



## THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF FAIR CENTERS IN JALGAON DISTRICT- A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS



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### ABSTRACT :

**T**here are 494 fairs celebrated in Jalgaon district. It is 4.32% out of total fairs of Maharashtra state. The average fairs of the district are 32.93 per tehsils. The highest fairs found in Jalgaon tehsil and the lowest in Bodvad tehsil as 55 and 10 respectively.

The remarkable thing is that spatial variation is found in ratio. The study region ratio of fair and area is 4.46 per 100 Km<sup>2</sup>. The highest ratio 8.18% in Bhusawal tehsil and the lowest 1.88% per 100 Km<sup>2</sup> is found in Muktainagar. The study region ratio of fair and settlement is 33.40 per 100 Villages. The highest ratio 66.67% in Bhusawal tehsil and the lowest 14.12% per 100 villages are found in Muktainagar. The study region ratio of fair and population is 1.20% per 10000 populations. The highest ratio 1.73% in Yawal tehsil and the lowest 0.73% per 10000 populations are found in Muktainagar.

**KEYWORDS :** Fair, Environment, Location, Distribution.

### INTRODUCTION

Johnston defines, "The spatial environment as the sort of the relative locations within which man exists, does, affect and constrain the human behavior of the region"(Johnston R. J. 973, Pp. 173) . Geography

provided a rather inflexible setting for all economic endeavors' including marketing. ( Mulvihill D. F. and R. C., 1970, Pp.2-3). The spatial development of weekly markets and fairs in different regions show different trends corresponding to respective socio-economic undercurrents (NCAER, 1965, Pp.15).

According to Saxena, there are three factors influenced origin, growth and development and distribution of fair centers. These factors are historical-cultural, economic and geographical. According to Cleef, 1937, Pp.144), "location of fairs sometimes has been due to geographic advantages and again, to arbitrary selection or happenstance. The success over a period of any one of these fairs can be attributed to its favorable location". A fair is a gathering of people to display or trade produce or other goods, to parade or display animals and often to enjoy associated carnival or funfair entertainment (Batra K.L.1989, Pp. 05).

Nowadays every city and each town or village has a temple and it is become social and cultural centre for around area (Nearby area). India is a country of diversified culture, religion and ethical values, after every 100 Km. (Batra, K.L. 1989, Pp. 108). The periodic fairs are essentially seasonal by nature and claim a much wider commercial allegiance (Scott Earl P. 1972, Pp.316-22).

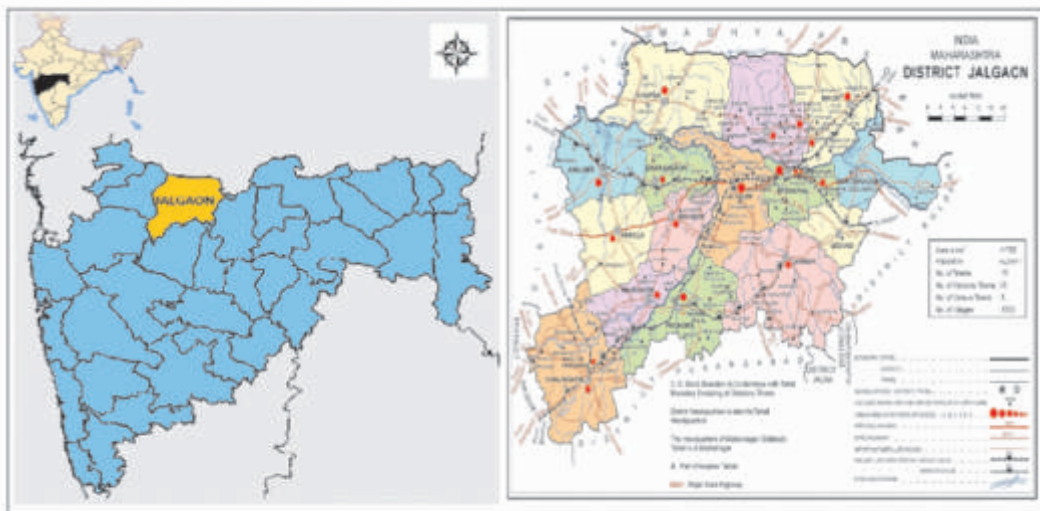
Jalgaon district has rank 8th in Maharashtra regarding the population (42, 29,917) as per the census 2011 as well as district has Geographical area 11765sq. km. with 8th ranks and total 494 fairs are distributed in 15 tehsils is stands 10th in rank in the Maharashtra state according to census 1961 and 2011. It is 4.32% out of total fairs of Maharashtra state. The fairs are distributed in the Jalgaon district has in uneven manner. Because these fair centers are

influenced by historical-cultural, economic and geographical factors. Therefore the attempt is made here to determine the distribution of fairs centers with area, settlement and population average ratio.

