

CHAPTER - SIX

FUNCTIONS & STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET CENTRES

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to bring out problems of functional analysis of the market centres. An assessment of functional characters of market centres have more and more complex. The functional interpretation of any market centre is a significant aspect of market study, as it provides a good basis for the regional planning. The object of this chapter is to give a basis for the functional characters of the markets of Bagerhat district in relation development of the people.

The chapter has been divided into a number of parts and the functional characteristics have been discussed in each part. Broadly, in the first part, the days of market centres have been analysed and discussed. In the second part, the frequency of market days in a week are computed and analysed. The third part of the chapter deals with relationship among market centres. population, area of villages of each police station. Lastly, the identification of functional role of markets in the study area has been discussed.

6.1. GROWTH OF MARKET CENTRES

In the study area, the congregation of Government offices of different institutions has helped the market to flourish as a nerve centre of the whole area, yet, there are some factors responsible for the growth of market centres. Generally, three types of locational and four types of social factors have helped to grow a market centre (Jana-78). These following stages are :

Locational factors :

- (i) The nodal points of transport network which help in quick marking^{et} of necessary commodities, including perishable agricultural goods to the nearest market zone, outside area.
- (ii) At a place where density of population is very high and aggregate demand

of goods is optimum.

(iii) At the centre of its service zone which ensures minimum aggregate travel distance.

The social factors are :

(i) The government or non-government institutions have been helped within half kilometres radius from markets.

(ii) Density of population/km² increases, where the new market centres would be established.

(iii) The volume of trade has increased. The number of shops and the marketing hour have increased also.

(iv) The market has got many functional centres within a close-space in the market place.

Besides the market centres in the study area have grown political factors.

The markets of different police stations at Bagerhat district had been established to obtain information and assess the general development of the markets of the region. Majority of markets have grown and developed on cultural, technological and infrastructural factors. Tremendous growth of population along with changes of growth paved way to new markets. Some of the rural markets from their modest beginning have grown to the higher order rural markets and ultimately to a stable market (Berry - 1967). Table - 6.1 shows the growth and development of markets in different police stations in the district. It is clear from table (6.1) and diagram (6.1) that the growth of rural markets is different in nine police stations. It has also been observed from the history of market centres that at the initial stage of establishment, there were only one and two shops. According to the evidence and information available regarding the origin of the market centres that the growth of markets is not significant in the 1500 - 1850 A.D. Although, the markets have been first started appearing in 1512. In a span of 110 years (1880 - 1990) a large number of markets has grown up in the district. (table 6.1). Nearly 152 markets have been established in this period. Only two markets were established during 1700 - 1800 and other two markets were grown during 1800 - 1850 A.D. The table gives an idea about the percentage of growth at different times in the district. The number of market centres increased during the last five centuries was not

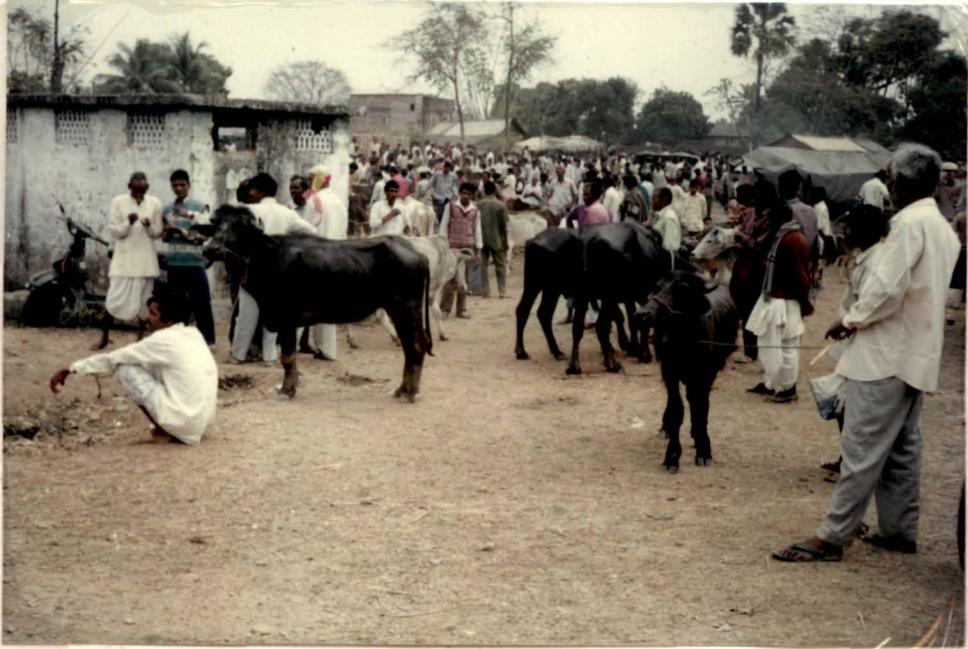


Plate 6.1 'Go-hata' (cattle market) at Chitalmari market



Plate 6.2 Farmer buying cow from Baniakhali market

uninform. Most of the markets have been developed through the initiative of the Government and non-Government organisations.

Table 6.1 Growth of Market Centres

Year	Number of Market Centres									District Total
	Bagerhat	Chitalmari	Fakirhat	Kachua	Mollahat	Mongla	Morrelgonj	Rampal	Sharankhola	
>1700	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1700 - 1800	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1800 - 1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
1850 - 1900	5	1	-	2	4	1	2	5	2	22
1900 - 1950	3	3	3	6	4	4	13	4	4	45
1950 - 1995	10	10	8	4	12	6	21	3	12	85
Total	19	14	11	13	20	11	37	12	19	156

It is observed from table 5.1 that the highest growth rate of market took place during 1961 - 1980. During 1700 - 1995 A.D., the highest growth of markets was recorded from 1950 to 1995 A.D. About 85 markets have been established during this period. During 1961 to 70 A.D, only 25 new markets had been grown and from 1971 to 1980, 30 markets had been grown in the district. So the growth rate of new market centres had been decreased. (Fig - 6.1) From the field study, it has been found that many old markets had been abolished during the last 4 decades for political reasons and lack of communications facilities. Table 6.2 shows the index of growth of markets (in percentage) in the district.

Table 6.2 Index of Growth of Markets (in %)

Year	(in Nine Police Station)									District Total
	Bagerhat	Chitalmari	Fakirhat	Kachua	Mollahat	Mongla	Morrelgonj	Rampal	Sharankhola	
> 1850	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	100
1851-1900	600	100	-	300	100	100	300	100	300	650
1901-1950	900	300	100	900	200	500	1600	180	700	1750
1951-1995	1900	1400	367	1300	500	1100	3700	240	1900	3900

From the field survey, it is observed that Karapara market was established in 1512 A.D. and this market is the oldest of all the police stations. The market is about 5



Plate 6.3 River side market centre on Bhaleshwar river(Tafalbari market)



Plate 6.4 'Baishakhi' fair at Mansha 'hat'

km. away from Bagerhat district town. In this market, two large fairs are held in the winter season. (Plate - 6.1) Daypara market was established in 1880 A.D., which is located in Kachua Police Station. It was famous for potteries and cattles purchasing (Plate - 6.1). Tafalbari market was started in 1918 A.D. with only one permanent grocery shop at Sarankhola Police Station. Similarly, Goperhat, Buedomari and Burirdanga market at Mongla Police Station are very old. These markets are situated at the bank of rivers. Some markets of the study area are located at the forest boundaries. The markets in Sarankhola and Mongla Police Stations are adjacent to the forest boundary and dependent on workers, wood-cutters and forest employees. These markets have been established before the last two or three decades i.e. after 1970 A.D.

The market centres of Morrelgonj Police Station are very prosperous (Fig-6.1). The Morrelgonj market centre was established at 1849 A.D. It owes its foundation to Messers Morrel. Morrel (land lord) started trade in the forest zone. He established a trade center in the bank of the Panguchi river. It is called Morrelgonj market. The market commercially and traditionally important in southern part of the district. Daiboghati market is 15 km away from Morrelgonj market and it was established before 1916 A.D. This market is famous for cattle 'hat' for 4 decades. The market has a charitable hospital, established in 1917 A.D. Jewdara, Fulhata & Morrelgonj markets are very old in Morrelgonj Police Station. There were three markets before 1900 A.D. After 1950, the market centres grew up rapidly owing to road connection. Besides, the market centres were fostered by the needs of different kinds of Government offices, and institutions of this police station. Only 13 markets grew during 1900 - 1950 A.D. (Table 5.1) Chitalmari market centre situated on the bank of Madumoti river took its beginning in 1879 A.D. It is a large market of considerable importance and huge trade cattle is carried on here. The market is famous for a spectacular animal fair held in the end of March every year and the fair is as old as 100 years (Plate 6.2). Kaligonj and Jaldanga markets were established in 1920 & 1909 A.D. respectively in Chitalmari Police Station. Jaldanga market is important for coconut and nuts, during September to October months. (Plate - 6.3).

In northern part of the district, Fakirhat market is a large *bazar* and it carries on a considerable trade in rice, betel nut and coconut. This market is exceptionally important for gur (molasses). It has police station headquarters offices and triangular route of

