

**TYPOLOGY OF PERIODIC MARKET CENTERS: A CASE STUDY OF BAGALKOT
DISTRICT, KARNATAKA STATE.**

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ABSTRACT

Geographers are studying the markets and their functionality in a different manner rather than the Business management, Commerce and Economics. The gross root level of markets are to be delt, than only the effectiveness and role is to be understand in proper manner. Therefore, the geographers are concentrating locational characteristics, which are the main bases for the functionality. To deal the locational characteristics, one has to study the typology of market centers. Keeping this into account, the present study has focused on the typology of periodic market centers of Bagalkot District has been chosen for Investigation. The study area has 6575 Square Kilometres with population of 1889752. The study region extends between 15° 48' to 16° 46' North Latitude and 74° 58' to 76° 18' East Longitude. The area comprises with 614 settlements, and 15 urban centers, 137 periodic markets have been functioning six taluks. The Locational characteristics and typology of periodic markets are the main consideration and accordingly eight typology has been identified in this paper. The present study intends to make use of topographical map 1:50000 of the study region in order to identify the typology of market centers and their locations. In order to discuss in a effective manner the markets have been classified into eight categories and accordingly the analytical method has been employed and discussed.

Keywords: Physical features, Locational Characteristics and Typology.

INTRODUCTION:

Geographers are studying the markets and their functionality in a different manner rather than the field of business management, commerce and economics. The gross root level of markets are to be delt than, only the effectiveness and role is to be understand in proper manner. Therefore, the geographers are concentrating locational characteristics, which are the main bases for the functionality. To deal the locational characteristics, one has to study the typology of

market centers. Keeping this into account, the present study has focused only on the typology of periodic market centers of Bagalkot District has been chosen for Investigation.

The study the market centers typology is the one of the essential concepts of marketing geography. The market sites have religious, topographic and economic dimensions (**Mukhrji 1968**). The Locational characteristics are the most useful factors for geographers, because they involve in the physical space and its arrangements. The locational analysis has been considered as the base and it is an essential core for all geographical analysis. Market centers not only perform the functions but also emerged as service centers and became a center of the diffusion of information. The live hood of people and habitat and economy are affecting by the market centers. In the geographical analysis of market center, the location is a one of the main aspects to deal the functionary process according to the need of the people. The distributions of characteristics largely depend upon the location and are largely influenced by physico-cultural, histo-socio and may unique characteristics in the study region. Hence, an attempt is made in the present paper discuss the physico-location based taxonomy of the market centres.

Many scholars have studied the various aspects of location and distribution of market centers in different geographical regions. **Hodder (1965)** discussed the location of markets in Youbourland and suggests that contact zones of an ethnic nature are one of the possible causes for market locations. **Chorley and Haggett (1967)** have studied the periodic markets and analyzed geographically from the socio-economic point of view. **Saxena (1975)** has discussed the factors of location of the periodic markets which influences the socio-economic conditions. **Tamaskar (1977)** studied taxonomy weekly market of Sagar Damoh Plateau. **Hugar (1984)** analyzed the taxonomy of the periodic market centres based on physico-locational characteristics of Dharwad district. **Dixit (1988)** has described the locational characteristics of market centers of the Hamirpur district. **Mulimani (2006)** has effectively analyzed the location of periodic markets in Raichur District of North Karnatak from the concept of contact zone with contrasting economy. Further, they have studied that the distribution of periodic market centers are unevenly distributed due to the influenced by the physico-cultural, social, economic and political factors. Each factor has its own influence in region (**Belgum and Mulimani 2016**).

OBJECTIVES:

The confined endeavour is make a geographical enquiry with the help of following objectives and have been discussed accordingly.

1. to study the locational characteristics of periodic markets.
2. to determine the typology of periodic markets in the study region.

HYPOTHESIS:

It is hypothesised that, the typology of the periodic markets are depends upon the locational characteristics as well as socio-economic need of the people.

DATABASE:

The typology of the periodic have been discussed by using the spatial information compile from the topographical maps of 1:50,000 scale.

METHDOLOGY:

The present study intends to make use of topographical map 1:50000 of the study region in order to identify the typology of market centers and their locations. In order to discuss in a effective manner the markets have been classified into eight categories and accordingly analysed.