**2. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF STUDY REGION:-**

The headquarters of Jalgaon district is located at Jalgaon and located almost center of the district as well as major transport lines as Railways and National highway NH 06 now AH 46 pass through it. Jalgaon district is located in the north-west region of the state of Maharashtra. It lies between 20° 00' to 21° 00' North latitude and 74° 05' to 76° 28' East longitudes. As per the census of India 2011, the total population of Jalgaon district is 42,29,917 with density of population is 360 persons per sq.km. It has an area of 11,765 Sq.kms. Constituting 3.82 % of the total area of the state. The Jalgaon district has 15 Tehsils as per census 2011.

Administratively, there are 15 tehsils in Jalgaon. They are fallows Amalner, Bhadgaon, Bhusawal, Bodwad, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Dharangaon, Erondol, Jalgaon, Jamner, Muktainagar, Pachora ,parola and Raver. Bodwad divided from Bhusawal tehsil and Dharangaon from Erondol tehsil. This two tehsil emerged in 23rd of June 1999 by government of Maharashtra. It is bordered by Madhya Pradesh state to the north and by the Buldhana district to the east, Jalna to the south-east, Aurangabad to



**Map No. 1.1 Location map of Jalgaon District**

the south, Nashik to the south-west, and Dhule to the west. It is physically bounded by Satpura mountain ranges in the north, Ajanta mountain ranges in the south. It has a length of north to south 110 Kms and west to east 120 Km.

**3. OBJECTIVES:-**

- 1.To study the general distribution of fair centers in the study region.
- 2.To study the distribution of fairs with average ration of area, settlement, and population.

**4. METHODOLOGY:-**

This research depends on the primary as well as secondary data. Secondary sources such as census of India- Fair and Festival of Maharashtra 1961, Census of India- Jalgaon district handbook,2011, Socio-economic abstract of Jalgaon district, 2010-10 and 2012-13 etc.

**5. GENERAL DISTRIBUTION FAIRS:-**

According to census 1961 and 2011, total 494 fairs are distributed in 15 tehsils. The highest 55 fairs found in Jalgaon tehsil which stands first and the lowest 10 fairs in Bodwad tehsil stands last in the rank of the total fairs

of the district. The average fair of the district is 32.93, celebrated throughout in a year.

#### 6. TEHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAIR:-

The table no.1 reveals the tehsil-wise distribution of fairs in the district according to census 1961. There are 494 fairs celebrated in 15 tehsils throughout the year. The highest 11.13% fairs found in Jalgaon tehsil which stands first and the lowest Bodvad tehsil stands last in the rank of the total fairs of the district. The average fair of the district is 32.93, celebrated throughout in a year.

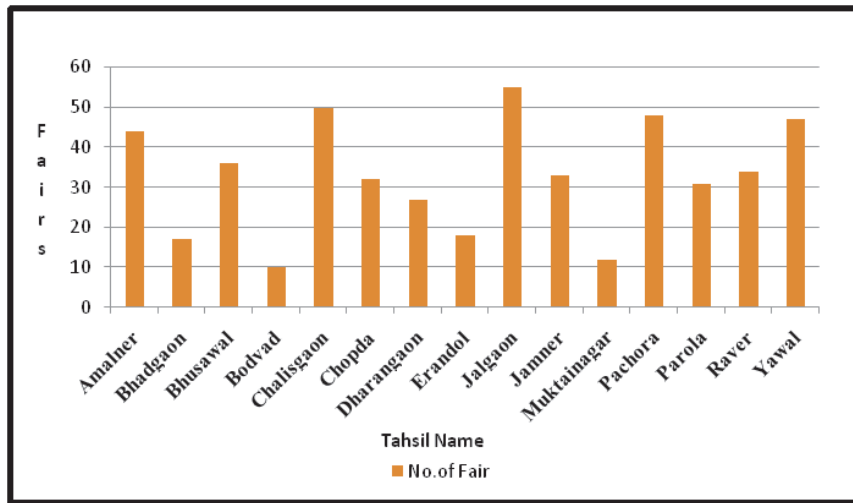
**Table No.1.1**  
**Tehsil-wise distribution of fairs of Jalgaon district 1961**

