

Chapter - VI

RURAL SERVICE CENTRES IN KOREGAON TALUKA'

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Chapter - VI

'Rural Service centres In Koregaon Taluka'

6.1 INTRODUCTION -

The study of Service centres is important in the settlement Geography. 'Rural settlement as a cultural bearing units are mirror of the region where the civilization originate, develop and spread into the whole sphere of human life. There is an increasing outflow of classified information about economic life of villages and central places e.g. demographic features, occupational structure, financial assets and liabilities, production functions, cost and return and disposal of marketable surplus. Rural settlement is the spatial differentiation of the grouping of houses and highways on any landscape, where social cohesion and cultural ties strengthened according to the needs of the society (Mandal, 1979). It is also regarded as topographic expression of the grouping and arrangement of two fundamental elements of houses and highways (Brunhes, 1952).

Generally villages function as small trade centres. They are necessarily exporting their surplus products which need an efficient means of transport and trading facilities in the near by areas for the movement of goods and people. (Mandal 1979).

A study of rural settlements in koregaon taluka of satara District has been undertaken. Considering the above aspects rural service centre is defined as a place which supplies the social, economic and administrative needs of the people of service area as well as of the people of a place itself, through public and private institutions, establishments and organization.

6.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The rural service centres centrality is measured by various ways. For knowing the present situation of area the study of centrality and hierarchy of rural service centre is very important. The centrality of the region is measured by various ways, taking into consideration single or several functions, which are available at place.

The Christaller (1933) has used single function index, A. E. Smailes, (1944) has been used service frequency, Dickinson (1934) used wholesale of the place to centrality. A. E. Smailes (1944) has used banks, offices, shops, schools, hospitals by measuring area as a particular central place. Berry and Garrison (1958) have considered all important functions for calculating centrality.

In India, to measure the centrality of the place several geographers have been used various functions. O. P. Singh (1971) has taken population as a criteria, engaged in commercial activities. N. D. Bhattacharya, R. B. Mandal, R. C. Tiwari, A. P. Kumbhar and S. S. Choudhari have studied various aspects of rural settlements of rural service centre for the study Region.

6.3 RURAL SERVICE CENTRES IN KOREGAON TALUKA-

An attempt has been made to identify the rural service centres, their centrality and hierarchy for the study region. In the study region, most of the settlements are small in size in relation to various functions and their population, therefore, these settlements have less functions and services. These functions and services play an important role in the economic organization of the study region.

6.4 CENTRALITY OF THE RURAL SERVICE CENTRES -

The centrality of a service centre, or its importance in the provision of goods and services to the surrounding hinterland population is indicated by the number of services it provides and by the proportion of these service support solely by the tributary population. (Johnston 1966)

The centrality of settlement depends on the functions. A rural service centre is defined as a place which supplies the social, economic and administrative needs of the people of service area as well as of the people of a place itself. (Kumbhar, 1997)

6.5 IDENTIFICATION OF RURAL SERVICE CENTRES IN KOREGAON TALUKA.

The following criteria has been used to identify the rural service centres, in the present study.

To identify a rural service centre a settlement which have a minimum population of 2,500 persons and minimum of three central functions from the groups of lower order function.

Group A - 1) High school

Group B - 1) Dispensary

2) Health centre

3) Family planning centre

4) Maternity Home.

Group C - 1) Weekly market

Group D -1) Post office

2) Post and telegraph office

Rural service centres have been identified on the basis of these criteria. With the help of population as a primary index and those places which having minimum of four basic facilities have been included for select on as rural service centres. After the identification of rural service centres the questionnaire is prepared and detail data of functional association of rural service centres has been collected. (Kumbhar-1997)

6.6 METHODOLOGY -

The centrality of a place can be measured by various ways by taking into account a single function or all functions available at the centre. Davies W. K. D. (1967) has used several functions and calculated locational index for each function. The method of Davies gives the total serving capacity of any rural service centre. This index is not related to the population of rural service centre.

Various functions have been taken for the calculating centrality values, in the present study. The centrality is calculated by using various methods. Some geographers have been taken single function or several functions. In the present study centrality values are determined by using Davies W, K. D. method (1967)

$$\text{Formula : } C = \frac{t}{T} \times 100$$

Where, C - is a location of any region.

t - is a single function

T - is a number of particular functions in the area.

The centrality score is determined by using this method.

Table -VI-I

Koregaon Taluka

Centrality Score or Rural Service centres

Sr. No.	Rural Service Centre	Population 1991	Centrality score	Rank
1	Koregaon	29255	436.2	1
2	Rahimatpur	7,725	231.3	2
3	Wathar Station	3928	140.5	3
4	Satara Road	3,350	126.1	4
5	Deur	3694	106.3	5
6	Targaon	2757	57.6	6
7	Pimpode Bk.	6175	54.4	7
8	Shirambe	2405	51.0	8
9	Chimangaon	2886	50.1	9
10	Wathar ki.	4267	49.6	10
11	EKAMBE	4246	36.5	11
12	Triputi	1626	36.4	12
13	Arvi	4619	36.1	13
14	Palashi	1403	36.0	14
15	Kinhai	3481	31.7	15
16	Kumthe	6438	26.5	16
17	Lhasume	32115	26.5	17
18	Tadawale S.W.	1652	24.7	18
19	Wagholi	2827	15.7	19
20	Bhadale	2207	15.0	20

6.7 HIERARCHY OF RURAL SERVICE CENTRES -

Hierarchy of rural service centre has been calculated based on the centrality scores obtained by them in the present study. To classify rural service centres in different orders of hierarchy, all rural service centres are ranked in decending order of their centrality scores and these scores are plotted on semi log scale. (Kumbhar, 1997).

