Randomness and Function of Periodic Markets of Raiganj C.D. Block, Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal: A Case Study

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Abstract:

Buyers and sellers meet together for business purpose in which place is known as market. Recent time various types of markets are found. Periodic market is one of them. Full time traders and part time traders have in centre of functional structure of a periodic market. For healthy economy the function of periodic market is so significant. In the study area a large number of periodic markets have found. Development of periodic market in the study area depends on mainly geomorphic control. These periodic markets help to develop the local economy mainly rural economy because most of all periodic markets have found in the rural place. Different kinds of materials are shown in the periodic market. Local people completely depend on the periodic market in the study region. Randomness shows it.

Key Words: Periodic market, Geomorphic control, Rural Economy, Randomness.

Introduction

Market is an area where buyers and sellers play a business role. In economic sense, market is not a physical location. "Economists understand the term market not any particular marketplace in which things are bought and sold but the whole of any region in which buyers and sellers are in such free intercourse with one another that the price of the same goods tends to equality easily and quickly" – Cournot. Various types of markets are found in the modern time and markets are classified by different bases. These are given below-

1) On the basis of areal extension, three types of markets are found *i.e.* a) Local Market, b) Regional Market and c) Global Market.

2) According to time duration, three types of markets are classified viz. a) Very short period market, b) Short period market and c) Long period market

3) On the basis of time interval, a) Regular market and b) Periodic market are found.

4) According to competition, Perfect competition market is the main type.

Besides these, there is another base of classification determined and this base is the time interval. According to time interval there are two types of markets found such as a) Regular market and b) periodic market.

Objective

The major objectives of the present study

1) To identify the importance of periodic market on rural economy.
2) To identify the function of periodic market.
3) To identify the Randomness of periodic market.

Methodology

The analysis is limited mainly to Periodic Market. Quantitative and qualitative both methods have taken into consideration. Function of periodic market has been done on the basis of the field survey. Primary and secondary both type of data are used in this paper. Topographical sheet no.78 C /2, Google Earth Image, GIS software and field data have been taken into consideration for analysis of the function and location of the periodic market.

