

Periodic Markets A Historical Perspective: A Case Study Of Bagalkot District, Karnataka State.

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation is an attempt to discuss the historical background of origin and evolutionary process of market centers in the Bagalkot District of Karnataka. The origin and evolutionary process of market centers on a geographical space is not only emerged by the physical characteristics but also the socio-economic factors and need of the people. Marketing is a one of the important tertiary activities and play vital role in determining the economy of the any region the study area is not exception. The economy largely depends upon the marketing activities. In view of this, the attempt has been made in this paper by tracing the historical background of the market centers which contributes economy. The study area has 6575 Square Kilometres with population of 1889752 with 11th rank in terms of area and 11th position in terms of population in the State. The study region extends between 15° 48' to 16° 46' North Latitude and 74° 58' to 76° 18' East Longitude. The area comprises with 629 settlements, and 15 urban centers, 137 periodic markets have been functioning six talukas. The density of the population in the district is 288 Square kilometer stands at 16th rank in the State along with 68.82 percent literacy and is placed at 23rd rank in the state. As per as the origin and evolution of markets are concerned, the literature, books, gazetteer have taken into consideration to discuss the historical background of emergence of markets along with the studies have been carried and in this regard. The analytical method has been employed accordingly discussed.

Key Words: Evolutionary process, Historical background and, Tertiary activities.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Marketing activities have been started functioning effectively soon after the introduction of money replced than the barter system. Therefore, the economy an different geographical space in the world has improved and services are easy provided

to the people who exchange their product for their livelihood. Therefore, the marketing process is determined by the economy of the region based on the available resource, the manufacturing units/industries, transportation, trade and commerce cater to the need of the people in the region.

The present day marketing process is an outcome from the historical background, the phases and process of exchange of goods and services witnessed in the historical past. Therefore, the attempt has been made to discuss the historical background of the markets in Bagalkot district confined to deal with periodic markets.

The origin and evolution of periodic market centers has great influence on their spatial and functional organization of any region there are so many socio-political, economic, historical factors which is largely influenced by origin and evolution of periodic market centers. The origin and development of market centers has great impact on their spatial functional of any area. Besides economic factor, there are so many socio- political factors govern the origin and development of markets (Shrivastava, 2007).

II. REVIEW LITERATURE:

The review of literature is a base to understand the concept and the outcome of the studies carried out by the scholars in different geographical space in the world. Accordingly the literature has been reviewed and discussed in brief. **Singh (1962)** discussed the origin and development of rural markets of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and observed that the markets came up owing to the needs of the local people. **Shrivastava (1974)** gave a general view of the origin and evolution of market centers. **Penn Handwerker (1974)** studied the changing house hold organization in the origins of market places in Liberia. **Riddell (1974)** observed the origin condition and dynamics of the present evolving system and certain suggestions about the developmental impact of the merging

marketing system in periodic markets of Sierreleone.. **Tamaskar (1977, 1978)** published papers regarding the evolution of periodic markets in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. **Wanamali (1981)** described the growth of periodic market in Sighbum district. **Saxena (1982)** also put forward some interesting ideas about the evolution of periodic market in Rajasthan. **Dixit (1988)** described the origin of market centers in Hamirpur District Uttar Pradesh State along with the spatial organization of market centers. **Dixit (1984)**: observes the markets centres and their spatial development in Umland of Kanpur. **Shrivastava (1987)**: discussed the origin and development of markets in Tarai region. **Hugar (2000)** opined that market centre emerged only after the goods began to move from producer to consumer in the form of barter system. **Mulimani (2006)** discussed that the contact zones with contrasting economy, physical and cultural aspects are also responsible for emergence of periodic markets in a drought prone region of Raichur district of Karnataka. **Belgum and Mulimani (2014)** observe that, to trace out the evolution of periodic markets in Haveri District of Karnataka State. **Mulla and Mulimani (2018)** described that different types of markets are originated due to socio-economic and physico-cultural aspect of Dharwad District.

OBJECTIVES: The present study has set the objectives and as follows:

1. to trace out the cause for the origin and evolution of markets and marketing system from pre-historic period to present period based on the literature reviewed.
2. to find out the change of trade pattern with changing socio-economic and political conditions from ancient to present period.

HYPOTHESES: The confined study has formulated the hypothesis and as follows:

1. that the periodic markets have emerged not only on the basis of the physico-cultural causes rather than socio-economic needs of the people
2. that the existing periodic market centres have their historical roots in the past and altered with changing socio-economic conditions.

