

A SYSTEM OF PERIODIC MARKET CENTRES
(A Case Study of Itahari Municipality, Sunsari District)

A Thesis Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development
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the Master Degree in Rural Development

By
Pradip Pokharel

Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Nepal
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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. Pradip Pokharel has completed the thesis entitled, "A System of Periodic Market Centres" (A Case Study of Itahari Municipality, Sunsari District) under my supervision and guidance. I recommend this report for final approval and acceptance.

Prof. Dr. Puskar Kumar Pradhan
Supervisor

Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "**A System of Periodic Market Centres**" (A Case Study of Itahari Municipality, Sunsari District) submitted by Mr. Pradip Pokharel has been accepted for the partial fulfilment of the requirements of Master's Degree in the faculty of Arts in Rural Development by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka
Head of the Department
Central Department of Rural Development

Prof. Dr. Panna Kaji Amatya
External

Prof. Dr. Puskar Kumar Pradhan
Supervisor
Central Department of Rural Development

Date :

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out during April, 2006 to May, 2006 at four periodic markets in Itahari Municipality of Sunsari district. Which are Budhabare, Aaitabare, Jantabasti (Tuesday) and Jantabasti (Saturday). This study was targeted to find out the problems and prospects of this periodic market for Rural Development. Data were collected through primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through field visit and secondary data were collected from various official sources and publications. The research design of this study was both exploratory and some analytical due to the nature and objectives of the study topic. Regarding these methods of research the sample size also determined, where 60 respondents were taken from four haat. To collect the data interview and observation method were adopted. The collected data were analysed through tabulation, average, percentage, bar diagram and pie chart. The limitation of this study was focused in the specific area i.e. four periodic market centres of Itahari with limited time framework.

It was found in four periodic market, vegetables played a dominant role functioning centrality in each periodic markets. Most of the traders had very small amount of capital, all the shops were in open space, all the periodic markets were in dusty place and there were no any facility of Toilet, drinking water, sanitation and others. The existence of the periodic market is closely related to the needs of the society and not just the exchange of goods. The volume and number of periodic market is increasing day by day due to the increasing the size of population in the study area.

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ACRONYMS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDG	:	Central Department of Geography
CDR	:	Central Development Region
CDRD	:	Central Department of Rural Development
CEDA	:	Central for Economic Development and Administration
DADO	:	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DOA	:	Department of Agriculture
EDR	:	Eastern Development Region
FWDR	:	Far-Western Development Region
HMG/N	:	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
MA	:	Ministry of Agriculture
MDMB	:	Market Development Main Branch
MOLD	:	Ministry of Local Development
MWDR	:	Mid-Western Development Region
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
RMC	:	Rural Market Centre
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
VDCs	:	Village Development Committee
WDR	:	Western Development Region

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The term 'market' has been derived from Latin word 'marcatus' which means the trading of goods, traders and concerning to that particular place where it takes place. Again, the market can be defined "a place where buyers and sellers meet and function goods or services are officered for sale and transferring of ownership of title occur (Kareria, 1991:1).

A market economy can be defined as one in which goods and services are exchanged on the basis of relative prices. It is where transactions are negotiated and prices are determined. Its essence, as one economist has put it, is "the making of a price by haggling between buyers and sellers (Condliffe, 1950: 301). Phrased in more formal terms, a market is "the whole of any region in which buyers and sellers are in such free intercourse with one another that the prices of the same goods trend to equally easily and quickly" (Pokhrel, 2004:14).

Rural markets or what we call "hat Bazar" may be defined as periodic markets run either bi-weekly or weekly or fort nightly, especially in a given location of rural area where rural farmers or peasant or artisans come from different points to dispose their products whatever they want to sell and also to buy different goods especially of daily necessities (Kareia, 1991:1).

Similarly, "the point where buyers and sellers meet at a fixed place in a day of a week toe exchange their needs is called a market. "Thus, the periodic rural marketing system generally indicates to a certain point where buyers and sellers mainly farmers and traders visit the market place not often in a week rather having the interval within a week. Rural marketing refers that only where the primary types of product commodities occur and farmers, consumers and traders visit them to fulfil their necessities.

Nepal is a country of rural areas. Here 85.8 percent people are living in rural areas where about 197 percent areas are covered by rural areas so rural market is very necessary for the development of Nepal.

In the rural areas of developing countries marketing activities are primarily periodic, rather than occurring on a daily basis, they commonly skip several days from one market day to another. Actually their spatio-temporal structure can be quite complicated. For example, in a given rural area there may be locations called market places, where markets of periodically.

However, only some of those market places become active markets on a particular days: the next day will have a different collection of active markets: as too for the third day and so forth. In short, the collection of active markets keeps changing from day to day, but after a certain number of days, called the marketing week, the schedule repeats itself. Moreover, some markets may open only once a week and others several times per week. Indeed, daily markets also occur, especially in urban areas, but those markets may exhibit a modified periodicity by operating at a high level of activity on one day, and at lower level for other days.

Broadly, rural markets can be categorised into two types : (i) primitive type or rural market and (ii) progressive type of rural market. The former type of rural markets are characterised by very little or no physical marketing facilities. In such markets farmers and middle men can be seen operating their transactions under the shades of few trees or umbrellas or small tent personally managed by middlemen in open space or under hunts for the market day and the market is held in an open field or village square or either side of a roads. But, the progressive type of rural markets are featured by a relatively much more phusical marketing facilities. Permanent market sheds, drinking water and some logistic supports from the market propelling agents are seen focussed on. Usually such markets become the critical points to connect the most rural areas

and urban centre. Hence, such markets, though periodical in nature may be called "urban markets".

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The periodic markets mainly characterized by consumers' goods market which are generally rural and urban. Rural money purchasing power is derived primarily from the sale of farm and handicraft products. Urban money purchasing powers, on the other hand, come mainly from the wages of urban employees and are expended on both agriculture and industrial products. The farmer accounting for approximately 70 percent of the commodity outlay of the average workers. Therefore, stability of the urban consumer's goods market depended primarily on conditions of food supply in the cities, whereas that of the rural market relied instead on distribution of industrial products in rural areas (Kareia, 1991).

Thus, it is clear that the periodic markets function as a link between city and rural areas in terms of economic and cultural stability.

So periodic market centres assume a significant role in the certain part of Nepal. These markets are scattered all over the eastern part of the country. They serve chiefly as points of deposition for surplus agricultural and cottage industrial products. It is believed that the development of periodic market facilitates the development of surrounding rural areas.

Periodic markets are forms of central places for the surrounding rural areas. In recent years, many geographers and social scientists have made attempts to study periodic markets within the framework of central place theory. The present study is a detailed analysis of periodic market system.

In this context, this study has raised five issues and these are:

1. What is the trend of growth of periodic markets in the study area ?
2. How are the periodic market centres located or distributed in the space ?

3. How is the hinterland of periodic markets shaped ?
4. What are the sources of trading goods in local periodic markets ?
5. What are the problems faced by periodic market ?

1.3 Significance of the Study

Periodic markets play an important role in the economic and social life of the people especially in the peasant society of developing countries. In the peasant society, markets are periodic in the sense that they are not open for trade every day. Periodic markets are weekly peaks of activity at daily market sites or as separate weekly markets apart from the urban daily markets (Bromely and Young, 1974 as cited by Bromely et. al. 1975). Experiences from Africa indicate that daily markets have inadequate facilities, insufficient locked storage space, anachronistic taxation, and no integration of market and parking areas (Symonski, 1975 as cited by Bromley et. al. 1975).

In such situation, the role of periodic markets is essential for integrated market development. Traditionally speaking, it is as the rural markets that the village microcosm touches the greater external world, where rural environment represents a cross section of the country gentry of various social grades and strata (Singh, 1982). These markets are the outlets available to them to dispose their surplus products and craft products as also the centres from where they purchase various types of daily needs. Some investigations including that of logic confirms that the study of periodic markets yield a sensitive index of progress in modernization (Skinner, 1964 as quoted by Good, 1972).

The study area is one of agricultural district where there is surplus production and of which whole economic system is based on consumption, production, exchange and distribution. Due to the lack of development of permanent markets with adequate facilities and rural-urban linkage in the study area, the study of periodic market is essential for agricultural development and their modernization in agriculture sector. There are various problems are faced by

the study periodic markets but lack of proper research which cannot be point out so this research very significant for further development of the periodic market. Also the present study helps in development marketing system of rural products through local trade and spatial linkage between agriculture and service area. the present study will provide a valuable guideline for rural development programme, policy measurers for rural market development in the study area.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study is to find out the problems of periodic marketing system. To support this objective the following are specific objectives.

- i. To find out the origin and evolution of the periodic marketing system.
- ii. To study the functional morphology of the haat.
- iii. To analysis the problems faced by traders in the periodic market.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Almost all the studies have sorts of limitations and this study is not an exception on this fact. So this study has some limitations which are the present study covers four periodic markets in the Itahari municipality, in Sunsari district of the Eastern Development Region. The whole study is based on one day observation in each periodic market. Though the census was made to get information on volume of trade, the information was in terms of financial transaction rather than actual volume of goods. Data has be taken from both primary and secondary. In the case of primary data, the data has been taken from the wholesalers, retailers, tenders and old men who know the history of the haat.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a back bone of any investigation work, because it plays a vital role by assisting the investigator in his work, it provides the former views of scholars in his particular study, so, it goes to be an important and fruitful element for the investigator, because one can have the ideas from earlier scholars' passions with their earlier literature.

2.1 Concepts and Theories

Some important studies which are relevant to the present study are reviewed below.

Stine (1962 as cited by Webber et. al., 1973) on "Temporal Aspects of Tertiary Production Elements in Korea" developed a theoretical economic model for the existence of periodic markets based on two well known concepts from central place theory: **threshold and maximum range**. He argues that when the maximum range of a good is grater than or equal to the minimum range, the firm will survive and be immobile. By contrast, if the maximum range of a good (a firm notion is greater than maximum distance a consumer is willing to travel, the firm will either not survive or will be mobile. The degree of mobility will increase with the increasing differences between these two ranges. However, this model is not used directly but it provides the theoretical base fro the economic explanation of the periodic market in the present study.

Skinner (1964 as quoted in Bromley et. al. 1975) on "Marketing and social structure in rural China" has applied economic location theory to explain periodic markets and the function of different settlements within regional social system. He (1978) on "Economic system in traditional China" has also analyzed Chinese traditional rural marketing system, relative importance,

distribution pattern and internal structure of market places. This study provides the basic concepts of these periodic market system to the present study.