STUDY AREA:

Bagalkot district is being the study region and is one of the northern districts of Karnataka. It covers an area 6575 Square Kilometres with population of 1889752. It has 11th rank in terms of geographical area and 11th position in terms of population in the State. The study region extends between 15° 48' to 16° 46' North Latitude and 74° 58' to 76° 18' East Longitude. The area comprises with 614 settlements, and 15 urban centers, 137 periodic markets have been functioning six talukas. The density of the population in the district is 288 Square kilometer stands at 16th rank in the State along with 68.82 percent literacy and is placed at 23rd rank in the state. The elevation is 610 meters above the mean sea level. It has warm and dry climatic characteristics witnessed with less rainfall. The Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha rivers are flowing in the study region and are non-perennial in nature. Due to the Upper Krishna Project, part of the district has irrigation facilities and accordingly agricultural activities are predominant. The black and red soil is responsible for different types of the crops being grown in the study area (Fig.I)

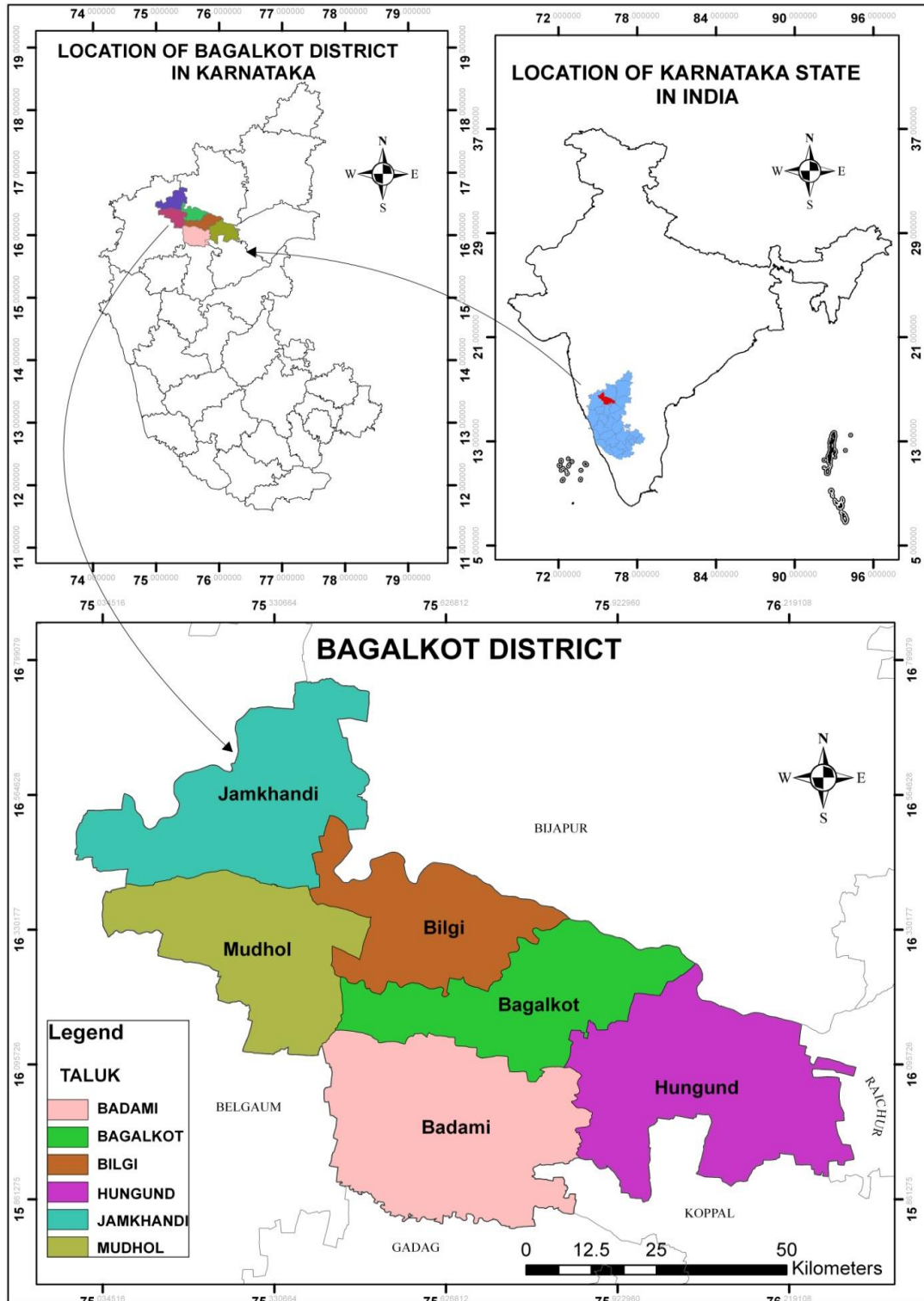


Fig. I

LOCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The location factor not only influences the growth of market center but also acts and react the various processes and stages of development of same (**Hugar 2000**). The study of market centers is one of the important concepts of taxonomy i.e. to arrangements of the market centers in different categories on the basis of their characteristics. As remarked by the **Smith (1975)** classification and understanding are closely intertwined: some understanding of properties and relationships within a set of phenomena is needed before classification. Therefore, the attempt has been made to work it out taxonomy of market centers in study region based on different characteristics chosen in the study area. There are eight types of markets taxonomy has discussed as under eight headings.

Table: 1 Locational Characteristic of Markets and their Nature

| Sl no | Location of Markets | No of Market Center | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 01 | Based on Dry Nala Bed | 51 | 37.22 |
| 02 | Based on River side Markets | 21 | 15.33 |
| 03 | Based on Foot hill side Markets | 18 | 13.14 |
| 04 | Market Center as Nodal Center | 14 | 10.22 |
| 05 | Based on Water Divide Line | 11 | 8.03 |
| 06 | Based on Elevation | 11 | 8.03 |
| 07 | Based on Religious Background | 08 | 5.84 |
| 08 | Based on Cultural Identity | 03 | 2.19 |
| | Total | 137 | 100 |

Source: Compiled from the Topographical maps.

BASED ON DRY NALA BED:

The dry nala bed market centers are also known as valley- seeking market centers. The semi-arid characteristics of climate and torrential occasional rain fall have caused erosion of pleatus. The several dry nala beds with steep interfluves on either side. Hence, it is the leading category in the study area has 51 markets in this type. This is the major category and constitute 37.22 percentage in total markets of the located in study area (Fig II A).