DATA BASE:

The present study is based on the secondary source and information has been collected from various journals, articles, books of marketing geography. There are a large number of archaeological and historical inscriptions of the ancient past about the study area, the relevant information were collected from historical records. Many travelers who visited the Deccan have spoken about the pattern of trade in ancient and medieval periods. The information with regard to market centres during British period were collected by the oldest District Gazetteer of Bombay presidency, Volume XXIII (1884) and for the later period by the District Gazetteer of Mysore state (1966) and the recent District Gazetteer of Bagalkot (2006).

III. METHDOLOGY:

To observe the present marketing system all the market places have been personally surveyed. Hence, the study is largely based on secondary data collected from different sources and field survey. The collected information has been presented in the form of diagrams and analytical method has been employed accordingly analyzed.

STUDY AREA:

Bagalkot district is being the study region and is one of the northern districts of Karnataka. It covers an area 6575 Square Kilometres with population of 1889752. It has 11th rank in terms of geographical area and 11th position in terms of population in the State. The study region extends between 15° 48' to 16° 46' North Latitude and 74° 58' to 76° 18' East Longitude. The area comprises with 613 settlements and 15 urban centers and 83 periodic markets have been functioning in six talukas. The density of the population in the district is 288 Square kilometer stands at 16th rank in the State along with 68.82 percent literacy and is placed at 23rd rank in the state. The elevation is 610 meters above the mean sea level. It has warm and dry climatic characteristics witnessed with less rainfall. The Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha rivers are flowing in the study region and are non-perennial in nature. Due to the Upper Krishna Project, part of the district has irrigation facilities and accordingly agricultural activities are predominant. The black and red soil is responsible for different types of the crops being grown in the study area (Fig 1.1).

