

**BACKWARD AND FORWARD LINKAGES IN
BHOJPUR BAZAAR AND ITS SURROUNDING
VILLAGES OF BHOJPUR DISTRICT**

**A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE
IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

The thesis entitled **Backward and Forward Linkages in Bhojpur Bazaar And its surrounding Villages**, is prepared by **Bivuti Shrestha**, in the partial fulfillment of the requirement of Master' of Arts in Rural Development in Prescribed Format of Humanities and Social Sciences, under my guidance and supervision. It is, therefore, forwarded for evaluation and acceptance.

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APPROVAL LETTER

We certify that this thesis entitled “**Backward and Forward Linkages in Bhojpur Bazaar And its surrounding Villages**” submitted by **Bivuti Shrestha** in the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development, has been found satisfactory in scope and quality and thus hereby accepted and approved.

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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to initiate the close linkage between market centre and its surroundings villages. Every town has linked with its surrounding area and these links can be physical, economic or social. This interaction is of mutual benefit since advantageous movements flow in both directions that is movement of people, goods, finance and information from a central town to its surrounding region and vice versa. Market centers are developed to serve their hinterland population. Each center has its own hinterland area but the hinterland areas are not uniform in size or nor the market centers, and the comparative growth of some at the expense or stagnation of others demands explanation. Actually cities and surrounding areas are interrelated each other and one depends upon to fulfill its daily needs.

Market centre contributes to the economic, industrial, social and cultural development of any country. Many activities related to production occur at local level within the area defined by the centre. These activities require the service infrastructure such as production-oriented (road, bridge, electricity, bank, market, inputs, extension, etc.) and community-oriented (education, health, etc.) for their development, expansion or strengthening. Most of these service facilities are located in market or urban centers known for their access by the people to determine the geographical area of influence of the centre.

Apart from providing information on spatial information spatial extent of hinterland region of the market centre, this “Backward and forward linkages in Bhojpur Bazaar and its Surrounding villages” of Bhojpur district also seeks to obtain information on geophysical environment, population size, number and size of settlement and opportunities and possibilities of development of both market centre and its hinterland areas. All this Information was gathered mainly via questionnaire, direct observation and discussions with related personnel. This information is important to know for strengthening rural urban linkage in the market area.

Market center study is a key issue relating to the economics development of developing countries. Nepal has for a long time focused development programs in large urban centers, while attention to the lower end of urban hierarchy is relatively

new and yet to receive high priority. The small market centers with population size 9000 and below are widely dispersed throughout the country and have intimate linkage with agriculture. Thus they provide best opportunity for stimulating production in the hinterland by acting as an important institutional arrangement for facilitating the market of agricultural produce, distributing the farm produce and consumer goods and providing the linkage between vast rural areas and market areas with the improvement of transportation, communication and other development facilities.

CONTENTS

Recommndation Letter	i
Approval Sheet	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Abstract	iv
Contents	vi
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	x
List of Appendices	xi
Acronyms	xii
CHAPTER - 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	14
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	15
1.3 Objectives of the Study	16
1.4 Selection of the Study Area	16
1.5 Significance of the Study	16
1.6 Organization of the Study	17
CHAPTER - 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	18
2.1 Concepts Origin and Evolution of Market Centers.....	18
2.2 Therories	20
2.3 Government Programs and Policies for Rural Development in Nepal	22
CHAPTER - 3: METHODOLOGY	26
3.1 Study Area.....	26
3.2 Sources of Data	26

3.3 Sampling Methods and Sample Size.....	26
3.4 Data Collection Tools and Technique.....	27
3.5 Data Processing.....	28
3.6 Conceptual Explanation	28
CHAPTER4: PROFILE OF BHOJPUR DISTRICT	30
4.2 Socio- Economic Settings	34
4.3 Description of Sample Units	36
CHAPTER 5: FUNCTIONAL BASE ANALYSIS	41
5.1 Functional Structure	41
5.2 Characteristic of Functional Units	43
5.3 Hinterland Delineation	45
CHAPTER-6: LINKAGES ANALYSIS.....	46
6.1 Types of Linkages	46
CHAPTER 7: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF RURAL URBAN LINKAGE	57
7.1 Problems and Prospects of Market center	57
7.2 Problems and Prospects of Hinterland	59
CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	61
8.1 Conclusions	61
8.2 Recommendations	62
REFERENCES	63

LIST OF TABLES

Table-1:	Sample size of customer and Traders by market center	27
Table: 2	Land use Pattern of Bhojpur District	31
Table 3:	Road Network of Bhojpur District	33
Table 4:	Age and sex composition of Bhojpur district district, Cencus 2001	34
Table 5:	Caste wise population distribution	34
Table 6:	Agricultural production of the district	35
Table 7:	Economically Active and Non Active Population Aged 10 Years and above by sex	36
Table 8:	Sex Groups of Sample Traders, 2066	37
Table 9:	Age of Sample Traders of market center, 2066	37
Table 10:	Caste/ethnicity with sex of Sample Traders of market center, 2066	38
Table 11:	Sex Groups of Sample Customer2066	39
Table 12:	Caste/Ethnicity of sample customer	39
Table 13:	Age structure of sample customers	40
Table: 14	Occupation of sample customers	40
Table 15:	Number and Type of Functional Establishments in Bhojpur Baazar	41
Table: 16	Functional range of Bhojpur bazaar	42
Table 17:	Population size by VDCs of Bhojpur district	47
Table 18:	Classifications of Sample Customer of Bhojpur Bazaar and their places by frequency2066	48
Table 19:	Land holding size in the hinterland	49
Table: 20	Cropping Patterns of Sample Customer,	37
Table 21:	Labour from family involved in Agriculture	51
Table 22:	Frequency of Visits of customer at market center	51
Table 23:	Customers Pattern for surplus Marketing, 2066	52
Table 24:	Reason to sell Farm Produce at market Place, 2066	52
Table 25:	Mode of transport for surplus Produce marketing	53

Table 26: Marketable produce beside Crops	53
Table 27: Other Market Centers of the district and outside the district visited by sample Customers of the market center	41
Table 28: Origin of rural produce by major settlements for selling in Bhojpur Baazar, 2066	55
Table 29: Place of Destination of goods from Bhojpur Baazar, 2066	56
Table 30: Mode of transport for merchandise goods	56
Table; 31 Problems of Market center by Traders,	57
Table; 32 Problem of market center by customer	57
Table: 33 Prospects of the market center	58
Table: 34 Problems of Rural Hinterland	59
Table 35: Prospects of the rural hinterlands or market centers	60

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1: Rural- Urban Relation and its Elements (Pradhan, 2003)	29
Figure 2: Caste wise population distribution	21
Figure 3: Number and Type of Functional Establishments in Bhojpur Bazaar	45

LIST OF ANNEX

ANNEX I: Questionnaire Survey Forms	i
ANNEX II: Number of Functional Establishments in Bhojpur Bazaar	xiii
ANNEX III: Bhojpur Bazaar Functional Units Inventory Sheet	xv
PHOTOS	xvii

ACRONYMS

AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDR	Central Development Region
DDC	District Development Committee
EDR	Eastern Development Region
HMG	His Majesty's Government
ICIMOD	International Centre of Integrated Mountain Development
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
RUPP	Rural-Urban Partnership Program
SADP	Small Area Development Programme
SFDP	Small Farmer Development Programme
TU	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Market center exists not in isolation but within the functional framework of entire region. Every town has linked with its surrounding area and these links can be physical, economic or social. This interaction is of mutual benefit since advantageous movements flow in both directions that is movement of people, goods, finance and information from a central town to its surrounding region and vice versa. Market centers are developed to serve their hinterland population. Each center has its own hinterland area but the hinterland areas are not uniform in size, nor the market centers, and the comparative growth of some at the expense or stagnation of others demands explanation."It is apparent that among various factors for the growth of urban settlement the important ones throughout history have been the central services", (C.B Shrestha, 1968). Town and cities grow because the surrounding place has demand their existence to discharge central services. This statement is supported by the fact that "Cities do not grow up themselves, country side set them up to do tasks that most be performed in central places", (Mark Jefferson, 1931).Every Urban settlement may be large or small is in some degree a headquarter of traders and institution for the very essence of urban character in the provision of goods and services for a tributary area,"(R.E. Dickinson, 1964).

Urbanism mainly characterized by the concentration of three components- Population, economic activities and their strong relationship. This immediately leads to the notion of field within which these flows are taking place, and so to the problem what Christaller called the complementary region but which is now usually termed the urban sphere of influence at this point it should be emphasized that no town has a sphere of influence for in reality every goods and services offered will attract purchasers from different areas. The assumption is requires that certain Functions will become associated in distinctive complexes."Each complex in turn associated with a fairly cleanly marked grade or rank in the hierarchy, for the concept or a sphere of influence to become meaningful even so a town has many spheres of influence" (Edward Arnold, 1975).

Actually, market centers and surrounding areas are interrelated with each other and also one depend another to fulfill their daily needs. A market can provide many services like marketing, health, education, entertainments etc to its inhabitants but it has to depend on its surrounding tributary areas to fulfill the domestic needs like vegetables, milk, corn fruits etc. Expect this a city is also dependent on its surrounding for raw materials and labour to run their factories. In this way it is obvious to say that "Town does not exist in vacuums, cut off from the contagious areas along clear cut municipal line. On the contrary they are always intimately related to area larger than the more sites they occupied"(Simle,1958).It means that one cannot serve without the help of other, because every town owes much of its substance to the patronage of hinterland its spheres of influence.

Market thus acts as a collecting, marketing and general services center for a wider area than it cover. IT crystallise the social character of whole region. It is also acts as main agency through which external influences are disseminated to the smaller settlements within its ambience.

Thus it is obvious that a city not only takes things from rural areas but it also provides several facilities and services to them .Regarding this fact, "There exists a socio-economic relationship between the city and its hinterland area. Moreover, the two are also related culturally, politically and functionally" (Taylor. G,1957).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal has for a long time focused urban development programs in large urban centers, while attention to the lower end of the urban hierarchy is relatively new and yet to receive great priority. The small market centers with population size of 9000 and below are widely dispersed throughout the country and have intimate linkage with agriculture. Thus they provide best opportunity for stimulating production in the hinterland by acting as an important institutional arrangement for facilitating the marketing of agricultural produce, distributing the farm inputs and consumer goods, and providing the linkage between vast rural areas and large Urban areas with the improvement of transportation, communication and other development facilities, such centers can be linked to the regional and national market networks.