Study area

Uttar Dinajpur District originated on 1st April, 1992. There are two Sub-Divisions like Raiganj and Islampur Sub-Division. Raiganj C.D. Block is an administrative unit of Raiganj Sub-Division. Raiganj C.D. Block comprises with one Municipality (Raiganj Municipality) and Fourteen Gram Panchayats (Bhatun, Jagadishpur, Mahipur, Bindol, Serpur, Rampur, Sitgram, Bahin, Kamlabari-1, Kamlabari-2, Barua, Maraikura, Gauri and Birghai). There are two census towns like Kasba and Nachhratpur Katabari. Geographically the study area located between $25^030^/$ N to $25^045^/$ N latitude and $88^00^/$ E to $88^015^/$ E longitude as per topographical map of Raiganj. Raiganj C.D. Block is bounded with Hemtabad & Kaliyaganj C.D. Block in the eastern part, Itahar C.D. Block in the southern part, Karandighi C.D. Block & Bihar state in the western part and Bangladesh on the northern part. The total area of this block is about 466.26 sq.km. Average elevation of the study area is about 40 m. and it is sloping down from North to South. Kulik is the main River of the study area. Actually this river belt is useful to cultivate the different types of crops like Kharif and Ravi types. River water is used for the irrigation purpose.
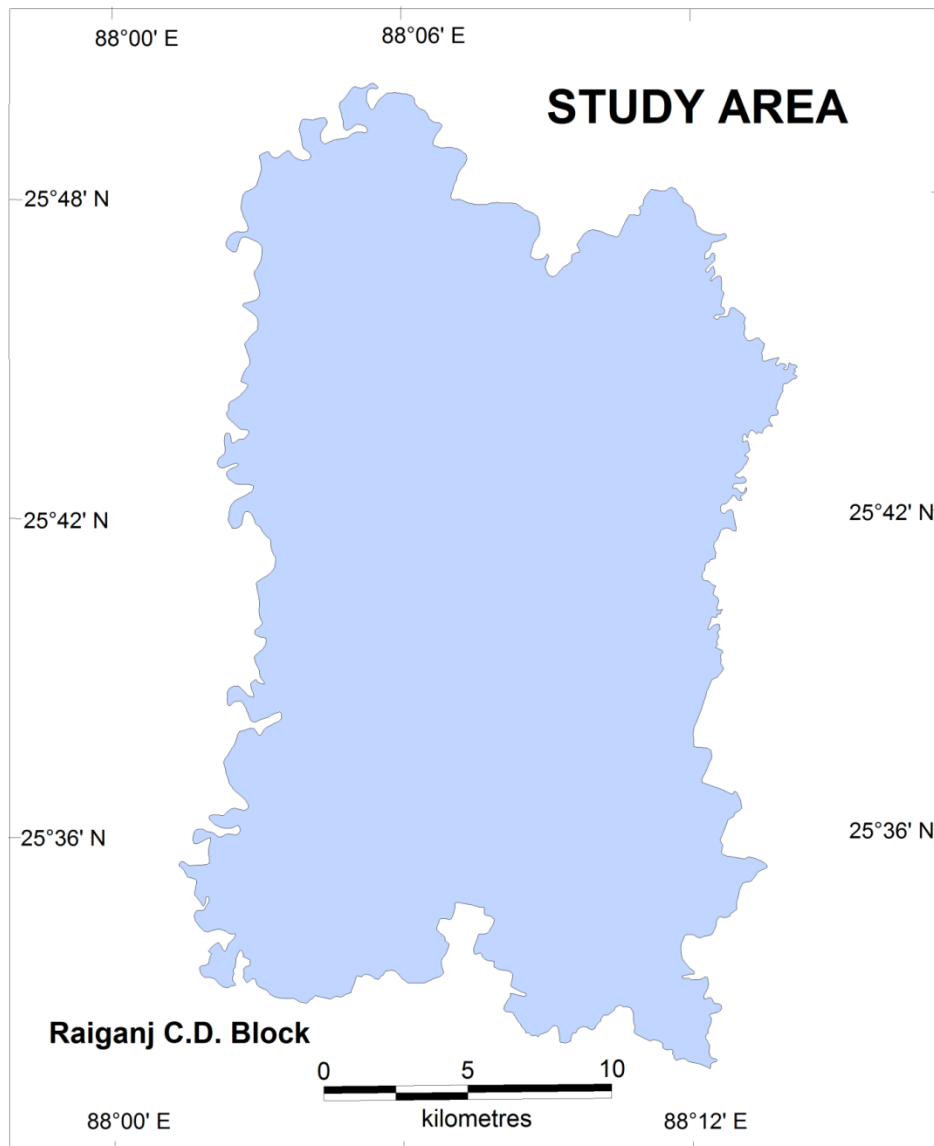
Source: Compiled by Author

This river is also helpful for the fishing. All the crops and fish are the main commodities of the periodic market in this C.D. Block. Nagar River is another one and Kulik meet with Nagar River in the Itahar C.D. Block after crossing the Bishahar Mouza at Gauri Gram Panchayat of Raiganj C.D. Block. Total population of this C.D. Block is 430221 (2011 Census) and the Population density is 780 person per sq.km. There are 220 Mouza found in the study area

and Regular type market locally talk 'Bazaar` is also developed more or less all Mouzas. But periodic Markets are developed over some Mouzas because some causative factors.

Periodic market is called as 'Hat` on local language in the study area. There are many periodic market developed in the Raiganj C.D. Block. 46 periodic markets are found in this C.D. Block as per West Bengal State Marketing Board. Besides these Govt. enlisted periodic market, a good number of periodic markets have been found during field survey in this C.D. Block. Following table shows the list of periodic market of the Raiganj C.D. Block.