Sr. No.	Tehsil	F	%	Rank
1	Amalner	44	8.91	05
2	Bhadgaon	17	3.44	13
3	Bhusawal	36	7.29	06
4	Bodvad	10	2.02	15
5	Chalisingaon	50	10.12	02
6	Chopda	32	6.48	09
7	Dharangaon	27	5.47	11
8	Erandol	18	3.64	12
9	Jalgaon	55	11.13	01
10	Jamner	33	6.68	08
11	Muktainagar	12	2.43	14
12	Pachora	48	9.72	03
13	Parola	31	6.28	10
14	Raver	34	6.88	07
15	Yawal	47	9.51	04
	<b>Total</b>	494	100.00	-
	<b>x</b>	32.93	6.67	-

Source- Computed by researcher on the basis of census of India 1961.

In Eight tehsils fairs are celebrated more than average fairs such as Jalgaon, Chalisingaon, Pachora, Yawal, Amalner, Bhusawal, Raver and Jamner tehsil of the district, The remaining tehsil have lower than average fairs such as Chopda, Parola, Dharangaon, Erondol, Bhadgaon, Muktainagar and Bodvad of the district. In brief 53.33% tehsil have celebrated higher than and 46.67% tehsil have lower than average fair of the district. Jalgaon tehsil have highest fairs because number of physical and cultural factor are in the favor such as the tehsil has situated in Girna and the Tapi basin, Jalgaon is district head-quarter, it has big population in comparison with other tehsil, AH No. 46 passes through the district, also have railways junction, water bodies like Mehrun Tank at Mehrun, Number of small and big with old and new temples are found, according to census 1961, two big fairs has been celebrated in the district, they are Ram Rathostav and Mahalaxmi fair.

**Map No. 1.2 Fair Centres Distributin in Jalgaon District**



The Bodvad tehsil have very less fairs, because new emerging tehsil divided from Bhusawal tehsil, the remarkable thing is the area, population and number of settlement is lower than the other tehsils in the district, physiographic condition less favorable for development. Although now there are three fairs are very popular in the tehsil such as Hanuman fair at shirsala, Pir Urs at desert village at Ujani, Bhairavnath fair at Nadgaon.

**7. Distributional Relationship of Fair Centers in Jalgaon District:-**

The Table No. 1.2 reveals that the relationship between fairs, area, settlement and population of the district. There is co-relation between fair center and socio-economical factors (i.e. area, settlements and population etc.) according to census 1961 and 2011.

**Table No. 1.2  
Relationship between Fairs, Area, settlements, & Population:  
Jalgaon District- (1961 &2011)**

Sr. no.	Tehsil	No. of fairs	Total Area	Total settlement	Population	Per 100 km2	Per 100 in villages	Per 10000
1	Amalner	44	783.31	155	287849	5.62	28.39	1.53
2	Bhadgaon	17	443.07	60	162889	3.84	28.33	1.04
3	Bhusawal	36	440.05	54	359461	8.18	66.67	1.00
4	Bodvad	10	372.31	53	91799	2.69	18.87	1.09
5	Chalisgaon	50	1192.33	144	414879	4.19	34.72	1.21
6	Chopda	32	1147.58	120	312815	2.79	26.67	1.02
7	Dharangaon	27	497.21	90	173447	5.43	30.00	1.56
8	Erandol	18	509.99	66	166521	3.53	27.27	1.08
9	Jalgaon	55	753.98	88	676041	7.29	62.50	0.81
10	Jamner	33	1308.94	160	349957	2.52	20.63	0.94
11	Muktainagar	12	639.34	85	163444	1.88	14.12	0.73
12	Pachora	48	807.74	129	289628	5.94	37.21	1.66
13	Parola	31	780.00	117	196863	3.97	26.50	1.57
14	Raver	34	906.09	119	312082	3.75	28.57	1.09
15	Yawal	47	891.96	93	272242	5.27	50.54	1.73
Region		494	11,765	1533	4229917	4.20	32.22	1.17
Total						66.89	500.99	18.06
X		32.93	784.33	102.2	281994.5	4.46	33.40	1.20
S. D		14.18	290.24	35.84	142019.22	1.80	17.46	0.36