These studies tried to find out the following problems:

- 1) What is the pattern of linkage between urban and rural areas?
- 2) What is the function of markets centers?
- 3) How market centers helps its hinterlands?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general propose of the present study is to determine the following objectives:

- 1) To examine the functional base of market center,
- 2) To analyse the linkages between a market and its surroundings,
- 3) To identify the problems of rural urban linkages.

1.4 Selection of the Study Area

Bhojpur Bazaar and its surrounding villages is selected for the study. It is one of the most important Bazaar in Bhojpur districts. It lies in eastern development region of Nepal. It is located in Bhojpur headquarters where different activities such as administrative, institutional, commercials, education, and health take place. It seems that it is one of the small towns which is highly going towards the urbanization. Recently, this Bazaar is linked with motor able road but not pitched yet. At present a lot of urban countryside is changing their shapes vigorously. The trend of such changes has grown a great attention of the people interested in this field.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The size and function of the market centers and their location in different terrains means to provide different services to the people in surrounding areas and hence a need of study of several market centers and hinterland populations.

This study will discuss and inform a general description of rural -urban linkage and growth of market centers and their role in rural-urban relationship and the hinterland development in the country together with detailed account of markets and marketing system. It is hoped that the finding work will help to formulate market center development plan in the country.

1.6 Organization of the Study

Consists of Eight chapters in which first chapter is introductory, second review of literature, third research methodology, four Profile of Bhojpur district, five functional base analysis, six linkage analysis, seven problems and prospects of rural urban linkages, eight conclusion and recommendations respectively.

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In past decades, several studies concerning market centers and hinterland have been made by several social scientists. Some important studies which are relevant to the present study are reviewed below:

2.1 Concepts Origin and Evolution of Market Centers

I) Origin and evolution of market centers

The origin of early market towns shows environmental factors(Fertile soil and water supply) and social organization to be functional factors of their growth. These factors guided the management of agricultural surplus and irrigation system, leading to the emergence of first market towns in the principal river valleys of the world (Sjoberg 1960, quoted in Pradhan 1998). Political power and religion were also cited as the main reason for growth of early towns. They made up ceremonial complexes, consisting of temples, shrines and places and developed in places where the ruling elite controlled the surplus agriculture production necessary to maintain the town people (Wheatly,1971 quoted in short 1987, HMG, 1969, Pradhan,1998). Likewise religion was also a power force which provided the strong binding between urban and rural Hinterland. Historically, a key to internal economic growth has been the close relationship between market town and rural region and the emergence of the market centre has stimulated the efficient production and exchange of goods through providing access for rural people to central places (carter, 1985).

II) Structure of Market Centers

In terms of spatial structure, market centres are of two types: temporary and permanent, which can be identified on the basis of threshold concept. In temporary structure of market centers, firms are not remained as viable institutions at fixed locations, but rather traders and consumers meet periodically at pre-determined places for selling and purchasing of products. Particularly in the area of subsistence economy traders becomes mobile and visit market places for marketing their goods when effective purchasing power of consumers is widely dispersed. According to Stine

,(1962), the differentiation between range of goods and thresholds causes traders on move. Firms can be mobile when the range of good is smaller than the threshold. The agglomeration of several mobile traders at places results into periodic markets or periodicity. Where as in the permanent structure of market centres firms remain fixed at the particular centre is therefore permanently formed where in the range of a good or a service is larger than the threshold or when demand is sufficient to support permanent trading activity.

III) Market centre in Rural Regional Development

In recent years, the role of small towns and market centres in rural regional development of developing countries has become a focal point for discussion. Some of more recent and specific issues on the market center development context have centered around four important interrelated aspects ; decentralized integrated areas development planning; location of rural development services, facilities and infrastructures; linkage between urban and rural areas; marketing of both urban and rural products. Importance of market centres for rural regional development can be shown by the following extraction from Taylor, (1968) -"the following which village are rapidly emerging as central places are those which have markets in or near them. There is no village, which is growing which does not have a market. There is no large market which does not have a village or very near to it."

There are three schools of thoughts for the logics they developed in a favour or against the role of market centers for the development of rural regions. These are: optimistic group, pessimistic group and intermediate group. All have forwarded strong points to favour their logics. Optimistic group of scholars are strongly argue in favour of development of small towns and suggest that the idea of urban development in rural context is conceptually as well as empirically highly meaningful and attractive and therefore should be pursued as the large centre are facilitated to bring change drastically in the field of rural development. The most appropriate representative of optimistic view is the UFRD approach of Rondinelli and Ruddle and Urban Development in Rural Context (UDRC) of Baker.

The group called pessimistic, views and argue that small towns are not capable or cannot develop the rural region. Rather they impose negative impacts in rural region.

They could not sustain the services for the long run as the range and threshold would be small. This group lies basically the work of Southall, (1988) who clearly showed the rural development though small towns could not take place. He is critical specially with UFRD concept formulated by Rondineli and Ruddle.

The intermediate views of Hardoy and Satterthwaite, (1986) argue that universal generalization and policy prescriptions concerning small town development are simply not valid since each individual centre has unique characteristic of development.

2.2 Theories

a. Growth pole theory

Growth pole theory is propounded by Perroux (1950). This model has been developed at the peak of industrial Revolution. Growth pole emerges at the space where the large scale industries located. The central theme of this model is that "growth does not appear from everywhere at the same time". It starts from a point and later spreads to the periphery or whole region. It has two effects: spread and backwash effects. The former is generative and the other is exploitive. This is based on top down approach. More recent work has questioned the relevance and applicability of top-down approach to solve the problems of rural poverty and the forces has now turned somewhat to the utility of a bottom-up approach involving small centers and their immediate hinterlands.

b. Central Place System

The concept of central place system is the understanding of growth of urban centers and their relations with hinterlands. The basic unit in the central place system is a settlement. Settlement is defined in two ways: one is central settlement, which is central place of origin and the other refers to dispersed places, which are not central places. But the term central is relative depending on the condition prevailing in the study area. In the definition of central place, settlement may be used to refer to hamlet, village, town or city. There is a hierarchical ranking of settlements, which can be distinguished according to functions and associated hinterland areas and

transportation network. Each central place provides goods to an area larger than itself. The service may be extensive or limited but the service function is common to all places. Hinterland areas are likewise of higher and lower order. Walter Christaller(1966) and August Losch (1945) are the founder of this theory .

c. Gateway Model

Burghardt (1971) and Hearsh (1987) provides a framework by explaining the evolution of market centers and their hinterland in Gateway Model. This is an empirical model The assumption of gateway concept for market centre development are quite different from those of classical place in terms of production characteristic of region, the location of gateway centre in the hinterland region , the function and hierarchy of gateway centers and the shapes and size of hinterland.

Gateway center are the centres located at the most strategic location, which have linkages to the vast hinterland areas of potential resources (Heterogeneous resources) . Gateway centre suggested in this model consists of elongated shape or funnel shape not like in central place system of Christaller (1966).These centers are developed at the break -off bulk point from the mode of transport changes.

d. Centre - Periphery Model

This model is developed by Friedmann, John,(1973).According to this model spatial development tends to have its origin in a relatively small number of dynamic centers located at the points of highest potential interactions within a communication field and innovation tend to spread downward and outward from these centers to areas where the probability of potential interaction is lower. The major centers of innovations are termed as 'core regions' and all others areas within a stipulated regional system are defined as 'Peripheral areas'.{ The model consists of four sequential stages , incipient industrial stage, Industrial maturation and mass consumption.

e. Urban Functions in Rural Development Approach (UFRD)

UFRD approach was developed for the US Agency for international development during the 1970s buy Rondinelli 1970 and 1985. It has been extensively tested in pilot

project in the Philippines and Bolivia (Rondinelli and Evans 1983). Aspect of this methodology have been also tried in other countries in Africa and Latin America (Fass 1981, Girhing 1986, Carroll, Lentnek and Wilkie 1984).

The UFRD approach emphasises the importance of analyzing market towns in a regional context. Market towns participate in a system of exchange that usually ranges over a large geographical area than the legal boundaries of any single town.

This approach is based on research that shows the urban centers, in the term of market towns, rural centres and intermediate cities and the services, facilities, infrastructure and productive activities located within them can and do play important roles in facilitating rural development (Rondinelli and Ruddle).

2.3 Government Programs and Policies for Rural Development in Nepal

Rural development and planning is considered as a process to provide social and economic services in Nepal. Several measures have been initiated to support rural development through various programs such as Land reform, Decentralisation, Local development and TRDP, Small Areas Development Program (SADP), Back to village, Cooperative Organisation, Small Farmer Development program (SFDP), Remote Areas Development Programs, Hills transport Programs. During the 1970s regional development concept was introduced as Fourth Plan (1970-75) marked a departure from Top-down thinking provided major impulsive for a rural regional development. The policy realized the need for a more articulated and integrated system of urban centres to reduce urban-rural and regional disparities. The sixth plan (1980-85) gave emphasis on the need for rural development by people's active participation in the development programs. In seventh plan (1985-90,) the service centres strategy was introduced as a policy measures for rural regional development planning, aimed at integrating urban centers and rural hinterlands building the capacity of small urban centres to stimulate rural economics and provide increased access for rural population to market-based facilities.

The Eighth Plan (1992-97) also has adopted the services centre approach for rural development. In addition with this one of the objectives for the market centres

development proposed in the eighth plans is to promote urban development as a complimentary to rural development in view of the need to develop urban -rural inter-linkages as well s the need for balanced regional development.