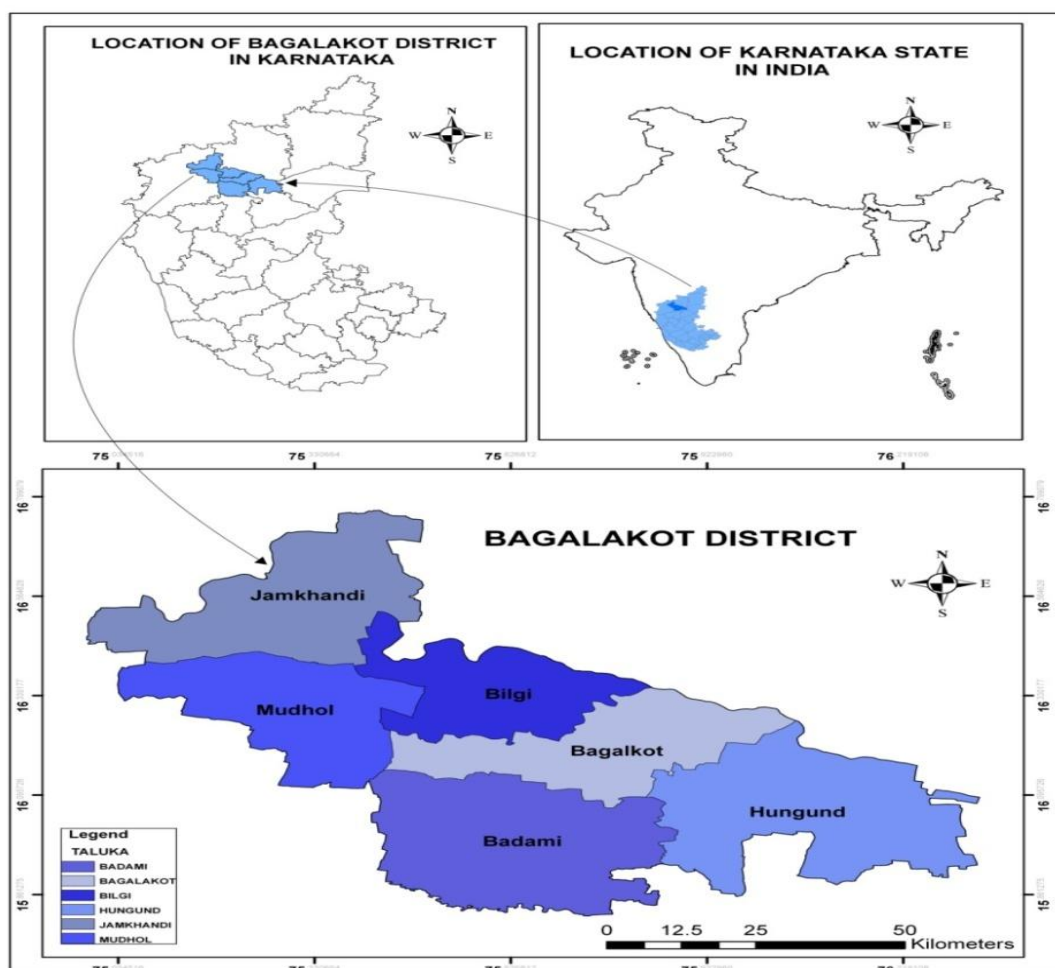


Fig No 1.1

ANALYSIS:

The civilization of mankind has long history with cultural identity in the different geographical space in the world has an evident from the archaeological point of view. The historical evidence are the best witness reflect the historical glories of the world through the various

rulers in the different dynasties in the world. The journey of the pre-historic man reveals the history going in to the deeper routes and reflected that the pre-historic man was an identical and the journey was horrible. The path of the movements has milestone to proceed for further survival of those days.

Table no 1.1 Evolution of Trading Activities in Bagalkot District.

Sl No	Name of the Period	Name of the Dynasty	Nature of the Subsistence	Socio-Economic Conditions and Growth of Markets (Trade)
01	Pre Historic Period (Before 3 rd BC)		Most Primitive in nature, Nomadic life, Use of stone weapons, Food gathering, Hunting, Primitive subsistence life, Settled life, Primitive subsistence, Agriculture other craftsmanship, Use of animals	Absence of Trade, No surplus, Gradually Silent barter system among the tribes community.
02	Ancient Period (3 rd BC to 13 th)	i. Shatavahan ii. Chalukya	Settled life in village, commanding in Agriculture, Handicrafts,	Origin of trade, Mobile traders. Annual fair, Long

	AD)	iii. Rastrakuta	Craftsmanship, Guild Organization, peace and harmony in society.	distance trade, barter system and also encourage for trading activities. Use of weight and Measurements.
03	Medieval Period (13 th AD to 17 th AD)	i. Muslim ii. Bahamani iii. Adalisha	Agriculture Craftsmanship, Guild system Merchant and craft Guilds	Origin of weekly Market and organised trade. Barter as well as Monetary system proper Use of weight and measures, Market center Local as well as long distance trade
04	British Period (18 th AD and 19 th AD)		Improved agriculture. Transport roads, railways, Commercial agriculture, Zamindari system	Weekly Markets, Annual fairs. Local Regional and beginning of regulated market, long distance trade.
05	After Independence 1947 onwards		Urbanization, Abolished of Zamindari system, Development of agriculture, Monetary system, Surplus production	Urban and Rural markets, weekly village markets, Daily market, urban centre Regulated markets, Large scale trade and world-wide market.

Source: Bijapur District Gazateer (Included Bagalkot District) 2006 and Personal Computation 2020.

01) Pre-Historic Period (Before 3rd Century BC):

The study area has a long back history, which can be traced back to the very remote and pre-historic period, because many Paleolithic sites have been traced on the river banks of Malaprabha, Ghataprbha, and Krishna. Early men were inhabited at the sites like Aihole, Badami, Bagalkot, Galagali, Kaladagi, Mahakuta, and Savalagi during pre-historic period. The historical records the Paleolithic and Neolithic period. The change from the Paleolithic age to the Neolithic age was revolutionary indeed as it brought about a fundamental change in the life of man from that of food gatherer to that of food producer. Man started agriculture though it was very primitive. Besides, man began to domesticate animals like cow and sheep and make pottery. This was the age, when man built up an organized community and led a settled life, where the fertile valleys of perennial rivers had provided the most suitable natural conditions for human inhabitation. Further, it is believed that some economic system had their beginning during this period, but one cannot find clear evidences of systematic or regular trade but there was a desultory trade in non-subsistence items; because pre-historic man was ordinarily self sufficient as for his basic food and tools-needs were concerned. The main feature of this period was the non-existence of any periodic market system.