Source- Computed by researcher on the basis of census of India 1961

### 7.1 Fair Centers and Area ratio:-

The table no. 3.8 finds out the fair centers and total area per 100 km<sup>2</sup> of each tehsil of the district. The remarkable thing is that spatial variation is found in ratio. The study region ratio of fair and area is 4.20 per 100 Km<sup>2</sup>. The highest ratio 8.18% in Bhusawal tehsil and the lowest 1.88% per 100 Km<sup>2</sup> is found in Muktainagar. The Bhusawal have highest ratio of fair centers and area because the area is less than the average area and higher than the average of the fair centers of the district. The Muktainagar tehsil have lowest ratio of fair centers and area because the tehsil have higher area than five tehsil such as Erondol, Bhadgaon, Bhusawal and Bodvad tehsil as well as have less than average fair centers of the district.

The average ratio of district is 4.46%. There are five tehsil have more than average ratio as Bhusawal-8.18, Jalgaon-7.29, Pachora-5.94, Amalner-5.62, Yawal-5.27 and Dharangaon-5.43 and the remaining tehsil have less than average ratio they are as Chalisgaon-4.19, Parola-3.97, Bhadgaon-3.84, Raver-3.75, Erondol-3.53, Chopda-2.79, Jamner-2.52 and Muktainagar-1.88.

### 7.2 Fair Centers and Settlement ratio:-

The table no. 3.8 finds out the fair centers and total settlement per 100 villages of each tehsil of the district. The remarkable thing is that spatial variation is found in ratio. The study region ratio of fair and settlement is 32.22 per 100 Villages. The highest ratio 66.67% in Bhusawal tehsil and the lowest 14.12% per 100 villages is found in Muktainagar. The Bhusawal have highest ratio of fair centers and settlements because the settlement is less than the average settlement and higher than the average of the fair centers of the district. The Muktainagar tehsil have lowest ratio of fair centers and settlement because the tehsil have higher settlement than four tehsil such as Erondol, Bhadgaon, Bhusawal and Bodvad tehsil as well as have less than average fair centers of the district. The average ratio of district is 33.40%. There are five tehsil have more than average fairs and settlement ratio such as Bhusawal-66.67, Jalgaon-62.50, Yawal-50.54, Pachora-37.21 and Chalisgaon-34.72. The remaining tehsil as Amalner-28.39 Dharangaon-28.33, Raver-28.57, Bhadgaon-28.33, Erondaol-27.27, Chopda-26.67, Parola-26.50, Bodvad-18.87, Jamner-20.63 and Muktainagar-14.12 tehsils have less than average fairs and settlement ratio of district.

### 7.3. Fair Centers and Population ratio:-

The table no. 3.8 finds out the fair centers and total population per 10000 of each tehsil of the district. The remarkable thing is that spatial variation is found in ratio. The study region ratio of fair and population is 1.17% per 10000 populations. The highest ratio 1.73% in Yawal tehsil and the lowest 0.73% per 10000 populations are found in Muktainagar.

The Yawal tehsil have highest ratio of fair centers and population because the total population is less than the average population and higher than the average of the fair centers of the district. The Muktainagar tehsil have lowest ratio of fair centers and population because the tehsil have higher population than two tehsil such as Bhadgaon and Bodvad tehsil as well as have less than average fair centers of the district.

The average ratio of district is 1.20%. There are six tehsil have more than average of fairs and population ratio such as Yawal tehsil-1.73, Parola-1.57, Pachora-1.66, , Dharangaon-1.56, Amalner tehsil-1.53 Chalisgaon-1.21, and lower than the average of fair and population as Bodvad-1.09, Raver-1.09, Erondol-1.08, Bhadgaon-1.04, Chopda-1.02, Bhusawal-1, Jamner-0.94, Jalgaon-0.81 and Muktainagar-0.73.

In brief, we can say that the Muktainagar tehsil is the only one have the lowest ratio in fair centers, area, settlement and population, this is remarkable thing about the tehsil in the parameter. The Bhusawal tehsil have the highest ratio in fair centers, area and settlement but not in population, here notable thing is Yawal tehsil have the highest population ratio.

### CONCLUSION:-

The remarkable thing is that the variations are found in the general distribution of fair centers, because there physical, cultural, historical and geographical factors are influenced. There is co-relation between the average ratio of fairs, area, settlements and population, as 4.46 per 100 Km<sup>2</sup>, 33.40.% per 100 Villages, 1.20% per

10000 populations respectively.

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