The Ninth plan(1997-2002)has admitted that the number of emerging towns, densely populated settlement and market centers in the country is increasing due to growing population pressure but the efforts to provide essential physicals facilities from available limited resources have remained in effective .Effective programs have not been formulated to develop existing incorporated towns and other market centers as they are the catalyst for the development for the rural area and to increase the linkages between urban and rural places. To counter these problem ninth plans has adopted objectives to enhance the role of urban area in national production, sustainable and employment oriented urban development as a supportive to rural development.

The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) has forwarded the policy to develop and expand a mechanism for making effective interrelationship between rural -urban partnerships. Norms will be prepared and implemented for construction of roads, buildings and other physical works in municipalities, surrounding VDCs and urbanizing areas in the tenth plan period.

Rural Urban Linkages Studies

Pradhan (1998), has studied, "Market center and hinterland relation in Lalitpur district, Nepal," and focused on the development of market centers and linkages patterns between market centers and hinterlands. He found that market centers have not developed significantly along with the pace time. The agricultural pattern is of diverse types and the farm households can choose among a number of marketing possibilities. The study regions such circumstances as irregular terrain, variable population density or administration boundaries are quite contrary to Cristallers hierarchical pattern of evenly spaced centers. The relationship between total number of central functional establishment located in the market centers and their areas appears to have been linear and close.

Howard L. Green (1995), has studied the "Hinterland boundaries of New York City and Boston in southern New England" and concluded that the number of hinterland banks listing New York or Boston houses as correspondents is another measure of metropolitan orientation, although a rough gauge. The difficulty with this criterion is that a New York correspondent may get 99 percent of the business and Boston bank put one percent.

Pokharel (1992), has concluded in his study "Impact of Urbanization on agricultural land use and farming system, a case study of "Damak Nagar Palika" that the urbanization process has changed Damak from a rural settlement to town of multipurpose functions like trade and commerce, education and others professional service. There by bringing an evident change in land use pattern, he also mentioned that due to rapid urbanization, settlement is becoming dense, the land has occupied by residents as a result of continued construction of building and settlement has soon expanded outside the bazaar area.

Shrestha (1978), pointed out in his study, "Effect of price level in shopping the service areas of market centers in the Araniko Rajmarg area", that differences in prices have considerable effects on the extent and the form of services area of market centers.

Pradhan and Routery (1992), have studied on "Market centers and Rural Development in a Chitwan District of Nepal" and Found that the development of market centers in Chitwan has indicated that the spatial hierarchy of market centers is correlated with distance from the nearest center i.e Narayanghat. A few informal centers developed at considerably longer distances where transport facilities were primitive and great time and effort were spent to reach any trade center by cart or on foot. Thus, hinterland relation is also dependent upon road network.

Pradhan and Subedi (1985), has discussed in the study "Fresh Vegetable Markets in Kathmandu Valley" about the vegetable markets are well distributed to entire city .The most of the large markets are found to be located at the accessible points or places of streets convergence where population distribution is also largely concentrated . He also pointed out that the vegetable produce moves basically through

three marketing system i.e., farmer consumer, farmer retailer and farmer whole seller."

Regional Market Linkages Study Biratnagar Market Region,1998- The general objectives of this study was to formulate strategies on how the socio-economic linkages with/and between urban centers and rural villages could be further developed for the benefits of the rural_urban economies of Biratnagar market region that led to balanced local/regional development and with the specific objectives of demarcating Biratnagar region , identify of growth centers with Biratnagar as a the nodal point , and to determine spatial and socio-economic linkages with and between urban centres and rural villages in the market region.

Nepali spatial system is characterised by the existence of larger number of small markets. These small markets have played vital role to carter the needs of people from vast rural regions. These centers came on existence mostly spontaneously .These center in hills were either located at the break -of bull point or along the traditional min trails. Long distance trade and external trade contacts have played important roles for the existences of such markets (Hodder and Lee,1974 quoted in Pradhan and KC 1981). Similarly in Terai, traditional seasonal and periodic, markets were transformed into permanent market after the intensification of the population pressure, modernization; transport facility, resettlement programs. It is also seen that the growth and development of some of the market towns due to public efforts initiated by the government development programs .So the interventions of public efforts appear to have been crucial for the significant development of markets centers as well as to strengthen their role and function (Ojha, 2005).

Though the above mentioned studies shows that much work has been done in related topics but that not much sufficient to explain the specific analysis of rural urban linkages in Nepal. Nepal possesses several geographical pockets characterised by distinct ethnic communities and their social and cultural system and resource endowments. The present study seeks to provide an important complementary to the existing study and therefore helps to fulfill the knowledge of gap these aspects and also provide for policy makers.

CHAPTER - 3

METHODOLOGY

This proposed study will comprise data and information of both quantitative and qualitative nature. The data and information required for this study will be obtained by adopting the following methods and tools.

3.1 Study Area

This study has been carried out in the Bhojpur bazar and its surrounding villages.

3.2 Sources of Data

The data has been collected through primary sources as well as secondary sources.

3.2.1 Primary Data

This study has been based on the primary information that is collected by field survey. The Primary source of the data is the vital part of this study. The data was collected by distributing the well construct questionnaires in the market center.

3.2.2 Secondary Data

In addition to primary data secondary has also been used from different sources. These kinds of data has been obtained through different types of sources such as books, publication, reports of various national and international organizations research reports and other reliable sources.

3.3 Sampling Methods and Sample Size

A stratified Sampling method has been used to cover different types of functional unit of the market center. Because in this method we can divide the sample unit into different type which covers all types of functional units of the market center and gives reliable outcomes.

All together 122 sample units were selected. Table 1 provides information on the sample traders and customers of the market center. List of sample trade enterprise is presented in the annex IV.

Table-1: Sample size of customer and Traders by market center

S.No	Respondents	Number
1	Customer	85
2	Traders	37
	Total	122

3.3.1 Traders Survey

In this survey those traders were taken under consideration who deals with trade business like retailing, wholesaling and agents. And also it will include tea shops, hotels, hair dressing and other services. This selection was made so as to fulfill the studies concern about the function and structure of the market center in terms of rural-urban linkage.

3.3.2 Customer Survey

Customer survey was carried out to gather information on origin place, socio-economic situation of the customers at the sample market place.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Technique

Different types of tools and techniques were used to collect the data such as questionnaire, semi or informal interview and accidental survey.

3.4.1 Structured Questionnaires

Structured questionnaire was distributed to obtain acquire detail information from the sample units involved in the market based trade, enterprises and customers.

3.4.2 Informal Interview

By the structured questionnaires, it is not possible to collect all the information about the sample units. Therefore informal interview was also taken by building rapport to the sample units to get a glimpse of more personal feelings and opinions.

3.4.3 Accidental Survey

Accidental survey was done with the sample units. In addition, to supplement this survey informal discussion has also carried out with the key person such as teacher, social workers, teachers and representatives.

3.5 Data Processing

The processing of data obtained from the field survey has been done with the help of computer programs and manually too, while the data obtained from secondary sources were manually processed.

3.6 Conceptual Explanation

In this section the concepts of definition of the rural and urban is clarified that are used in the study.

A. Rural Area

Rural area represent the hinterland that depends upon the urban area to get various type of services such as administrative, education, intuition and so on and provides agricultural surplus, raw materials, livestock handicraft etc.

B. Urban Area

The center provider center level of services to the hinterland people and people come from the surrounding areas to the center for goods, services, jobs, etc simply market town is a place where exchange of goods and services takes place. Market center performs these functions simultaneous as local exchange internal trade central place function. It may refer to the village or market, center, town or city that develops as

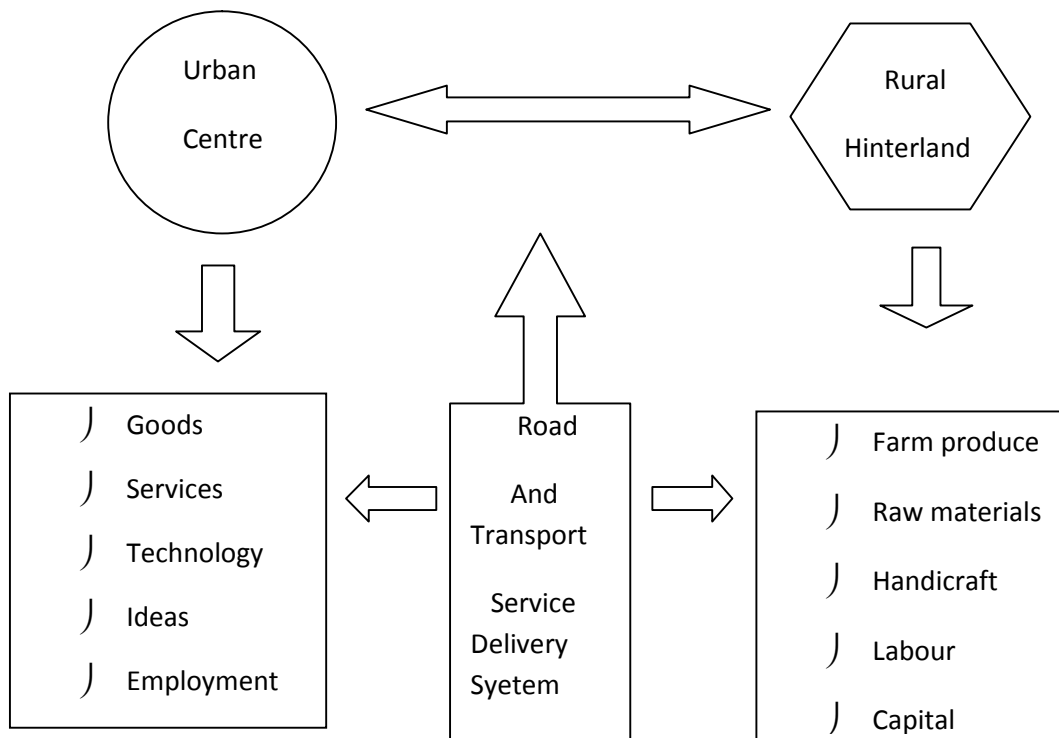
areas in response to the demand of goods and services of the people living in the hinterland areas.

In Nepal, small towns and market centers located in the rural region are not officially defined as urban center and therefore they do not contain any municipal functions (Pradhan, 1998). Generally Nepali people think of *baazar* a place where they can buy and sell goods. Beside primary function of marketing, market centre possesses various activities, therefore, is likely to contain various development activities.