Symanski (1972 as cited by Webber et. al., 1973) "On the definition of periodic market cycles" has discussed some of variables which inter the definition of market periodicity. He concluded that hierarchy of periodicities was created by range of different goods offered and time dimension involved in the analysis of periodic markets introduced a bewildering complexity of systems not found in usual location analysis. He (1973) studied about "Good, food and consumers in periodic market systems" and concluded that as periodic market centres grow in size and importance further market days were usually introduced and increasing demand for perishable goods often leads to the establishments of minor market days between main market days, but the volume of trade on the main market day may continue growing unit it has to be spread over adjacent days.

Hay (1971) studied the economic basis for periodic marketing in developing countries and concluded that periodic marketing may be adopted in order to achieve viability to increase excess profits or to lower retail prices so as to forest all competition. This study is useful for explaining the economic and functional base of periodic markets.

Smith (1970 as cited by Singh et. al., 1983) studied the periodic markets of west African countries and proved the hypothesis that spatial proximity is inversely related to the temporal proximity.

Good (1975) focused on the circulation pattern of relatively full time itinerant traders who operate within an extensive network of periodic traders who operate within an extensive network of periodic markets in Uganda. He (1972) on "Periodic Markets: A Problem in Location Analysis" concluded that temporal and location spacing of periodic markets is complementary and periodic markets are space-competitive and their locational pattern is uniform. This study is highly useful for making locational analysis for periodic markets.

Symanski and Bromley (1974) have studied market development and the ecological complex. Their study focused on market periodicities, synchronization, hierarchies and itinerant trading pattern.

Bromley et. al. (1975) on "The Rationale of periodic markets" have studied the origin and persistence of periodic markets in terms of the needs of producers, the traditional organization of time, inertia and the comparative advantage. They concluded that early traders and consumers were also producers and the periodic markets allowed a rational division of time between production, trade and other activities.

Webber et. al. (1973) on "Periodic markets: An economic location analysis" analyzed the phenomenon of periodic markets with the aid of the tools of classical location analysis. They argued that periodicity depends only on the fact that characteristically low levels of disposable income in less developed economies permit sellers to concentrate sales in a relatively short time span.

Gazann (1978) on "Itinerant Salesmen and the periodic market system of Lushoto District, Tanzania" analysed the hierarchical structure, horizontal movement of goods, synchronization of time and space and population density condition.

Handwerker (1978 as cited by Khatiwada, 1988) about the viability, location and timing of Liberian periodic markets and analysed central function, market cycle, exchange network, spatio-temporal synchronization of periodic markets concluding that farm trader visits only one market in a week and professional trader visits more than one market. He differentiates the temporal pattern of farm and professional traders in the periodic market partially confirmed.

Singh (1982) on "Periodic Markets and Rural Development : A Case Study" has analyzed the distribution of periodic market centres, market cycle, spatio-temporal relationship and some strategies for rural development through market system. He concluded that the spatial pattern of periodic market was not

uniform and functioning of periodic markets and their spatio-temporal synchronization plays an important role in the development of areas. (Mandal,1995)

Periodic market in Nepal.

Management consultants and company (1975) has made an empirical study of the hats of Sunsari and Illam under the authority of National Planning Commission. This study provides the information about the historical growth of periodic markets and functional characteristics of markets. The information on functional characteristics is obtained simply by counting the functional unit in periodic markets. Therefore, the study does not make a comprehension analysis of functional characteristics.

Food and Agricultural Marketing Service has made an attempt to study the historical development of periodic markets in Dolakha (2031), Illam and Sunsari (2032), Kapilbasta (2033) and Siraha (2034) districts. These studies include distribution and locational pattern, circulation system of hats, functional unit and range of function.

Another important study on "A note on rural market" done by Uprety (1986) dealt with the factors responsible for localizing the hat and rational for government intervention. He concluded that rural markets establishment and intervention. He concluded that rural markets establishment and operation could play a crucial role to mobilize the local production and local resources interlia. So selection of proper locations and operation of such markets in the rural areas could be though as of prime importance for socio-economic upliftment of the rural areas in particular. This study is useful for analysing the problems of periodic market development.

Shrestha (1987) has studied the structure of rural market centres in terms of relative importance spatial patter functional role and interaction pattern in Kathmandu valley. Though this study was concerned with permanent rural

markets the approach would appear useful in making the study of periodic market in Nepalese context.

Rijal (1979) has made an attempt to study periodic markets in Sunsari district. He analysed the structure, locational distribution, trade cycle and spatio-temporal relation of periodic markets. His study could be taken as the first study by applying basic theoretical concepts of geographical inquiry. However, Rijal has used subjective method in some cases particularly with regard to identification of hierarchical structure. In the present study an attempt has been made to refine the approach toward this direction.

Shrestha and Rijal (1979) have analysed the spatial pattern both the periodic and permanent market centre in Nepal without following the rigid geometry of the classical model. They concluded that in both systems the distribution pattern was cluster and conformed closely to the regular cluster model rather than regular triangle lattice. In locational arrangement, the pattern in both area was markedly linear.

Kareriya (1991) has made an attempt to study periodic marketing system in terms of origin and evolution, functional morphology, hierarchy and trade area. He has measured the hierarchy considering the basis of periodicity, functional magnitude, market day population gathering, types of accessibility and trade area. The method, he has applied, does not appear to be appealing and it is primarily based on subjective approach. He has concluded in his study that, the origin of periodic markets take place from the individual propensity to barter. Most of the shops are managed in open space under the tree. In the functional morphology, commercial function (vegetable) plays a dominant role in each periodic market.

The research by agriculture department, market development branch about "Agriculture market and haat Bazar was held in 2056/057 B.S. the Objectives of the research was, to find out the conditions of agriculture markets, haat Bazars. And, to find out precise account of these places and date to be held

through the Nepal. By analysing this study, it is concluded that the usually closed and inactive haat Bazar would be done following recommendations.

- i. to regulate them
- ii. to activate them
- iii. to reform the physical conditions (toilet, drinking water, hut and others) of the haat Bazars which were regulated from existing condition to the expected condition. This study is useful for explaining the problems and conditions of periodic markets.

Mandal (1995) has analyzed the Hierarchical structure, variation of types of trading commodities, functional base, spatial distribution, locational arrangement, sources of trading goods, strength of relationship of functional and spatial variables with relative importance of periodic market in Saptari district. He conclude that the functional types in periodic market, retailing is the dominant functional type in most of the periodic markets. There is pre-dominance of agricultural product in marketing goods.

2.2 Origin and Evolution of Marketing System

Marketing activities were pursuits from earliest peace of time of a man. "Archaeological excavations in Europe and Asia minor have indicated an extensive prehistoric trade in stone implement, ornaments and presumably, food stuffs. Evidence of international trade and trails crossing of a tribal boundaries such as rivers and streams is provided by the archaeologists spade. Fixed place of exchange only appeared when agricultural surplus made cities and fortified towns. "among early civilizations the tribe was extended to what Aristotle called a community (Kiononia) in which the purpose of exchange was to link members by a bond of good will (Philia), Philia or brotherhood is expressed by reciprocal obligations needed to maintain the social relationship and self-sufficiency (Autarkeia) of the community. (Mandal,1995)

According to Aristotle trade is 'natural' only when it serves the survival needs of community. The term "just price" demands no gain to be expected from the exchange of goods and services; it was only for self-sufficiency and justice. "Gift philia and contributed to autarkeia. But, tis kind of exchange actually was not a trade, for it, there should ber profit motive and redistribution of the commodities which involves a time lag between the promise to exchange goods and actual delivery of the goods for a consideration already given with the promise to buy. According to George Fisk, "traders become redistributive when one party sold to several other parties the products he had already collected from previous exchange."

Although, the evolution of marketing system began when the first commodity surpluses become available after the development of pastoral agriculture. Following are the pre-requisttes for evolution of marketing system.

- i. Commodity surplus to trade.
- ii. Physical distribution networks to carry these goods to customers.
- iii. Transaction as the mechanism for exchange of goods something of equal value, and
- iv. Market places to exchange goods.

The markets have passed through four historical stages from the very beginning where there above mentioned pre-requisites are needed. The marketing stages are :

- i. Early location at fixed geographic sites,
- ii. Organization in to open markets to attract buyers and scheduled times in fixed places,
- iii. Development of mass markets at widely dispersed locations,

- iv. Differentiation of products by sellers in order to meet the unique segments of demand.

With the technological development these markets stages slowly and gradually developed. The periodic markets are in second stages of the market history. (Kareiya,1991)

With the rise of city stages, the buyers and sellers meet at definite places such as, 'trading posts' and they organise for the purpose of exchange. In the 6th century B.C. each Greek city had agora. In the agora "each groups of sellers such as butchers, fish dealers, slave dealers and money changers was assigned a special circle in which its members were to stand or place their stalls.

Another issue that has been received a considerable amount of attention is the question of how periodic marketing systems originate and how they change from one another. This is of importance for development objectives as far example – when a government wishes to establish a marketing system in an area where no markets exist or wishes to encourage development toward a more articulated and efficient marketing system.

There are two alternative theories concerning the inception of a marketing system. As they are given below :

- i. The endogenous theory
- ii. The exogenous theory

The former theory asserts that markets arise within a community from the natural propensity of people to trade, and the second theory which credits external stimuli such as the incursion of long distance traders, as the cause of market inceptions. Models for the stages of market development have been proposed by a number of authors. The scholars have used more mathematical and specialized approaches to origin a market centres by the work of traders

choosing itineraries through region where consumers demand exist and there by create a marketing system.

The market origination is mainly based on population size, either in urban or rural areas. The rural population usually, lives in nucleated villages. These villages chiefly function as residential and social centres and not as local service centres. When total population and per capita demand increases the travelling vendors have to travel less and less and finally they can settle at one single place of sale and gradually a periodic market is established there which generally occur at communication houses away from a considerable area to a central point of trading. Normally it is found at the location of administrative centres, which facilities the people to visit all these institutions by one journey.

2.3 Types of Market Places

Different scholars have classified the market in different perspectives among them R.J. Bromley classified the market on the basis of their periodicity in "markets in the developing countries". A review in geography, journal of geographical association". They can be divided in to three classes.

- a) Daily markets : Which occurs daily with the characteristics of major market centres.
- b) Periodic markets : These types of markets take place regularly on one or more fixed days and week or month and are characteristics of smaller market centres.
- c) Special markets : These markets take place lasting from one day to three months.

The great majority of trading transaction in the periodic markets take place on a person to person basis with buyers and sellers dealing directly and having the goods at hand. (Kareiya,1991)

Similarly, according to "Krishi Bazar Alam haēt Bazar Adhyan", Generally markets are classified in to two part on the basis of permanency these are :

- (1) Permanent market : Those market which is continued day today. This type of market is also divided by in to three parts : (1) national market, (b) local market and (c) international market.
2. Temporary market : Such type of market which is not continued every day is called temporary market. haēt Bazar is one of the example of this type of market.

