CHAPTER-VIII

SPATIO-TEMPORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MARKET CENTRES

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OF MARKET CENTRES

8.1 INTRODUCTION:

Weekly Markets are the characteristic feature of the present day developing world, as they were of medieval Europe. These markets are held periodically on some specific day or days of the week or month at some fixed sites and thus provide goods and services to the rural masses. The universal phenomenon of periodic (weekly) marketing was disturbed by transformation of the economy and rapid growth of urbanization, and was replaced by permanent shops or market in developed countries as well as in many parts of the developing world. But in most of the Afro-Asian developing countries these weekly markets are still in a flourishing stage and from an integral system of internal marketing.

Weekly markets have developed in order to provide opportunity to rural people to dispose-off their farm products and to satisfy their limited demands. A weekly market centre is a public gathering of buyers and sellers of commodities meeting at an appointed or customery location at regular intervals (Hodder-1965, Bromley-1980) Although the length of market meeting varies between different cultural areas of the world from one to fourteen days, but in most cases market meet once in a week, thus known as weekly markets. Businessman adjust by visiting several market on a regular basis and by accumulating the trade of several market areas they are able to service (Berry-1967, Saxena – 1984).

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8.2 SPATIO-TEMPORAL SYNCHRONIZATION:

Weekly market centres are not only a spatial phenomena but also having temporal aspect. The distribution pattern of weekly markets is a phenomena in time and space. This time-space relationship has been referred as spatio temporal synchronization or simply 'synchronization by geographers.

The Weekly market centres are organized in space and time in such a manner as to achieve an optimal sequence for those who used them. This aspect has been discussed in details by Prof. R.H.T. Smith in the various papers related to periodic markets in African countries. The proposed hypotheses "proximity in space implies separation in time (Fagerl and Smith -1970) has shown a way for many studies in this field. Wood (1978) is also of the opinion that same day markets were almost invariably more spatially separated than market places with other temporal spacings. The above mentioned space time relationship is not absolute but inversions are common in which an increase in temporal spacing would not be accompanied by a decrease in locational spacing. Such inversions were the subject of discussion in studies of Baqee(1975-76), Good (1972), Wood (1975), Bromley(1976), Ishihara(1978), Shrivastav (1977)Wanmali(1981), Saxena(1984) etc.

The approach discussed above has been questioned by Bromley (1976) and by C.A.Smith (1974), on the grounds that it ignored hierarchical, functional and size variations and based on straight line measurement. The participants in periodic market include the cosumer and the trader and weekly markets have also been located to benefit both of them, Thus have given rise two hypothensis. Trader hypothesis suggests

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that markets are synchronized so as to enable traders to follow traveling sales persons routes which minimize their weekly travel costs and second consumer hypothesis that markets are synchronized. So as to enable the dispersed rural population to have the easiest possible access to markets throughout the week (Hill and Smith 1972)

Synchronization topic was approached by geographers as late as 1977, when Srivastava studied the case of Baharaich District (U.P.) in the following year, Tamskar (1978) studied the chhattisgarh plain. He analyzed various geographic perspectives on periodic marketing system and network in under study, Shrivastava and Gupta (1979) have studied such aspects in their study on Kanpur, Dixit (1980) in his studies on such aspects analysed the general considerations, synchronization and cycle taking up the case of a part of the Bundelkhand of U.P. Verma (1980) has studied this aspect in the context of the safipur tahsil of U.P. In the year 1983, Tamskar discussed the 3-fold market cycles of the Wardha Valley while in 1984; four scholars, Jamkar, Srivastava, K.R.srivastava, H.O. and Dixit explained such phenomena. Katiyar (1985), Sur (1985) and Dixit (1986) worked out several exercises and tested hypothesis related to spatio-temporal links in different parts of the country. (Dixit, 1988)

8.3 MARKET CYCLES:

The Study of spatio—temporal characters of market centres led us to know the existence of market cycles or rings. The concept of market cycle is related to the time, where as that of market rings relate to space (Good, 1975, Tamskar, 1983, Srivastava, 1987) In the interated system of

