and Southern West part of the block. Northern part is covered with Reserved forests. Centres are more along bus route. First order centres are approximately at equal distance and their distribution is linear due to the shape of the study area. There is a wide gap between the F.W. of first and second order centres so second order centres or market centres will take time to come in first order centres or growth points. Similarly there is a gap between centres of second and third order, but some of the centres having higher F.W. can reach second order in short time, same gap can be seen in third and fourth order centres. But partially dependent village (due to a wide gap F.W. is very low) will take a long time to be a central village. It has been observed that, the higher the level of services the lower the number of villages providing them and they have a wider range than lower level services. At the same time the large centres perform more functions than small centres.

References

- [1] Bhatt, L.S.etal, “Micro level planning, A case study of Karnal Area, Haryana”, K.B. Pub, 1976.
- [2] Dabadgaon P & Sharma H.L., “ Changing Pattern of Rural Landscape in M.P. , Indore”, 1989.
- [3] Dixit, R.S., “Spatial distribution of market centres” *The Indian Journal of Marketing Geography*, vol. 2, pp. 122., 1984
- [4] Jana, M.M., “Hierarchy of market centers in Lower Silabati Basin.”, *Geographical Review of India*, 1978.
- [5] Saxena, H.M. , “Geography of Transport and Market centers – A case study of Hadaoti Plateau, New Delhi”, S. Chand & Co., 1975.
- [6] Sharma P.R., “Growth Centres and Regional Development Aspects of theory & policy”, Habitat International, Oxford, 1984.
- [7] Sharma P.R & Maurya, “Spatial Analysis of small towns and Decentralised Planning”, *Tranctions Institute of Indian Geographers*, vol.18, No.1, Jan 1996.