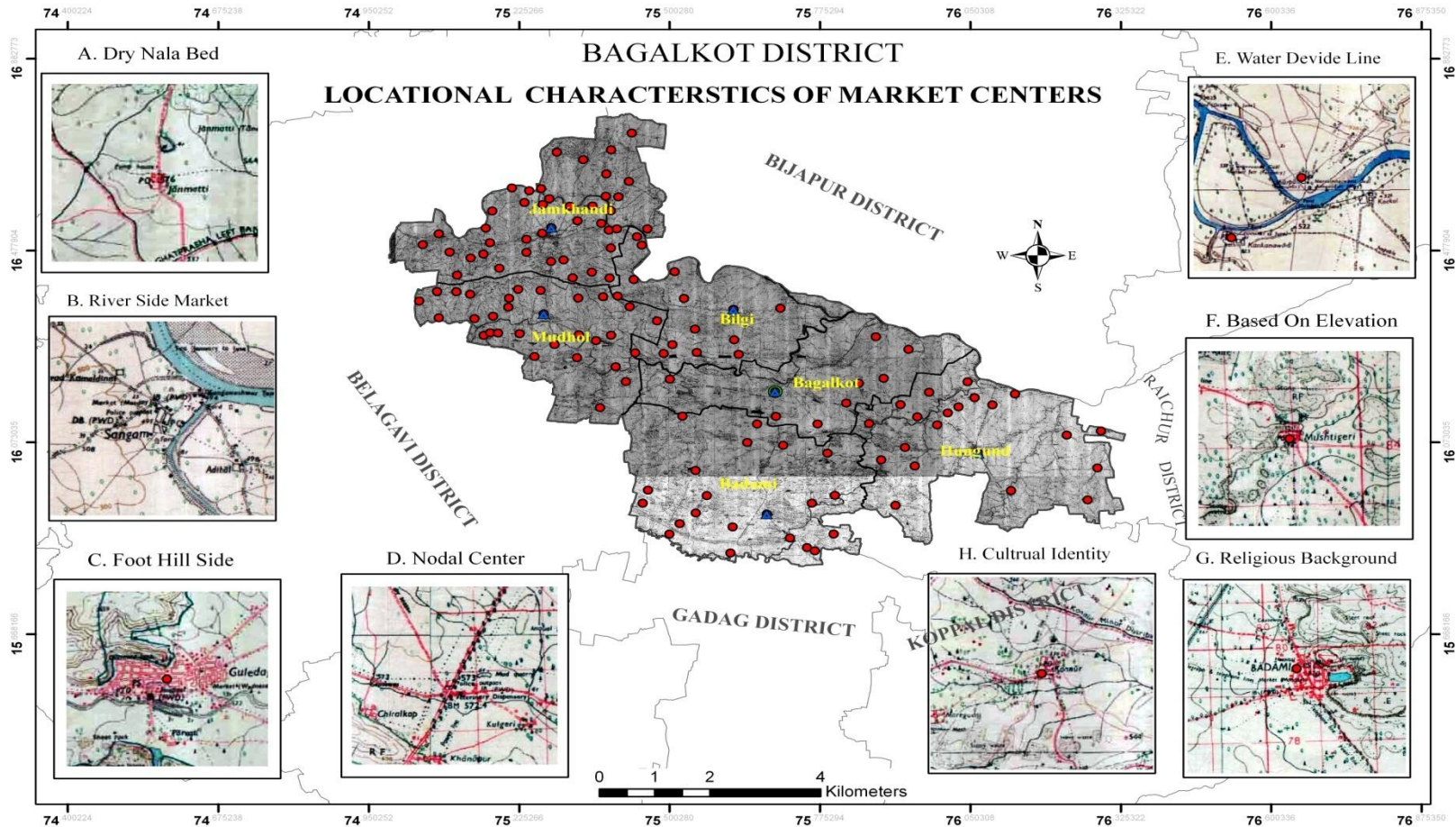


Fig. II

BASED ON RIVERSIDE MARKETS:

In general, scarcity of water for the drinking and agricultural purposes has made the earlier settlements are locating on the river banks in order to exploit the perennial source of water. As a result, there are such settlements were historical important in ancient times. The important market centers are Kudalsangam, Belagal, Halingali, Girisagar etc. which shares the second highest market centers 15.33 percent of total market centers of study region. (Fig II.B).

BASED ON FOOTHILL SIDE MARKET CENTERS:

The study region was ruled by many dynasties since ancient times. The ancient rulers and their subordinates were established their capitals in safe places and constructed the forts on mountain tops were military securities to watch the surrounding area. As far as study area is concerned, 18 market centers were identified, and are Badami, Mudhol, Jalihal, Guledgudda were emerged an important foot hill market centers which constitutes 13.14 percent of the total markets. (Fig II.C).

MARKET CENTERS AS NODAL CENTERS:

The nodal centers are the creation either by transportation point of view or newly established township, industries and infrastructural developments. The interconnection of the National Highway, State Highway and also railway connectivity as well as Major District Roads and Minor District Road and Railway are the responsible factors for the emergence of nodal centers. In view of this, it has identified 14 nodal centers which, constitutes 10.22 percentage Badami, Kerur, Kulageri cross, Bagalkot, Kerur, Rampur, Ilkal, Banahatti, Terdal, Rabakavi, Savalagi, Lokapur, Mahalingpur, Mudhol which have been emerged as a periodic market centers later on. (Fig II.D).