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occurrence of sequence of market centres in which mobile traders go on attending different market on different days till the end of week in semi circular or ring like track so that they will return to their home at the weekend rest. The arrangement of periodic markets in sequential order is generally known as market cycle of ring (Hodder-1964,1965, Skinner-1964, Bromley-1971, Tamaskar-1978 and Dixit-1981, 1986)

Generally market centres are interconnected with neighbouring markets, which are held on different days of the week, and hence there tends to be a shift of market meeting from one settlement to neighbouring and other settlement on different days of the market week. For the planning and development purpose geographers have identified complete market cycles and incomplete market cycles in different economics of developing countries.

Today mechanized transport is available almost in all states of India and hence traders who are urban-based tend to attend markets of their choice everyday and return to home-base every night (Wanmali, 1981, Dixit, 1981 & Hugar-1984)

8.4 MARKET CYCLE IN THE STUDY REGION:

Central and southern parts of the study region are agriculturally developed, Industrially developed, well watered and well connected by the transportation network. Whereas physiographic impediments in the eastern part, about sixty kilometers along the crest line has put rustication on the development of agriculture and communication network. As a result the market cycle of the different nature and characteristics are observed in the
study region.

To analysis the existing market cycle and its restructuring itn the study, region mobile traders were consulted. For this purpose, total traders visiting each market were grouped into six categoris viz. I) Grosery shop II)fruits and vegetables III)Domestic furniture and pots.IV)Clothes traders V)Food Grains and VI) Others for conducting the interviews 10 percent traders were selected by stratified random sampling method from weekly market of the region.

A Complete cycle is that cycle where marketing activity is available continuously 6-7 days of week for trading communities. Incomplete cycle indicates the development of market cycle for a part of the week. In the study region both the complete and incomplete market cycles are observed. Many Indian geographers have deviated themselves by excluding urban markets in the study of market cycles (Hugar,2000) In the Present Study, it is observed that daily market centres tend to provide a base for mobile traders and their active participation in the trade transactions. Further, urban markets provide maximum transactions for all kinds of mobile traders. Hence, many of these mobile traders would not be able to complete all transactions in one day. Hence, urban markets not only initiate the mobile trading activity but provide maximum transactions. By considering this fact, the urban markets such a Jalna Bhokardan, Ambad and Purtur etc. are also considered in the study of market cycle.

The fundamental elements stands us follow:

i) The Market week is seven day-week-Sunday to Saturday

ii) Sequential gatherings of adjoining centres were taken into
consideration e.g. one market is held on Sunday other one on Monday, while still the other on Tuesday and so on. However, in some market cycles few market centres have been found to be held market gatherings on a particular day of week.

iii) It has also been observed that next market cycle has at least one weekly rest day for the involved traders to make preparation for next week, either they prepare goods at their home or purchase the same from the nearest big market like Jalna. However, it has also been observed that in same cycles there are more than one rest days in a week, means those market centres of the particular cycle do not function for six days, rather less than six days in a week. On the other hand it has also being found that the market cycle is Bhokardan tahsil having no rest day. In this case traders avail of the leave as per their convenience.

By considering tahsil boundaries in the study region eight market cycles (Map. 8.1) have been observed as follows:

1) In Jalna tahsil the market cycles 7 market centres. Golapangari market on Monday, Jalna on Tuesday, Ner on Wednesday and Damari on Thursday. Whereas within the cycle Sunday, Firday and Saturday are the rest days. The isolated Market centres held their meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday each one.