2.4 Functions of Periodic Market

In functions, there open usually a periodic market in one or two special days in a week which can offer a much wider range of goods and services. Thus, according to Early P. Scott, a rural periodic markets must have following four basic elements :

- i. Functions : Which serves as local exchange and central place function.
- ii. Form : Which serves as existing pattern of market site on the landscape.
- iii. Interaction : Which serves as mutual acts between buyers and sellers.
- iv. Market Lattice : Which serves as simulation to neighbouring markets.

Periodic markets function as a link between city and rural area which will be highlited by its functions, given (Quated by Kareria, 1991):

- i. Distribution of local products within and outside the region,
- ii. Circulation of articles such as pottery and mill stones from the special places,
- iii. Exchange of rural surplus for urban goods and
- iv. Dissemination of foreign imports.

2.5 Importance of Periodic Market

According to Bromley, "Individual trader in under developed countries, however, frequently have very little capital and expensive marketing process himself. It is more likely that such trader will merely for a linking only a small profit, but using relatively little capital in this transaction. it shows that the importance of periodic markets is not only to exchange goods and services but it provides the integrating force in the socio-economic life because it links to a higher level national economic level. From there discussion it is clear that the periodic markets postulate their acts in a fixed place covering a certain area with small traders having little capital for between eight to twelve hours per day. In there places, all traders are not mobile. Some of them have permanent shops. There permanent shops give much emphasis to quality and service aspect while the periodic markets give much attention to cheapness of the commodity. The behavioural importance of periodic markets, according to Earl P. Scott may be summarized in the following points:

- i. The central important of periodic markets to all users can be determined more accurately.
- ii. Behaviour pattern of traders, farmers and middle men can be observed and recorded.
- iii. Question of market periodicity can be considered in the broader context of the behaviour pattern of all market users, not just the travelling traders.

Therefore, the periodic markets must be viewed in terms of their central importance to rural producers, non-residential traders and urban as well as rural consumers.

In the beginning periodic market may be established in the nearer places but modern communications, particularly road transport have reduces the friction of distance. This change had led to fundamental restructuring of internal market

system. According to R.J. Bromley, "The new communications make it cheaper and easier to visit the larger centres, and hence consumers concentrate their purchases in these centres to the neglect of the smaller ones. It depends upon size and services for any markets. Markets may be seen in an vertical and horizontal circulation of goods and services. The size and services are dependent on the following factors because these factors may not be constant throughout all the places:

- i. The population density of the service areas.
- ii. The variety of demand of the people.
- iii. The transport connections of the services area with its market centres.
- iv. Relationship between threshold and periodic market.
- v. Supporting hinterland.

Thus, in modern time, the existence of periodic market is closely related to the needs of the society and not just the exchange of goods.

2.6 Features of Periodic Market

According to Pradhan in his book manual for urban rural linkage and rural development, there are mainly two features of buying and selling process of the periodic markets. The first involves the movement of the marchants and peddlers. The aim of the sellers will be to reduce costs by minimizing the distance travelled. And the second feature is a need to maximize demand in which the shaping of the markets is that the markets close together in distance must be spaced in time.

Fig. 1 : Periodic Market

Thus each periodic markets represent a compromise between the used to maximize demand the desire to minimize distance (Pradhan, 2003).

Rural Urban Linkage

The process of urban rural interaction is the consequence of various linkages and flows operating between urban and rural areas and vice versa. This is the precondition to establish relationship between urban and rural areas. Study on urban-rural linkage dimensions is essential to understand their characteristic features, factors, quality and quantity, and magnitude. An understanding of urban-rural linkage typology provides a basis for formulating investment policies that would strengthen regional development. The classification of the linkage provides a broad framework for the consideration of urban-rural interaction. Hence, various possible types of urban-rural linkages, and their concept and importance in the promotion of balanced, spatial and economic development are described. In fact, the two are interwoven and casually interdependent each other.(Pradhan,2003)

Types of Urban Rural Linkages

Different scholars have attempted to provide various urban-rural linkages. For instance, Preston (1975) has set out in clear terms the main categories of the interaction between town and country, which remain a useful framework for further analysis. He identifies five types of interaction, such as :

- Transfer of people or migration – both long and short terms.
- Flows of goods, services and energy.
- Financial transfer through trade, taxes and state disbursements.
- Transfer of assets – property rights, allocation of state investment, capital in other forms.
- Flow of information – technical information and social ideas.

Rondinelli (1985) has identified seven possible urban-rural linkages such as physical, economic, technological, population movement, social, service delivery, and political.(Pradhan,2003)

Pradhan (2003) has identified eight possible rural urban linkages. Here eight different types of rural urban linkages are identified to covering all possible elements.

Urban Rural Linkage Typologies

Types	Description
1. Spatial/Physical linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Settlements of various size.• Road networks and railroad networks.• Ecological interdependencies.
2. Economic linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market patterns• Production linkages.• Flows of raw materials, goods, vehicles and capital.• Shopping patterns.
3. Socio-cultural linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Migration of population.• Visiting patterns and journey to work.• Rites, religious activities and festivals.• Social groups, activities and kinship patterns.• Land tenancies.
4. Technological linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irrigation systems• Telecommunication system• Energy flows and networks
5. Financial linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital and income flows• Credit and financial networks
6. Political linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Power and authority flows• Formal and informal decision making relationships
7. Administrative & organization linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structural and organizational inter-dependencies• Government budgetary flows• Authority-approval-supervision patterns
8. Service delivery linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education, training and extension linkages• Information sources and dissemination patterns

Among them eight possible linkages, economic linkages are necessary for literature review here with :

Economic Linkages

The economic linkage is fundamental for both urban and rural development. The economic linkage may include marketing links, shopping patterns, flows of raw materials, intermediate products, goods, capital and income, and productions. The economic linkage may deal with different occupation structures and creating employment opportunity with the flow of resources, energy, money, credit and labour. The type of rural-urban linkages that is usually emphasized is the flow of basic agricultural products meeting the needs of the urban population. Policies on economic development often fail to emphasize linkages between urban and rural economies in terms of micro- and macro-economic aggregates. Thus as a rule, the rural areas suffer from "extraction" in marketing, and only act as instruments of extension of the sphere of circulation for upper circuit goods .

Economic linkages are the invisible networks of regional economic circuits. Regional economic development should thus be seen as a process of integration of these circuits. A necessary condition for integration is therefore a functional relationship so that both rural and urban areas may have something to offer which is demanded by each of them and in which the linkages are technically, economically and socially adaptable to changes arising from the integration. The production linkages in product chain can be described in terms of backward linkage, forward linkage and lateral linkage. If the production originates in small urban centre, the flow of the final products from that urban centre to other places including rural settlements and larger centres can be called as "forward linkage" and the flows of raw materials or intermediate products from other places to that urban centre is known as "backward linkage". These materials or products are usually used for final products at that urban centre. The flow of the products that takes place between urban places of

equal importance can be called "later linkage". The cross linkages include the flows of commodities between different sectors or regions (Pradhan, 2003).

Marketing linkages is the most important in the economic linkages. Since the distribution of goods and services take place within a settlement system, marketing is considered as a part of the total package services. The marketing system is the reflection of economic system in a particular region. The marketing linkage involves the flow of goods from production to final consumption through different marketing channels . usually urban places in rural region act as centres of exchange of goods produced in both rural and large cities. Generally, the flow of products takes place from producers to consumers through collectors, intermediaries (middlemen, or mobile vendors), retailers or wholesalers. In case, when urban centres provide places for rural farmers or artisans to sell their products directly to final consumers, there would be no intermediary involved in such marketing channels. This situation offers an advantage to both producers and consumers in terms of price. In spatial terms, the marketing linkage may be classified as local linkage, internal linkage and external linkage. Local linkage refers to the link for goods and services between a market centre and its immediate hinterland areas within a region. Internal linkage refers to the link of an urban centre with other urban places take place between urban centres of a region with urban centres outside. For development of a region, external linkage and forward linkage need to be encouraged, as they bring more resources (capital) into the region. (Pradhan,2003)

Fig. 2 : Marketing Channel Linage

Three types of marketing systems can be identified for the explanation of economic condition and linkages in the rural region of developing countries . One is 'dendritic' marketing system, which is a feature of backward economy dominated by peasant marketing system . There exists some form of hierarchical central place system in this system in which goods flow directly from rural areas to urban centres. Hierarchically, there is only one higher-level centre on which lower order centres are dependent and the service areas of the lower order centres lie within the tributary area of next higher order centres. One of the economic implications of the dendrite arrangement of markets in the area is that the lower order centres are in competition to provide rural product to the primary (major) centres, while the major urban centres have virtually no competition in providing service functions to the lower centres. This means the terms of trade for rural product are controlled by traders in major urban centres. Another economic implication is that there exist spatially different levels of intensity of production between the adjacent locations of the primate centre and its distant locations. Farmers in the inner zone near the centre may be in advantage in their production of marketing operations while those in the outer zones serviced by small centres may be seriously disadvantaged. The system therefore is inefficient in distributing services to rural producers. Two other possible marketing systems that often occur in poor agrarian economic region

of developing countries are 'solar' system and 'network' system Hodder and U. These marketing systems have both social and economic functions. The solar system refers to a network of markets, where a simple two-level of hierarchy (solar) system exists. The marketing network is organised by a single large urban centre, which is the hub of economic and political functions, and small centres around it operate their marketing activities entirely in a rural environment. The typical characteristic of this system is that there is no intermediate level market centre. In the network marketing system, small markets are regularly interrelated by trade without central place in which flows of goods take place in a horizontal manner between equivalent centres. This marketing system usually occurs independently in the region without the influence of any urban centre over it.

There is a need to broaden marketing linkages as a force to diversify and commercialise agricultural production and expand the spatial system of exchange. This will demand a combination of transport and market linkages in order to encourage the growth of nested (i.e. a subset market centre lying within the sphere of influence area of a large centre) and integrated markets; expand the pattern of exchange for basic commodities, and ensure geographical access to goods and services. The extension of marketing linkages can also create incentives for other types of linkages such as social, financial, information etc. (Pradhan, 2003).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study was based on an exploratory with some analytical basis due to the nature and objectives of the study topic.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

The study area is the Itahari Municipality of Sunsari district of the Terai in the Eastern Development region of Nepal. Population of the Itahari Municipality is 59814. Where male are 29895 (49.98%) and remaining 29919 (50.02%) are female. Total household are 11822 and the population growth rate is 8.43 percent. The study area covers an area 4177 hector. The study area Itahari Municipality circular in shape extends between 26°40'30" to 26°42'30" northern latitude and 87°17'30" to 87°20'00" east longitude. This area is separated by Budhi river in east, Hansposha and Ekamba VDC in west, Charkoshe Jhadi (forest) in North and Khanar VDC in South (Source : Itahari Municipality). The study was conducted in four periodic markets of Itahari Municipality. Basically the study deals in the periodic markets such as Janta Basti (Tuesday), Janta Basti (Saturday), Budhabare and Aaitabare.