Periodic Market

Periodic market is a place where shopper and shopkeeper arrive for the business transaction purpose of the commodities at a regular interval. It is an authorised public place. Only economic interaction does not happen, social and cultural interaction also happen in the periodic market. For the rural economy the significance of periodic market is remarkable. Market size, types of products, demand, mobility of products and transport system, peace and security, credit system, state policy, competition, products price, managing committee are the common factors for the development of a periodic market.

The functional structure of the periodic market deals with the people who engaged in the market. Full time traders and part time traders are the common category of this people. The Mobile Traders, the Buying Traders and Services Sellers are the full time traders. On the other hand the Producer Sellers and the Collector Sellers are the part time traders.

Table: List of periodic market

Sl. No.	Periodic Market	Market Area (sq.km.)	Market Day	No. of days per week
1	Bindal	0.012	Saturday	1
2	Bhatol hat	0.010	Friday	1
3	Bhagilata hat	0.005	Sunday	1
4	Basin hat	0.002	Thursday / Sunday	2
5	Balaigaon hat	0.003	Tuesday	1
6	Balia hat	0.004	Wednesday / Sunday	2
7	Baganan hat	0.002	Saturday	1
8	Bartali hat	0.002	Sunday / Wednesday	2
9	Bamuha hat	0.004	Monday/Thursday/Saturday	3
10	Barduari	0.012	Saturday	1
11	Balin hat	0.002	Sunday	1
12	Betihar hat	0.001	Thursday	1
13	Bogram hat	0.002	Daily	7
14	Bamangram hat	0.002	Saturday / Wednesday	2
15	Dumuria hat	0.008	Saturday	1
16	Dhuomol hat	0.001	Thursday	1
17	Gopalpurhat	0.003	Monday / Thursday	2
18	Galaisura hat	0.001	Saturday / Monday	2
19	Halalpur hat	0.004	Wednesday / Thursday	2
20	Hatia hat	0.001	Monday / Thursday	2
21	Jauniya	0.007	Saturday / Sunday	2
22	Jagadishpur	0.004	Monday	1
23	Kamalabari	0.060	Friday / Tuesday	2
24	Khekshakar	0.004	Monday / Thursday	2
25	Kumarjal	0.003	Thursday	1
26	Kalai hat	0.004	Wednesday / Sunday	2
27	Karnojora	0.004	Saturday / Tuesday	2
28	Kalikamura hat	0.004	Monday	1
29	Kamrangataly hat	0.003	Saturday / Thursday	2
30	Lakhaiya hat	0.002	Thursday / Sunday	2
31	Lohanda hat	0.004	Monday / Thursday	2
32	Maharaja hat	0.020	Tuesday	1
33	Mohimganj	0.024	Tuesday	1
34	Moslandapur	0.003	Wednesday	1
35	More hat	0.003	Friday / Wednesday	2
36	Protapgar hat	0.005	Sunday / Wednesday	2
37	Pardha hat	0.004	Thursday	1
38	Roligoan hat	0.002	Sunday/Wednesday.	2
39	Rareia hat	0.001	Wednesday	1

40	Rupahar hat	0.004	Wednesday	1
41	Rishipur hat	0.004	Friday	1
42	Sitgram	0.008	Wednesday/Friday /Sunday	3
43	Sankarpur	0.004	Wednesday	1
44	Shyampur	0.006	Thursday / Saturday	2
45	Shokdoya hat	0.004	Tuesday	1
46	Tenhari hat	0.006	Monday / Wednesday	2