C. Rural – Urban Linkage Concept

Rural–urban linkages include Three major Aspects: urban centers and their structure and function and spatial distribution, resource system of the rural(hinterland) area, and services and institutions that facilitate linkage between urban and rural areas. These three components are closely interrelated with each other.

Figure 1: Rural- Urban Relation and its Elements (Pradhan, 2003)



CHAPTER4

PROFILE OF BHOJPUR DISTRICT

This Chapter describes the study region's different settings such as physical, economic and social. This is sought in order to understand the relationship between market centers and their hinterland areas in the region within framework relationship exists.

Physical settings

A. Location

Bhojpur is situated in Koshi zone of Eastern Development Region of Nepal which extends from 86°53'EN to 88° 17'E latitude and 26°53'N to 27°46'N longitude. Bhojpur headquarters is situated at an average altitude of 1540m; altitude of the district ranges from 153m to 4153m from sea level and covers an area of 1507 square kilometer. It comprises two constituencies including 63VDCs with a total population 203018. This district is surrounded in the east by Sankhuwasabha and Dhankuta, in the west by Khotang, in the north by Solukhumbu and in the south by Udayapur.

B. Tropography, Soil, climate

The district has a diversity of climate and natural vegetation because of geographical diversity. It has a climate ranging from alpine to tropical monsoon climate. As the district has red, grey soil, the land is mostly dry.

Bhojpur has 41.29 % of total land of the district as arable land, 50.29 % forest area, 3.67% pastures, and 4.75 % land as rivers, stony and cliffs and slopes.

This district has a maximum temperature of 32.2° C and minimum 0.10° C, relative humidity 90% in rainy season and 50- 70% in winter and receives a rainfall of 1005.9 mm to 2123.1 mm annually.

C. Land use

Bhojpur district is expanded an area of 150700 hectares, where main land-use includes khet (5792 ha), bariland (24684 ha), Kharbari (15,672 ha), forest land (98046 ha), pasture land (28198 ha), rivers (5097 ha) and others (steep land, houses, etc) (4997ha), which is presented in table2.

Table: 2 Land use Pattern of Bhojpur District

S.No.	Land used type	Area	Percentage
1	Agricultural Area	62229	41.30%
2	Forest Area	75788	50.30%
3	Pasture and jhadi Area	5532	3.70%
4	Water bodies(river, ponds etc)	3462	2.30%
6	Others	2403	1.60%
	Total	150700	100%

Sources: District Development Profile, Bhojpur2065/2066

Table 2 illustrates the area of different land use categories of Bhojpur district. Agricultural area covers 41.30 percent and almost 50.30 percent of area is covered by forest which is the largest land among the six land use categories.

D. Rivers and water bodies

Atributary of Saptakoshi river, Arun, flows down in the eastern border of Bhojpur, and Sunkoshi river in the southern border, whereas there are various other main rivers and streams, such as Pikhuwa, Irkhuwa, Chirkhuwa, Chhintalung, Buwa, Juke, Siktel, Kawa, Newasukhe, Ghatte, Balkhu, Hangrayo, Khakuwa, Behere and Sisuwa flow within the district.

Salpa Pokhari is the largest lake in the district, located at Dobhane VDC of northern Bhojpur, whereas Panchakanya, Hanshapokhari, Chyangre Pokhari are major ponds here. Likewise, the waterfall of Chirkhuwa River is the largest waterfall of the district.

E. Natural Vegetation

The forest area of Bhojpur district covers 50.30 %(83892H.) of the total area (DDC,2065/66). It has Sub-Tropical Forest and tree species found in district are Sal, Khote Sallo, Utis, Patale katus. Herbs like chiraito, Lauth Salla, Majisth, Nagbeli are found in this district (DDC, Bhojpur 2065/66).

F. Infrastructure development

i) Road Network

A road is currently under construction to link Bhojpur bazaar with Hile, Dhankuta, Dharan, and the rest of Nepal's North-South Koshi Highway. In recent years, road construction has gained good impetus in the district. Numbers of VDCs within the district has been connected by rural and temporary roads. Most of the roads function during winter season only and ceases its function during rainy season. Nevertheless, the rural roads have been providing service to locals at certain level. Temporary Buses, jeeps, connect the district with Dhankuta hile. However, Tractor, swaraj truck are the only vehicle that links the other areas of the VDCs with Bhojpur bazaar. In addition to roads listed in below Table:3 some more roads are been constructed in the district. Construction these roads have brought new rays of hopes for running additional micro-enterprises in the rural areas of the district.

Table 3: Road Network of Bhojpur District

Name of road	Length km	Type of road
Hile Bhojpur(completed)	89km	Feeder road
Bhojpur chyandada(construction)	42km	Temporary
Hile Bhangyabg Dingla(under construction)	49Km	Temporary
Bhojpur Ghoretar (under construction)	83km	Temporary

Source: District Development office, Bhojpur 2065

ii) Electricity and alternative energy

Recently Nepal electricity Authority has given its electricity facility. There is one small hydropower of capacity 250Kw; and twenty four Peltric sets of capacity 26Kw. Above 779 households are using solar plants in the district. (Source: District Agriculture development office, Bhojpur, 2065/2066).

4.2 Socio- Economic Settings

A. Population

Total population of Bhojpur is 203018, which comprises 105256 female (51.85%) and 97762 male (48.15%).The population growth rate is 0.32%.total household number is 39481. Average household size is 5.14. Population density is 135per sq.km.

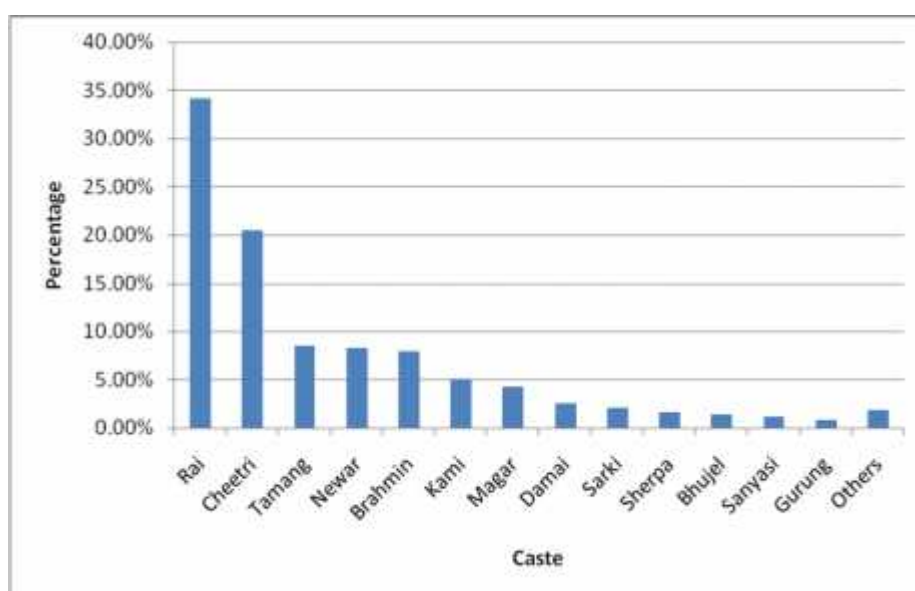
Table 4: Age and sex composition of Bhojpur district district, Cencus 2001

Age-Group	Total	Male	Female
0-14	79598	39929	39669
15-59	106518	49286	57232
60+	16902	8547	8355
Total	203018	97762	105256

Source: District Development office, Bhojpur 2062

B. Caste wise population

Figure 2: Caste wise population distribution



Source: District Development office, Bhojpur 2062

Bhojpur district consists different caste and ethnic groups. The main ethnic groups living in this district include Rai 34.11% followed by Chettri 20.46%, Tamang

8.50%, Newar 8.28%, Brahmin 7.90% Kami 5.04% and Magar 4.21%. Hinduism, Buddhism, Kirat and Christianity are the major religions followed by these ethnic groups.

C. Agriculture Production

Table 6: Agricultural production of the district

S.No	Crop Type	Area	Production (M.Ton)
1	Paddy	20951	70853
2	Maize	42525	123322
3	Wheat	2510	690.25
4	Barley	5100	5100.1
5	Pulse	568	440.2
6	Oil-Seed	267	186.9
7	Potato	2744	26068
8	Ginger	5	1762.5
9	Turmeric	5	51.5
10	Alaichi	308	222.6
11	Orange	622	5598

Source: District Agriculture Development Office, Bhojpur, 065/066

The main occupation of the people is Agriculture and most of the labour is involved in this activity. Major crops are Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Pulse, Oilseed and Potato. District has total 62299 hectares land suitable for agriculture, which is 41.30% of total 150700 hectares land of district. Among 62299 hectares land 20933 hectares land has irrigation facility and rest of the land 41366 hectares depended upon rain fall. Some small irrigation system was developed but could not meet the demand of the farmers as well as modernization is a nightmare for the farmers. And also due to lack of storage facility farmer could not get fertilizers and seed on time.

D. Education status

Education is one of the major social components. The literacy rate of the district is 55.58 percent of which male literacy is about 68.4 percent as compared to the female literacy of 43.2 percent (District profile 2065/66).

E. Economic status

Table 7: Economically Active and Non Active Population Aged 10 Years and above by sex

Age group	Total population		Active		SeasonallyActive		Non Active	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-39	48287	54708	24597	30642	5047	5511	18643	18555
40-59	15295	16814	14897	14126	72	652	326	2036
60+	8546	4379	6020	133	282	582	2244	3664
Sub total	72128	75901	45514	44901	5401	6745	21213	24255
Grand total	148029(100%)		90415(61%)		12146(8.2%)		45468(30.8%)	

Source: District Profile of Bhojpur, 2062

In Bhojpur District Economically active population is 61% of which 89.45% were involved in agriculture and 10.55% are involved in non agriculture occupation where as 30.8% are non- active population from 10 and above years. Among total activate population 49.66%are female and50.34% are male (Table 7).

