

Distribution system through central places

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ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 25 May 2019

Keywords

Innovation, mobility, social innovation.

ABSTRACT

Impact of innovation and mobility, impact of commercial innovation, impact of social innovation, impact of political innovation and impact of innovation on rural development. There is relationship between the innovation and mobility in people. The mobility relates to physical movement, whereby people patronize central places. The physical change in central place in terms of new establishment and inclusion of new function and services at a central place become the innovative force that attract from the surrounding areas.

1. Introduction

The origin of central places is closely related with the history of settlements of economic space which goes back to the ancient past of human civilizations. However, the evolution of settlements can be traced back to the earliest organized settlements in the district. With the march of time the rural settlement space took over into the economic space with exchange notion resulting into the barter system. The strengthening of economic tie in the society, the central places came into existence with frequently temporal change since its beginning.

The complexity of human activity increases from periodic markets of central place. There exists of fundamental unity among social, political, economic and spatial aspects of the development of human civilization and market centres do represent one such stages of development. Market centres are viewed not only as places where economic functions are performed but a place of social interaction as will. Thus, market centres do not grow for economic purpose alone.¹

Two standard views of market origin are forwarded: the first view relates to Adam Smith and the second concerns Karl Polanyi.² Adam Smith holds that market trade is universal and natural phenomenon, whereas Karl Polanyi considers market trade a rather unnatural human activity that requires certain specific conditions to develop. It originates in long distance trade between stranger groups where economic maximizations by the parties to exchange tie the social fabric. Thus, the way in which the market and the economy in general is instituted in a society is assumed to be determined by cultural or political rather than economic variables.³

Nature of central places relates to the kind and characteristics of services and goods provided to the related complementary region. Nature of central places also depends on the socio-economic and political development of the area concerned.

The fundamental feature of a central place is its centralistic nature which draws peoples from the surrounding areas by virtue of goods and services. These are several be assessed in relation to other settlements. One of the most important elements of important elements of importance relates to the tertiary activities which attract surrounding population.

The nature of functions is guided by the demand of people in the complementary areas, and demands are generated on the basis of economic and social needs of the people.

As the agricultural pursuit of the areas in **siwan** is subsistent, the per capita income of rural people is fairly low which guides the needs incomes of rural people is fairly low which guides the needs of people.

Situation in **siwan** creates large number of growth of lower level central places to suffice the needs of poor people with their limited requirements. Thus, betel shop, grocery, eatery, bicycle repair, flour mills, drugstore, medical practitioner (also quacks), general store are the very common functions at the lowest level central places.

2. Conclusion

As regards commercial innovation, a central place happens to be a dynamic place where opening of new unit always provides innovative impact on consumers. Such innovative commercial units create message to the society which sparks to attract consumers from the surrounding areas. The social innovation acts to interrelate people from one society to the other as motivating factor which ultimately guides the consumer behaviour. Central places also become a point of politics from where political sensibility grows and diffuses to the rural areas. This motivates rural people to act and get benefitted from various schemes and programmes. All these innovative factors ultimately exert impact on rural development.

References

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