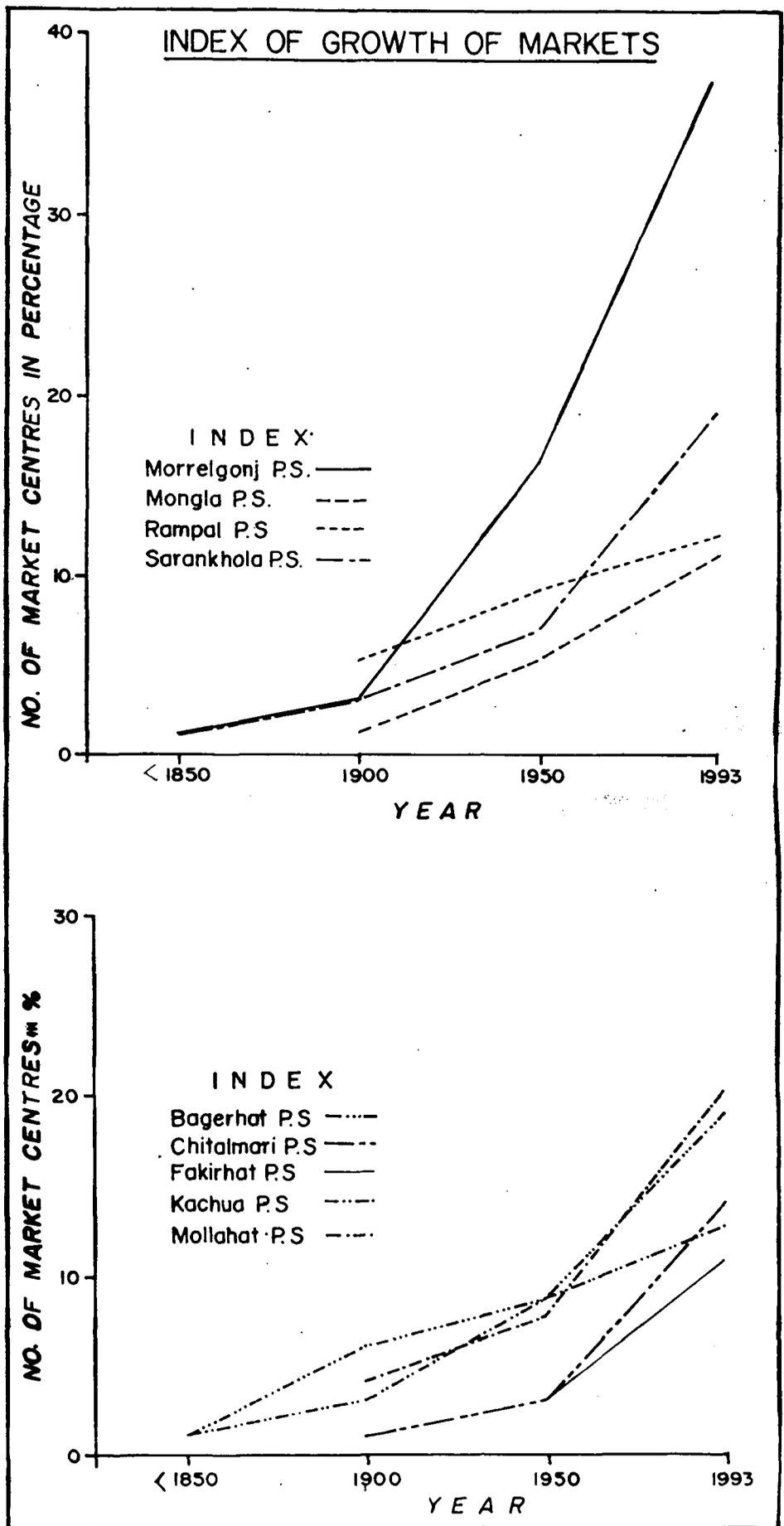


Fig. 6.1



Plate 6.5 Nut 'Arat' (Godown) at Chulkati market centre



Plate 6.6 Merchants purchasing coconuts at Lokpur market

junction (markets). This market is famous for retailing and whole sale trade. Another important market centre in this police station is *Mansha hat*. An old Government high School and post office are located in *Mansha* market. An Old famous temple of, 'kali' is also situated in the market. This market is important for trade of rice & Jute. *Piljonggo*(1913 A.D.) & *Takatia* (1944 A.D.)markets are important for historical place of this area. *Piljonggo* market has an old Charitable hospital. After the formation of 'upazila' system in 1985, some new markets were established along the National High ways of this Police Stations (Plate- 6.4). The *perikhali* market centre is 25 Kms away from *Bagerhat* town, it is a very old market and local trade centre is based on river ways. A very old Charitable hospital (1906) and a famous high School are located in the market centre. *Parikhali hat* is an important for betel leaf and coconut. This market centre was established about 130 years ago. (Plate - 6.5 & 6.8).

Other old markets in this police stations are *Gilatala*, *Failahat* and *Jonjonia*. These were established in the 1888, 1882 and 1891 A.D. respectively. These three markets are important for famous high schools and institutions since the very beginning. *Kachua* market centre is an old police headquarters of the district. It is located at the confluence of the *Bairab* and the *Madumoti* rivers, it is located about 9 kms. east of *Bagerhat* district town. Now, it is important for police station headquarter, *Kachua* market owes its foundation to Mr. *Hanchul* in 18th century for the rules of *Sundarbon* zones (*Bari* - 1978). Most of the markets of this police stations were established in the first half of 19th century. *Garfa* market is located on the bank of the *Madumoti* river. (Plate - 6.6). It is connected to *Bagerhat* district town by national high ways, which is far, about 40 kms. In this market, the police camp was established in 1867 A.D. *Garfa* market is historically important for charitable dispensary (established 1896 A.D.) and W.H. High School (established 1938) . A college, telephone exchange, subpost office, district council, 'Dak' Banglo were established in the markets after the liberation war in 1971. *Gangni*, *Chungola* and *Nasuakhali* markets were established before 1900 A.D. *Gangni* market in *Mollahat P.S.* is important for a *bidi* factory in *Mollahat P.S.* About 3 thousand *bidi*-workers are employed in these factories. (Plate - 6.9 & 6.10).

From the field survey, it is found that a few small sized markets have grown during the last 50 years. A close analysis of table No 5.1 reveals the growth of market centres in the district during the decades 1961-1970 & 1971 - 1980. The market owes their



Plate 6.7 Engine boats carrying the commodities at Morrelgonj market

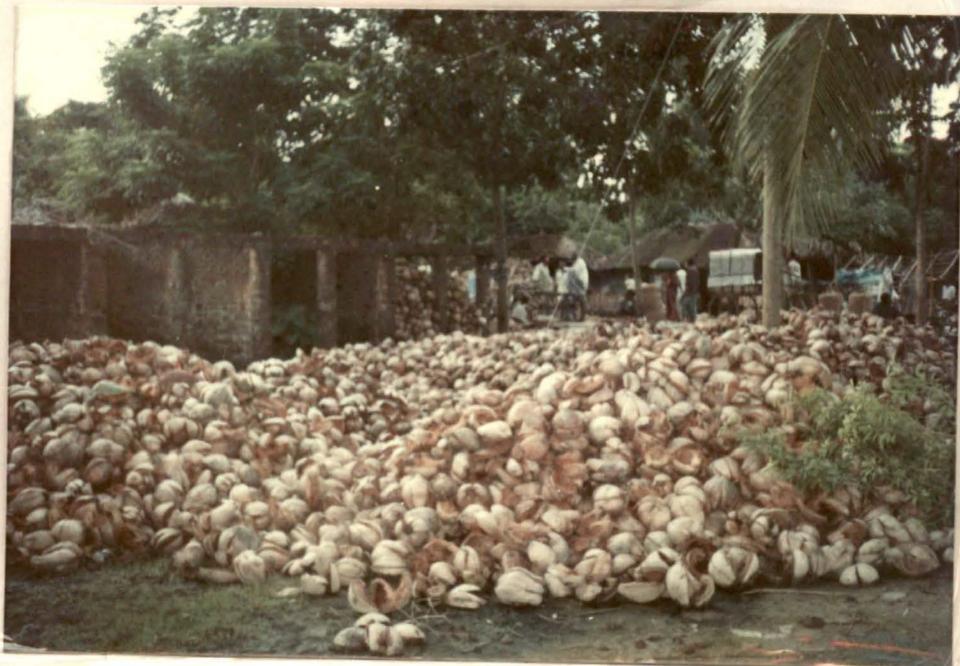


Plate 6.8 Coconut oil mills at Signboard market

development with the increase in population. Thus, it signifies a close relationship between an increase of population and market centres and also the increase of shops. This change occurred in a great span of time (Berry, 1967). With the increase of population, the new markets set and existing market developed. Next, the size of market continues to grow. In another aspect modernization has exerted a different spatial features on the market growth. Modernization, according to Barry involves gradually commercialization of the agrarian economy and increasing shopping done by the house holds (Belshaw, 1965). Marketing system is commercialised and the rural markets are transformed into stable markets. Such marketing process has been observed both in India and China. This process in India led Singh to formulate a stability theory (S.M. Singh, 1965.) Similarly, Skinner (1964) relates this change in China as the peasants are more to more stable and larger rural markets which are connected with a higher order centres to provide food, handicrafts and other exotic goods for the growing rural population (Skinner, 1964), these characteristics are found in this area for growth of markets.

It is concluded that in the study area, the traditional change of population and growth of market centre are taking place simultaneously, Traditional change of markets according to this population growth has increased and number of shops are rapidly increasing in the police station headquarter marked centres. However, from the discussions, the growth of market centres is satisfactory in different police stations.

6.2 RELATION BETWEEN AREA AND POPULATION OF MARKET MAUZA

Relation between the area of market 'mauzas' and their population size is an important aspect in market study of a region. It tells about the distributional pattern of the population of those spaces. Scattered diagram (Fig - 6.2) showing the population and area of different market mauzas in nine police stations its reveal a good relationship between these two variables. On the basis of area and population the diagram has been divided into five levels. The population in the first level is below 2000. The second level of market centres have population in between 2000 and 3000. There are a few number of market centres in the level compared to first level. The population of third level is very high which is in between 3000 and 8000 population. And the population of 4th level is in between 8000 and 110,000. There are only four markets in this 5th level.

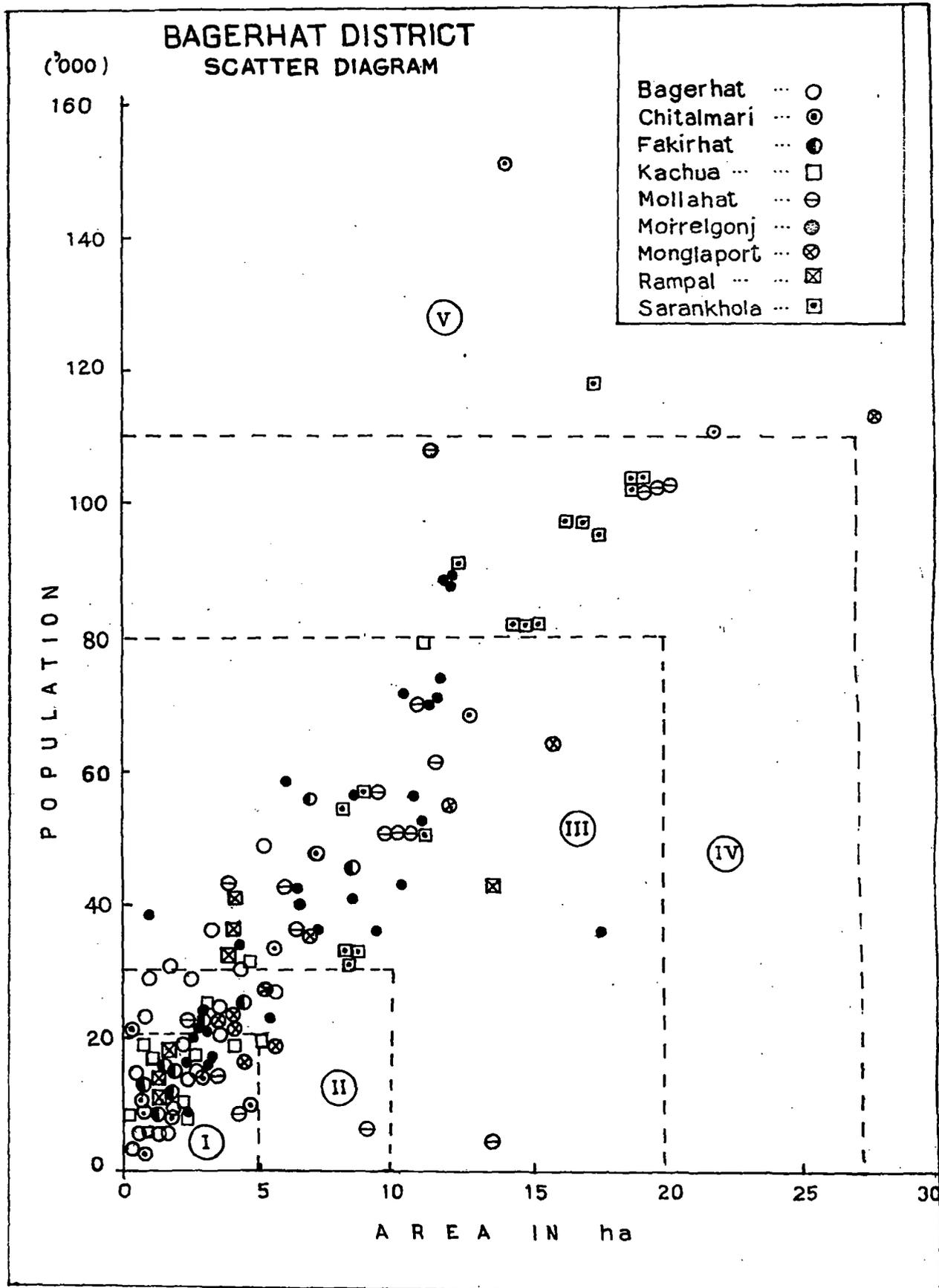


Fig. 6.2

whose population is in between 110,000 and 160,000. The table 5.1 (Appendix table-I) gives a clear picture of the relationship between area and population of market mouzas.