3.3 Methods of Data Collection

Data was collected both primary and secondary in the study. Primary data was collected by questionnaire, interview, key informant and observation. Similarly the secondary data was collected from various published/unpublished books, magazine and organizations.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

Structured type of questionnaire had been taken in to account. That type of questionnaire had been used in interview for traders in different 4 haat. The listed questionnaire is given in appendix.

3.3.2 Interview

With the help of structured questionnaire the direct interview was conducted on the spot with traders. Other necessary questions were also asked about haat Bazar and marketing system to the Bazar tender, municipality and older people of that area who know a lot about haat Bazar besides listed questions.

The interview had been conducted in four periodic market places from 2062 Chaitra to 2063 Baisakh.

3.3.3 Observation

This method had also been applied in the field particularly in such cases when the respondents fail to understand and answer the desired questions properly. Thus, with the help of direct field observation, the data were collected by investigator himself in the spot.

3.3.4 Secondary Data Collection

In any research secondary data collection is also needed because, primary data alone cannot fulfil the objectives, so that, here secondary sources had also been used to collect the information. Secondary data has been obtained from books, newspaper, journals, municipality, offices, department of agriculture and from different related organizations.

3.4 Sample Procedure and Sample Size

The study area was selected through purposive sampling. Sixty respondents were taken from four periodic market. Where 25 respondent from Budhabar, 20

from Aaitabare, 8 from J.B. (Tuesday) and 7 from J.B. (sat) which was selected through quota sampling on the basis of volume of haat. In the particular periodic market the individual respondents were selected by random sampling. All the respondent were traders (sellers) who visited the haat. Similarly in interview different wholesalers and key informants were taken through snowball sampling.

3.5 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

The primary data were collected through interview in which structure questionnaire and interview schedule were used to the sample respondent, key informants interview and field observation were also used. Sheet protocol was used in field observation.

3.6 Methods of Results and Decision

After the collection and organization of data, they were analyzed by both qualitative and quantitative method to fulfil the objectives. To ensure the quality a number of analytical tools were followed, these were frequency, percentage, mean, median, tabulation and so on. Data were analyzed and presented comparatively through the cross tabulations, pie-chart, Bar diagram etc. in order to explore the relationships between variables. For the purpose different programs of computer was used.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Basic Characteristics of Sample Population

Basic characteristics of the respondents, as social demographic characteristics are represented in this chapter. They help to understand the individual background characteristics of the respondent.

4.1.1 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex structure of the population always holds a greater importance in the study of population and development dynamic. Therefore, on the basis of response made by the sellers respondents, the age and sex composition of the studied population in as :

Table 1 : Distribution of Respondent by Age

Age	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 20	1	12.5	1	14.28	2	8	3	15	7	11.66
20-30	2	25.0	1	14.28	5	20	4	20	12	19.93
30-40	1	12.5	2	28.56	7	28	7	35	17	28.23
40-50	3	37.5	2	28.56	6	24	1	5	12	19.93
50-60	1	12.5	1	14.28	3	12	2	10	7	11.66
Above 60	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	2	3.33
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Fig. 3 : Distribution of Respondent by Age

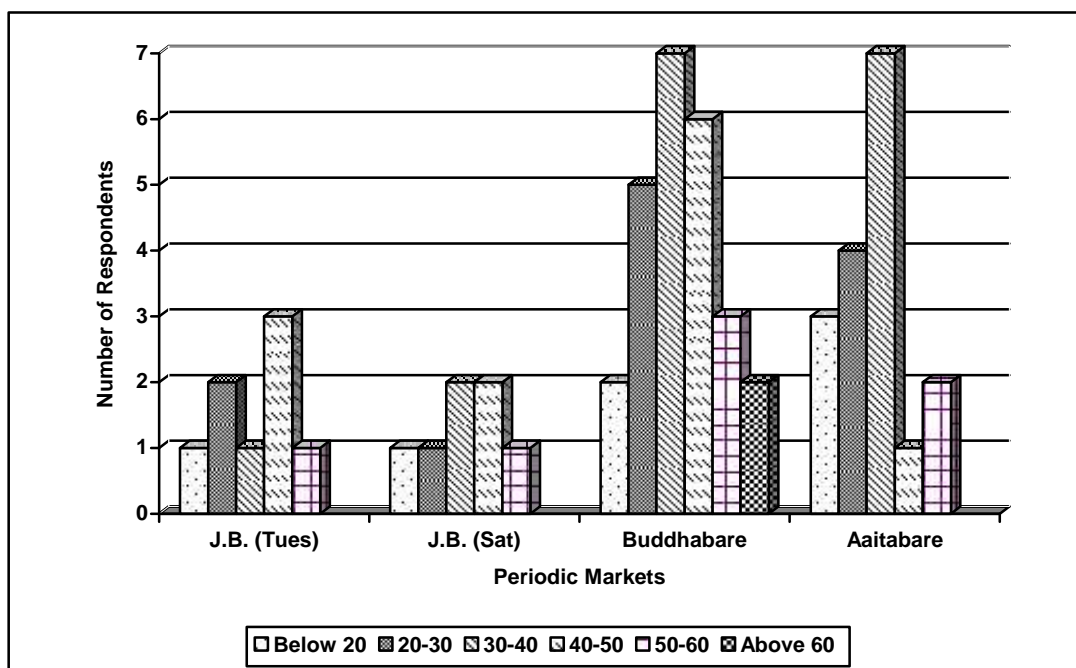


Table 1 shows that, of the total study population at different 4 ha¹t, population under (40-50 year) age group shares the highest position (37.5%) in JB (Tues), (30-40) and (40-50) age years shares (28.56/28.56%) in J.B. (Sat), (30-40) age group shares 28%) in Budhabare, (30-40) age group shares (35%) in Aaitabare. In aggregate, among the total sellers, the maximum number of sellers were (30-40) age group i.e. 28.23 percent.

Table 2 : Distribution of Respondent by Sex

Sex	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	5	62.5	4	57.2	20	80	14	70	43	71.38
Female	3	37.5	3	42.88	5	20	6	30	17	28.62
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

When analysing on the basis of sellers sex, Table 2 shows that there representation on the Tuesday ha¹t of Janta Basti, the maximum number of

sellers are male i.e. 62.5 percent and remaining 37.5 percent are female. Similarly in J.B. (Sat) 57.12 percent, in Budhabare 80 percent, in Aaitabare 70 percent are male and remaining 42.88 percent, 20 percent and 30 percent are female in J.B. (Sat), Budhabare and Aaitabare respectively.

Therefore in the total 4 ha□t, the large number of representation of sellers are male i.e. 71.38 percent and remaining 28.62 percent sellers are female.

4.1.2 Distribution of Respondent by Religion

Generally, there are mainly four religion in the study area. Each religious group have own their culture. The following table shows that distribution of traders by religion.

Table 3 : Distribution of Respondent by Religion

Religion	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hindu	6	75.0	6	85.72	19	76	13	15	44	73.08
Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	3.33
Mulsim	1	12.5	1	14.28	4	16	3	15	9	14.94
Kirat	1	12.5	-	-	2	8	2	10	5	8.33
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Fig. 4 : Distribution of Respondent by Religion

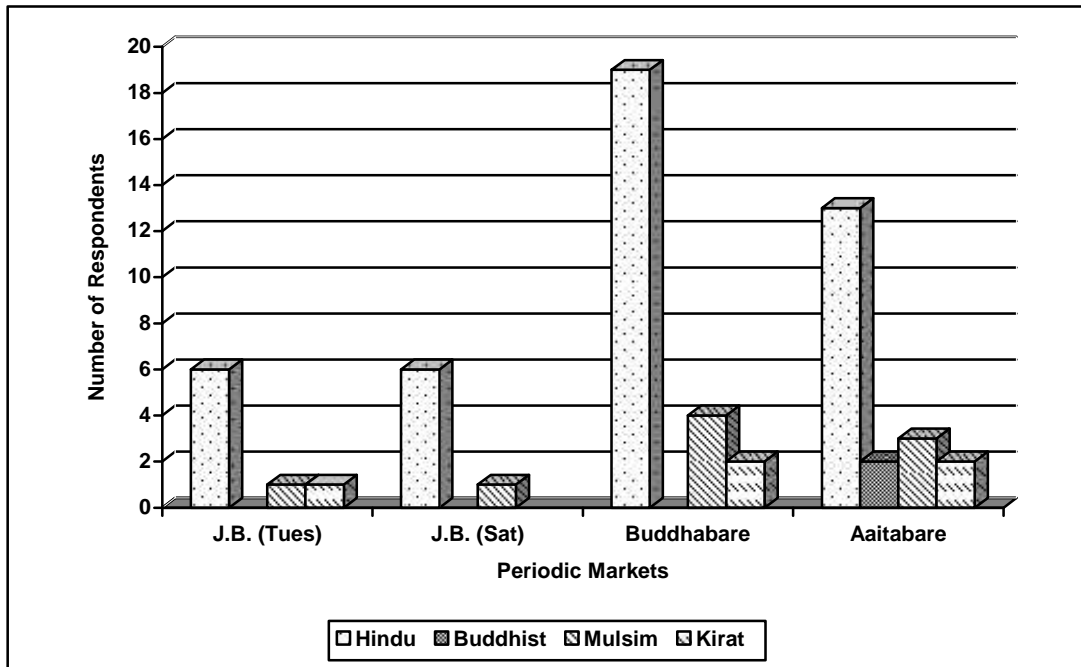


Table 3 shows that, maximum number of sellers are Hindus in every 4 haat which are 75 percent in J.B. (tues), 85.72 percent in J.B. (Sat), 76 percent in Budhabare and 65 percent in Aaitabare. In aggregate, in the total 4 haat, the largest number of representation of sellers are Hindu i.e. 71.38 percent and lowest number of representation of sellers are Buddhist i.e. 3.33 percent.

4.1.3 Distribution of Respondent by Caste/Ethnic

There are various castes and ethnic groups in study area. Each caste and ethnic group has their own language culture. The following table shows the distribution of traders by caste/ethnicity.

