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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY MARKET CENTRES A CASE STUDY OF MYSURU DISTRICT

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Abstract:- India is a developing country. 69 percent of population living in Rural area. They are depending on Agriculture and allied activities. Hence, their Economy is based on Agriculture. The outcome of Agriculture Product Depending on Market extension. The Markets developing have been consumer activities. Where consumer demand if increased, it has effected on Agriculture development. The development of Agriculture has created new Marketing centre. In these types of Market centres are service of Rural people's. In Mysuru District has so many weekly Market centres are located in Rural area. In this paper has highlighted spatial distribution weekly or periodic Market centres.

KEYWORDS: Distribution Pattern - Landscape, Population, Net Area Sown, Inhabited Villages

Objective:- Spatial Distribution of Weekly Markets.

Distributional Relationships.

Problems and Prospect of study area.

Methodology : Simple quantitative technique, Mean deviation applying

Spatial Distribution Of Periodic Weekly Market Centers In Mysore District

Introduction : The Rural Markets as nodal points or growth poles are very significant for the rural development especially, farm activities and cottage Industries sectors. There are different kinds of rural Markets are located in difference place. Hence the locational distribution of Market character is varies from place to place. The distribution of Market Centers space is controlled by certain factors. They reflect the Markets relation with different aspects such as landscape, Population, Net Area Sown, Inhabited Villages and their distribution pattern existed. Many studies on Market centre is available. Some of the studies started as earlier as 1931 and since then various Market areas have been studied by the Indian Scholars. The spatial distribution of Rural Markets are presented by various authors

Sources : field work

Distributional Relationships

The spatial distribution of periodic Market Centers and the density of by

using the simple quantitative technique in the form of mean deviation i.e, $X = (X - \bar{X})X^2$.

Table.No.1.1. Mysore district Distribution of periodic Market

Sl No.	Name of Place	No. of Market Center	$X=(X - \bar{X})$	X^2
1	H.D. Kote	04	0.3	0.9
2	Hunsur	05	1.3	1.69
3	K.R. Nagar	03	-0.7	-49.00
4	Mysore	01	-2.7	-7.29
5	Nanjangudu	05	1.3	1.69
6	Periyapatna	07	3.3	10.89
7	T.N. Pura	01	-2.7	-7.29
	Total	26		78.75

centre.Markets in each sub-units of Mysore district are shown in the Table.No.1.1. The spatial patten of distribution of periodic Markets are given in the table 3.17 the analysis of one standard deviation with mean value of the Mysore district stands at 3.71 \bar{X} value of 7 taluks of the district, 4 taluks namely Periyapatna (7), Hunsur (5) Nanjangud (5) and H.D.Kote (4) have shown above the district mean value, while the other 3 taluks such as K.R.Nagar (3), Mysore (01) and T.N.Pura (01) have shown below the district average.

From the above spatial pattern of distribution, it is clear that, only 4 taluks as mentioned above have shown high spatial values.

Besides the general number of Market Centers in each such-units itself, there are three other noteworthy considerations which can be related to the number and distribution of Market Centers in various sub-units of the district. These considerations are: area, number of inhabited Villages and Population.



Table.No.1.2 Mysore District : Market Centers – Distributional Relationship.

Sl. No.	Areal sub-unit (No of Market Centers)	General Statistics			Statistical values of number of Market centre		
		Area Sq Km	No. inhabited Villages	Population	Per 100Sq. km X- 0.42 σ = 0.25	Per 100 inhibited Villages X=2.01 σ = 0.96	Per 20000 Population X 0.27 σ = 0.18
1	H.D. Kote (4)	1618	241	263706	0.24	1.65	0.30
2.	Hunsur (5)	898	195	282963	0.55	2.6	0.39
3	K.R. Nagar (3)	596	154	252657	0.50	1.92	0.25
4	Mysore (1)	797	123	1281768	0.12	0.76	0.01
5	Nanjangudu (5)	974	170	384922	0.51	2.84	0.26
6	Periyapatna (7)	812	196	243076	0.86	3.55	0.57
7	T.N. Pura (1)	600	120	292035	0.16	0.82	0.07
	Total	6295	1199	3001127	2.94	14.14	1.85