Market and Population Ratio

Market grows always in a certain ratio of population. Area is always fixed but the population increased gradually. It is dependent on the trade and socio-economic functions available in the market centres. An economic development increases with the frequency of periodic market & number of permanent shops. And it comes to a daily market due to economic development. Developed areas have more frequency in market activities. (Jana,78).

In reference to Bangladesh, all over the rural areas; market centres grow in proportion of its population growth (E. Haque, 95). This proportional ratio of market & population growth have always maintained a relationship. In the study area, for measuring the markets, and population relationship the following formula is used. $P \propto m$, or $K = P/m$. here P = population, and m = market centres. \propto = different factors, which increased & decreased with the number of population. The number of population varies nearly ten thousand per market centre. It is found that if the population is increased, naturally the new market centres have established. Some factors determine the number of markets or the frequency of market days. Again, growth of market centres depend on trade, commerce & business. When the trade decreases the market centres decreases on population ratio. Similarly, the socio-economic functions and occasionally placement of economical functions have been established in new market centres.

From the field study of two police stations e.g. Mollahat & Sarankhola, it has been found that the local products have grown sufficiently in different corners of the villages and in both the P.S. the market are traditionally developed. Mollahat P.S. is rich for local fish & specially shrim^p. Shrim^p is economical product for foreign export goods. So, the farmers sale their product in nearest processed shops. At the same time, Sarankhola P.S. is important for wood business centres. Many markets were established adjacent to the forest offices. The forest workers purchased their commodities from their adjacent market centres. Thus, this traditional & economical factors have decreased the population ratio in the markets of these two P.S. of the district. It also reveals that in the district, the population & markets ratio is 9174, but in Sarankhola P.S. is 5677 and Mollahat P.S.

5,836. Comparing the Jalpaiguri district in India, the population & markets ratio is 10,777. It is higher than the study area. (Jana, 93).

6.4. PERIODICITY OF MARKETS

The rural markets in Bangladesh, as in most other traditional peasant society of the world are periodic (Belshaw, 1965, Skinner, 1967, Hodder, 1965) and held either weekly or biweekly. Periodic market takes place in the district multiples time of two or three days in a week. Market may thus occur on the morning, evening or wholeday. It is the fact that most of the local markets sit two days in a week. There are very few daily markets in rural areas in the district. (Fig - 6.3). For the measuring of periodicity, these markets can be divided into two broad categories viz. (a) frequency of market days and (b) weekly frequency of market meetings.

6.4.1. Frequency of market days

There is no specific character of periodicity of these markets as it is seen in other countries like U.S.A., U.K. & China. The agrarian economy of the district is very poor. The people are not able to buy their essential goods and commodities everyday so the market sit bi-weekly or more.

In the district, some of the markets sit once, twice and more than thrice day in a week. More than 80% of total number of markets sit twice in a week and nearly 8% percent of the total sit once in a week. Only 9.6% markets sit daily and 1.3% markets sit thrice in a week. The frequency distribution of markets in the study area are shown in table 5.2 and Fig. 5.2.

Table 6.3. Frequency of Market days and their distributions

Name of the P.S.	Number of market Per Week with their percentage				
	Once	Twice	Thrice	Daily	Total
Bagerhat	1(5)	15(79)	1(5)	2(11)	19(100)
Chitalmari	3(22)	10(71)	—	1(7)	14(100)
Fakirhat	1(9)	8(73)	—	2(8)	11(100)
Kachua	1(7)	10(10)	—	2(15)	13(100)
Mollahat	2(10)	17(85)	—	1(5)	20(100)
Mongla	2(16)	8(68)	—	2(16)	12(100)
Morrelgonj	1(3)	35(94)	—	1(3)	37(100)
Rampal	1(10)	8(80)	—	1(10)	10(100)
Sarankhola	0(00)	15(80)	1(6)	3(15)	15(100)
Total	12(7.6)	127(81.5)	2(1.3)	15(9.6)	156(100)

From table 6.3 and Figure 6.4 it has been observed that 127 markets out of 156 comprising 81.5% percent to the total sit twice a week. These markets are most important because they are in large number and play an important role in transactions of agriculture goods and other commodities. Moreover, the rural economy of the district is insufficient to support the markets more than twice a week. The markets which sit once a week are more in Chitalmari, Mollahat & Mongla P.S. Fakirhat and remaining 5 police stations have less number of markets those sit once a week. Both types of markets which sit twice and thrice in a week have also seen in these police stations. There is no markets which sits once in a week in Sarankhola police station. Daily markets is mainly found in police station headquarters. The frequency of market days depends on the demand and density of population. So the market sits once or twice a week are more in the rural areas. All over the area, important and large size markets are situated far from the towns. The markets which are located near the town are very low in standard. Because near the town the purchasers can buy their necessary goods from the adjacent town markets.

6.4.2. Weekly Frequency of Market Meeting

From the field study it is found that the market plays a vital role in the economy of the region. The volume of daily commodities and money circulation are large. Total number of marketing days in the district is 379 per week excluding the days of two municipal daily markets. In the district, 105 markets sit every day. It is also observed that on Monday the largest number of market days occurred and Tuesday holds the next important position. As a matter of fact, except on Wednesday (7%) with a minor variation of another day of a week, the markets sit more or less uniformly in other days of the week (Fig - 6.5). From the analysis of markets in different police station of the district, it has been observed that the market days in each police station varies from market to market. Highest number of market days is noticed in Morrelgonj Police Station.

Table 6.4 Day of Marketing in a Week

SL. No.	Name of the P.S.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Daily	Total
1.	Bagerhat	4	5	8	2	5	5	7	14	50
2.	Chitalmari	1	6	4	1	2	4	5	7	30
3.	Fakirhat	2	3	4	0	1	3	4	14	31
4.	Kachua	5	3	2	4	2	3	2	14	35
5.	Mollahat	3	9	8	3	8	7	6	7	43
6.	Mongla	3	3	0	4	4	1	3	14	32
7.	Morrelgonj	14	9	10	9	11	8	10	7	78
8.	Rampal	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	7	24
9.	Sarankhola	3	8	5	3	8	5	3	21	56
Total :		37	49	40	28	44	39	37	105	379
Percentage to Total		9.8	12.8	10.8	7.6	11.0	10.5	9.8	27.7	100

The maximum number of 'hat' sits on Monday. The minimum sitting took place on Wednesday. It needs to be mentioned that usually the majority of important hats sit twice a week and almost in every case the full assemblage took place on one day while the assemblage is partial on the other day. This happens to be a fixed programme without any interruption. Disparity in the sitting between the major and minor 'hats' is interrelated. For instance, the major bi-weekly 'hats' sit at an interval of days in a week and generally the minor hat - days have been fixed in remaining blank day of the week. Table 6.4 gives a clear idea about the days of market meetings in a week of the district.

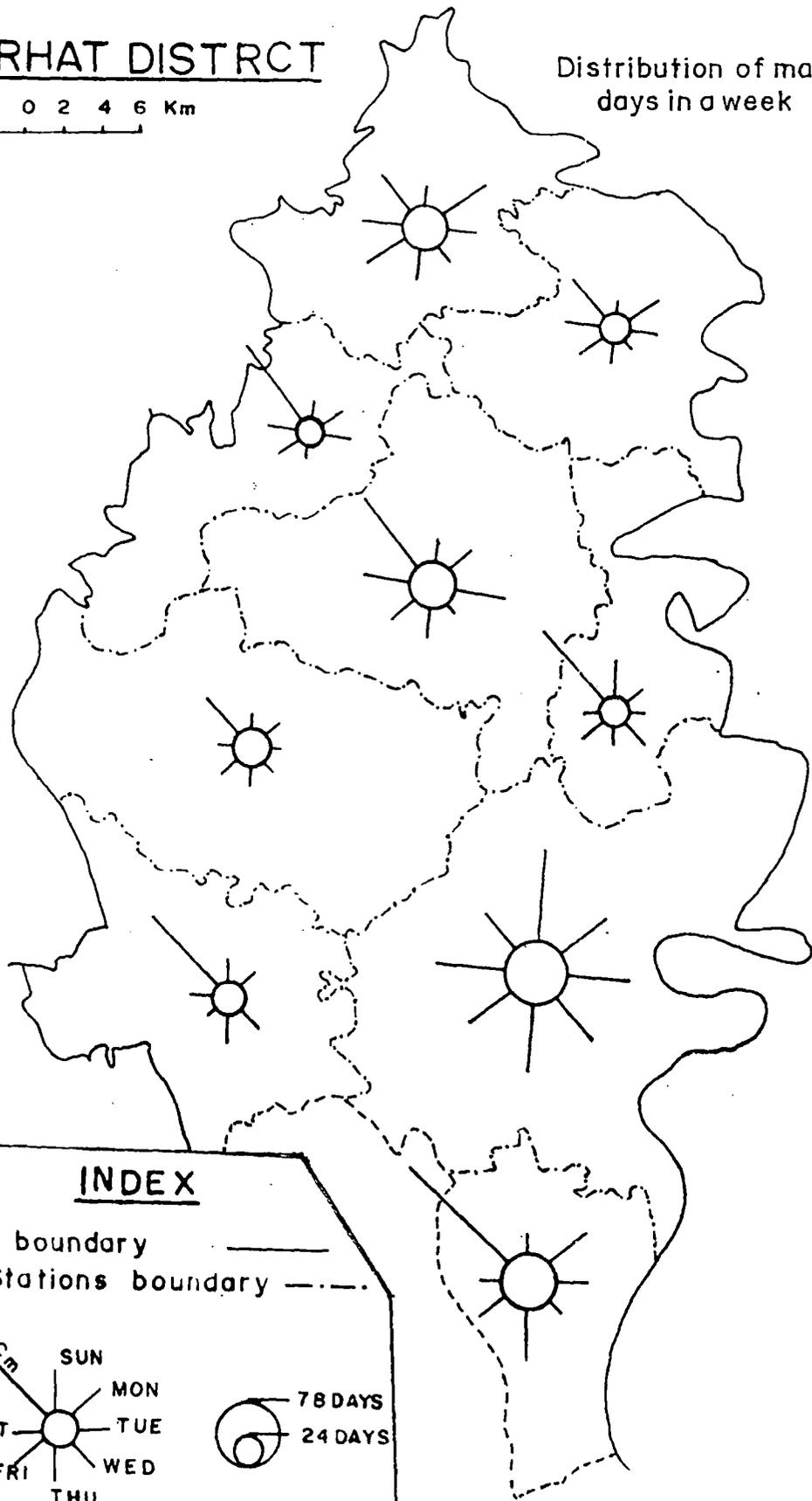
An observation to the distribution of market days in the district reveals the fact that majority of the markets sit equally through out the week. The adjacent market days is totally controlled by the market authority and it was fixed with the consultation of neighbouring market authority. From the field study, it had been noticed that two adjacent markets are sitting on the the same day of the week and as a result the attendances in terms of both buyers and sellers fluctuate very much. The following statement gives an idea about the distribution of market days in a week.