Table 4 : Distribution of Respondent by Caste/Ethnic

Caste/Ethnic	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brahmin	-	-	1	14.28	5	20	1	5	7	11.66
Chhetri	1	12.5	1	14.28	2	8	3	15	7	11.66
Chaudhary	2	25.0	2	28.6	3	12	3	15	10	16.66
Newar	1	12.5	1	14.28	2	8	3	15	7	11.66
Kirat	1	12.5	-	-	4	16	2	10	7	11.66
Dalit	-	-	1	14.28	4	16	-	-	6	8.33
Teli	2	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.33
Musalman	1	12.5	1	14.28	4	16	3	15	9	14.94
Tamang	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	3.33
Others	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	15	4	6.64
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 4 shows that, among the total respondents of different 4 ha. Majority of the respondents i.e. 16.66 percent represented from Caudhary on the other hand minority of the respondents (3.33%) were from 'Teli' and 'Tamang'.

Regarding the J.B. (Tuesday) majority of the respondents were from Chaudhary and Teli (25/25%), the case is the similar regarding the .B. (Sat) 28.6 percent. Similarly Brahmin (20%) were the main sellers of 'Budhabare' and the case is different on the Aactabare because majority of the respondents are belongs from various caste/ethnic group these are : Chhetri (15%), Chaudahry (15%), Newar (15%) and Musalman (13%).

4.1.4 Distribution of Respondent by Marital Status

Marital status of the respondents can be considered as one of the important factor for the individual background characteristics of the respondent. Table 4.5 represents the marital status of the sample population.

Table 5 : Distribution of Respondent by Marital Status

Marital Status	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	7	87.5	5	71.42	21	84	15	75	48	80
Unmarried	1	12.5	2	28.58	4	16	5	25	12	20
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 5 shows that of the total study population, the majority of population in married in all haṭ, which are 87.5 percent in J.B. (Tues), 71.42 percent in J.B. (Sat), 84 percent in Budhabare and 75 percent in Aaitabare, in Aggregate 80 percent respondent are married and rest of 20 percent population are unmarried.

4.2 General Descriptions of Samples

This chapter describe the problems, origin, sources of selling goods, cause of selection of haṭ, cause of going other haṭ.

Table 6 : Distribution of Respondent by Place of Origin of Sellers

Place of origin	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Itahari	5	62.5	5	71.42	10	40	5	25	25	41.66
Khanar	1	12.5	-	-	3	12	2	10	6	10.00
Jhumka	1	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.66
Duhabi	-	-	-	-	3	12	2	10	5	8.33
Tarahara	1	12.5	1	14.28	3	12	3	15	8	13.33
Paklali	-	-	1	14.28	-	-	2	10	3	5.0
Inaruwa	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	5	3	5.0
Biratnagar	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	5	2	3.33
Morang (Rural area)	-	-	-	-	3	12	4	20	7	11.66
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 6 shows that sellers were visited Janta Basti (Tuesday), Janeta Basti (Saturday), Budhabare and Aaitabare, haṁt from different nine places. These are Itahari, Khanar, Jhumka, Duhabi, Tarahara, Pakali, Inaruwa, Biratnagar, and Morang (different rural areas).

Regarding the place of origin of sellers at different 4 haṁt. Majority of the sellers came from Itahari because 62.5 percent at J.B. (Tues), 71.42 percent at J.B. (Sat), 40 percent Budhabare, and 25 percent sellers were cam from Itahari at Aaitabare. Among the total sellers, 41.66 percent sellers were came from Itahari, which is followed by Tarahara (13.33%), Morang (11.66%) Khanar (10%), Duhabi (8.33%), Pakali and Inaruwa (5/5%), Biratnagar (3.33%) and Jhumka (1.66%).

This table reveals that, the place of origin of sellers at different 4 haṡt majority of the sellers came from Itahari. It is because Itahari is the nearest place of these 4 haṡt and more Accessible for traders.

Table 7 : Distribution of Respondent by Sources of Selling Goods

Goods	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Home Product	1	12.5	3	42.85	4	16	2	10	10	16.66
Bought	7	87.5	4	57.15	21	84	18	90	50	83.33
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Fig. 5 : Distribution of Respondent by Sources of Selling Goods

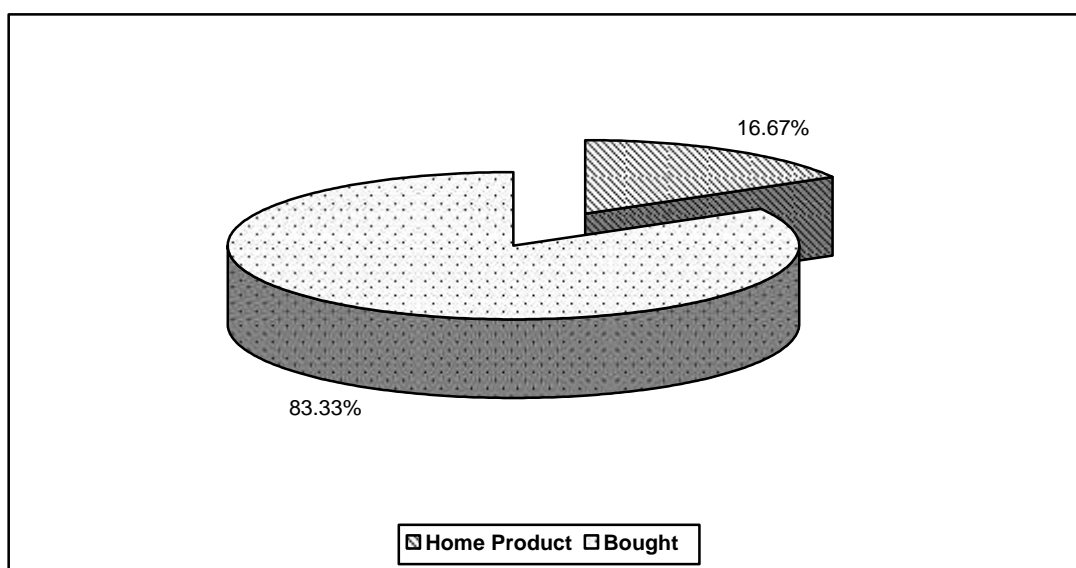


Table 7 shows that of the total study population, the majority of the sellers (respondent) are carried their selling goods by buying from different places, i.e. 87.5 percent in J.B. (Tues), 57.15 percent in J.B. (Sat), 84 percent in Budhabare and 90 percent in Aaitabare, in aggregate of the total 4 haṡt 83.33 percent sellers carried their selling goods by bought. Only 16.66 percent sellers were carried their selling goods from home product.

Table 8 : Distribution of Respondent by Cause of Selection of the ha-t

Cause	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Getting place	4	50	3	42.85	3	12	3	15	13	21.66
Near to home	4	50	4	57.15	11	44	7	35	26	43.33
Selling a lot	-	-	-	-	5	20	-	-	5	8.33
Excess profit	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	2	3.33
Good business	-	-	-	-	8	32	10	50	18	30.00
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

When analysing on the basis of seller's selection of ha-t, Table 4.8 shows that, of the total study population on the Tuesday ha-t of J.B., 50 percent sellers select particularly this ha-t for Getting place and rest 50 percent sellers select for near to home. Similarly 57.15 percent sellers of J.B. (Sat) select this ha-t for near to home in the same way 44 percent sellers select Buddhabare ha-t for near to home. Similarly 50 percent sellers selects particularly Aaitabare ha-t for the purpose of good business.

Table 9 : Distribution of Respondent by Going other ha-t

Name of the ha-t	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aaitabare	8	100	7	100	25	100	-	-	40	100
Budhabare	8	100	7	100	-	-	20	100	35	100
Khanar	1	-	-	-	11	-	8	-	20	33.33
Duhabi	-	-	-	-	9	-	5	-	14	23.33
Tarahara	3	-	1	-	6	-	9	-	19	31.66
Inaruwa	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3.33
Pokali	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	6.66
Jhumka	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	6.66
Balbari	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	7	11.66

Note : Total Percentage is more 100 because multiple respondents.

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 9 shows that respondents from Jantabasti (Tues) and J.B. (Sat) has adopted 'Aaitabare and Budhabare' as main alternative ha-t (100%) in the case of Budhabare all of the respondents have adopted 'Aaitabare' as a main alternative ha-t (100%) and respondents from Aaitabare has adopted 'Budhabare' (100%) as a main alternative ha-t.

This table reveals that all the sellers of J.B. (Sat, and Tues) adopted 'Aaitabare and Budhabare' as a main alternative ha-t it is because these two ha-t are larger in size and more accessible than other ha-t.

Table 10 : Distribution of Respondent by Cause of Going other ha-t

Cause	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Additional income	6	75	6	85.71	12	48	15	75	39	65.00
Continuing business	3	37.5	4	57.14	10	40	9	45	26	43.33
Getting the place	-	-	-	-	4	16	5	25	9	15.00

Note : Total Percentage is more 100 because multiple respondents.

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Fig. 6 : Distribution of Respondent by Cause of Going other ha-t

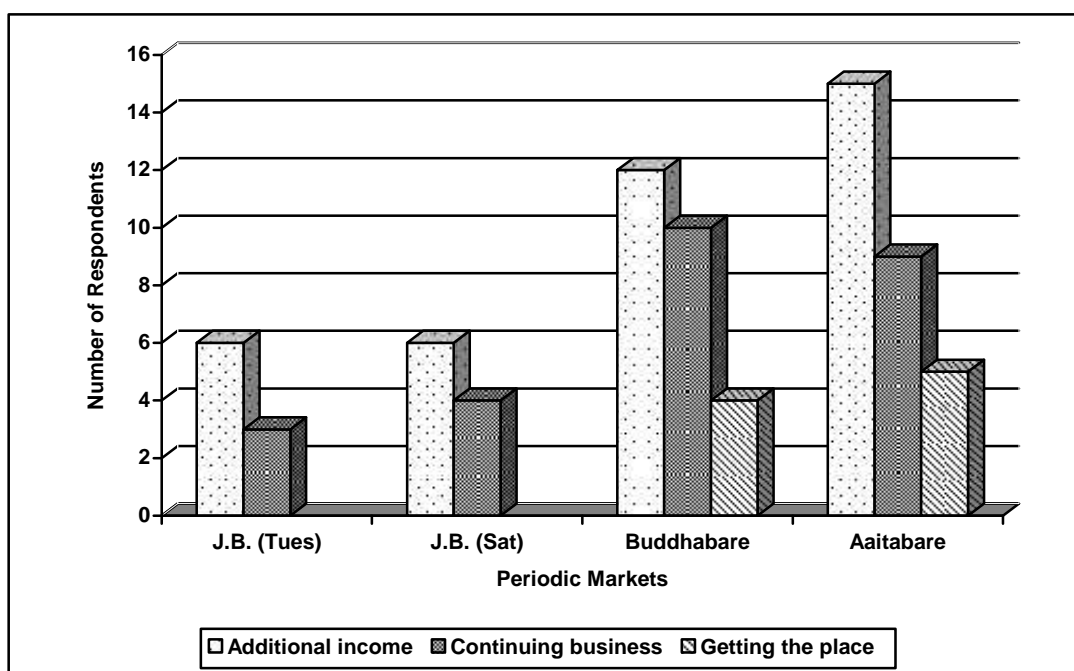


Table 10 shows that of the total study population, majority of the sellers of all 4 ha-t is J.B. (Tues), J.B.(Sat), Budhabare and Aaitabare are gone other ha-t for getting additional income which are 75 percent, 85.71 percent, 48 percent and 75 percent respectively. In aggregate 65 percent of the total sellers have gone other ha-t for getting additional income.