Sources: District statistical Information 2018-19

1. **General:** Figure.No1.1. shows the general spatial distribution of weekly (periodic) Market Centers in Mysore District. The Fig1.1. evidently explains that of the sub-units of the district, Piriapatna has the highest number of Market Centers (7). It exceeds the mean value of (3.7) of the district to by more than two standard deviation (3.35) and is followed by Hunsur (5) which is in the class of $x+1.69\sigma$, Nanjangud (5), the falling within the addition of one standard deviation to mean (10.89). As many as 6 sub-unit, out of 7, have mean minor one standard deviation values. They are K.R. Nagar, Mysore & T.N. Pura. Only T.N. Pura having one livestock Market-Centers is below the value of mean and is more than one standard deviation.

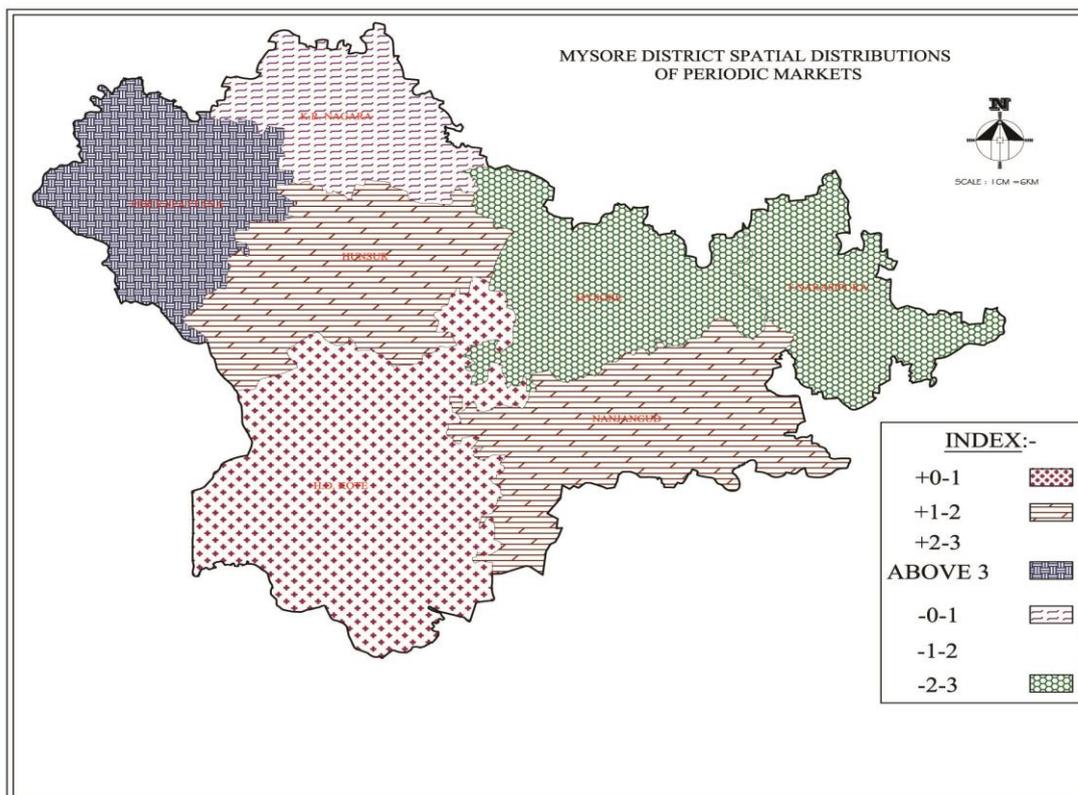


Fig No. 1.1

1. **Market Centers and area:** Table.No1.2._ presents the number of Market Centers distributed per 100 sq. km. area. In Piriapatna Taluks, 07 Market Centers. This is followed by Hunsur, K.R. Nagar & Nanjangud. Those which units fall under the class DC+050 Market Centers per 100 km², H.D. Kote, Mysore and T.N. Pura sub-units have the lowest number of Market Centers per 100 sq. km, 0.24, 0.12 and 0.16 respectively falling under the class DC-10 (Fig.No.3.4).