2) Bhokardan tahsil is characterised by 14 market centres. There is one market cycle evolved in this tahsil in which is as follow; Sipora Bazar (Sunday), Kathora Bazar (Monday), Pimpalgaon Renukai (Tuesday), Kedarkheda (Thursday), Talegaon (Friday) and Bhokardan (Saturday) However, seven market centres do not involve in any of the market cycles.
JALNA DISTRICT
Market Cycles

S - Sunday
M - Monday
Tu - Tuesday
W - Wednesday
Th - Thursday
F - Friday
Sa - Saturday

Map 8.1

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3) 8 Market centres are located in Jafferabad tahsil. There is one market cycle evolved in this tahsil in which sequence is as follows: Tenbhumni (Monday), Jafferabad (Tuesday), Khasgaon (Thursday), Mahora (Friday) and Bharaj (Saturday). This cycle is having two rest days i.e. Sunday and Wednesday. The isolated market centres held their meetings on Tuesday and Friday each one.

4) In Partur tahsil, due to adverse geographical conditions and consequently less economical development, still there is a more scope for the development of market cycle. Only 5 market centres are raised here, out of which Partur and Ashtee are big centres providing market services to large adjacent area. Here no particular sequence of the market meetings is observed. This five market centres are distributed in isolated from. Market meetings are held as satona on Monday, watur on Tuesday, Ashtee on Friday and Shrishtee on Saturday. Beside this at Partur market meeting held on Saturday. In this way there is no sequential order for the market cycle in the tahsil. There are three rest days; those are Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday.

5) As many as 9 market centres are located in Ambad tahsil. There is one market cycle evolved in this tahsil in which sequence is as follow:

Mahakala (Sunday), Jamkhed (Monday), Rohilagad (Wednesday), Ambad (Thursday), Wadigodri (Friday) and Sukhapuri (Saturday). This cycle has Tuesday as the rest day. The remaining three centres are isolated and do not involves in the cycle.

6) 8 market centres are located in Ghansawangi tahsil. Here market cycle runs as Paradgaon (Sunday), Kumbhar pimpalgaon (Wednesday),
Thirthpuri (Thursday), Rani uccheaon (Friday) and Ghansawangi (Saturday). This cycle is having two rest day i.e. Monday and Tuesday. Three market centres are isolated and do not involve in the cycle.

7) 7 market centres are located in Badanapur tahsil. There is one market cycle evolved in this tahsil in which sequence is as follow:

Ujjainpuri (Sunday), Dabhadi (Tuesday), Chikhli (Wednesday), Gevari (Thursday), Badnapur (Friday) and Bazar wahegaon (Saturday). This cycle is having one rest day, i.e. Monday. One market centre are isolated and do not involve in the cycle.

8) Mantha tahsil has 7 market centres, the cycle of this tahsil runs as Khorad sawangi (Sunday), Naldoh (Monday), Talani (Tuesday), Dudha (Wednesday), Mantha (Friday) and Patoda (Saturday). Thursday is a rest day for the preparation of next day's big market at Mantha. One market centres are isolated and do not involve in the cycle.

Characters of Market Cycle:

The analysis of the market cycle evolved in the study region exhibits the following characters:

1) The market week is seven day week, Sunday to Saturday.

2) Sequential gathering of some adjoining market centres are taken into consideration. Such as one market is held one Sunday other one on Monday, while still the other one on Tuesday and so on. However in some market cycles few market centres have been found to be held market gatherings on a particular day of week.

3) The mobile traders are rural home and urban home based and
attend each surrounding market of their choice. This is made possible due to the development of transport network and numerous vehicles available at their disposal.

4) It is also observed in some tahsil such as Mantha, Partur and Ghansawangi where transport facilities are inadequate and the market cycle denotes the rest on the day prior to urban market day. It means that mobile traders in these tahsil require enough time for setting up of the stalls for the sale of goods or to purchased the same from the near by big market. It has also been observed that every market cycle has atleast one weekly rest day. However some cycles have more than one rest days in a week means those market centres of the particular cycle do not function for six days.

5) The market centres which are near the tahsil boundaries, tend to interact with the markets of neighbouring markets of other district. This is observed in Jalna, Mantha tahsil and Shahagad village.

6) In general it is observed that each tahsil headquarter tend to become a focal point arround which market cycle of different temporal characters developed.
REFERENCES