The choice of market days depends on neighbouring market days. There should be a chain of 4 - 5 days. Though there is no proper chain of market days in the district, but in very few cases, overlapping of market days are 4 - 5 days in some police stations. Choice of days also depends on political, social and different other factors.

BAGERHAT DISTRICT

2 0 2 4 6 Km

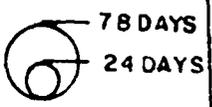
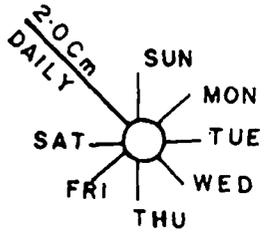
Distribution of market days in a week



INDEX

District boundary ———

Police Stations boundary - - - -



2 cm = 21 DAYS



Fig-6.4

BAGERHAT DISTRICT

Number of markets in different police stations

0 2 4 Km

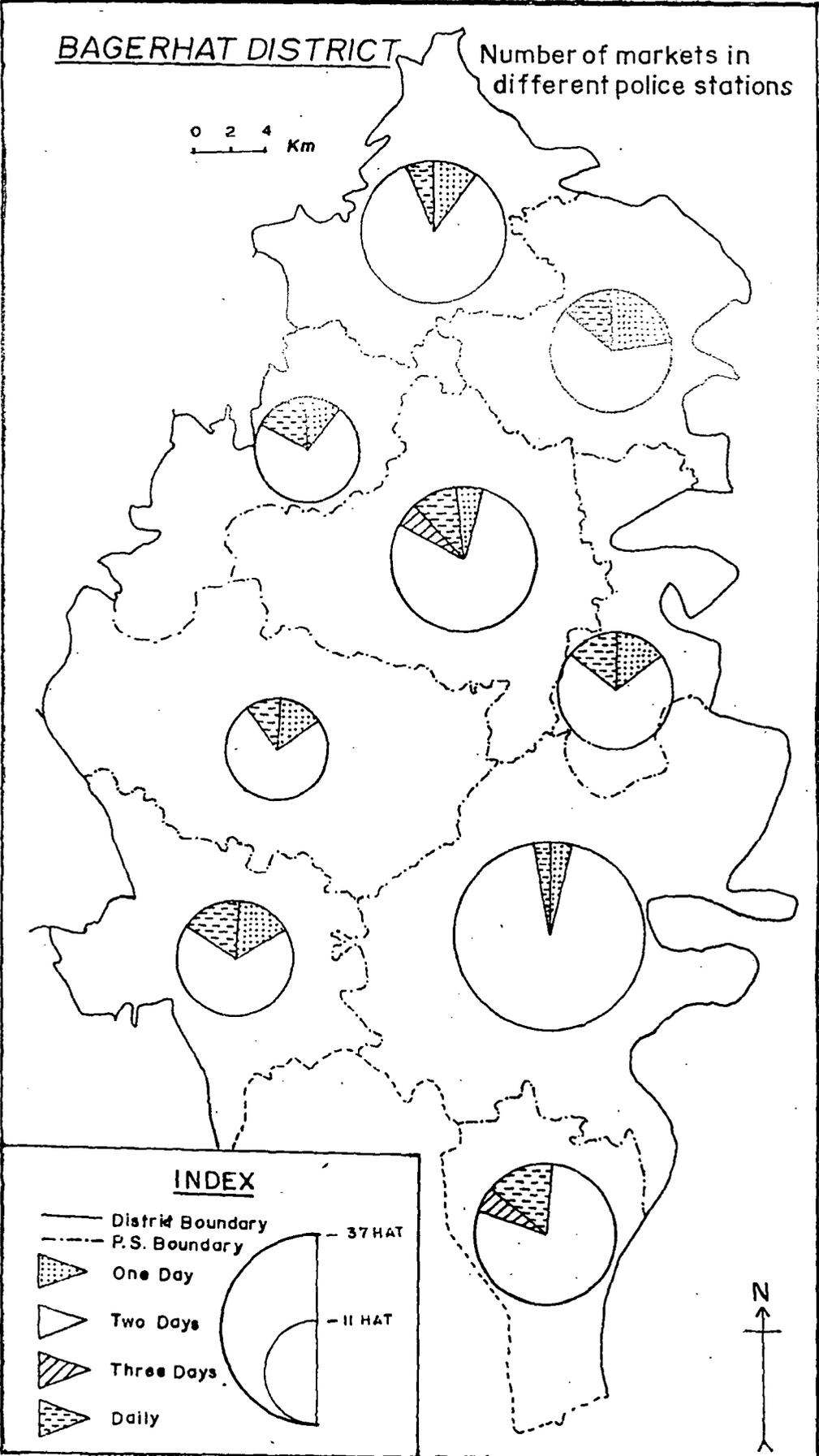


Fig-6.5

6.5. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MARKET CENTRES IN DIFFERENT POLICE STATIONS

There are various perspectives in marketing, which can be studied geographically (Dixit - 1980). Market centres play a vital role of marketing activities. The market centres related with area, of villages covered and population distributional pattern of a region. Here, some quantitative techniques have been applied and computed to analyse the distributional pattern. It can be measured with the help of 3 indicators area and population of the villages & number of villages on the police station. Comparison of the result of nine police Stations, (Diagram 6.6), it shows that the rank of Sarankhola and is highest, the rank of Rampal Police Station is lowest. Moderate categories have been found only in three police stations. Table (6.5) show the number & the category of police stations.

Table 6.5 Percentage and Categories of the Market Relationship

Average Rank Class	Category	No. of Police Station & Percentage	Name of the Police Station
Below - 5	Very high	1	Sarankhola
6 - 10	High	1	Mollahat
11 - 15	Moderate	3	Kachua, Chitalmari, Morrelgonj
16 - 20	Low	3	Bagerhat, Fakirhat, Mongla
20 above	Very low	1	Rampal

Police Station-wise distributional pattern of three attributes have been shown in Appx. table - XII. From table it is found that the market centres/10 Km² area is 0.693 in the district in Kachua has the lowest (0.69) and Sarankhola has the highest rank among the police stations. The remaining police stations have almost uniform values (Table 6.3). Another variable, 1000 population per market centre demonstrates that the average value of the district is 0.269 and the highest rank is possessed by Sarankhola P.S. Rest of the police stations (Chitalmari, Mollahat, Kachua and Morrelgonj) have almost uniform value. The number of market centres per 10 inhabited villages in the district is highest in Sarankhola (4.31) and Rampal (0.86) police station ranks lowest. Sarankhola is more deviated from the other 8 police stations. The value of five police stations is nearer to each other. The value of remaining two police stations, viz Morrelgonj and Mollahat are 1.96 and 2.01 respectively. It is further found that the deviation is more in the case of 10

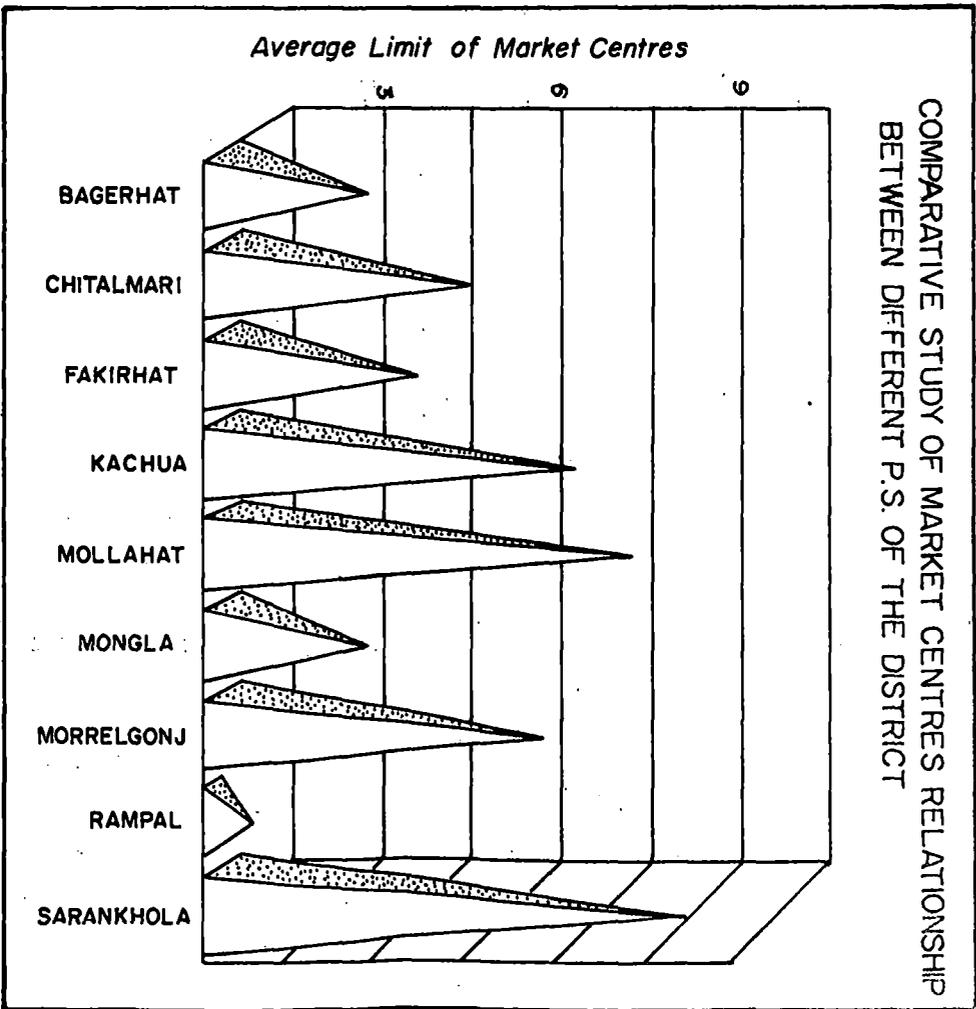


Fig — 6.6

villages per market centres in different police stations compared to other two attributes (Fig. 6.7. c).

From the observation of different graphs and diagrams, the distribution of market centres is affected by the distribution of population (Hodder, 1965) Market centres served the demand of population of their hinterland. A number of factors are responsible for the present distributional pattern. Many factors have directly affected the distribution.

The comparison of the analysed data and diagram (appendix table-XI) shows that there is a good relationship between the market centres and there three attributes. (Diagram 6.7 A). This scattered diagram apparently demonstrates that there is a significant relationship between these two variables and its co-efficient of correlation is $r = 0.73$. The regression line is $y = 2.15 + .065x$.

Secondly, another diagram showing the number of market centres and population has been drawn (figure 6.7 B.) and it is found that there is a good relationship between these two variables. It has also been made to compute the co-efficient of correlation ($r=0.79$). This value is quite satisfactory. The regression line is $y = 3.5 + .087x$.