4.3 Description of Sample Units

4.3.1 Market Center

Bhojpur Bazaar

Bhojpur baazar being a Head quarters of the district, different activities such as administrative, instructional, commercials, education, and health takes place. Bhojpur bazaar plays a great role for fulfillment the demand of public of that area. It is only one bazaar where people can get every kind of services and facilities. It serves as transit point for the goods oriented at the surrounding hinterland. Bhojpur acts dual linkages in a goods flow system.

4.3.2 Sample Traders

The total 37 sample traders were interviewed. Sample traders represent from various caste as well as various age, sex, education and background. Description about all these is presented below.

A. Sex

Table 8: Sex Groups of Sample Traders, 2066

S. No	Sex-Groups	Number	Percent%
1	Female	10	27
2	Male	27	73
	Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey 2067

Table: 8 shows that among 37 samples traders 10 were female and rests 27 were male traders. Of which female represent 27% and male with 73%.

B. Age

Table 9: Age of Sample Traders of market center, 2066

S. No	Age group	Number of traders	Percent%
1	<20	2	5.4
2	20-30	11	29.7
3	30-40	16	43.3
4	40+	8	21.6
	Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey 2067

Traders of sample market center were categorized into four groups according to the age they represent. Most of the traders are of 30-40 age groups with 43.3%. This age group is economically active group than the others.

C. Castes and Ethnic groups

In the study various caste and ethnic groups came under the sample Traders. They are divided into nine classes of caste and ethnic groups presented below in the table

Table 10: Caste/ethnicity with sex of Sample Traders of market center, 2066

S.No	Caste/Ethnicity	Total	Female	Male
1	Newar	16	5	11
2	Brahmin and Chhetri	7	2	5
3	Rai	5	3	2
4	Tamang	3	1	2
5	Bishwokarma	2		2
6	Padahi	1		1
7	Sundas	2	1	1
9	Thakur	1		1
	Total		12	25

Source: Field Survey 2067

Table indicates that Newar (16) succeeded all the other caste and ethnic groups in terms of trading business. Both male and female has large number in sample survey, followed by Brahmin and Chhetri.

4.3.3 Sample Customers

The information on the socio-demographic feature of the sample customers comprises caste or ethnic groups, age and sex. It was sought to include a wide variety of people representing from different castes, age and sex. The sample customers for Bhojpur bazaar totaled 85 and they represent the households.

A. Sex

Table 11: Sex Groups of Sample Customer 2066

S.No	Sex-Groups	Number	Percent%
1	Female	47	55.3
2	Male	38	44.7
	Total	85	100

Source: Field Survey 2067

The number of the sample customers by sex shows 47 female and 38 male. The female accounts for 55.3 percent in the total.

B. Caste and Ethnic Group of Sample Customer

Table 12: Caste/Ethnicity of sample customer

S. No	Customer	Number	Percent
1	Bahun and Cheetri	25	29.4%
2	Rai	21	25.9%
3	Newar	15	17.7%
4	Tamang	9	10.6%
5	Sherpa	7	8.2%
6	Scheduled castes	7	8.2%
	Total	85	100%

Source: Field Survey 2067

The information presented in Table 12 shows different castes and ethnic groups. They are divided into six groups, such as Bahun and Chhetri, Newar, Rai, Tamang, Sherpa and others. The scheduled or occupational castes include Damai, Kami and Sharki. Bahun and Chhetri represent the highest, followed by Rai.

C. Age of Sample Customer

Table 13: Age structure of sample customers

S.NO	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	Below15	9	10.6
2	16 - 25	20	23.5
3	26 - 35	26	30.6
4	36 - 45	17	20
5	45 - 55 +	13	15.3
	Total	85	100

Source: Field Survey 2067

Sample customers of market center were categorized into five groups according to the age they represented. Most of the customers are of 26-35 of age with 30.6%.

D. Occupation of Sample Customer

Table: 14 Occupation of sample customers

S.No	Type	Type	Percent
1	Agriculture	55	64.7
2	Labour	13	15.2
3	Service	12	14.1
4	Others	5	6
	Total	85	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

The occupations of the sample customers are divided into four major categories. They are such as agriculture, service, labour and others (Table14). Others refer to those occupations, which are not included in the types mentioned here. The sample customers were preponderantly farmers, representing 64.7 percent. The occupation types of the sample customers would reflect the nature of demand for goods and services in Bhojpur bazaar.

CHAPTER 5

FUNCTIONAL BASE ANALYSIS

The functional explained in terms of number, type and range of functional establishments. Juxtaposing these three components becomes the effective measure for identifying the functional status of market town. These also are used to describe the extent of hinterland of a town. The information on these components is derived from the market town function inventory sheet.

5.1 Functional Structure

Function embraces all commercial, institutional, social, financial, developmental and administrative activities which are associated with market town as central place. Having all those functional activities, a town may have centrality features. Specifically, centrality may be defined as ability of the center to provide goods and services in excess of need of its own residents as well as to the people of surrounding hinterlands.

5.1.1 Type

Functional Structure of Bhojpur Bazaar

Table 15: Number and Type of Functional Establishments in Bhojpur Bazaar

S.No	Types	Number	Percent
1	Commercial total	307	72.24
	1.1.Retailing	182	42.82
	1.2.Wholesaling	11	2.58
	1.3.Catering	54	12.7
	1.4Personal	14	3.29
	1.5Professional	46	10.82
2	Industrial total	57	13.41
	2.1.Retail service industry	49	11.52
	2.2.Industry/Mill	8	1.88
3	Institutional total	61	14.35
	3.1.Community -oriented	54	12.7
	3.2. Production- oriented	7	1.64
	Grand total	425	100

Source: Field survey, 2067

The functional establishments of Bhojpur Bazaar are grouped into three broad categories, such as (i) commercial, (ii) industry, and (iii) institution. These broad groups are further broken down into sub-groups. For instance, the commercial activity is further divided into five sub groups such as retailing, wholesaling, catering, and personal service and professional service. Similarly, the industrial establishment is also divided into two major types, such as retail service industry and mill or factory. The further sub-divisions of institutional establishments are Community –oriented and production-oriented. Table 15 presents information on these types with their number. Their detail number is shown in Annex II.

5.1.2 Number

The functional structure of Bhojpur Bazaar is dominated by commercial function represented with 72.24% and therefore it can be termed as ‘commercial centre.’ The relative share of institutional function appears to be 14.35 percent. The Industrial function represents the least with 13.41percent of the total functional unit.

The centrality of these functions is measured in terms of number of occurrence; the most important function is turned out to be the retailing, followed by Community oriented services (Table 15). From this there is a scarcity of production based infrastructures as manufacturing and processing. It indicates that the functional base of Bhojpur Bazaar is weak to generate production-oriented development activities in their surrounding areas.. There are limited number of higher order functions, such as wholesale, industry, bank, and farm-extension and personal and professional services

5.1.3 Range

Table: 16 Functional range of Bhojpur bazaar

Functional Unit (FU)	425
Functional Range (FR)	53
FU/FR	8.01
Ratio Value	1:8

Source: Field survey, 2067

Bhojpur Bazaar has a total of 53 functional range identified by field survey. In addition with this functional range the ratio value of range with functional unit is 1:8. This shows that there is not much repetition of the same functional units in the market centre. The analysis of the functional structure (type, number and range) reveals that the market center offers mainly retail service and community oriented services.(Table)s

5.2 Characteristic of Functional Units

5.2.1 Commercial Function

From the five sub-divisions of the commercial function has majority in terms of ranges has 17 ranges of retailing. The major types of retailing outlet are groceries, cloths, readymade, utensils and cosmetics and so on. The relative importance of retailing is the highest, accounting for over 52 percent. It has the largest number, which signifies that its relative importance is the most important to measure centrality of sample market center. The common feature is that the retailing is dominated by a large number of small establishments.

In commercial function, retailing unit the grocery store or *kirana* (items) is the most common feature in the market center. This store is a basic necessity of any market towns in Nepal and can be regarded as a primary function without which there is no true central place (RUUP, February, 1999, pg 22). Another necessity function is tea with snacks shop. The existence of high order shop type like cloth, drug store, utensils, stationery, etc. in **retailing**; photo studio, communication services, clinic, photocopy, etc. in **professional service**, various types of agents, kirana and cloths in **wholesaling**; and restaurant, hotel, etc. in *catering* signifies their greater centrality. The occurrence of hotels and lodges is of particular importance in Bhojpur bazaar. They signify the importance of Bhojpur as administrative, commercial and development centre, as well as its relation with other towns in Nepal. Further, the occurrence of bookstores, radio and video services of higher centrality indicates the importance of the communication function.

5.2.2 Industrial Function

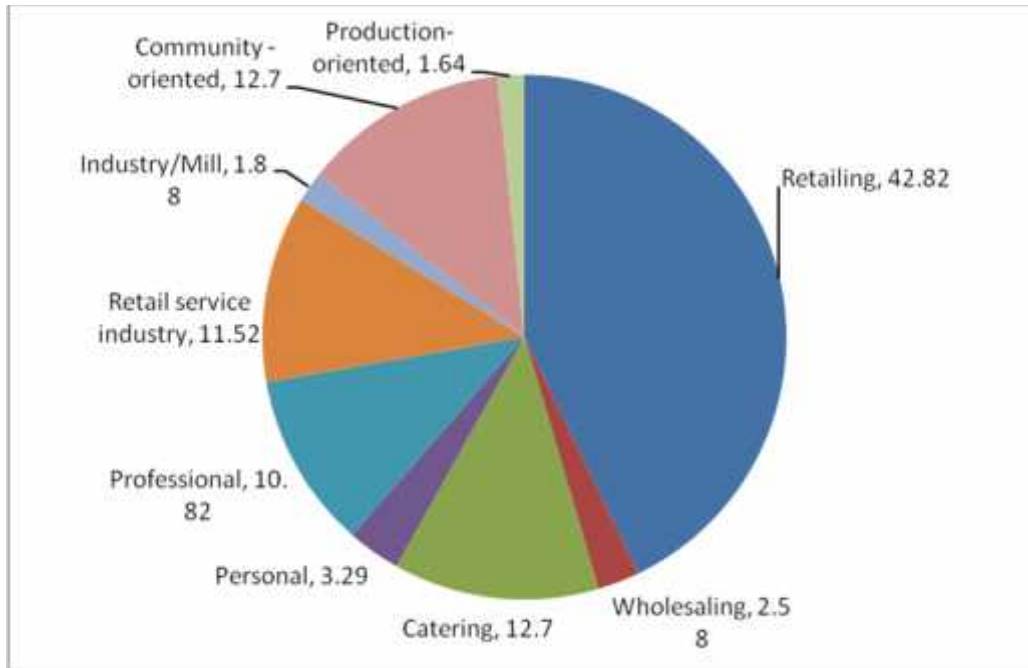
Industrial Function is divided into two sub- divisions. One is retail service industry and other is manufacturing industries. The retail service industry consist ornamental, repairing, tailoring, shoes and so on. These are family based activities and act as component to other functions in the market center. They perform services according to what customers demand, and transaction between them is piecemeal basis. Of these tailoring with varying number is found the most common in the market center, while other is basically selective in the location. Their occurrence in the market centers signifies the role and demand of the people in the surrounding areas. For instance the occurrence of several numbers of ornamental shops, electronic , repairing unit as mobile , watches repairing etc in the market centers indicate the demand nature of the local people.