Table 11 : Distribution of Respondent by Problem

Problem	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	62.5	5	71.42	19	76	15	75	44	73.33
No	3	37.5	2	28.58	6	24	5	25	16	26.66
Total	8	100	7	100	25	100	20	100	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Fig. 7 : Distribution of Respondent by Problem

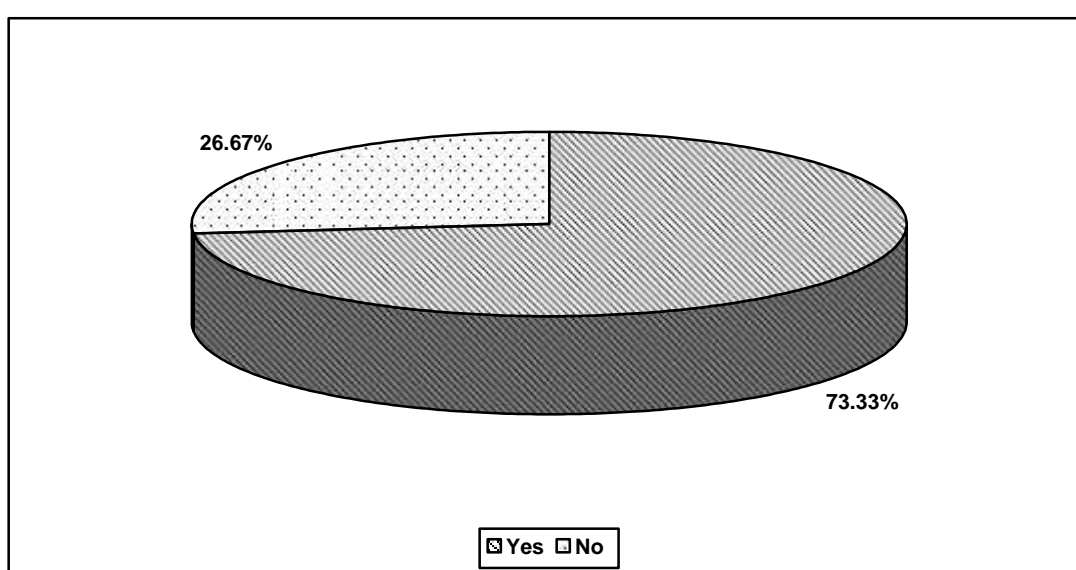


Table 11 shows that of the total study population, majority of the population i.e. 73.33 percent sellers faced many problems in the haat and rest 26.66 percent sellers did not feel any problem. In individual haat, 62.5 percent sellers faced problem, in J.G. (Tues). Similarly in J.B. (Sat) 71.42 percent in Budhabare 76 percent and in Aaitabare 75 percent sellers have faced by many problems in their business.

Table 12 : Distribution of Respondent by Problems Type

Problem	J.B. (Tues)		J.B. (Sat)		Buddhabare		Aaitabare		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Drinking water	-	-	2	28.56	4	16	4	20	10	16.66
Toilet	4	50	3	42.88	8	32	8	40	23	38.33
Lack of place	2	25	-	-	2	8	-	-	4	6.66
Cattle problem	-	-	-	-	3	12	2	10	5	8.33
Located on road side	-	-	-	-	5	20	2	10	7	11.66
Hooligan problem	-	-	-	-	4	16	3	15	7	11.66
Dusty place	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	5	3	5.00
Hut	2	25	1	14.28	5	50	3	15	11	18.33

Note : Total Percentage is more 100 because multiple respondents.

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

When analysing on the basis of sellers problems in their business on the haat, Table 12 show that majority of the sellers have faced by lack of toilet problem which are in J.B. (Tues), 50 percent sellers faced this problems. Similarly in J.B. (Sat) 42.88 percent, in Budhabare 32 percent and in Aaitabare 40 percent of the study population (sellers) faced by the lack of toilet problem. In aggregate of 4 haat 38.33 percent sellers faced by the problem of toilet. Similarly, 16.66 percent sellers faced by the problem of drinking water, in the same way sellers have faced the problems of lack hut, lack of place for business, cattle problem, unfavourable location, problem of hooligan, and dusty place problem.

Table 13 : Problems by Type of Shop

Problems	Types of Shop																Total	Percent
	Clothes		Vegetable		Shoe/Sandle		Kirana		Bruwery		Meat shop		Herbal Medicine		Species			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Toilet	3	13.04	11	47.82	3	13.04	1	4.34	1	4.34	1	4.34	1	4.34	2	8.69	23	100
Hut	3	27.27	2	18.18	2	18.18	1	9.09	1	9.09	2	18.18	-	-	-	-	11	100
Drinking water	1	10.00	3	30.00	1	10.00	-	-	1	10	1	10.00	1	10.00	2	20.00	10	100
Dusty place	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100
Cattle problem	-	-	5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100
Located on road sides	4	57.14	-	-	2	28.57	-	-	1	14.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100
Lack of place	-	-	3	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25.00	-	-	4	100
Hooligans problem	-	-	1	14.28	-	-	1	14.28	1	14.28	3	42.85	1	14.28	-	-	7	100
Total	8	-	22	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	8	-	3	-	4	-		

Note : Total Percentage is more 100 because multiple respondents.

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

When analysing the cross table i.e. Table 4.13 shows that, the problem of dusty place is faced by only the clothes shop traders (sellers). Similarly 100 percent cattle problem is faced by the vegetables traders.

This table reveals that, only the clothes trader the problem of dusty place because the dusty makes the clothes dusty so that it create bad effect on their business. Similarly only the cattle problem is faced by vegetable traders. Because the cattle lost their vegetables which creates problems in their business.

Table 14 : Problems by Caste/Ethnic

Problem	Caste/Ethnic																		Total	Percent
	Brahmin		Chhetri		Chaudhary		Newar		Kirat		Dalit		Musalman		Teli		Others			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Toilet	4	17.39	3	13.04	3	13.04	3	13.04	2	8.69	2	8.69	1	4.34	1	4.34	4	17.39	23	100
Hut	2	18.18	1	9.09	3	27.27	1	9.09	2	18.18	2	18.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	100
Drinking water	1	10	1	10	2	20.00	2	20.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	-	-	1	10.00	10	100
Dusty place	1	3.33	1	3.33	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100
Lack of place	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25.00	-	-	1	25.00	2	50.00	-	-	-	-	4	100
Cattle problem	-	-	1	20.00	2	40.00	1	20.00	-	-	1	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	28.57	5	100
Located on road sides	2	28.57	-	-	-	-	3	42.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	100
Hooligan problem	-	-	-	-	3	42.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	42.85	1	14.28	-	-	7	100
Total	7	-	7	-	10	-	7	-	7	-	5	-	9	-	2	-	6	-		

Note : Total Percentage is more 100 because multiple respondents.

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Cross Table 14 is created by the two variables caste/ethnic and their problems in the horizontally and vertically. This table shows that the problem of Hooligan is faced by only the caste of Terai belt community traders i.e. (Chaudhary, Musalamn and Teli). It is because the study area is dominated by PAHADE community people.

Similarly the problem of toilet is faced by all caste/ethnic traders. Above, two cross tables and other single table shows. The problem of lack of toilet is most burning issue in all periodic market. This problem has been faced by all people in this market.

4.3 Development of the ha-t

4.3.1 Process of Establishing a ha-t

Although, there are various types of processes to establish a ha-t in a certain region or area but, the most common methods particularly used in Nepalese context are of two types:

- i) Under rural people initiation and
- ii) Under government initiation

According to the first method, rural people of certain location holds an informal meeting and settle the place and day to run a hat, such information is disseminated in a voluntary way by the local people and on the specified day rural people of the surrounding locations gather to have a sell buy transaction. But, according to second method, a hat is established in an organized way under the guidance of the department of agriculture marketing services. A ha-t organization hitnero exercised by the department of agriculture marketing services looks as follows.

Fig. 8 : An Organizational Process of Establishing a ha-t

4.3.2 An Overview of Growth of Periodic Market in Nepal

Periodic markets may be considered as one of the dominant type of marketing in certain parts of Nepal. Nepal has long history of growth of periodic markets. Due to the lack of the detail marketing record, the actual origin of the periodic markets could not be accurately stated. Periodic markets occur in the eastern part especially in the Terai region and in the western part, marketing is a permanent feature.

Most of the rural markets in eastern Nepal are periodic in nature. Some are biweekly or weekly a few are fortnightly and very few are monthly. Periodic markets exist in several districts but the majority are located in eastern part of the country and are concentrated primarily in the Terai. Thus there is a strong regional imbalance in the location of periodic markets.

Table 15 : Distribution of Periodic Rural Markets by Development Region

S.N.	Development region	District		ha᳚t Bazar		Percentage (actual)
		ha᳚t	No ha᳚t	Speculation of 2054	Actual in 2056/57	
1.	Eastern	16	-	454	451	46.54
2.	Central	12	7	286	331	34.15
3.	Western	6	10	134	135	13.93
4.	Mid Western	8	7	33	42	4.33
5.	Far Western	2	7	11	10	1.03
	Total	44	31	918	969	100.00

Source: Agriculture Department, Market Development Main Branch (2056/57).

This table shows that, there were 969 periodic markets were regulated and periodic markets were decreasing order from east to west. The share of EDR, CDR, WDR, MWDR and FWDR is 46.54, 34.15, 13.93, 4.33 and 1.03 percent respectively. There were 451 periodic market in eastern development. Region and only 10 periodic market in far western development. Region, during that few years special initiative was taken to established the rural periodic markets in central and mid-western Nepal. As the result, the number of periodic market is increased gradually in CDR, MWDR and WDR. Similarly the number of periodic markets are decreased in EDR and FWDR. This distribution are showed by following figure.