02) Ancient Period (3rd Century BC to 13th Century AD):

During this period men developed the art of cultivation, they built houses for their permanent settlement, which marked the beginning of communities. The handicraft also had its beginning, because agriculturist needed tools and implements, various craftsmanship developed, and group of artisans were formed. They used to exchange goods. This marked the beginning of the true form of barter system. Other occupations such as weaving of cloth, oil extracting, leather works, metal works, black-smith and carpentry etc. were developed. The king was collecting shares of the produce from the agriculturists and hoarding them in granaries, as a measure for protection against famines of neighboring villages or even to distant lands. Imports and exports of articles were controlled by the guilds. They used to travel in groups from place to place even to distant lands and as a protection against the attacks of robbers and enemies they maintained a battalion of trained scouts armed with weapons for defense. Thus there developed long distance trade. Pack animals such as bullocks, horses, asses were used to carry goods, even carts were used as a common means of transportation. Goods were made into convenient bundles. Grains were put in bags oil carried in pots, delicate and perishable goods were carried over head and shoulders in pouches. During the ancient

period the study area was ruled by three main dynasties; they are

- (i) Sathavahana dynasty (2nd to 3rd century A.D.)
 - (ii) Chalukyan of Badami dynasty (6th to 8th century A.D.)
 - (iii) Rashtrakoota dynasty (8th to 10th century A.D.)
- These different dynasties are responsible for the growth of trade in the study area.

i) **Shatavahana Dynasty:**

During early ancient period the study area was ruled by Shatavahanas between 230 B.C. and 220 A.D. In this period agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Trade and handicraft were in a flourishing stage. There were some trade centres where sellers and buyers met in large number and traded and there were some important ports, through which foreign trade was carried on (**Panchmukhi, 1956**). Ptolemy a Greek geographer of 150 A.D. already mentioned in his work, some places of the study area such as Badaimiooi (Badami), Ayyavole (Aihole), Patrigala (Pattadkallu), Kalligeris (Kalkeri), Kallada (Kaladgi), Konaba (Konnur) which were important settlements of this period and they suggest the existence of prosperous trading centres. There were golden and silver coins in circulation including Greek and Roman gold coins, which indicate their trade contact with the west (**Karmarkar 1947 and Sundar 1995**).

ii) **Chalukyas Dynasty:**

Chalukyas of Badami ruled the study area from 6th to 8th century A.D. The empire of Chalukyas was the largest. The Chinese Buddhist traveler Hiuen Tsang who visited the Chalukyan Empire and the capital Vatapi (Badami), says that the people of the Chalukyan Empire were proud, spirited and war like, Agriculture was their main occupation. Both internal and external trade had flourished and ports on the west coast were engaged in imports and exports along with western countries and also with China and Iran. Both gold and silver coins were in circulation and weights and measures were in practice (**Sathyan, 1966**).

iii) **Rashtrakuta Dynasty:**

They ruled after the Chalukyas of Badami from 735 to 973 A.D. During this period agriculture was the main occupation and other occupations such as weaving, oil pressing, leather works, metal works, basket making, pottery, black smithy, carpentry etc. had also flourished. There was brisk inland and foreign trade. The king was very much liberal to Mohammedans, and therefore the foreign trade was mostly carried through Arabs

who had setup their goods on the west coast. They not only participated in foreign trade, but also took part in the internal trade. Along with barter system gold and silver coins were in circulation (**Panchamukhi, 1956**).

During the Rastrkutas period many sites were flourished as trade centres, where all sorts of articles of both necessity and luxury were sold and bought. The places like, Terdal, Ingleshwar, Bagalkot, Hippargi, Chimmalagi, Kalkeri, Mudhol etc., were big market centers. The description of the Terdal-bazaar is found in an epigraph of 1125 A.D: With heaps of jewels, many kinds of garments of novel designs, grains in huge quantities etc. "the bazaar of Terdal looked as if it viewed with the wealth of a Kubera" and it was a camp of many foreign traders. The trade guilds were administered by the chamber of commerce, which had its headquarters at Aihole. It mentions the five hundred members of corporate body like central chamber of commerce (**Panchamukhi, 1956, Chidanandmurthy, 1979 and Gururajachar, 1974**).

It wielded tremendous influence not only in the study area but also in the entire empire (area of Karnatak, Andhrapradesh and Tamil Nadu) from the earliest times to 13th century A.D. Inscription of 7th century A.D. of 'Ladkhan Temple' at Aihole suggest that there were exclusive trading centres. Besides such regular markets (Trade centres) there were also weekly fairs, which played an important role in fastening internal trade and provided much scope for people to exchange goods.