In the last observation, the diagram 6.7 c shows the relationship between the number of inhabited villages and the market centres of the district. From the graph it is clear that relationship among themselves is positive. The value of co-efficient of correlation is 0.56 and regression equation is $y = 9.84 + .095x$.

Analysing these attributes of market centres by comparative study in nine police stations five kinds of ranks are found. There are two police station in very high and high categories. Similarly only one police station (Rampal) is in very low category. As a result most of police stations of the district are in medium category.

6.6. COMMAND AREA AND COMMAND POPULATION OF MARKET CENTRES IN THE DISTRICT

Service zone or Command area of market centre depends on the order of functions those are available in the market centre. It varies from market to market. The market serves not only its own village but also to its people. From the field study, it has been found that normally, market facility is available within 5 km from the centre. It is also observed that travelling distant of major consumers is very short. As a result, the comand

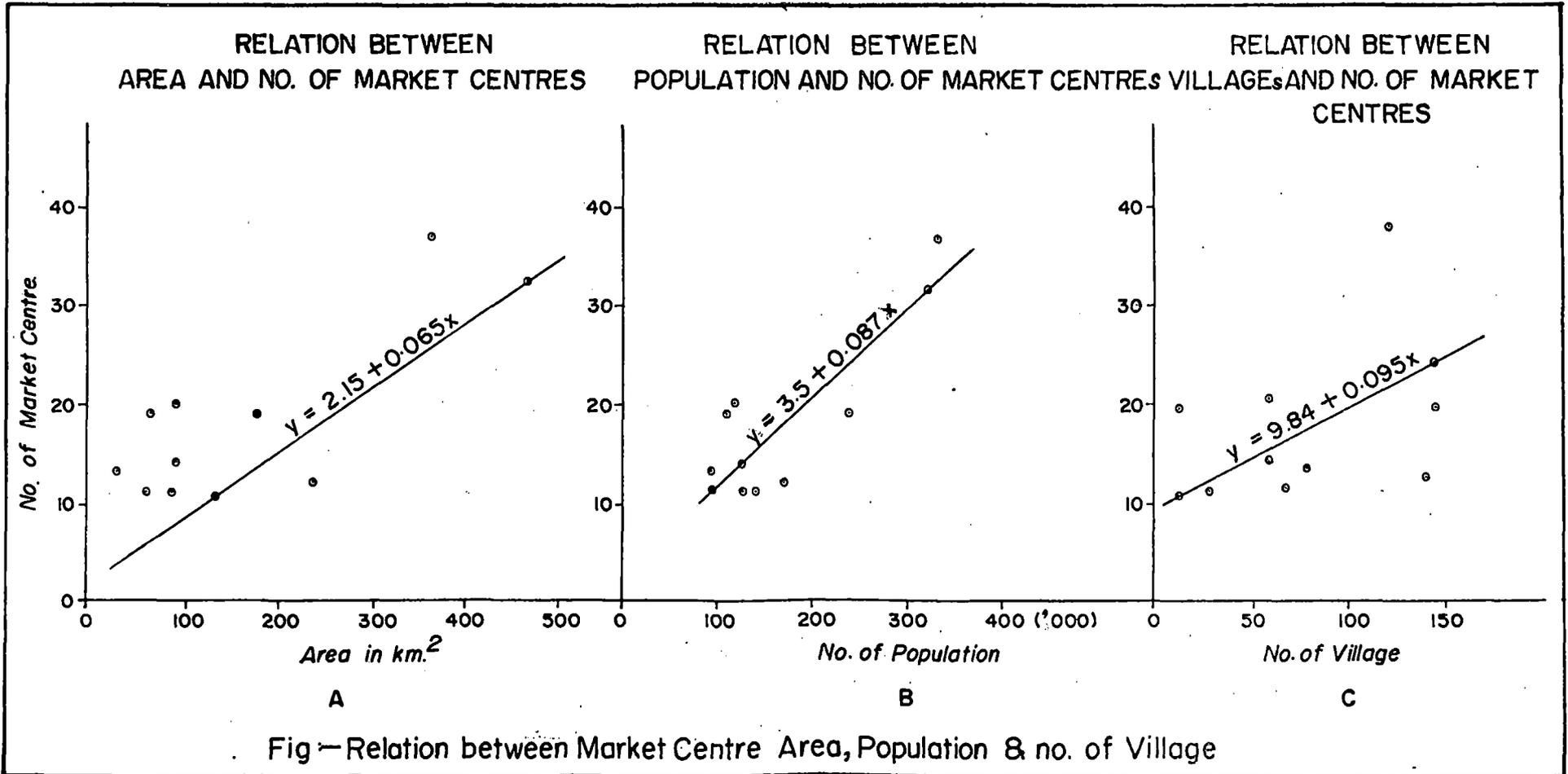


Fig - Relation between Market Centre Area, Population & no. of Village

area of market is small. Under the uniform condition of distribution, of settlements phenomena of command area should be assumed a round shape. But the terrain condition and transport facilities change the shape. Over and above administrative aspect of services in the region (Bangladesh) have pronounced impact in the determination of common area and population (Sing, 1968). The percentage of command area and population of market centres in nine police stations have been measured by the field study. Table 6.6 gives an idea about the command area of market centres in the district.

Table 6.6 Number & Percentage of command area in the markets of Bagerhat district.

Name of the P.S.	Area Percentage of the Police Stations					
	below 5	6 - 10,	11 - 15	16 - 20	20 above	Total
Bagerhat	13(68)	4(21)	2(11)	-	-	19(100)
Chitalmari	7(50)	3(21)	3(21)	1(8)	-	14(100)
Fakirhat	4(36)	5(46)	1(9)	-	1(9)	11(100)
Kachua	6(46)	4(30)	2(15)	1(9)	-	13(100)
Mollahat	16(80)	3(15)	1(5)	-	-	20(100)
Mongla	3(28)	4(36)	4(36)	-	-	11(100)
Morrelgonj	35(94)	2(6)	-	-	-	37(100)
Rampal	5(42)	2(16)	5(42)	-	-	12(100)
Sarankhola	13(68)	4(21)	1(5.5)	-	1(5.5)	19(100)
Total	102(65)	31(20)	19(12)	2(1.5)	2(1.5)	166(100)

From table 6.6 it is clear that the number of market centres in the low categories is higher than the high categories. There are 102 (65%) market centres in below 5% area of the police station and only 2 markets in each Sarankhola and Fakirhat Police Stations which serve above 26% area of respective police station, which comprises, 20% of total markets in the district (Fig - 6.8). Thirty one market centres have moderate command area. Most of markets having small command area are located in the interior part of the district.