Source: West Bengal State Marketing

Station	Periodic Market
1	Bindal
2	Bhatol
3	Bhagilata
4	Basin
5	Balaigaon
6	Balia
9	Bamuha
10	Barduari
12	Betihar
13	Bogram
14	Bamangram
15	Dumuria
17	Gopalpur
18	Galaisura
19	Halalpur
21	Jauniya
22	Jagadishpur
23	Kamlabari
25	Kumarjal
27	Karnojora
30	Lakhaniya
31	Lohanda
32	Maharaja
33	Mohiniganj
37	Pardha
38	Roligaon
39	Rareria
40	Rupahar
41	Rishipur
42	Sitgram
43	Sankarpur
44	Shyampur
46	Tenhari
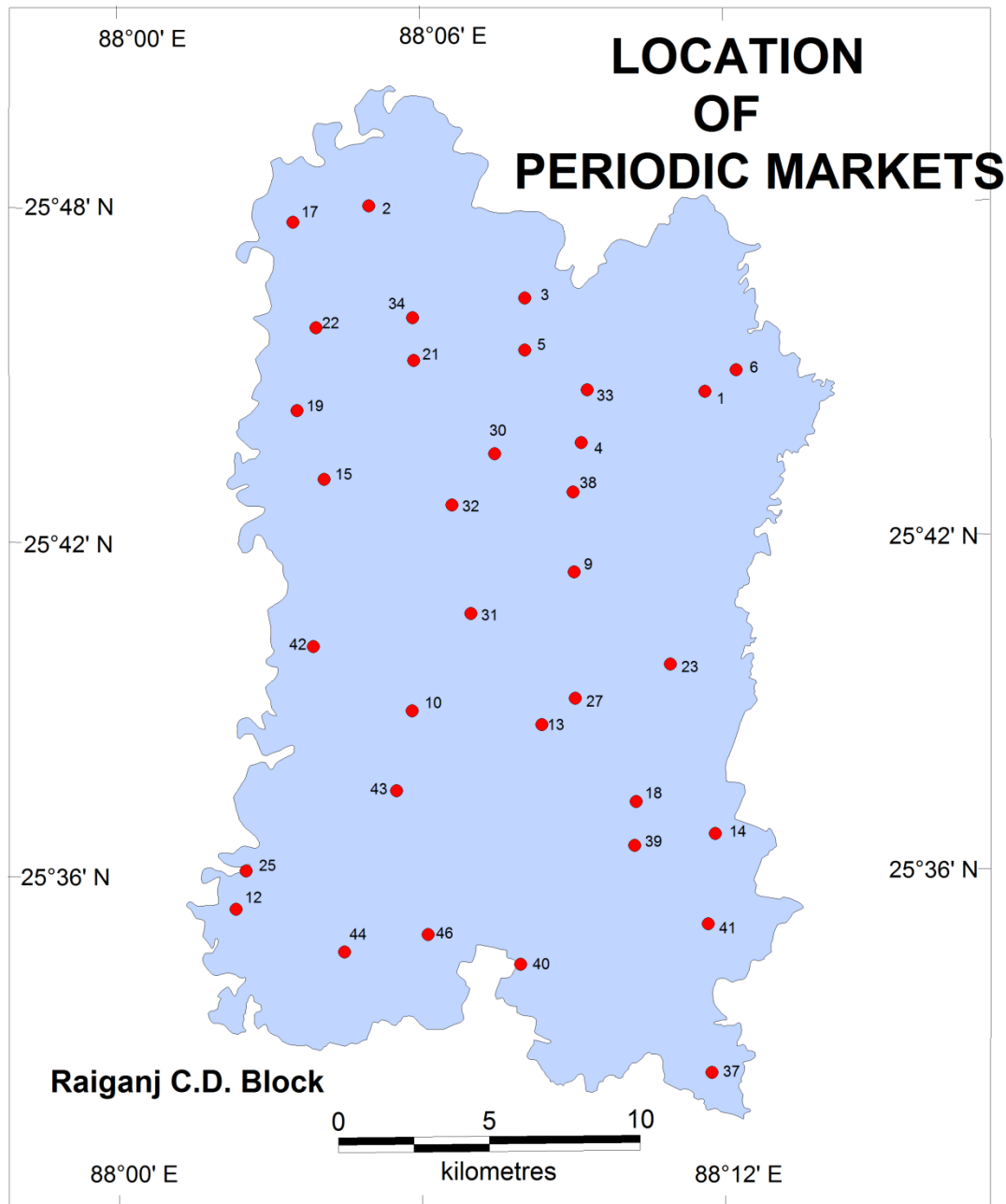
Source: Compiled by Author