03) Medieval Period (13 th to 17 th Century A.D.).

The Medieval period is known as a period of Muslim rules in India, as well as in the study area. During this period the entire area was under control of large Muslim empire known as 'Bahmani Empire'. By the division of the Bahmani kingdom in to five separate sultanates, Yusuf Adilshah established himself as the independent ruler of the Bijapur (study area). Thus Adilshahi ruled the study area from 1489, which lasted for nearly two centuries as 'Adilshahi Dynasty'. From the day of the foundation of kingdom, it had become 'eyesore' to other sister states due to regular wars. In a period of 200 years nine kings occupied the throne. Hence the 114 period from 1490 to 1686 was full of political activities and wars, but only during Md. Adilshah's rule (1625-1656) the kingdom attained its zenith. The 'Bahmani kingdom' was as large as 'Empire', it consists of 12 provinces known as 'Subhas' which was governed by subhedars. Bijapur was one of the

provinces. The province was subdivided into 'Pargan' or 'districts' known as zillas, where Desais and Nadgoudas were incharge of zillas. They used to collect taxes and maintain law and order, and at village level Patels, Kulkarnis, Killedars and Havaldars were in charge of each village.

In the medieval period the nature of trading was practically the similar manner as it was in the ancient period but there was some improvement in the marketing system. This period may be considered as a landmark in the history of the development of marketing system by periodic markets (**Mujumdar, 1957**). The Lingayats, Jain and Muslim traders used to move from place to place to collect agricultural produce and to sell in the periodic markets. Bullocks, Horses and Asses were used for transportation the means of transportation was by carts; the carts were separate to carry grains in bags or loose, Jaggery in cubes, oil in tins. Animals such as, Boxes were used to carry delicate articles. There is a inadequate communication was a major problem to carry on trade.

There were Galagali, Bagalkot, Sangam, Kaladagi, Hunagund, Badami, Jamakhandi, Mudhol and Mahalingpur Bagalkot itself was a leading trade centre and there were other major trade centres also in the neighboring areas like, Bijapur, Belgaum and Sholapur. The traders had perhaps their permanent residences in one place. They used to collect articles and re-sell them at different places on market days. Trade was regulated by certain well-known customs and principles of sale and purchase.

04) The British period (18thAD and 19th AD)

The British period in Indian history may be considered as a period of exploitation of resources, that too for the of foreign trade with Europe. But at the same time it was a period of economic development in the field of agriculture, transportation and marketing in the study region. Perceptible changes began only after 1857. Britishers provided an better infrastructure for the society by adding more amenities such as educational, medical and other social facilities like post offices, police chowkies, courts, revenue offices and good means of communication. In view of this, there are is a lot of changes took place in the marketing activities and agriculture production. Subsistence farming given change way in to commercial farming. In this period Kaladagi has district headquarter and gained maximum important trade center.

The British-period laid foundation for the growth of local trade particularly economy. Local markets regional, regional, and terminal markets were established to fulfill the demands of local people as well as long distance traders. Four in Badami (Belur, Guledgudda, Kerur and Badami), two in Hunagund taluk (Ilakal and Aminghad) Badami and Bagalkot were two major trade centres. There were 3 more trade centres in the princely states of Mudhol and Jamakhandi they are Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Terdal. The market centres connected by long distance routes helped the movement of men and materials in many ways. The goods imported from outside the district were distributed to the far off interior rural areas by establishing new markets. Therefore, the hypothesis that that the periodic markets have emerged not only on the basis of the physico-cultural causes rather than socio-economic needs of the people

05) Planning period (1951 A.D. onward)

The end of the British rule in India there was a rapid transformation of geo-economic-socio conditions in the study region. by adding the former two princely states namely Mudhol and Jamakhandi as taluks of the (Bijapur district). In 1959 Bilgi was considered as another taluk. There are 11 taluks in Bijapur district since the re-organization of the states up to 1997. The entire Bijapur District was bifurcated two separate districts as Bijapur and Bagalkot in August 1997.

In order to achieve an overall development of the district a number of roads of different types were built. Many bridges were constructed across the rivers. This helped to convenient transportation. Due to the abolition of Zaminadari system, provision of irrigation facilities and improved seeds, the productivity in the field of agriculture increased significantly. Commercial agriculture developed to grow cash crops like sugarcane, cotton and oil seeds. After 1957, the government also helped to improved agro-based industries in the district due to availability of raw materials. The agro-based industries like cotton textile, sugar, oil etc., were developed. Among merchants and intermediates, who forced to visit rural markets to purchase the agriculture produce.