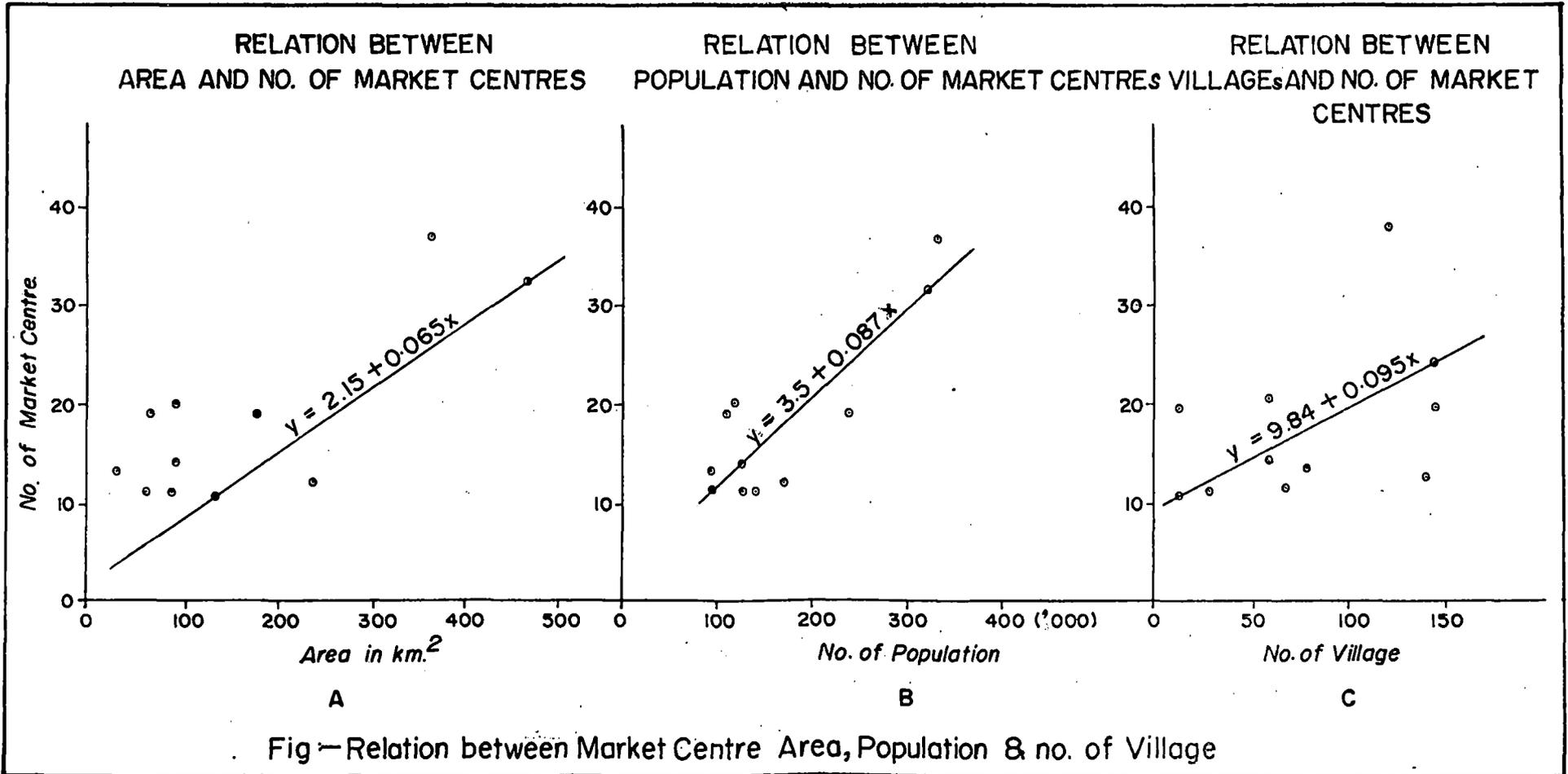


Fig - 67

NUMBER OF COMMAND AREA & POPULATION OF MARKETS OF THE DISTRICT

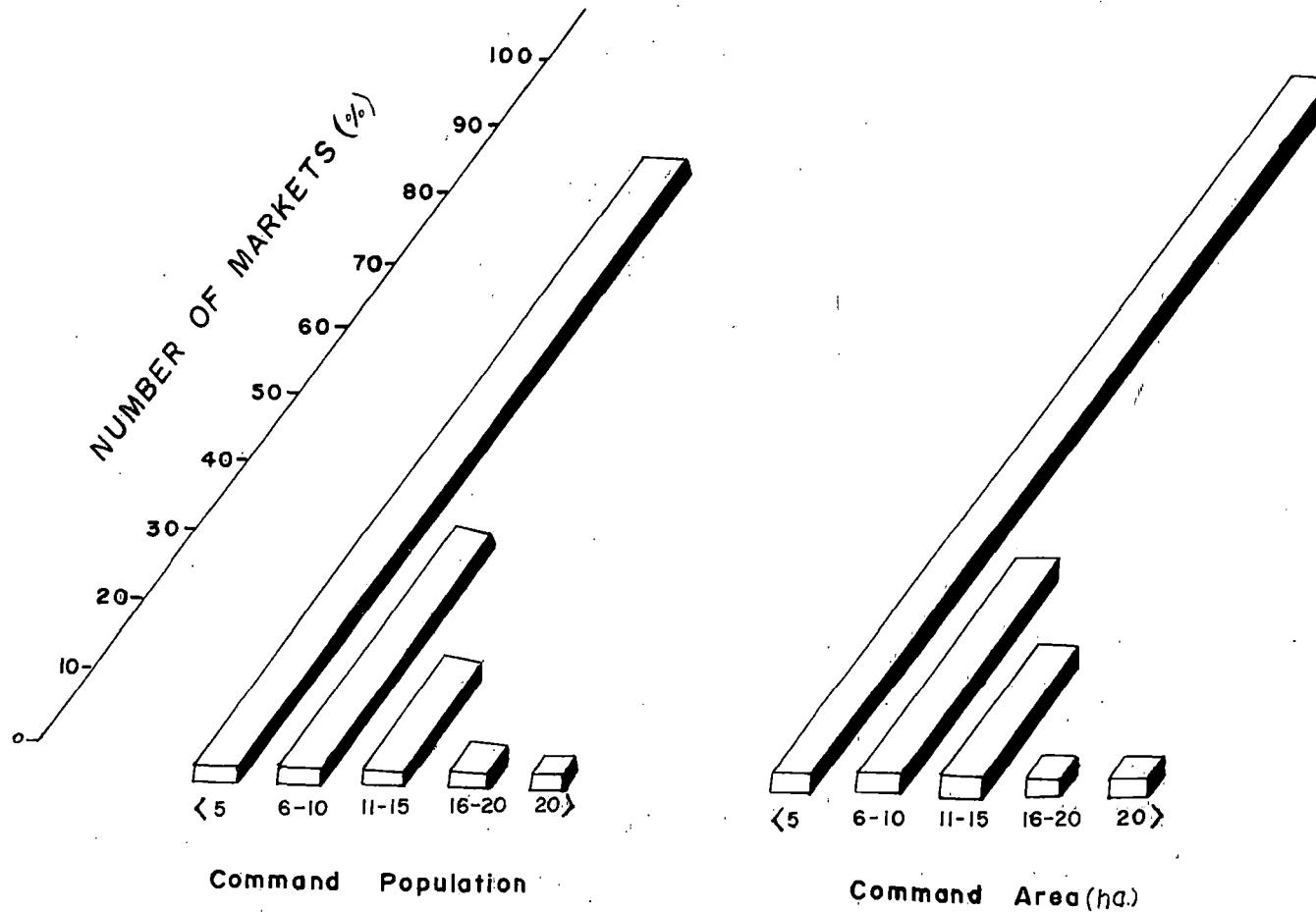


Fig.No- 6.8

NUMBER OF COMMAND AREA & POPULATION OF MARKETS OF THE DISTRICT

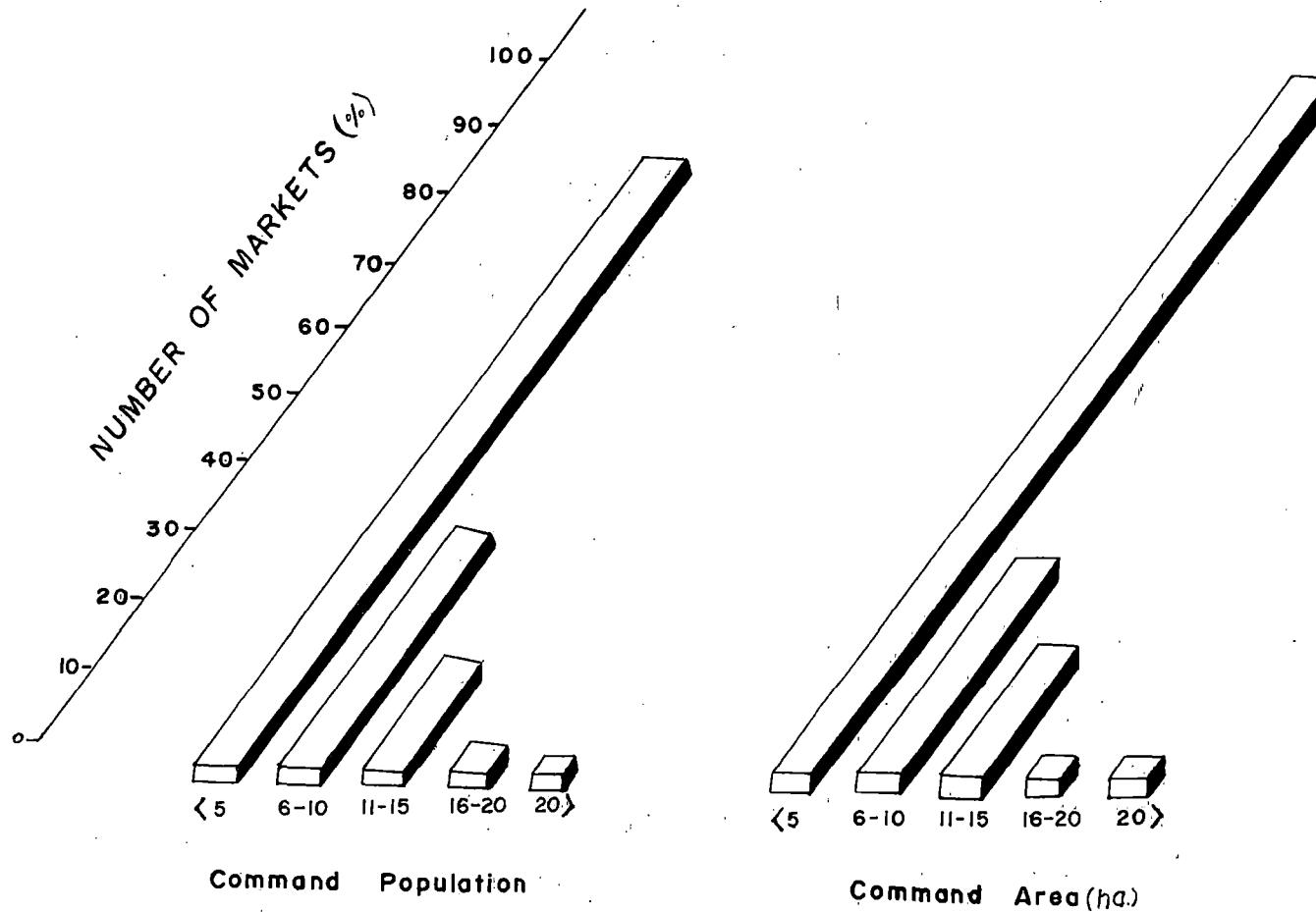


Fig.No- 6.8

Table 6.7 Number and Percentages of command population in the markets of Bagerhat District.

Name of the P.S.	Population Percentage of the Police Stations					Total
	Below 5	6 - 10,	11 - 15	16 - 20	20 above	
Bagerhat	13(68)	3(16)	3(16)	-	-	19(100)
Chitalmari	7(50)	3(21)	3(21)	1(8)	-	14(100)
Fakirhat	4(36)	4(36)	2(19)	-	1(9)	11(100)
Kachua	6(46)	5(38)	1(8)	1(8)	-	13(100)
Mollahat	13(65)	6(30)	1(5)	-	-	20(100)
Mongla	3(27)	5(46)	2(18)	1(9)	-	11(100)
Morrelgonj	35(94)	2(6)	-	-	-	37(100)
Rampal	5(42)	3(25)	4(33)	-	-	12(100)
Sarankhola	13(69)	4(21)	1(5)	1(5)	-	19(100)
Total	99(64)	35(21)	17(11)	4(2.5)	1(0.5)	156(100)

From table 6.7 it is noticed that :99 market centres, which comprise 64% of the total, are below range of 5 percent command population. Nearly 22 percent of total markets are in the range of 6 - 10 percent of command population. It is also found that only one market centre is in the highest range of percentage of command population, and it is situated at Fakirhat police station. The second highest percentage range (16 - 20) of command population has only four market centres. Majority of markets in the district have low command population. It is found that in the distribution of population, the percentage of lower range of command population are : 36% in Fakirhat, 27% in Mongla and 42% in Rampal Police Stations. The command population of each police station is not uniform due to the variation of population density and terrain character.

6.7. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMAND AREA AND COMMAND POPULATION OF MARKET CENTRES

By careful field and investigation, the command area & command population of market centres in each police station of the district have been identified and assessed. (Appendix table - XIII). The method to determine the command area and command population of market centres had been applied in Silabati basin in India by Jana (1978). After assessing the command area and command population of the study area of each market centre (Appendix table XIII), the total area and population have been calculated for individual police station which has been shown in the Fig 6.10 & 6.11 (A - I). The