The Manufacturing industry can be divided into two broad groups *market oriented*(bakery, Poultry farm), *Agro –based*(rice, mustard oil press, flour and mixed grain mill).The main characteristic feature of these industries is that except agro-processing mills which serve basically farm households besides supplying their produce to urban market, all other are primarily related to urban demand- oriented. Another feature is that all industries are small in size in terms of number of employed labors and investment. Not much industrialization has been occurred in this market center.

5.2.3 Institution Function

Institution function has been categorized into two cub groups, one is production oriented includes bank, remittance, electricity, etc and another is community oriented comprise education, health, police station, post office, temple and so on.

Figure 3: Number and Type of Functional Establishments in Bhojpur Bazaar



Source: Field survey, 2067

5.3 Hinterland Delineation

Hinterland Refers to the surroundings area of a central place. People come from surrounding areas to the centre for goods and services. Each centre exerts influence over surroundings areas. The area over which the centre exerts its influence is termed hinterland or catchment region. The hinterland area of a settlement may be expected or actual. For the purpose of study actual hinterland is identified by the help of information provided by the customer on their place of origin and time distance to reach the market centre.

CHAPTER-6

LINKAGES ANALYSIS

The linkage analysis of settlements is performed to fully understand the articulation of economy in the district, focusing on its headquarters, Bhojpur bazaar. It is fundamental to understand the nature and magnitude of linkage between the town and its hinterland settlements (both villages and market centre). The analysis is based on the information gathered on the flow of people (customer households) and the type of goods flow. The magnitude of flow between places is a function of demand size and distance. Linkage analysis is one of the effective measures of relative importance of the market centre.

6.1 Types of Linkages

This study is determined to understand the types of linkages presented in the Bhojpur Bazaar. Basically this study has put its efforts to find out the two major linkages as (i) Spatial/Physical and (ii) Economic.

6.1.1 Spatial/Physical Linkages

The spatial linkages may be interpreted by spatial organization of the settlements which includes their size, pattern, spacing and functional relationship. These components are used to identify the hierarchy of settlement and determine the linkages between settlements of different sizes and between settlement and their immediate hinterland areas. The resource use system in the hinterland area is determined by the settlement patterns such as scattered and agglomeration, and the size and functions including both quality of the settlements. Usually settlements have three types of linkages such as: (i) Linkage of settlement with surrounding area or 'downward linkages', (ii) linkage of settlement with equal importance or 'horizontal linkages' and (iii) linkages of settlement with large order centers or 'upward linkages'.

The physical linkage can be described in terms of transport network including roads, waterways, rail system, bus networks and ecological interdependences. This linkage is important because they are the main vehicles for spatial integration of human activities.

A. Settlement Pattern

Bhojpur district has sixty three Village Development Committees (VDC). Among sixty three VDC Bhojpur bazaar is the most urbanizing market of the district. The population size of each VDC is Varies from each other, ranges from 1486 of Pawala to 6551 Ranibas. The detail information of settlement is given on table17.

Table 17: Population size by VDCs of Bhojpur district

S.No	Value	VDC		Name of VDC
		No.	Percent	
I	Below 3000	31	49.2	Anapurna, Wasingtharpu, Bastim, Yu, Bhulke, Balankha, Chaukidada, Dalgaun, Dhodlekhani, Hasanpur, Gogane, Kimalung, Gupteshwor, Kartamcha, Katama, Khawa, Koat, Kudakaule, Lekharka, Nagi, Okhre, Pangcha, Pawala, Sanodumma, Shyamsila, Sindrang, Thidinkha, Thulodumma, Tiwaribhangyang, Tungecha, Pyauli
II	3000-5000	27	42.8	Amtek, Baisipankha, Basikora, Baikunthe, Bokhim, Boya, Champe, Chyangre, Timma, Charambi, Chinnamakhu, Dewantar, Yaku, Dummana, Halaucha, Jarayotar, Khairang, Kulung, Manebhangyang, Mulpani, Nepaledada, Patlepani, Sangpang, Taskar, Siddheswor, Yangpang, Keurapani
III	Over 5000	5	8	Bhojpur, Deurali, Dovane, Homtang, Ranibas

Source: District Development office, Bhojpur 2062

B. Dependent settlement

Bhojpur district has total 63VDCs including various small markets centers. The study shows that several dependent settlements for Bhojpur bazaar. From 16 dependent settlements 85 sample customers were visited at market center.

Table 18: Classifications of Sample Customer of Bhojpur bazaar and their places by frequency2066

Class	Frequency Value	Dependent Settlements	Sample customers	Settlement Name
i	Below 3	3(18.75)	9(10.6)	Lekherka, Basikhora, Nagi
ii	3 to 6	6(37.5)	27(31.7)	Koat, Khawa, Bhulke, Changrye, Dalgaun, Timma
iii	Above 6	7(43.75)	(57.7)	Bokhim, Taskar, Dawa, Shyamsila, Bhaisipankha, Jimigaun, Halaucha
Total		16 (100)	85(100)	

Source: Field Survey 2067

C. Customer Resource Base

(i) Land holding size

The land size distribution pattern in the rural hinterland areas of the market center is given in Table 19. This distribution is fragmented into 6 different classes to land size and land ownership. The land ownership patterns also divided into two sub division as own and rent

Table 19: Land holding size in the hinterland

S.No	Landsize	Own	Rent
1	Below 10 ropani	18	4
2	11-20	21	6
3	21-30	25	5
4	31-40	10	7
5	41-50	8	3
6	Above 50	3	2
	Total Observed Frequency	85	27
Sample Customer		85	

Source: Field Survey 2067

From table 19 among 85 sample customers 18 customers has land size below 10 ropani and among 18 customer 4 has rented the land and 3 have above 50 ropani among 3 customer 2 has rented it. Most of the customer has their own land whatever the proportions they have and small number of the customer have rented the land.

(ii) Cropping pattern

Cropping pattern is used to refer to the relative share of each of crops grown in the total cultivated area on the farms. Foods crops have largely grown in the area comparing to commercial crops in Table 20.

Table 20: Cropping Patterns of Sample Customer,

S. No	Crop Type	Number	Percent
1	Paddy	79	93
2	Maize	82	96
3	Barley	77	90.5
4	Wheat	57	67
5	Oil-seed	45	53
6	Pulse	26	30.5
7	Vegetables	32	37.6
8	Orange	4	4.7
9	Potato	31	36.5
Total Customer		85	

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table, 20 declares that major crops grown in the hinterlands of the study area are Paddy, Maize, Barley, Wheat, Oilseed Potato, Pulse and Vegetables. The cropping pattern may be affected by various factors such as physical condition, soil quality, irrigation facility, family labour supply, technical equipment etc.

(iii) Family Labour involved in Agriculture

Every sample customer represents one house hold of rural hinterland area who visited market center of the district. Each household assumed to be involved in agriculture. Among them, certain members of a family are fully or partly involved in agriculture. Detail information on the labour involved from family in respective farmland is in table 21.

Table 21: Labour from family involved in Agriculture

S.NO	Age	Number of Person involved in Agriculture
1	Below3	3
2	3– 6	15
3	6–12	25
4	12+	21

Source: Field Survey2067

Table 21 narrates that high number of family member are involved in agriculture.

iv) Frequency of Visits of customers

Table 22: Frequency of Visits of customer at market center

S. No	Frequency	No. of customer	Percent
1	Daily	17	20%
2	Twice a week	14	16.4%
3	Once in a week	27	31.7%
4	Once in a month	16	19%
5	Twice a month	7	8.2%
6	When need arises	4	4.7%
	Total	85	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table, 22 illustrates that out of 85 sample customers 27 (31.7%) of customer visit market once in a week and followed by daily 20%, monthly 19% and so on. It shows that number of weekly market visiting customer is higher than other time period.

(v) Marketing of farm surplus

Table 23: Customers Pattern for surplus Marketing, 2066

S.NO	Crop Type	Family	Percent
1	Paddy	45	52.9%
2	Maize	21	24.7%
3	Wheat	14	16.4%
4	Barley	19	22.35%
5	Oil seeds	17	20%
6	Pulse	11	12.9%
7	Vegetables	25	29.4%
	Total sample customer	85	

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table, 23 shows most of the customers are involved in agriculture and more than 50% used to grow paddy. Among them 59.2% used to sell paddy as a major surplus crops.