Spatial Distribution Of Markets Centrs In Mysore District Per 100 Sq KM

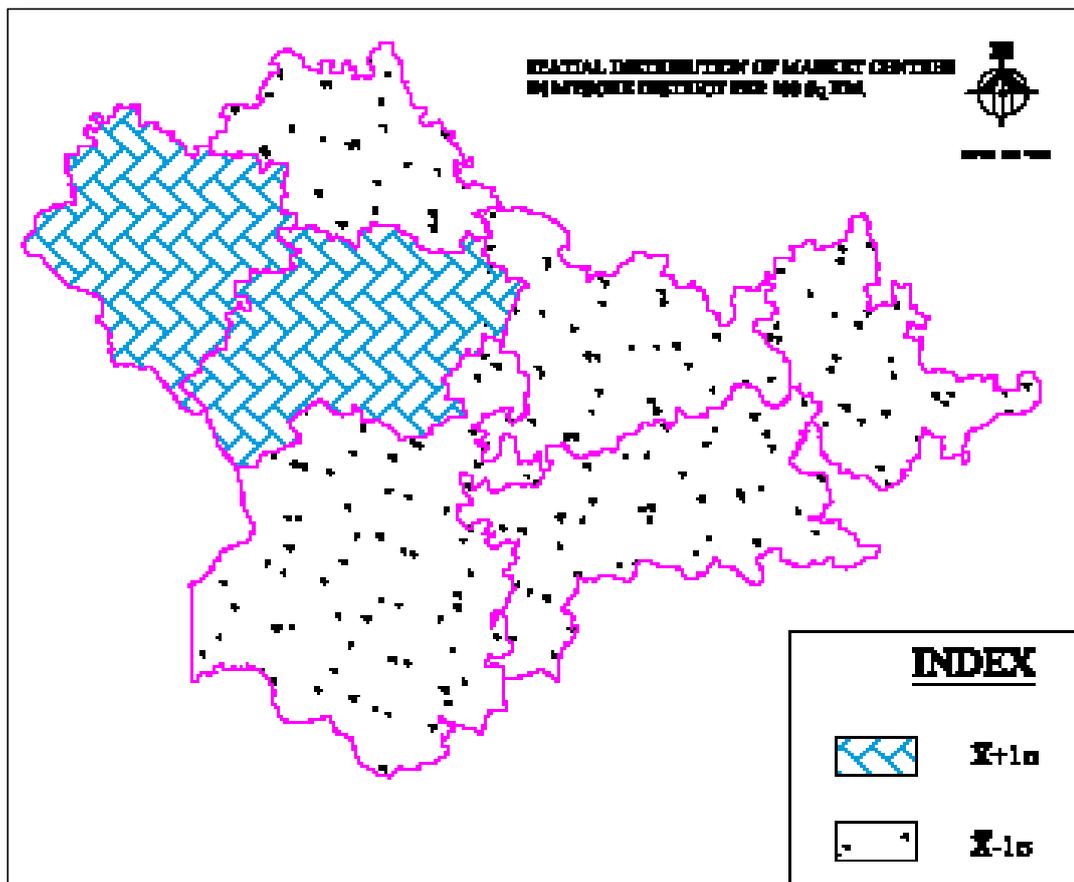
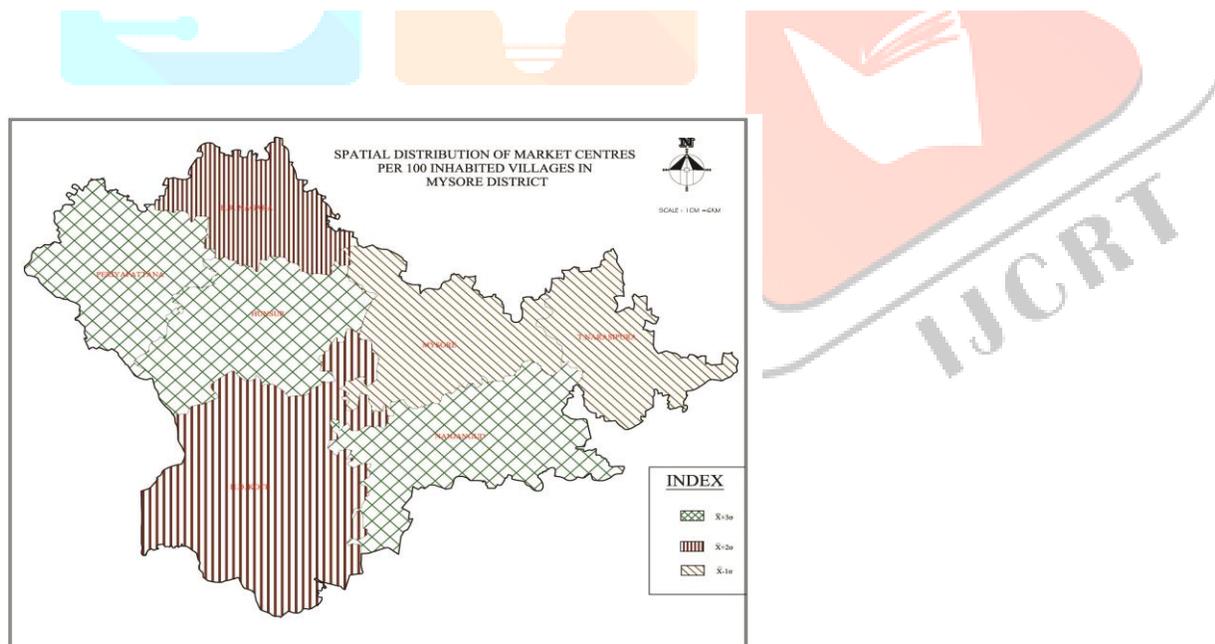