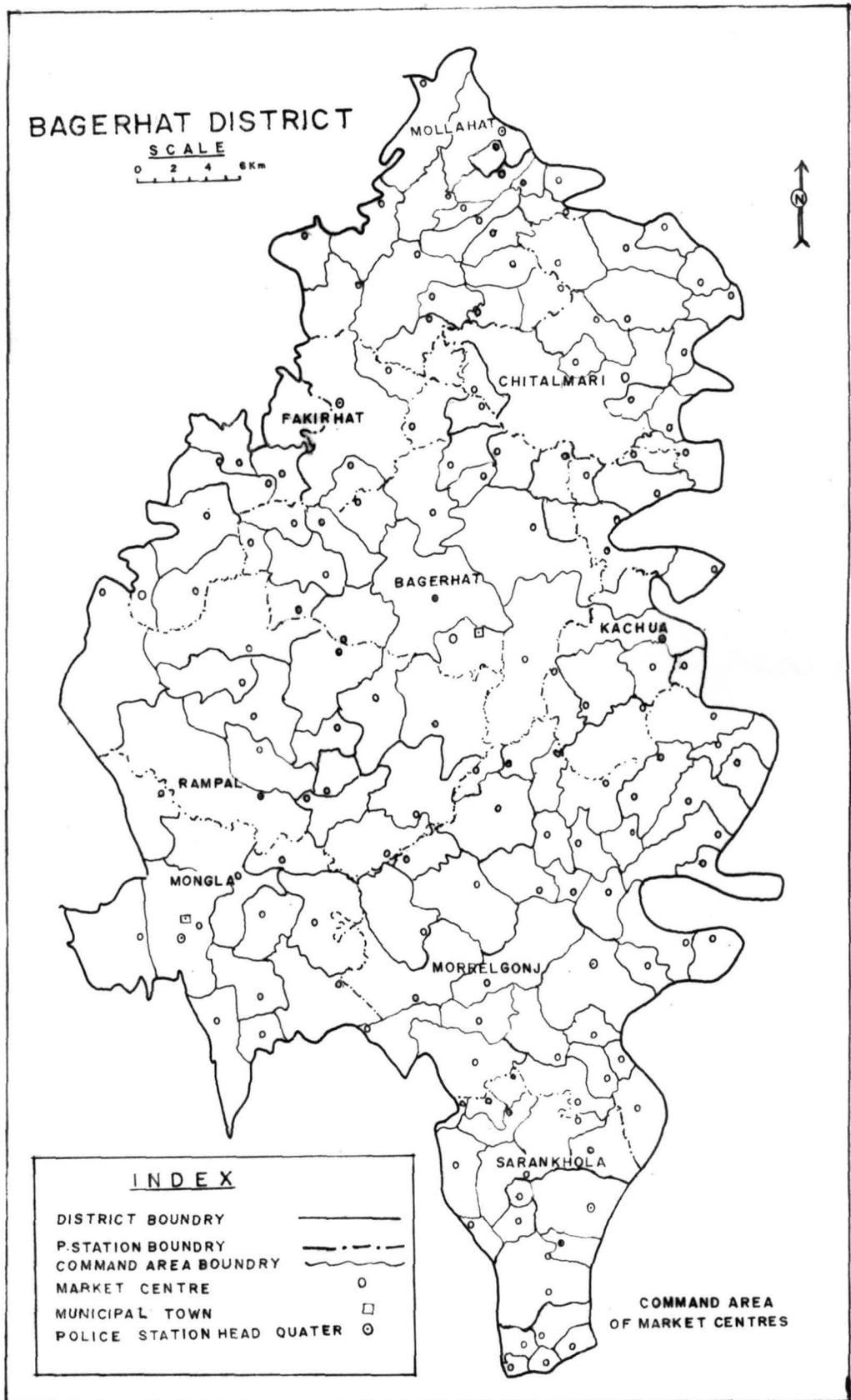


Fig-6.9

relationship is very good. The correlation co-efficients between command area and command population of the police stations varies from 0.23 to 0.98. (figure 6.10 and 6.11. A - I). The regression lines between the command area and command population of total 156 market centres in different police stations are as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ll} Y_B = 224 + 3x & Y_{Mo} = 1328 + 1.41x \\ Y_C = 2495 + 1.77x & Y_{MR} = 394 + 2.36x \\ Y_F = 1064 + 2.75x & Y_R = 2221 + 1.52x \\ Y_K = -55 + 2.57x & Y_S = -166 + 2.37x \\ Y_{ML} = 546 + 1.94x & \end{array}$$

Hence, X & Y are the command area and command population of each market centre, whereas B, C, F, K, ML etc. indicate the first letters of name of police station.

From the field study it is visualised that the command area and command population of any market centre depends on the function available in the market place. The higher order markets have larger command area & population (Fig. - 6.9). It is revealed (Appendix table - XIII) that most of the markets in police station headquarters have large command population. The relationship between command area and command population is positive in most police station. Two police stations have negative results and these are Sarankhola, and Kachua. The average value of correlation of co-efficient of nine police stations is 0.87.

From Appendix table XIII it is noticed that Bagerhat Police Station has 19 market centres. The largest command area is in Madrasha market (3703 ha) and smallest is in Dalchaka market (420 ha). The largest and smallest command population of the Madrasha and Kalikabari markets are 24058 and 2479 respectively. The correlation co-efficient among the 19 markets is 0.92. The command population is high in different market centres of Bagerhat district. In Chitalmari police station, the lowest command population is in Aruaborni and highest is in Chitalmari market centre. At the same time the highest and lowest command area are found in Bakergonj and Muslendopur market centres respectively. The coefficient of correlation is 0.73 (Fig - 6.10).

Fakirhat Police Station has only 11 market centres. Highest command population and command area are 29504 and 9918 ha respectively. (Appendix table XIII) From Appendix table XIII, the command area and command population of Kachua Police

RELATION BETWEEN COMMAND AREA AND COMMAND POPULATION (B,E,F,G,I)

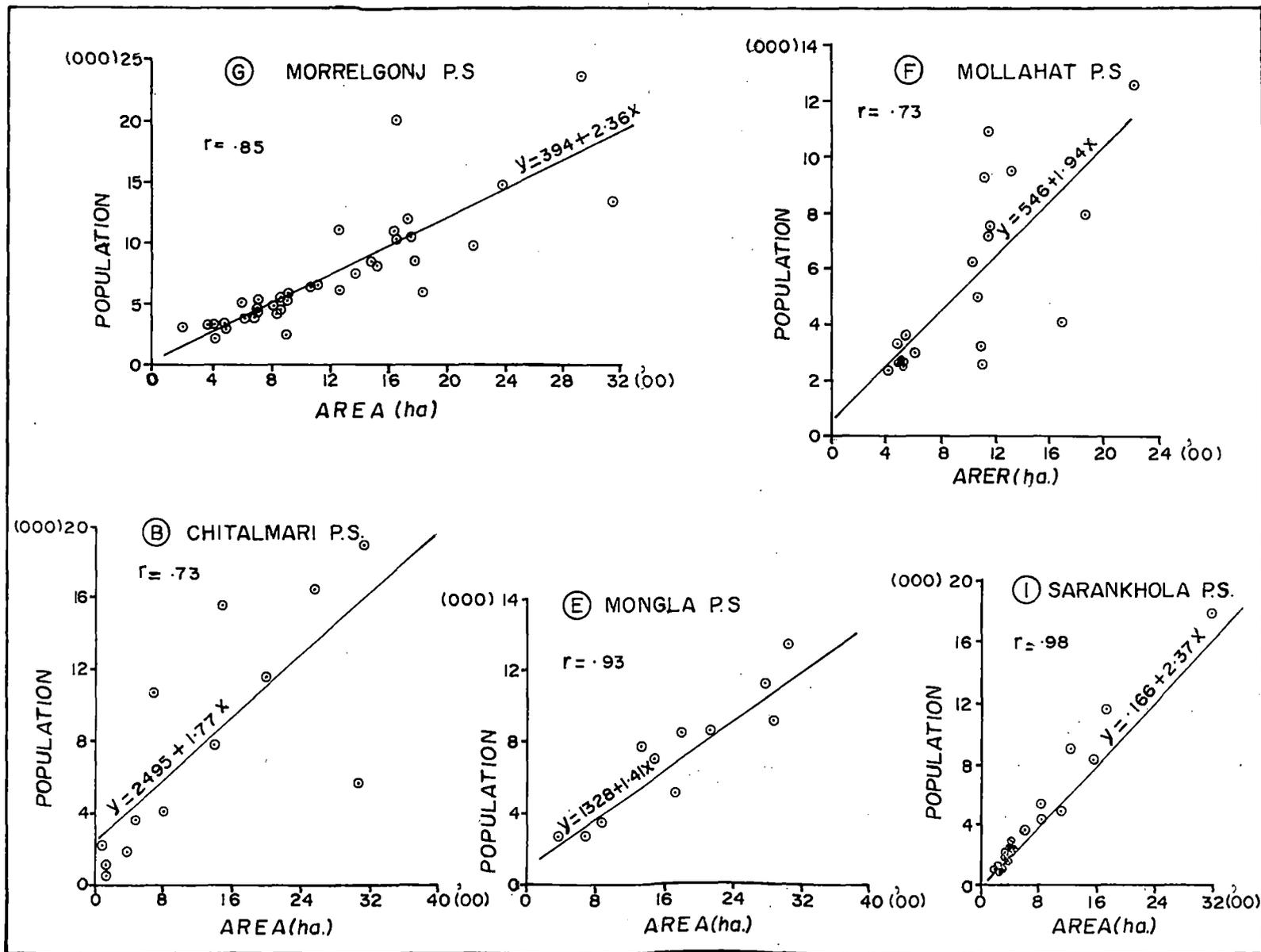


Fig. 6-10

RELATION BETWEEN COMMAND AREA AND COMMAND POPULATION
(A,C,D,H)

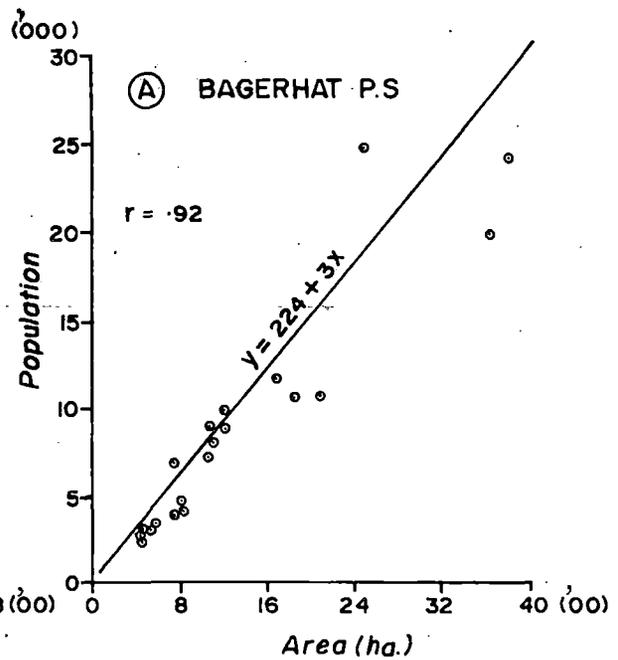
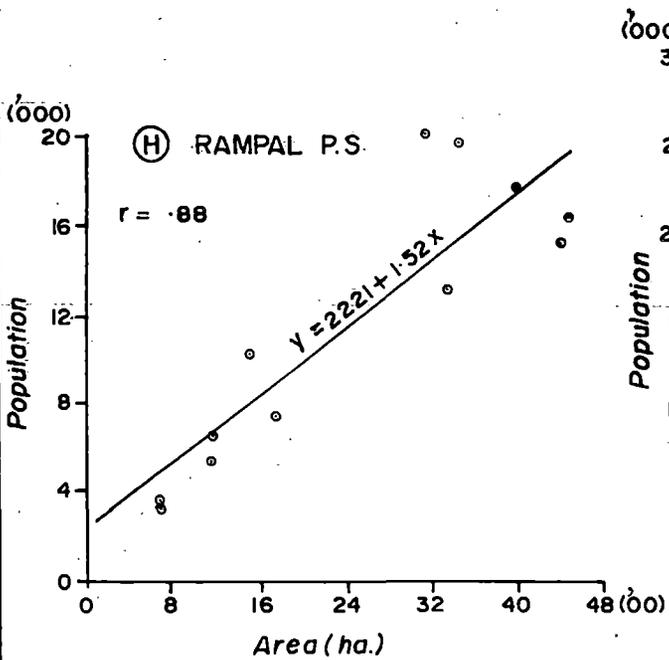
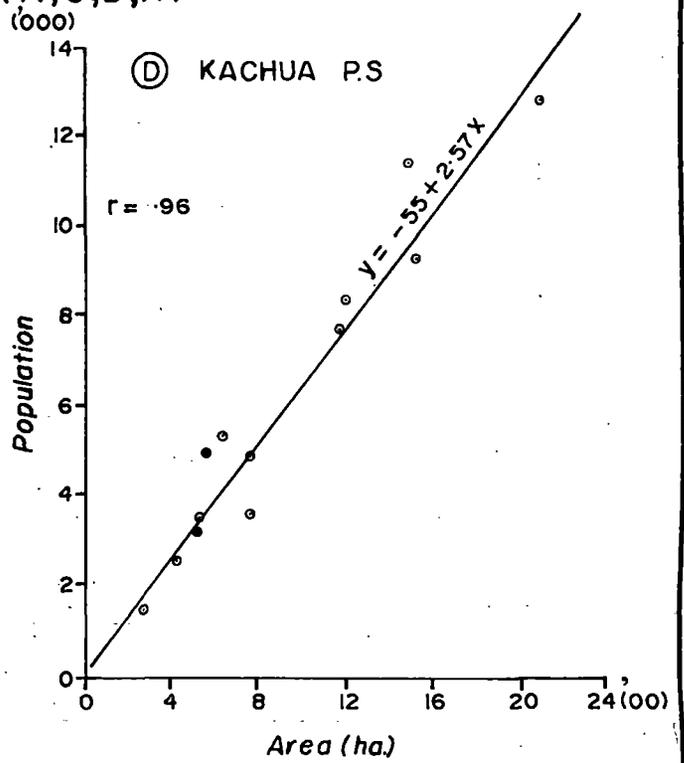
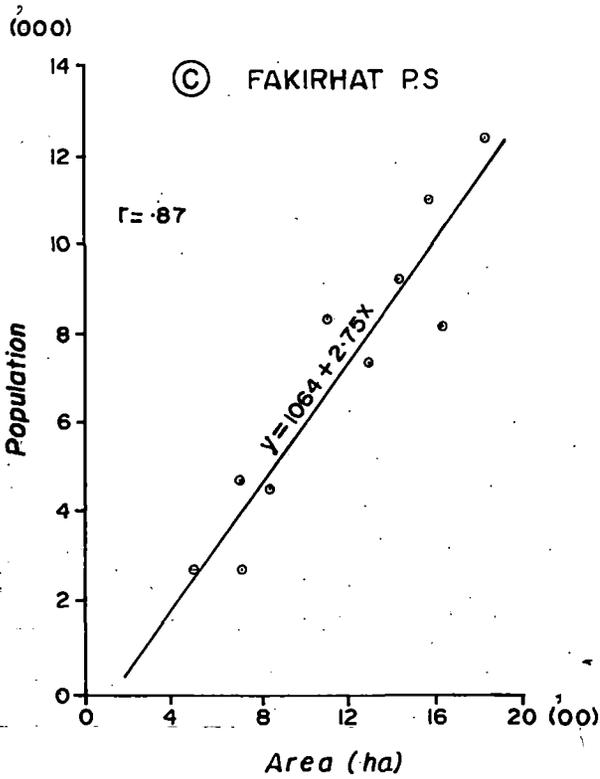