The government also gives a financial assistance to the agriculturists in the form of loans and subsidies. The most notable development in the financial organization of the district has been the gradual replacement of private agencies of credit supply by modern banking and insurance institutions. The ideology of panchyatraj, educational facilities and various other rural development schemes introduced a new awareness in the rural mass.

Table No 1.2 : Development of Periodic Markets in Bagalkot District from Prehistoric Period to Present and Market Days.

SI No	Market Code	Name of the Market	Market Days in 1980	Market Days in 2017	Market Days in 2018
1	BADAMI TALUK				
	01	Badami	Monday	Monday	Monday
	02	Belur	Saturday	Saturday	Saturday
	03	Cholacagudda	Tuesday	Tuesday	Tuesday
	04	Govanakoppa	--	Thursday	Thursday
	05	Guledagudda	--	Thursday	Thursday
	06	Hebballi	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	07	Hosur	--	Sunday	Sunday
	08	Jalihah	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	09	Kakanur	Thursday	Thursday	Thursday
	10	Katageri	--	Monday	Monday
	11	Kelavadi	--	Sunday	Sunday
	12	Kerur	Tuesday	Tuesday /Friday	Tuesday /Friday
	13	Kulageri Cross	--	Monday	Monday
	14	Mustegeri	--	--	Wednesday
	15	Muttalageri	--	Monday	Monday
	16	Nandikeshawar	--	Thursday	Thursday
	17	Neerbudihal	--	Monday	Monday
	18	Neeralakeri	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	19	Nilgund	--	Thursday	Thursday
	20	Pattadakalla	--	Sunday	Sunday
	21	Sulikeri	--	-	Wednesday
		Taluka Total	05	19	21
2	BAGALKOT TALUK				
	01	Bagalkot	Saturday	Saturday	Saturday
	02	Benakatti		Tuesday	Tuesday
	03	Bevoor	--	Monday	Monday
	04	Hallur	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	05	Kaladagi	Thursday	Thursday	Thursday
	06	Nayinegali	--	Thursday	Thursday
	07	Neeralakeri		Tuesday	Tuesday
	08	Rampur		Wednesday	Wednesday
	09	Shirur	Monday	Monday	Monday
	10	Sithimani	Sunday	--	--
		Taluka Total	04	09	09
3	BILAGI TALUK				
	01	Amalzari	--	--	Saturday
	02	Anaghwadi	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	03	Arakeri	--	--	Friday
	04	Badagi	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	05	Bilagi	Saturday	Wednesday/Saturday	Wednesday/Saturday
	06	Chikkalgundi	--	--	Saturday
	07	Galagali	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
	08	Girisagar	Monday	Monday	Monday
	09	Janamatti	--	--	Wednesday
	10	Kataraki	--	Monday	Monday
	11	Kolur	--	--	Tuesday
	12	Kundaragi	--	Sunday	Sunday
	13	Mandagnur	--	--	Wednesday
	14	Sunag	--	--	Tuesday

	15	Teggi	--	--	Thursday
		Taluka Total	03	07	15
4	HUNGUND TALUK				
	01	Amingarah	Saturday	Sunday/Saturday	Sunday/Saturday
	02	Belagal	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	03	Chickmagi	--	--	Thursday
	04	Chittaragi	--	--	Thursday
	05	Dhannur	Monday	Monday	Monday
	06	Ganjihal	--	Thursday	Thursday
	07	Gudur	Friday	Friday	Friday
	08	Hadagali	--	--	Wednesday
	09	Hunagund	Saturday	Saturday	Saturday
	10	Iddalagi	--	--	Tuesday
	11	Ihole	--	Monday	Monday
	12	Ilkal	Monday	Monday/Thursday	Monday/Thursday
	13	Kamatagi	--	Friday	Friday
	14	Kandagal	Monday	Monday	Monday
	15	Karadi	Tuesday	Tuesday	Tuesday
	16	Kudalsangam	--	Monday	Monday
	17	Kodihal	Wednesday	Wednesday	Wednesday
	18	Magnur	--	--	Sunday
	19	Marol	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	20	Nandwadagi	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
	21	Sulibhavi	--	Saturday	Saturday
		Taluk total	09	16	21
5	JAMKANDI TALUK				
	01	Adihudi	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	02	Alabal	--	--	Monday
	03	Alagur	--	Monday	Monday
	04	Banahatti	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	05	Bidari	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	06	Chickapadasalgi	--	--	Wednesday
	07	Chimmada	--	--	Thursday
	08	Chinagundi	--	--	Sunday
	09	Gani	--	--	Thursday
	10	Gote	--	Sunday	Sunday
	11	Halinagali	--	--	Wednesday
	12	Hippargi	--	Sunday	Sunday
	13	Hirepadaslagi	--	--	Sunday
	14	Hulluyal		Thursday	Thursday
	15	Hunnur	--	Friday	Friday
	16	Jagadal	--	--	Wednesday
	17	Jaknur	--	--	Wednesday
	18	Jambagi B.K	--	--	Tuesday
	19	Jamakhndi	Thursday	Thursday	Thursday
	20	Kalahalli	--	Saturday	Saturday
	21	Kankanwadi	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	22	Kannolli	--	--	Thursday
	23	Kumbarhalla	--	--	Wednesday
	24	Kunchaknur	--	--	Sunday
	25	Kulahalli	--	--	Monday
	26	Konnur	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	27	Linganur	--	--	Monday