THE WATER DIVIDE AND ELEVATION BASED MARKETS:

The spatial characteristics of the study region is concerned, it has Krishna has major river Malaprabha and Ghataprbha are the tributaries which flow in the district. Due to the drainage pattern is concerned it has rugged topography resulted into the water divide market centers and also elevation, is another criteria for the classification. A, the elevation markets have been identified in each category which has mentioned in the Fig II. E and F.

BASED ON RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY:

The study area has rich cultural heritage and popularly emerged as religious centers. The Kudalsangam is holy place, where three rivers i.e. Krishna, Malaprabha and Ghataprbha have joined each other in this place of Hunagund taluka which is 50 Kilometres away from the District headquarter. The historically, Ihole, Pattadkal, Badami, Halluru, Konnuru, Kaladagi etc. are the famous and attract the tourists not only domestic but also international tourists. Therefore, the study has observed its percentage share of 8.03 percentages together, which is least among the all. (Fig.II. G.H).

CONCLUSION:

The physical aspects and locational characteristics have helped to identify the taxonomy of the periodic markets in a study region. The eight type of taxonomy has been identified with the help of spatial information as well as historical evidence. The 137 periodic markets have been functioning at present in the study area to serving the rural people and provide the necessary requirements of the people once in week. Therefore, these markets are not only serving the rural people and maintaining the rural economy.

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