Fig. 6.11

Station have been calculated and the largest and smallest command population are found in Badal (12612) and Lararhat (1370) market centre respectively. A close relationship of two variables ($r=0.96$) among the 13 markets of the Kachua Police Station is observed. The figure reveals the clear picture of relationship in the police station. (Fig. - 6.11)

The size of command area and command population (in Mongla Police Station) of 11 market centres are shown in Appendix XIII. Out of 11 market centres the highest & lowest command population and area are in Chillahat and Mitakhali market\$ respectively. It is noticed that Mollahat Police Station has second highest number of market centres of the district . Out of 20 markets in the police station, Garfa market has the highest command area and command population (13401). Command area and command population of major market centres are uneven. The correlation value is satisfactory.

Morrelgonj Police Station has the highest number of market centres in the district. It has 27 percent of total markets among nine police stations. From Appendix table XIII, the highest command area and command population have been found in Pachgao (5886 ha) and Morrelgonj (20,057) market centres. At the same time, lowest command area and command population are found in Daidoghati (525 ha) and Herma (1981) market centres. Average command area of the market centre is moderate In Rampal Police Station it is observed that the largest command area and command population has been served by Aawholia (4412 ha) and Kaligonj (1707) market centres respectively. The lowest command area and command population is served by Faila (19983 ha) and Kaligonj(3109) market centres respectively. Sarankhola Police Station has been served by 19 market centres. It is observed (Appendix table XIII) that the command population of majority of market centres is medium. Only Rayenda market centre has highest (17875) population. The lowest command area and command population is served by Lakurtala (204 ha) and Jahurali (995) market centres respectively. The figure (6.10) gives a clear picture of the relationship between command area and command population in these police stations.

6.8. FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF MARKET CENTRES

The market centres play an important role in the village economy. The activity of market centres is very complex and flexible in the developing countries. In the less developed countries the relationship between the market centres and their hinterlands is poor, which makes the activities of market centers are more complex (Haggett, 1967), provide the daily need to the difficult area i.e. the Urban centres. Generally, it has three ranges of functions; the local exchange, the ranges of internal trade and the central place functions of this region.

The local exchange means the subsistence economy. In this categories of functions the buying and selling operations are carried on for local consumption. This internal trade of markets from the exchange of goods between the surplus and deficit areas. It become more and more complex due to the service performed by the markets. Rural markets are covering point of excess commodity in the internal trading functions. Hence, the simple methods of buying and selling on local exchange of village product is replaced by more complex process involving the hand of 'faries' hawkers', wholeseller and mill agents. This 'faries' and 'baparishs' buy different commodities directly from the growers and sell them to the mill agents, such operations are done on the basis of commodities. The market centres, at many instances also perform the functions of a central place in that region as the markets become locally or regionally important and specialized functions are of economic, social, and political importances dealt with (Plate - 6.7).

The primary function i.e. commerce or the exchange of commodities and services of market centres lies in the category of economic functions. The social functions are education, health services and social welfare services. The political functions comprise the activities of the Union Parishad and in some cases those of the market regulation committees etc. These diversified functions help the large rural market centres to develop into growth centres or growth poles for the surrounding villages, which is closely linked with the development of transportation. As such they become the service centres for villages lying their surrounding areas, effecting services in the field trade, transport, commerce, industry administrations, education, health etc. Through commerce helps to be the most uniformly distributed service of the market centres, the centre economic activities of the surrounding villages are focussed on the respective markets centres.

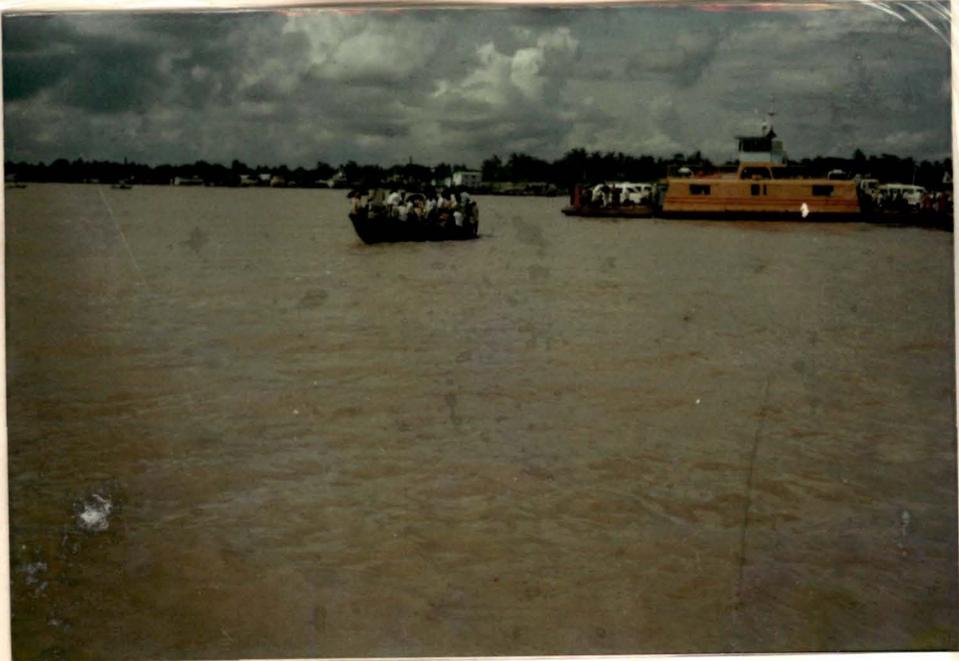


Plate 6.9 Bus and carrier truck crossing the Dharatana river by ferry



Plate 6.10 People crossing the river by Government ferry

With the development of market centres, a number of characteristics central functions gradually appear within it. The characteristics of functions gradually include a host of small industries, like cycle repairing, the automobiles repairing, the blacksmith, the potters, the rice mills, oil mills, ice factory, saw mills, goldsmith, the manufacture of agricultural implements etc. Not only that all of them are found in every market centre acting as a growth poles, but many of them are found in most of the market centres. The function of this types provide the employment facility to the villagers.

The other characteristics function of market centres is education which plays an important place. They are educational institutions ranging from the primary to the secondary school and some cases even Madrasha and College, besides, different Governemnt and Non-Government offices i.e. post office, telephone office, etc. It is found many of them are functioning for village farmers and traders. There are different banks like Sonali Bank, Janata Bank, Krishi Bank, Agrani Bank Rupali Bank, There are co-operative bank and are operating by different traders and farmers. All these Government and non-Government bank takes an important part in the development of of market centres. There are also rural health centre, family planning centre, 50th bed hospital, Charitable dispensary etc. These were established to serve the local areas. It is also to be mentioned that all the market places do not offer all the services mentioned above and as such they have not got assumed the position of market centres. Only those which have come to attained that status are found to be specially equipped, before hand with as in every case - (i). It had such function which could serve the population of the centre; (ii) It gave rise to some commercial activities catering to the need of a larger, clientale, (iii) It has its own command area whose inhabitants had been dependent on the centre for meeting their social, economical and cultural requirements.

Market centre is lowest service centre in the hierarchy of settlements. The size of the service centre is determined by the range of central goods and services offered to its command area. The service area of a market centre under study varies from 3 to 50 Km. as a general role. But in a few exceptional cases i.e. in the case of the specialized market centres the radius comes to 10 to 20 Km. The growth centres situated at the nodal points. Such a centre having specialized activities, gradually attained the studies



Plate 6.11 Political Meeting at kachua market of pick hours at 'hat' day.



Plate 6.12 Parliamentary voting meeting in 'hat' day at Rayenda market

of a mini town. This centre covered all the lower order centres with its sphere of influence, besides it has some specialized functions for which the lower order centres depends on it.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of market centres in Bagerhat district, it is found that various functional characters exist in the marketing system in the region. From the point of view, the functions of the markets are the responsibilities of market level. The standered of markets based on the different functional an eminities of market place. Market centre may be distinguished into two functional activities - (i) Centripetal and (ii) centrifugal (P. Sing, 1968) functions. Similarly, internal and external functions are performed in market place (B. Bhattacharayya, 72). Analysing the functional characters of the study area, the periodicity gradually increased in thickly populated areas one day in a week in the 12 market centres out of 156 markets, in the district. Most of the market centres held twice in a week. Only two market centres held thrice in a week. This study area has resemblance with the situation in southern China (B.J.L. Berry, 1967). The daily markets is mainly located in police station headquarter, The frequency of market days is rather higher than one and two days. Monday is having the highest frequency of the week and Wednesday is the lowest frequency. The relationship of markets with three indicators (Population, Area and no. of village) are very significant. Among nine police stations, Sarankhola is the highest rank and Rampal is the lowest rank in the district.