

जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिका खालील क्षेत्राचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास प्रभाकरराव शेंडगे, परभणी.	65
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... population had migrated in other centers in search of employment.

**Challenges for future Nagpur NMA**

With connectivity to all major cities of via road, rail and air, Nagpur will be active multi-model logistics activity. of MIHAN will increase job and boost associated economic

A large number of government, and NMC land are available for . This land can be utilized for various . Some government offices can be shift to lessen the load of crowded Mumbai.

Some in-line project as Orange city project, International standard sport and sports university complex at , Skill Development Centre at and Nagpur-Mumbai super communication expressway will boost the economy.

Nagpur has a potential to become a great city centre and tourism attraction. It has become an educational and medical

**Conclusion**

Nagpur is facing all the problems of urbanization which is inevitable due to lack of opportunities. Agricultural sector is unable to hold all its population for their living due to its unprofitability. The fast growth of population of Nagpur both natural and migration, has create scarcity of public facilities like housing, sanitation, transport, water, and education.

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## Periodicity & Synchronization of Market Centres in Aurangabad District (MS)

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**Abstract :**

An attempt has been made in this paper to study the distribution and periodicity of the market centres in the Aurangabad district. Market centres are the basic and root level centre of the economic and commercial activities. The observation reveals that, there is uneven distribution, periodicity and market cycles of the market centres in the study region.

**Keywords:** Market centres, Distribution, Periodicity, Market Cycles

**Introduction:**

Geographical studies are mainly concerned with the special distribution of geographical phenomena. In case of market centres, origin, growth, development, and spatial distribution are the result of combined effect of various factors. It means the distribution of market centres are influenced by physical, cultural, historical and many other unique qualities prevailing in the region. In recent years, rural markets have acquired significance in countries like China and India, as the overall growth of the economy has resulted into substantial increase in the purchasing power of the rural communities.

Periodicity of market centre is an important aspect of market centre. It is the frequency of the market centres that makes it beneficial to producers, consumers and the occurrence of periodic markets on a specific day is a special feature of rural regions. Markets are held regularly on some specific day or days of the week at fixed sites. Thus it provides goods and services to masses. The periodicity of market centres is disturbed somehow by transformation of the land and rapid growth of urbanization and was replaced by permanent shops or markets in developed

Aurangabad district has been selected as study area. Aurangabad district is situated in the central part of Maharashtra, which has been incised by the Godavari and its tributaries in the southern part. Aurangabad is considered as capital of Marathwada. Aurangabad district is situated between 19°18' north latitudes and 74°40' and 75°36' east longitude. Total area of the district is 10,100 Sq.Kms which is 1.88% of Maharashtra. Out of total area 1.88% is Urban Area and remaining 98.60% is rural area. The district comprises of nine talukas, i.e. 1. Aurangabad 2. Gangapur 3. Khuldabad 4. Paithan 5. Phulambri 6. Sillod 7. Soegaon and 9. Vaijapur.

According to the 2011 census of Maharashtra, Aurangabad district, Maharashtra has a population of 3,695,928, roughly equal to the population of Liberia. This gives it a ranking of 72nd in India (out of a total of 640). Its population growth rate over the period 2001-2011 was 27.33%. Aurangabad has a sex ratio of 917 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 80.4%.

The present study has specific objective, i.e. to study and analyze the distribution and periodicity of market centers in Aurangabad district. These are daily, weekly, bi-weekly and monthly market centers.

**Research and Methodology:**

The present work is based on primary and secondary data pertaining to market centres and population for the year 2015. All

relevant published and unpublished records have been considered. Primary data is collected through intensive field work. The secondary data has been collected from district census hand book, Gazetteer, district statistical abstracts, socio-economic abstracts and records of villages.

Table 1

Periodicity of Market Centres in Aurangabad district

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Periodicity		Total
		Weekly	Daily	
1	Gangapur	6	1	7
2	Kannad	8	1	9
3	Khultabad	4	1	5
4	Paithan	8	2	10
5	Aurangabad	10	2	12
6	Phulambri	5	1	6
7	Sillod	7	2	9
8	Soegaon	3	1	4
9	Vaijapur	5	1	6
	District Total	56	12	68

Source: Calculated by researcher.

Table 1 reveals that there are total 68 market centres in the district. Out of total 68 market centre, there are 12 daily market centres whereas 56 weekly market centres. Highest number of market centres are observed in Aurangabad tahsil i.e. 12 on the contrary lowest number of market centres are observed in Soegaon tahsil i.e.4. In regard with daily market centres, all the tahsil places has daily market meetings. On the whole it is clear that, there are 82% weekly market centres whereas daily market centres are 18%.

Existing market cycle pattern and its restructuring in the study region is shown in table 2.

A complete cycle is that where marketing activity is available continuously 6 to 7 days of week for trading and commercial communities. In the study region, both of complete and incomplete market cycles has been observed.

**Table 2**  
**and District: Days & Cycle of Market**

Days of Market Meetings	Rest day	No. of Cycles
Mon-Wed-Thu-Sat	Tue, Fri	1
Sun-Mon-Tue-Wed-Thu	Fri, Sat	2
Mon-Tue-Wed-Thu-Fri-Sat	-	2
Tue-Mon-Tue-Wed-Thu-Fri	Sat	1
Sun-Mon-Tue-Wed-Thu-Fri-Sat	-	1
Sun-Mon-Tue-Wed-Thu-Fri-Sat	-	2
Sun-Mon-Tue-Thu-Fri-Sat	Wed	3
Sun-Mon-Tue-Wed-Thu-Fri-Sat	-	2
Sun-Tue-Wed-Thu-Fri-Sat	Mon	2

Calculated by researcher.

The essential elements of market cycles (the market week is of seven days (Sunday to Saturday)). Sequential gathering of market centres has taken into consideration e.g. one market is held on Monday, while still the other market is held on Tuesday and so on. However, in some market cycles, few market centres have been observed to be held market gathering on a particular day of week. Market meeting days of market centres in Gangapur tahsil are Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Only one cycle. The rest days are Tuesday and Friday. Market meeting days of market centres in Kannad tahsil are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. It has two market cycles. The rest days are Saturday and Friday. Market meeting days of market centres in Mahabaleshwar tahsil are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It has two market cycles. There are no rest days in the tahsil. Market meeting days of market centres in Aurangabad tahsil are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. It has two market cycles. The rest day is Saturday. There is one market cycle in the tahsil. Market meeting days of market centres in Phulambri tahsil are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday. There is no rest day. There is only one market cycle. Market meeting days of market centres in Sillod tahsil are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It has two market cycles. There are no rest days in the tahsil. Market meeting days of market centres in Paithan tahsil are Sunday, Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It has two market cycles. Wednesday is the rest days in the tahsil. Market meeting days of market centres in Soegaon tahsil are Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. There is no rest day. There is two market cycles in the tahsils.

Above analysis clearly indicates that, market centres of the particular cycles do not function for six day, rather less than six days in a week where mix pattern of rest days for market meetings are observed.

**Conclusion:**

Overall analysis of the market centres in the district shows that, there is uneven distribution of market centres in the study region. No bi-weekly and tri-weekly market centres are found in the region. In the study region, market centres of the particular cycles do not function for six day, rather less than six days in a week where mix pattern of rest days for market meetings are observed.

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