Fig. 9 : Development Pattern of ha-t in Development Region

4.3.3 Periodic Markets in Sunsari

The growth of periodic markets in Sunsari district has a long history. During the time of development, different order periodic markets appeared in different parts of the district. It is found that there are 40 periodic markets since 2056/57 B.S. These periodic markets plays an important role in the economic and social life of the people.

4.3.4 Origin and Evaluation of Studied Periodic Markets

There are seven periodic market established in Itahari municipality. The number of periodic markets are gradually increasing in Itahari because of increasing population growth rate and population density in this area.

After many research is the concerned area the following thing has been found out for establish of ha-t.

Budhabare ha-t was established in 2008 B.S. In the beginning there was no any kind of information technology to inform people about the established ha-t. So with the purpose of informing people about the ha-t, the Chaudhary community conducted the wrestling (PAHALMAN) game for 5\6 week in this area, after people's movement in that place, the ha-t was started regularly in every Wednesday.

The ha-t was held in Monday in Pakali, Tuesday in Duhabi and Thursday in Haraincha. Therefore, Budhabare ha-t is held in Wednesday in between there three ha-t.

Similarly, there was one ha-t only of Wednesday before 2040 B.S. since the rapid increasing in population people felt the need of other ha-t. Consequently, the other ha-t of Sunday has been established in the decade of 2040.

In the same way, in 2055 B.S. the other haat of Tuesday was established at different place rather than the haat of Sunday and Wednesday located. After 2, 3 year, the next periodic market of Saturday has been established exactly at the same place.

The trend of development of the periodic market in Itahari municipality is given following figure.

Fig. 10 : Trend of Development of the Periodic Market in Itahari Municipality

The above figure shows that there was only one haat in Itahari before 2040. 3 haat by adding two between 2040-2055 B.S. and After 2055 B.S. establishing 4 haats one at a time. There has been 7 periodic markets. This shows that there is rapid increase in periodic market in the last decade. The rapid increasing of such periodic markets is the cause of population growth and urbanization of Itahari municipality.

That's how, this study shows that there is directly proportional relationship between urbanization and periodic market.

4.4 Functions of haat

Periodic markets usually act as collecting points for surplus agriculture and cottage industrial produces. The central function of periodic markets is the results of the relationship between the services centres and its customers. The basic function of periodic market is to provide goods and services to its surrounding hinterland.

According to Smiles, in the book of "The geography of towns" (Condon, 1953), "Functional morphology can be defined in terms of the physical forms and arrangement of the spaces and buildings that compose the urban landscape or town scape or, any market place, as it may be called."

The present study area is noted for its well developed agriculture. Further, it also act as an important market centre to sell the agricultural produces. This study area is well connected by the Biratnagar – Dharan highway and Manendra highway, as well as with urban centres like Biratnagar, Dharan and Inaruwa.

The major functions of this markets are selling of vegetables (whole sale and) provision of goods, food grains, groceries, clothes, handicrafts, and other agricultural materials etc.

Thus a detail study revels the functional structure of periodic markets have been surveyed during the field visit.

4.4.1 Budhabare

It is liesed in the core of the Itahari municipality which is located in the edge of the Tengra River. It is also called haṭt Khola. The characteristics of this market is that, it attracts the people as traders and consumers from terai area. Because it spread in terai plain. It is 28 km far from Jogbani border to the north. The market is over crowded by the hilly people and also the terai people.

Table 16 : Number of Shops, their Functions in Budhabare 2062-063

S.N.	Types of shops	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Percentage
1.	Vegetable		252	252	36.41
	Potato		38	38	5.49
	Spices		43	43	6.21
	Green vegetable		62	62	8.95
	Other vegetable		109	109	15.75
2.	Meat		71	71	10.26
	Fish		29	29	4.19
	Mutton		4	4	0.57
	Chicken		20	20	2.89
	Pork		13	13	1.87
	Buff.		5	5	0.72
3.	Groceries		27	27	3.90
4.	Cloths		34	34	11.91
5.	Fancy		58	58	8.33
6.	Cosmetics		48	48	6.93
7.	Worshipping Goods		5	5	0.72
8.	Fruits		23	23	3.32
9.	Herbal medicine		7	7	1.01
10.	Mud pot		8	8	1.15
11.	Dish shop	8	6	14	2.02
12.	Handicraft		11	11	1.58
13.	Metal goods		9	9	1.30
14.	Brewery		31	31	47.74
15.	Tea shop	4	12	16	2.31
16.	Shoe/Sandle		21	21	3.03
17.	Sailoon		11	11	1.58
18.	Chuir/Bhjia		10	10	1.44
19.	Electronics		7	7	1.01
20.	Others		28	28	4.04
	Total	12	680	692	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Others: Seeds, Daal, Rice, Mirror, Poster, Cycle Repairing, Cold Drinks.

Thus sheet, protocol shows that the total 692 shops are seen in the market day having 12 permanent (8 – pot shop, and 4 tea stall) and 680 temporary shops funning other activities. This permanent shops serve the local people every day. Vegetable consists of 36.41 percent, meat consists 10.26 percent, clothes with fancy consists 20.29 percent, similarly worshipping goods consists 0.72 percentage.

However, vegetable shop plays a dominant role in functioning on the market days.

4.4.1.1 Locational Characteristics

The markets is held on dusty land which is situated on the bank of the river. There is not managed shop stalls except vegetables shops as they are not placed in proper. There is not any huts. Traders have made a hut by using plastic tent. It is seen that, the rubbish from the meat shop has not also been managed.

Vegetable shops are at the centre of Bazar. Meat shops are on the east side, fancy shops are on the both sides of road similarly Grocery shops are on the mid side of Bazar. Rest of its shops are kept accordance with the traders wish.

4.4.2 Aitabare

It is liesed in the core of the Itahari municipality which is located in the edge of the Tengra River. It is also called ha□t Khola. The characteristics of this market is that, it attracts the people as traders and consumers from terai area. Because it spread in terai plain. It is 28 km far from Jogbani border to the north. The market is over crowded by the hilly people and also the terai people.

Table 17 : Number of Shops, their Functions in Aaitabare 2062-063

S.N.	Types of shops	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Percentage
1.	Vegetable		239	239	35.14
	Potato		35	35	5.14
	Spices		44	44	6.47
	Green vegetable		58	58	8.52
	Other vegetable		102	102	15.00
2.	Meat		77	77	11.32
	Fish		32	32	4.70
	Motton		4	4	0.58
	Chicken		23	23	3.38
	Pork		13	13	1.91
	Buff.		5	5	0.73
3.	Groceries		23	23	3.38
4.	Cloths		30	30	4.41
5.	Fancy		62	62	9.11
6.	Cosmetics		40	40	5.58
7.	Worshiping Goods		8	8	1.17
8.	Fruits		17	17	2.5
9.	Herbal medicine		4	4	0.58
10.	Mud pot		5	5	0.73
11.	Dish shop	8	7	15	2.20
12.	Handicraft		11	11	1.61
13.	Metal goods		9	9	1.32
14.	Brewery		31	31	4.55
15.	Tea shop	4	18	22	3.23
16.	Shoe/Sandle		21	21	3.08
17.	Sailoon		11	11	1.61
18.	Chuir/Bhjia		7	7	1.02
19.	Electronics		5	5	0.73
20.	Others		40	40	5.88
	Total	12	668	680	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Others: Seeds, Daal, Rice, Mirror, Poster, Cycle Repairing, Cold Drinks.

The above sheet protocol shows that, there are 680 shops are seen on marketing day in the haat with 12 permanent (8 dish shop and 4 tea stall) and 668 temporary shop stall, funning other activity. The permanent shops provide the services to people in every day. In this market vegetable plays the dominant role in functioning on the market which consist 35.14 percent of the total marketing function and clothes item consist 13.52 percent. Similarly meat consists 11.32 percent of the total shop. Similarly other items functions) such as Grocery, cosmetics, Brewery, tea shop, fruits, dish shop and so on play vital role on the marketing functions. Herbal medicine consists small portion in functioning i.e. 0.58 percent of the total marketing function.

4.4.2.1 Locational Characteristics

The markets is held on dusty land which is situated on the bank of the river. There is not managed shop stalls except vegetables shops as they are not placed in proper. There is not any huts. Traders have made a hut by using plastic tent. It is seen that the rubbish from the meat shop has not also been managed.

Vegetable shops are at the centre of Bazar. Meat shops are on the east side, fancy shops are on the both sides of road similarly grocery shops are on the mid side of Bazar. Rest of its shops are kept accordance with the traders wish.

4.4.3 Janta Basti

Janta Basti lies in the western part of Itahari, which is one kilo meter west from Itahari Chowck i.e. Birendra Chowck. It is also called traffic Chowck. There is no maximum gathering in the haat because it is newly established haat so it is a small periodic market. There is two haat held on a week in Janta basti. So the researcher studied these two haat by Janta Basti (Tuesday) and Janta Basti (Saturday).

Table 18 : Shops and Their Functions in Janta Basti (Tuesday)

S.N.	Types of shops	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Percentage
1.	Vegetable		71	71	45.51
2.	Meat/Fish		13	13	8.33
3.	Groceries		7	7	4.48
4.	Cloths		5	5	3.20
5.	Fancy		17	17	10.89
6.	Cosmetics		5	5	3.84
7.	Fruits		3	3	1.92
8.	Mud pot		1	1	0.64
9.	Brewery		5	5	3.20
10.	Tea shop	3	4	7	4.48
11.	Shoe/Sandle		4	4	2.56
12.	Sailoon		10	10	6.41
13.	Chuira/Bhjia		3	3	1.92
14.	Electronics		2	2	1.28
15.	Others		3	3	1.92
	Total	3	153	156	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Others : Seeds, Daal, Rice, Mirror, Poster, Cycle Repairing, Cold Drinks.

The above sheet (protocal) shows that, there are 156 shops are seen in marketing day with 3 permanent tea stall and test 153 shops are temporary funening other activity. The permanent tea stall provide the service to the local people also except the marketing day, vegetable shop plays dominant role in this periodic market, which contain 45.51 percent of the total marketing function secondly fancy consists 10.9 percent, meat shop contain 8.33 percent in this market. Similarly Grocery, Brewery, Sailoon, Tea shop etc. also consists certain portion in the market. Among them mud put consists very small portion i.e. 0.64 percent in the market.