Table 24: Reason to sell Farm Produce at market Place, 2066

S. No	Reasons	No. of customer	Percentages
1	Comparative Price	11	13%
2	Market near by	21	24.7%
3	Contract	6	7%
4	Market nearby+ Comparative price	17	20%
5	Market nearby +Marketing other goods	20	23.5
	Total Sample customer	85	

Source: Field Survey, 2067

From the table 24 most of the customer of market center 21 out of 85, used to sell their farm produce at the market place driven by the reason of nearer market place from their village. And also followed by nearby and marketing other goods. This signifies that customer prefer nearer market to sell their surplus produce.

vi) Mode of transport for farm surplus

Table 25: Mode of transport for surplus Produce marketing

S. No	Mode of Transport	Numbers	Percentages
1	Self carrying	34	65.38
2	Porter	18	34.61
	Total customer*	52	

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table, 25 shows that most of the customer mode of transport for surplus produce is self carrying. And only 34.61 % of customer use porter to transport the farm products to the market place.

vii) Marketable produce beside Crops

Table 26: Marketable produce beside Crops

S. No	Type	Number	Percent
1	Live animals	19	45.3%
2	Milk and milk products	23	54.7%
	Total customers*	42	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table, 26 illustrates that among 85 sample customer, 42 used to sell produces beside farm crops. Out of them 54.7 used to sell milk and milk products, and 45.3% used to sell live animals.

viii) Inter- market Linkages

Table 27: Other Market Centers of the district and outside the district visited by sample Customers of the market center

S.No	Name of Market centers	Frq.
1	Changrye	5
2	Pauli	5
3	Hile	4
3	Dharan	9
5	Biratnagar	3
6	Ithari	6
7	Yaku	4
8	Kathmandu	3
	Total observed frequency	39

Source: Field Survey, 2067

*Customers who sell their farm produce at the market place.

Table 27 illustrates that many small market centers are lying in the district. Therefore the mutual relationship of these market centers with sample market center is witness in terms of goods flows, people and services. Customer of this market center also visits some other market lying inside or outside the district. Dharan is the secondary destination for the customer of Bhojpur bazaar.

6.1.2 Economic linkages

The economic linkage is fundamental for both urban and rural development. The economic linkage may include marketing links, shopping pattern, flows of raw materials, intermediate products, goods, capital income and production. Economic linkage may deal with the flow of resources, energy, money, credit and labour.

A. Goods flow from rural places to market centers

Table 28: Origin of rural produce by major settlements for selling in Bhojpur Bazaar, 2067

S.No	Settlement Name	No. of customer	Selling items
1	Bhaisipankha	5	Paddy, Barley, Livestock,
2	Taskar	9	Paddy, Barley, Wheat Vegetable, Potato,
3	Bhulke	7	Oilseeds, wheat, milk product
4	Shyamsila	9	Milk product, Paddy, Vegetable
5	Dawa	11	Paddy, milkproduct, oranges, potato
6	Bokhim	17	Paddy, Milk, Vegetable, Potato, Wheat , Barley
7	Jimi gaun	3	Vegetable, Paddy, Barley
8	Amtek	7	Vegetable, Paddy, Pulse, livestock

Source: Field Survey, 2067

From the table 28 major source of marketable surplus of rural hinterland of Bhojpur bazaar are Bhaisipankha, Taskar Bokhim, Dawa, Shyamsila, and so on.

B. Supply centers for merchandise goods to Bhojpur bazaar

The survey information provides the name of the centers that supply merchandise goods to Bhojpur bazaar. Table shows these supply centers for Bhojpur bazaar as identified by the sample shopkeepers.

Table 29: Place of Destination of goods from Bhojpur Bazaar, 2066

S. No	Name of centers	Frequency(f)	Percent
1	Hile	13	19
2	Dharan	11	16
3	Biratnagar	21	31
4	Ithari	17	25
5	Others*	6	9
	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2067

Table 29 concludes that Biratnagar is the most important centers for supplying goods to Bhojpur Bazaar. Ithari and Hile comes after respectively.

C. Mode of Transport

Table 30: Mode of transport for merchandise goods

S. No	Type	Number
1	Tractor/Swaraj Truck	31
2	Potter	11
3	Animal	7
4	Flight	6
	Total frequency	55

Source: Field Survey, 2067

From table 30 Mode of Transportation for merchandise goods are tractor, potter, animals and flight. All the means are used according to distances and seasons. After road link large proportion of traders uses tractor as means of transport for merchandise goods.

CHAPTER 7

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF RURAL URBAN LINKAGE

Analysis of opportunities and problems of market center is based on the information provided by the sample traders and also customer that had suggested .and also the problem and prospect of hinterland development is based on the information provided by the sample customers of market center.

7.1 Problems and Prospects of Market center

A. Problems

Table; 31 Problems of Market center by Traders,

S. No	Problems	Number	Percent
1	Road	37	21.63
2	Lack of industries	29	16.95
3	Good hospital	31	18.12
4	Lack of market management	24	14
5	Electricity	26	15.3
6	Urban development Facilities*	24	14
	Total Observed frequency	171	100

Source: Field survey, 2067

Table; 32 Problem of market center by customer

S. No	Problems	Number	Percent
1	Road	78	25
2	Lack of industries/Training	51	17
3	Technical education	27	9
4	Good Hospital	57	18.5
5	Urban development Facilities*	35	11.5
6	Transport facilities	59	19
	Total Observed frequency	307	100

Source: Field survey, 2067

Customers and Traders of the market center had suggested problems or facilities that lacking in the market centers are hindrances on to performance of the market centers and development. Table 32 illustrates that the Bhojpur bazaar lacks the facilities as Bus Park, road network, public sanitation good hospital is the main hindrance for the extension of the market. And also not having town management is the major issue for the development of Bhojpur bazaar. Traders of Bhojpur bazaar and customers had suggested that the Road is the most mandatory need for development of the market center and then good hospital, transport facilities, industries and Technical education. Road, good hospital transport facilities and technical education is the immediate need of this market centre as well as the Bhojpur district.

B. Prospects

Market centers have some prospects and opportunities to be developed. Some prospects of the market center are listed below based on the information provided by the traders of the market center.

Table: 33 Prospects of the market center

S. No	Prospects	Number	Percent
1	Trade center	26	36.1
2	Tourism center	19	26.4
3	Arts and craft	14	19.5
4	Others*	13	18
	Total Observed frequency	72	100

Source Field survey, 2067

Table33 shows that being headquarter of the district Bhojpur bazaar should be developed as a trade centre for the surrounding hinterland. It has potential to develop as a Tourism center also.

7.2 Problems and Prospects of Hinterland

A. Problems

Information on problems of rural hinterland of the market center collected from the sample customers that visited the market center is listed at table 34.

Table: 34 Problems of Rural Hinterland

S. No	Problems	Number	Percent
1	Road	78	36.3
2	Electricity	66	30.7
3	Irrigation	45	21
4	Others*	26	12
	Total Observed frequency	215	100

Source Field survey, 2067

*Others include public transport, technical institute education, health , storage facilities.

The table34 shows that 36.3% customer of the Bhojpur bazaar had cited road as a main problem of their areas. Similarly, 30.7% and 21% cited electricity and irrigation respectively. As well as 12% indicates drinking water, quality education, technical institute, fruit storage, health institute are also prominent facilities lack in their area.

B. Prospects

Information on prospect and opportunities of rural hinterland of the market center collected from the sample customers that visited the market center are in table 35.

Table 35: Prospects of the rural hinterlands or market centers

S. No	Prospects	Number	Percent
1	Vegetable and fruit farming	37	48.6
2	Poultry and livestock rearing	19	25
3	Tea and coffee farming	11	14.4
4	Others*	9	12
	Observed total	76	100

Source Field survey,2067

From the table 35, Hinterland of Bhojpur bazaar has lot of potentiality of Vegetable and fruit farming with 48.6 Percent, poultry and livestock rearing 25% and tea and coffee farming 14.4% respectively.

*Others represents *alaichi kheti*, *amliso kheti*, traditional weapons production.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Conclusions

Bhojpur Bazaar of the Bhojpur district is the selected study area. Thus, Bhojpur district is the area of prime focus of the study. Its topography, population, economic structure, infrastructures, market centers are the major points of consideration for the study. Bhojpur district has sixty three VDCs and Nine commercial settlements as the verge of urbanization at considerable rate. Some are equipped with basic requirements of development as road link, Tele-communication, and health institution and so on and some lacks all those.

The functional structure (number, type, range of functional units) of Bhojpur bazaar shows that the commercial function dominates all other functions. Of all functional types, retailing is by far the largest number. The wholesaling and personal services units, which are considered important market functions, are relatively few in number. Institution is second important function of Bhojpur bazaar. Compared to these two major functions, the industrial function is least.

Bhojpur Bazaar is the destination of farm surplus of rural hinterland and huge amount of capital flows in turns of farm surplus towards hinterlands of the market center and supplier of farm inputs to the hinterland.

In terms of physical linkages market center is linked with Hile by seasonal or feeder roads. In rainy seasons these roads are not used for public services due to muddy. On these seasons traders depends upon animals or flight for their merchandise goods.

Linkage is the Prime topic of the study. Thus rural- urban linkages is performed under the category of spatial/physical, and economic linkage. Thus, functional analysis. economic analysis, flow of people, commodity is analyzed.

Farm surplus is the major goods to be supplied to the market centers and in return flow of capital towards them. Agriculture is the prime occupation of the hinterland people and source of income.

As obtained from the sample customers, the hinterland area of Bhojpur bazaar is potential for development particularly in primary production activities such as, grain, vegetable Fruits and dairy products.

8.2 Recommendations

Rural urban linkages are the recent trends in the developing countries. In Nepal, this trends has been initiated in the late 1960's and is done meager as much has yet to be done in this field. Bhojpur district is which not much has been done in this respect. This study is the one that deals with the rural-urban linkage of the district but not covers all the settlements and aspects. For this further studies have yet to come in this field on various topics such as:

- i) Impacts of roads in the development of market centers of Bhojpur district;
- ii) Rural-urban linkage studies for the other market centers of Bhojpur district;
- iii) Flows of local products such as vegetable, fruits(orange, junar, lemon etc), craft such as (khukuri, aanti, karua etc) from Bhojpur;
- iv) Rural-urban linkage and rural development.

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ANNEX I

Questionnaire Survey Forms

(A) Market Center Service Inventory Sheet

Shopkeepers Survey Questionnaire Form

1. Name of market center/VDC

2. What type of business so you operate? (Tick off)

(a) Trade business (b) Industrial business (c) Others

2.1 What type of trade business do you operate? (Thick off)

(a) Whole sealing (b) Retailing (c) both

3. Personal data of shopkeeper head

(a) Full name (b) Age.....