	28	Mareguddi	--	--	Monday
	29	Madurkhandi	--	--	Tuesday
	30	Maigur	--	--	Wednesday
	31	Muttur	--	--	Tuesday
	32	Naganur	--	--	Saturday
	33	Navalagi	--	Saturday	Saturday
	34	Rabakavi	--	Monday	Monday
	35	Savlagi	Saturday	Saturday	Saturday
	36	Siddapur	--	--	Saturday
	37	Shurapali	--	--	Sunday
	38	Terdal	--	Thursday	Thursday
	39	Tubachi	--	--	Monday
	40	Tudalabhagi	--	Monday	Monday
	41	Tungal	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	42	Yallatti	--	--	Thursday
		Taluka Total	02	18	42
6	MUDHOL TALUK				
	01	Akkimaradi	--	--	Saturday
	02	Baragi	--	Monday	Monday
	03	Belagali	--	Saturday	Saturday
	04	Bhantanur	--	Monday	Monday
	05	Budni PM	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	06	Chanal	--	--	Tuesday
	07	Davaleshwar	--	--	Friday
	08	Gulgal Jambagi	--	--	Monday
	09	Halagali	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	10	Kasab –Jambagi	--	--	Tuesday
	11	Kesarkoppa	--	--	Monday
	12	Kulali	--	--	Monday
	13	Ingalagi	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	14	Lokapur	--	Tuesday	Tuesday
	15	Machaknur	--	--	Thursday
	16	Mahalingpur	Tuesday	Tuesday	Tuesday
	17	Malali	--	--	Wednesday
	18	Mantur	--	Monday	Monday
	19	Melligeri	--	Friday	Friday
	20	Metagudda	--	Wednesday	Wednesday
	21	Mirji	--	Monday	Monday
	22	Mudhol	Friday	Friday	Friday
	23	Mughlkod	--	--	Wednesday
	24	Nagaral	--	--	Sunday
	25	Saidapur	--	--	Thursday
	26	Shirol	--	--	Sunday
	27	Utturu	--	--	Wednesday
	28	Vajjarmatti	--	--	Friday
	29	Vantigodi	--	Sunday	Sunday
		Taluka total	02	14	29
		District total	25	83	137

Source: Field Survey 2018, Compiled from personal computation.

The table reveals that, the evolutionary process of periodic markets took place to convenient villages with the effective linkages by roads and railways. Hence, periodic markets began to evolve in a rural

scenario of study region. As a result, in 1980 there are 25 periodic markets have been functioning in the study area and drastically emerged in to 83 in to 2017. It is important note that 54 periodic markets

have been recently emerged and functioning in the district it is good sign for the development of the study area. In view of this, the existing periodic market centres have their historical roots in the past and altered with changing socio-economic conditions that the formulated hypothesis has been confirmed with evidence of the list prepared in the above table.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The origin and evolutionary process of markets in the study area has been discussed and concluded that the periodic markets have been functioning based on the physico-cultural and political aspects to satisfy the need of the people and enhance the socio-economic conditions in study area. Therefore, at present the base for functioning of the marketing activities in present context. Therefore, the newly created markets have helped people and enhance to serve the more settlement than earlier.

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