Function of the periodic market in the study area

Most of all periodic market situated in the thick of the village and these markets serve the other villages. The main commodities of the periodic market are Food grain/ Food Stuff and

vegetables. Besides this Spice; Pulse; Flesh; Fish; Animal Ex. Cow, Goat, Hen for feeding; Bamboo and Bamboo product; local made furniture; Dress/Cloth; Iron material; Crock; Jute and jute products; Outfit; Fruits; Different manufactured goods etc. At the time of the market sellers and buyers meet together for the business purpose. More crowd come on that day from the other villages even other Districts or other state for big periodic market like 32, 27. Mainly the rural villagers bring the product for the sell. Sometimes some other people play this type of role. All the periodic markets in the study area Full time and part time both type of traders have been seen. But the impact of mobile trader is more significant. The mobile trader brings the seasonal product and other commodities at the periodic market. In this case transport network is considered. Vertical and horizontal both types of exchange have been found in the study area. Poor transport network region like 25, 12 are free from the mobile trader. Minimum function is provided by the small village periodic market like 18, 43.

Geomorphic control on the location of periodic market

Most of the periodic market in the study area is situated at the Mouza and main functionaries are the villagers. Local products are the main commodities. Raiganj C.D. Block is situated in a low land region and this region is dominated by fertile alluvial soil. All of the villages where periodic markets are developed are dominated by fertile soil. So, agricultural production is so high. Most of all periodic market is depend on agricultural product.

Importance of periodic market on rural economy

The Indian economy depends on the rural economy and the rural economy depends on their agricultural production as well as market and periodic market. In developing country like India periodic market play an important role for the development including study area. In the study area the periodic market helps to link the people of rural-rural or rural-urban area. It is a process of development on rural economy because more people interact to each other and they

meet for business purpose for the transaction their money and commodities. In the study area all periodic market are outlet of rural produce and a source of local supplies. Many people engage in the periodic market, so income and employment opportunity are so high. Transport network related to the development of periodic market. People settle in well organized place where transport facility, market facility and so on are available. By the Google earth image, Census data it have been observed that in the locality of periodic market of the study area the population increases and compact type of settlement is found.
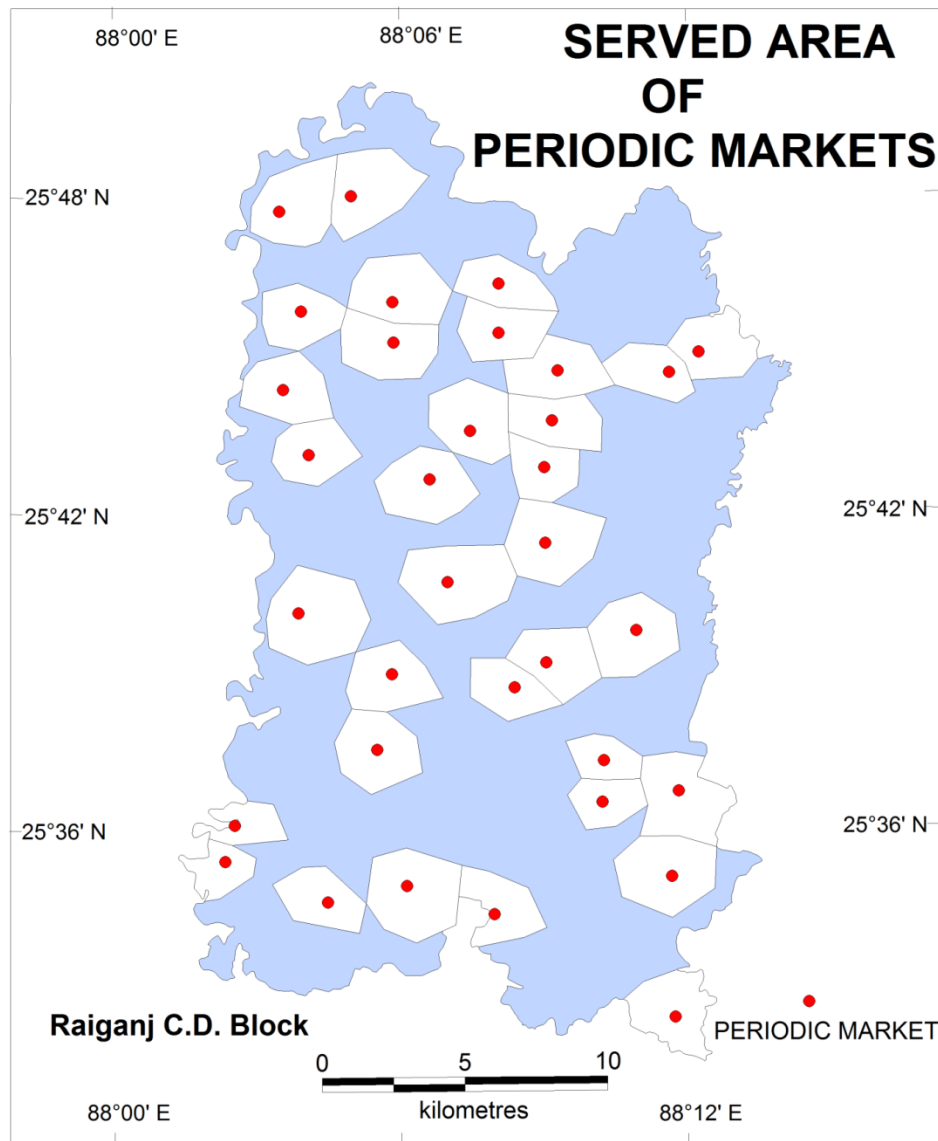
Source: Compiled by Author