Table 19 : No. of Shops and Their Functions in Janta Basti (Saturday)

S.N.	Types of shops	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Percentage
1.	Vegetable		68	68	42.5
2.	Meant/Fish		13	13	8.12
3.	Groceries		7	7	4.37
4.	Cloths		5	5	3.12
5.	Fancy		17	17	10.62
6.	Cosmetics		6	6	3.75
7.	Fruits		4	4	2.5
8.	Mud pot		1	1	0.62
9.	Brewery		5	5	3.12
10.	Tea shop	3	5	8	5.0
11.	Shoe/Sandle		4	4	2.5
12.	Sailoon		10	10	6.25
13.	Chuir/Bhjia		5	5	3.12
14.	Electronics		2	2	1.25
15.	Others		5	5	3.12
	Total	3	157	160	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Others : Seeds, Daal, Rice, Mirror, Poster, Cycle Repairing, Cold Drinks.

Above table shows that, there are 160 shops are in marketing day where 3 permanent tea stall and 157 temporary shops are established in the periodic market. Number vegetable shops are maximum in this market which is 42.5 percent of the total shop, then fancy consist 10.62 percent, meat shop consists 8.12 percent of the total shop in this rural market. Similarly, grocery cloth, sailoon etc. shops stall consist certain portion in this market.

4.4.3.1 Location Characteristics

This both markets Tuesday and Saturday are held on dusty land in the gravel road. There is a tree, which is in the middle part of the market. There is no any hut so, traders have made temporary hut by using plastic tent. There is no managed this haat. The shops are kept accordance with the traders wish vegetable shops are in the centre of the Bazar.

4.4.4 Functional Characteristics of Four haats

All of this four table shows the functional characteristics of the commodities. All over, there are 1688 shops functioning different types of activities are seen in the study area of these total shops, vegetable contain. Most vital role in all four periodic market which consists 37.32 percent of the total shops (i.e. 1688). Similarly, meat shop, Grocery, cloths shops also contain major portion in all haat. In the same way, Daal, Rice, Poster, Mirror, Cycle repairing, seeds, cold drinks are minor functions in the study areas. These shops are seen in the individual haat's protocol (sheet) by other function and total number of shops and name of the haat are given in the following table.

Table 20 : Functional Basis of Four haat

S.N.	Name of the haat	No. of shops		Total	Percentage
		Temporary	Permanent		
1.	Budhabare	680	12	692	40.99
2.	Aaitabare	668	12	680	40.29
3.	Janta Basti (Tuesday)	153	3	156	9.24
4.	Janta Basti Saturday	157	3	160	9.48
	Total	1658	30	1688	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

This table shows, maximum number of shops stalls are held in Budhabare i.e. 692 (40.99%), 680 (40.29%) shops are established in Aaitabare, 156 (9.24%)

shops are in Jantabasti (Tuesday) and 160 (9.48%) shops are established in Jantabasti (Saturday).

4.5 Linkage Analysis Through Periodic Market

The linkage mainly depends upon mutual relationship between agricultural activities and the consumer market. The consumer market is periodic market i.e. Rural marketing system. It also becomes easy for the farmers to bring their agricultural products and also for other kinds of traders in the periodic market. This rural marketing system plays a vital role to have economic, social and other relationship with the rural as well as urban areas. Further more, different type of products from the urban area can be transported easily to the haat where the local traders of the market can distribute (sell) the products to the consumers, who visited from different areas i.e. both urban and rural areas.

In economic linkage, there are backward linkage, forward linkage and lateral linkage of production linkage in product chain (Pradhan, 2003). The periodic market works as a collection and distribution centre. So there is seen backward and forward linkage in the studied periodic market.

4.5.1 Forward Linkage

If the production originates in small urban centre, the flow of the final products from that urban centre to other places including rural settlements and larger centres can be called as forward linkage" (Pradhan, 2003). This periodic market also provide their goods and services to other small urban centres and rural hinterland. So it establish forward linkage with different urban centres and rural hinterlands, which are Dharan, Inaruwa, Biratnagar, Tarahara, Dhhabi, Letang, Belbari, Urlabari and surrounding rural areas. Generally the final products are agricultural products. Like, rice, daal, paddy, seeds etc. vegetables, potato, onion, species, meat, fish, live chicken, groceries goods, clothes, shoe/sandals, fertilizer, other goods of day to day use. The means of transportation for the supply of goods includes local bus, taxi, truck, tractor,

cycle, motorcycle and riksha. The distance of urban centres and rural settlements, (where goods and services are supplied) from periodic market (i.e. Itahari) are given below.

- 36 k.m. to the East.
 - 17 k.m. to the North
 - 22 k.m. to the South
- And 20 k.m. to the South.

So, the average distance is 23.75 k.m. This shows that, the forward linkage of this periodic markets is 2.75 km. with in the area.

4.5.2 Backward Linkage

If the raw materials are originated from different urban centres and rural hinterland and the flows or raw materials or intermediate products from originated centres to that urban centre is known as backward linkage (Pradhan, 2003).

The periodic markets act as the collection centres of different goods produce in the surrounding urban centre and surrounding rural hinterland. They goods mainly include agriculture products, potato, onion, clothes, shoe/sandal, electronics and electric materials, etc. Then this periodic market supply this goods with in its area including Itahari itself. The means of transportation used for this collecting purpose are bus, truck, tractor, tempo, riksha, motorcycle. This periodic markets demand the raw materials, production goods, and other goods from different places which are Kathmandu, Panchkhal (Kavre), Kalyanpur (Suptari), Biratnagar, Inaruwa, Dharan, Basantapur (Tekhathum), Pashupatinagar (Fikkal, Ilam), arahara, Letang (Morang), Dewangunj, Kaptanjung (Sunsari) and other nearer rural settlements.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

The main purpose of this study is to find out the condition of periodic markets in Itahari municipality in terms of functions, evolution (Development) and problems for traders.

For this purpose the field survey was conducted from 2062 Chaitra to 2063 Baishakh. Of the studied period there were 60 traders were selected randomly from four periodic market centres. Which are Aaitabare, Budhabare, Janta Basti (Tuesday), Janta Basti (Saturday). Where 20, 25, 8 and 7 respondent were taken respectively through quota sampling. In the data collection period, tender, municipality staff, and older men who know about that haat, were also interviewed. That was held with the help of snowball sampling.

In the study period, it is found that these markets are providing retail facilities for the short period and for some, provide wholesales also, which is very small portion. The traders brought their selling goods from home product and by bought. The volume of home product was very small. Traders brought their selling goods like, clothes, grocery, cosmetics, electronics and vegetables from big markets and different rural are of the total 60 respondent, 43.33 percent traders had selected particularly that haat because that haat was near to home, 30 percent traders selected for good business, 21.66 percent selected for getting place. All the studied traders had gone Aaitabare and Budhabare haat for the purpose of business and 33.33 percent traders had gone others haat called Khanar. The traders had travelled more than one haat for the purpose of continuing their business. They selected more than one haat due to getting additional income which was 65 percent traders and 43.33 percent traders were selected other haat for continuing their business and rest 15 percent traders

were selected more than one haat for the purpose of getting the place. During the study period 73.33 percent traders had faced by different problems in the periodic market and rest 26.66 percent traders did not feel any problem in the haat. The traders were facing various problems, among them lack of toilet problem was maximum which was 38.33 percent. Similarly the problem of hut was faced by 18.33 percent trades, lack of drinking water problem was faced by 16.66 percent traders.

The problem of toilet was facing by all caste/ethnic traders as well as all the traders like vegetable, meat, grocery, clothes, and so on. The periodic market was established in Itahari around 2008 B.S. which was Budhabare, haat. Nowadays there are seven haats are established in this area it is because, raising of number of haats in this area is rapid population growth and urbanization in Itahari.

During the study period, it is found that vegetable plays a dominant role functioning centrality in each periodic markets. Where most of the vegetables shops were located in the open space on the central partion of the haat. Other commodities like Kirana, clothes, meat, cosmetics etc. were also located in open and dusty land space.

Linkage analysis had been found in the study area. This periodic market was created both forward and backward linkage. For forward linkage, the periodic market provide their goods and services to different urban centres and rural hinterland. The forward linkage of this periodic markets is 23.75 km with in the area. Similarly, backward linkage was established to different urban centres and surrounding rural hinterland. It established backward linkage to Kathmandu, Panchkhal (Kavre), Biratnagar, Kalyanpur (Saptari), Dharan, Inaruwa, Letang (Morang), Bashantapur (Terahthum), Pashupatinagar (Ilam) etc.

5.2 Conclusion

According to this study, some conclusions may be extended as follows:

- The periodic markets mainly act as a collecting and distributing points for surplus agricultural and other industrial products.
- Vegetables play a dominant role functioning centrality in each periodic markets.
- In general, the periodic market do not overlap with each other.
- Most of the traders have very small amount of capital.
- All the shops are in open space.
- All the periodic markets are in dusty place.
- There is no any toilet facility in all periodic markets.
- The existence of the periodic market is closely related to the needs of the society and not just the exchange of goods.
- The volume of periodic markets is increasing day by day due to increasing the size of population in the study area.

5.3 Recommendations for Further Studies

The periodic markets have faced many problems. These all problems should be solved and managed to enhance the functioning of the haꜛt the following recommendations are suggested.

- All four periodic markets do not have any toilet facility, which creates more difficulties to the business so toilet should be constructed very soon.
- There are no any facility of Hut, drinking water, in periodic markets, as a result the traders can not operate their business activities on rainy and sunny days. So, this problem should be solved in such case.

- The periodic markets are located on dusty land and on the road sides. The Aaitabare and Badhabare haṭ have very conjusted placed. Which create more difficult to the business in the haṭ. So additional space and favourable locational should be allocated to the haṭ.
- The periodic markets especially in Aaitabare, and Budhabare are facing by the problem of lack of space. So for the consideration of the problem it should be made for re-locating of haṭ in order to solve this problem.
- Some traders are facing by the problem of Hooligan which is very danger for the future so, it should be solve soon.
- The traders of vegetables are facing by the problem of cattle which lost their vegetables so it create very difficulties both traders and consumers too. So also this problems should be solve.
- The traders are kept their shops hafazarly in the periodic market, this shows the market is very dismanaged, which create the problems to consumers as well as traders so, this problem should be solved and market should be managed i.e. the place of different types of shops should be specified.
- Regular and systematic supervision should be done so than it may help to more effective and efficient the periodic market.
- Two-way communication between market committee, municipality and traders should be improved, it helps for solving the problems in the markets.
- There should be provided service of security in the period markets which helps to manage and solve the problem of hooligan in the haṭs.

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Questionnaire for Key Informants

1. Do you know the history about this market ?
(a) Yes (b) No
2. If yes, could you tell me ?
3. How do you manage this market ?
4. What are the problems of this market ?
5. How do you solve them ?