Fig No. 1.2

Table 1.2. presents number of Market Centers distributed in 100 sq km area. It is evident from the table that on an average there are 2.96 Market Centers found in the entire district. While at taluk level spatial patterns periyapatana has shown 0.89 Markets per 100 km² area. This taluk has 197 inhabited Villages, with 285 persons per sq km area it is followed by Hunsur with 0.55 Markets per sq km. K.R.Nagar (0.50), Nanjangud (0.50), H.D.Kote (0.24), T.N.Pura (0.16) and Mysore (0.12) respectively.

2. **Market Centers and per 100 inhabited Villages:** When the question of the quantitative relationship between Market Centers and the number of inhabited Villages is considered, from table No. 3.18. it is seen that for every 100 Villages there are 14.13 periodic Market Centers in the district. Again Piriapatna is the highest ranking sub-unit with 3.55 Market Centers per 100 Villages. The sub-units H.D.Kote (1.64), Hunsur (2.6), K.R.Nagar (1.92) and Nanjangud (2.84) respectively. Two sub-units fall under class DC-10. They are Mysore (0.76) and T.N. Pura (0.8). Maps 1.3. Shows that values.



Thus, most of the sub-units of the study area, Have shown below the mean, Average and hence all the averages of the parameters of considerations point towards a low level are a poor spatial distribution of Market Centers is identical.

Conclusion:The relationship between the number of market centers on the one hand and either of the variables such as areas, population and number of inhabited villages in various sub-units on the other, manifests and supports the above notion. In view of the existing road transport facilities, threshold population, marketable surplus of the local produce, and other goods. It is recommended that some villages of considerable size and/or located on road should be provided with one weekly market so that every sub-unit has at least one market center per 100km² area/ 10 inhabited villages /20,000 populations in the first instance.