Table: Nearest Neighbour Analysis

Station	Nearest neighbour	Distance in km	Station	Nearest neighbour	Distance in km
1	6	0.78	23	27	2.08
2	17	1.6	25	12	0.82
3	5	1.08	27	13	0.89
4	38	1.04	30	32	1.36
5	3	1.08	31	9	2.28
6	1	0.78	32	30	1.39
9	38	1.65	33	4	1.09
10	43	1.7	34	21	0.9
12	25	0.82	37	41	3.06
13	27	0.89	38	4	1.03
14	39	1.66	39	18	0.9
15	19	1.54	40	46	1.99
17	2	1.6	41	14	1.88
18	39	0.92	42	10	2.45
19	15	1.51	43	10	1.68
21	34	0.9	44	46	1.76
22	34	1.99	46	44	1.76
N=34				∑d̄i=	48.86

Total study area=483.8 sq. km., N= 34

1) $\bar{d}o = \dfrac{\sum \bar{d}i}{N}$ Where, $\bar{d}o = Observation\ area\ between\ markets$

$= \dfrac{48.86}{34}$ $\bar{d}i = Nearest\ neighbour$

$=1.44$ N= Number of neighbour/ Periodic market

2) $\bar{d}e = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{A}{N}}$ Where, $\bar{d}e = Expected\ Distance$

$= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{483.8}{34}}$ A= Total area

$= 1.89$ N= Number of neighbour

3) $R_n = \frac{\bar{d}o}{\bar{d}e}$ Where, $\bar{d}o = Observation\ area\ between\ market$

$= \frac{1.44}{1.89}$ $\bar{d}e = Expected\ Distance$

$= 0.76$ $R_n =$ Randomness

4) $S_E = \frac{0.26136}{\sqrt{\frac{N^2}{A}}}$ Where, $S_E =$ Standard Error

$= .169$ N= Number of neighbour / Settlement

A= Total area

5) $Z = \frac{\bar{d}o - \bar{d}e}{S_E}$ Where, $\bar{d}o = Observation\ area\ between\ settlements$

$= \frac{1.44 - 1.89}{.169}$ $\bar{d}e = Expected\ Distance$

$= -2.66$ $S_E =$ Standard Error

Conclusion:

According to z statistic the market pattern comes under the clustered category. Periodic markets are so significant to control the local economy. Randomness of periodic market shows it.

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