(c) Sex (d) Education

3.1. Family Size

Total number..... Male Female.....

4. Where do you come from? (Tick off)

(a) Local inhabitant (with in VDC)	
(b) Non local (moved to this locality from other place) (describe detail of place/district country)	Place year of District Country

5. When did you start this business?

.....

6. Why did you select this place for the business?

Reason	Tick of (priority order)
(a) Parental occupation	
(b) Profitable	
(c) Facilities	
(d) Lack of other jobs	
(e) other (specify)	

7. How many members are involved in this business?

(a) Total number male female

8. Do you have any other secondary occupation? If yes, tick off.

Types of secondary occupation	Tick off
(a) Agriculture	
(b) Service	
(c) Teaching	
(d) Cash crop	
(e) Other (specify)	

8.1 Have you open trade business in other market places too? If yes, Name of the market place/VDC/District.

Name of Market places	VDC/District
(a)	
(b)	

8.2 Why do you open business there?

Reason	Tick off (priority order)
Cheap rent	
Market center	
Other	

8.3 How often you visit that market place? (Tick off)

(a) Daily	
(b) Twice a week	
(c) Thrice a week	
(d) once a month	
(e) Other (specify)	

9. From where do the customers visit your shop for buying goods (Tick off)

(a) Local /same locality VDC)	No local: Name of major place/District
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)

10. From which market place do the trades visit your shop for buying trade goods?

Name the market place VDC/District	Trade items from each place	Quantity properties of items/place
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		
(d)		

11. How do you obtain merchandise goods for your shop?

Type of marketing agent	Trade items	Quantity
(a) Big market		
(b) Farmer market		
(c) Agent		
(d) Other (specify)		

12. What is the made of transport for your trade goods? (Tick off)

Means of transport	
(a) Potter	
(b) Flight	
(c) Animal	
(d) Other	

13. Could you tell the approximate numbers of customers visited your shop?

(a) Last year	
(b) Monthly	
(c) Weekly	
(d) daily	

14. What are the sources of investment of your shop? (Tick off)

Source type	Tick off in
Own	
Bank loan	
Private loan	
Fund	
Others Specify	

15. What is the trend of business (Tick off)

(a) Increasing	
(b) Decreasing	
(c) Constant	

16. What type of opportunities should be provided to develop this market center?

Opportunities	Priority order (I, II, III)
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
(d)	
(e)	

17. In your view what are the main problems of this market center? (Problem in order)

Problem	priority order
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
(d)	
(e)	

18. What is your suggestion to develop this market center?

(B) Customer Survey Questionnaire form

1. Name of Market Center:.....

2. Name of VDC:

3. Personal data of Respondent

(a) Full Name:

(b) Age: (c) Sex:

(d) Education:

4. Where do you come from (origin place of customer)?

Name of Village/District :.....

5. How many members (family size) are in your family?

Gender	Numbers
a) Female	
b) Male	
c) Total	

6. What is your main occupation? (Tick off)

Component	Description
a) Service	
b) Teaching	
c) Labor	
d) Agriculture	
e) Other (specify)	

7. Do you have any secondary occupation? If yes, Tick off

Description	Tick off
a) Agriculture	
b) Service	
c) Teaching	
d) Labor	
e) Trade Business	
f) Other /specify	

8. How many family members are involved in agricultural activity?

.....

9. How much farm land do you have Khet & Bari with area.

Ownership type	Tick off	Khet	Bari
a)Own			
b)Rent			
c)Other/specify			

10. What types of crop do you produce?

Types of Crop		Area
a)Paddy		
b)Wheat		
c)Maize		
d)Mustard seeds		
e)Cash crops		
f)Vegetables		
g)Fruits		
h)Others/specify		

11. Do you sell any farm products? If yes/quantity

Description	Quantity or Rs.
a)Paddy	
b)Wheat	
c)Maize	
d)Vegetable	
e)Cash Crops	
f)Mustard Seeds	
g)Others/specify	

12. To whom do you sell farm produce?

a)Market place	
b)Itinerant	
c)Other specify	

13. Do you sell any other produce beside crops? If yes, tick off.

Description	Tick off
a)Live Animal	
b)Milk and Milk Product	
c)Fisheries	
d)Fruits	
e)Fuel wood	
f)Handicraft	
g)Other (specify)	

13. What are the names of those market centers (names?)

Name of Market places	District/VDC
a)	
b)	

c)	
d)	

14. Why do you sell at the market place? (Reason Tick off)

Reasons	Tick off
a)Comparative price	
b)Contract	
c)Marketing other goods	
d)Other specify	

15. What is the mode of transport for carrying marketable product to the market?

Description	Tick off
a) Self carrying	
b) By porter	
c) By Animal	
d)Other (specify)	

16. Do you raise livestock? If yes (with numbers)

Description	Numbers
a)Buffalo	
b)Goat/Sheep	
c)Cow	
d)Other (specify)	

17. Where do you sell them? Name of market Places:

Marketing/Name of Market place	Name of district/VDC
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

18. Where do you usually buy house hold goods? Name of the market center

Name of Market Centre	District/VDC/ country
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	

19. How long does it take to get the market center? (Travel Time)

Description	Travel Time
a)On by foot	
b)By horse	
c)other (specify)	

20. How often do you visit the market center?

Frequency of visits	Tick off
a) Twice of week	
b) Once a week	
c) Once a month	
d) When need arises	

21. Do you visit the market center for other purpose, besides marketing? (multiple)

Description	Tick off
a)Bank loan	
b)To buy farm inputs	
c)Relatives	
d)Health services	
e)Education service	
f)Office work	
g)Others(specify)	

22. Do you visit other market centers too? (If yes)

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

23. Do you think the market you visit has brought changes in your area? If yes, what is that specify in order:-

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

24. What kind of facility do you think market should provide in near future? (Specify in order):-

a)	
b)	
c)	

25. What are the problems you have face to buy/sell the goods in market center?

a)	
b)	
c)	

26. What are the problems in your area for development? (List in order)

a)	
b)	
c)	

27. Do you have any suggestion to solve it?

ANNEX II

Number of Functional Establishments in Bhojpur Baazar

S.No	Type of Function	Total No.	Remarks
	<i>Retailing</i>		
1	Agro- Veterinary	03	
2	Audio visual cassettes	05	
3	Book and stationary	06	
4	Clothes	14	
5	Dairy	02	
6	Drug store	08	
7	Electric shop	04	
8	Furniture	02	
9	Gift shop	07	
10	Hardware + Bhada	03	
11	Kirana	103	
12	Leather goods	01	
13	Meat	02	
14	Optical Shop	01	
15	Readymade + Cosmetic+ Bags	07	
16	Stationary +sports	04	
17	Utensils	05	
	Sub total	182	
	<i>Wholesaling</i>		
18	Dealer/Agents	04	
19	Kirana	07	
	Sub total	11	
	<i>Catering</i>		
20	Hotel Lodge	08	
21	Restaurant	03	
22	Bhatti	43	
	Sub total	54	
	<i>Personal Service</i>		
23	Hair cutting	11	
24	Painter	02	
25	Woolen	01	
	Sub total	14	
	<i>Professional Services</i>		
26	Bus-Ticket Counter	03	
27	Clinic	04	
28	Communication services	15	
29	Library	01	

30	Photo studio	09	
31	Photocopy services	12	
32	Press	03	
	Sub total	46	
	<i>Retail Service industry</i>		
33	Ornamental	09	
34	Radio+ Watch repairing	11	
35	Tailoring	14	
36	Electronic shop	05	
37	Mobile Shop	06	
38	Solar Energy	04	
	Sub total	49	
	<i>Industries/Mills</i>		
39	Bakery Factory	01	
40	Mustard oil press mill	02	
41	Rice mill	04	
	Sub total	08	
	<i>Institutions</i>		
42	Campus	01	
43	Cinema Hall	01	
44	Commercial bank	04	
45	Remittance	05	
46	Higher secondary	02	
47	Health service unit	05	
48	Other govt. Office	21	
49	Other	08	
50	Police station	02	
51	Post office	01	
52	School	07	
53	Temple /Monument	09	
	Sub total	61	
	Grand total	425	

ANNEX III

Bhojpur Baazar Functional Units Inventory Sheet

S.No	Type of Function	Frequency(tally)	Total No.	Remarks
	<i>Retailing</i>			
1	Agro- Veterinary			
2	Audio visual cassettes			
3	Book and stationary			
4	Clothes			
5	Dairy			
6	Drug store			
7	Electric shop			
8	Furniture			
9	Gift shop			
10	Hardware + Bhada			
11	Kirana			
12	Leather goods			
13	Meat			
14	Optical Shop			
15	Readymade + Cosmetic+ Bags			
16	Stationary +sports			
17	Utensils			
	Sub total			
	<i>Wholesaling</i>			
18	Dealer/Agents			
19	Kirana			
	Sub total			
	<i>Catering</i>			
20	Hotel Lodge			
21	Restaurant			
22	Bhatti			
	Sub total			
	<i>Personal Service</i>			
23	Hair cutting			
24	Painter			
25	Woolen			
	Sub total			
	<i>Professional Services</i>			
26	Bus-Ticket Counter			
27	Clinic			
28	Communication services			

29	Library			
30	Photo studio			
31	Photocopy services			
32	Press			
	Sub total			
	<i>Retail Service industry</i>			
33	Ornamental			
34	Radio+ Watch repairing			
35	Tailoring			
36	Electronic shop			
37	Mobile Shop			
38	Solar Energy			
	Sub total			
	<i>Industries/Mills</i>			
39	Bakery Factory			
40	Mustard oil press mill			
41	Rice mill			
	Sub total			
	<i>Institutions</i>			
42	Campus			
43	Cinema Hall			
44	Commercial bank			
45	Remittance			
46	Higher secondary			
47	Health service unit			
48	Other govt. Office			
49	Other			
50	Police station			
51	Post office			
52	School			
53	Temple /Monument			
	Sub total			
	Grand total			