In the study region, Koregaon has the highest centrality score, so koregaon has rank first in the study area.

Table VI-II

Koregaon Taluka

Centrality score and No. of service centres in Each category.

Sr. No.	Centrality Score	No. of service centres	% to Total
1	Above 300	1	05
2	200-300	1	05
3	100-200	3	15
4	less than 100	15	75
		20	100

Source - Author

Considering the centrality score, they are grouped into four categories. The first order service centres, namely koregaon having the highest magnitude of functions and regional importance, and serves the entire study area. It is important service centre. Koregaon is also an important market centre where the marketing of agricultural products take place mainly 'Ghewada', Jawar and oi seeds koregaon is a taluka head quarter and have administrative services. koregaon has several educational institutions, e.g. Primary school, High school, Junior and senior college, I. T. I. etc. koregaon is an important commercial centre having number of retail and wholesale traders. It is an important Ghewada market place in the district. Besides this there are other functions

KOREGAONTALUKA
HIERARCHY OF RURAL SERVICE CENTRE & THEIR
LINKAGE
1991

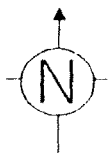
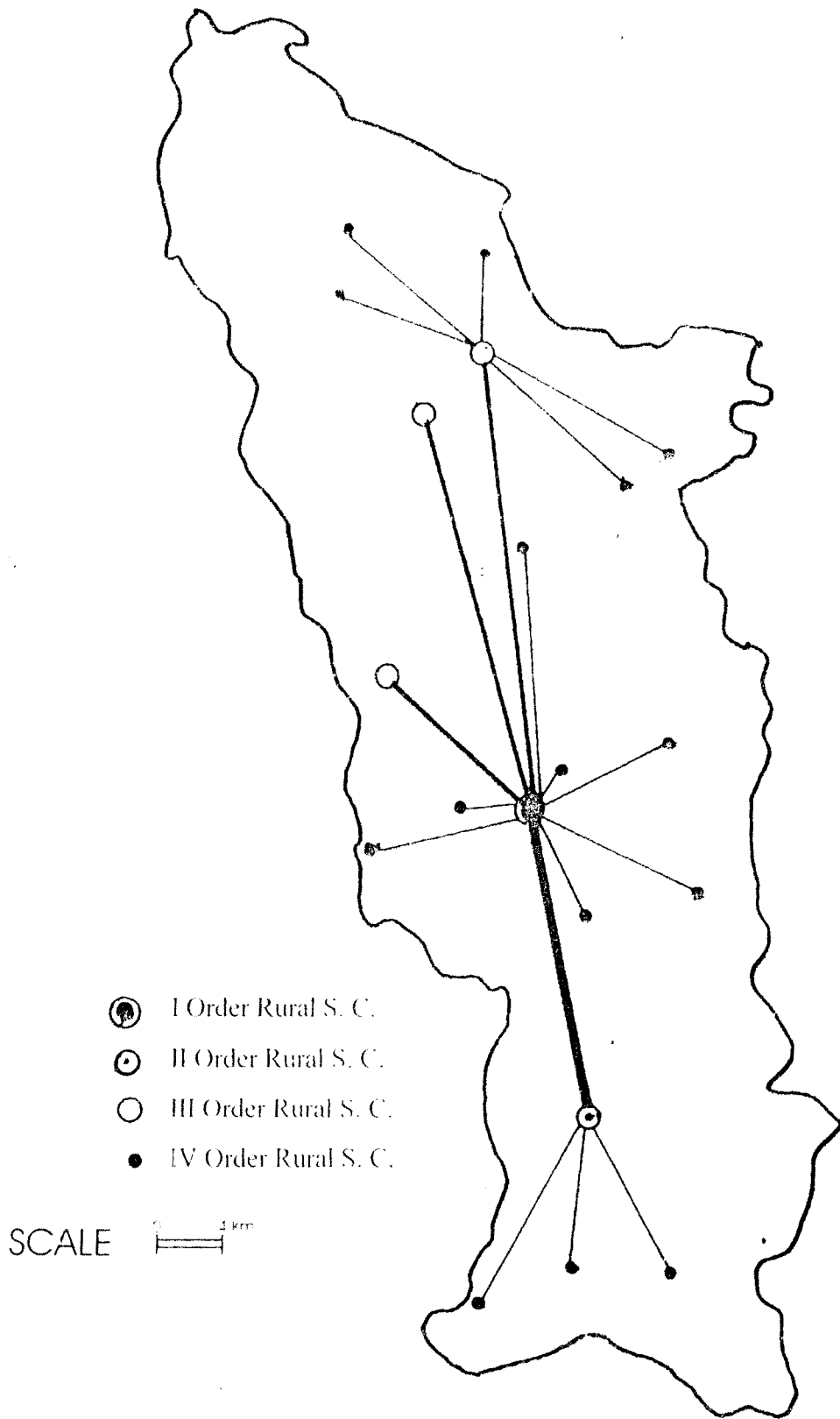
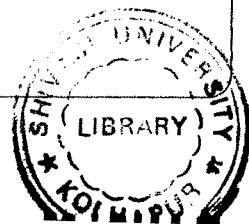


FIGURE No. 6.1



KOREGAON TALUKA
GROUPING OF RURAL SERVICE CENTRES
1991

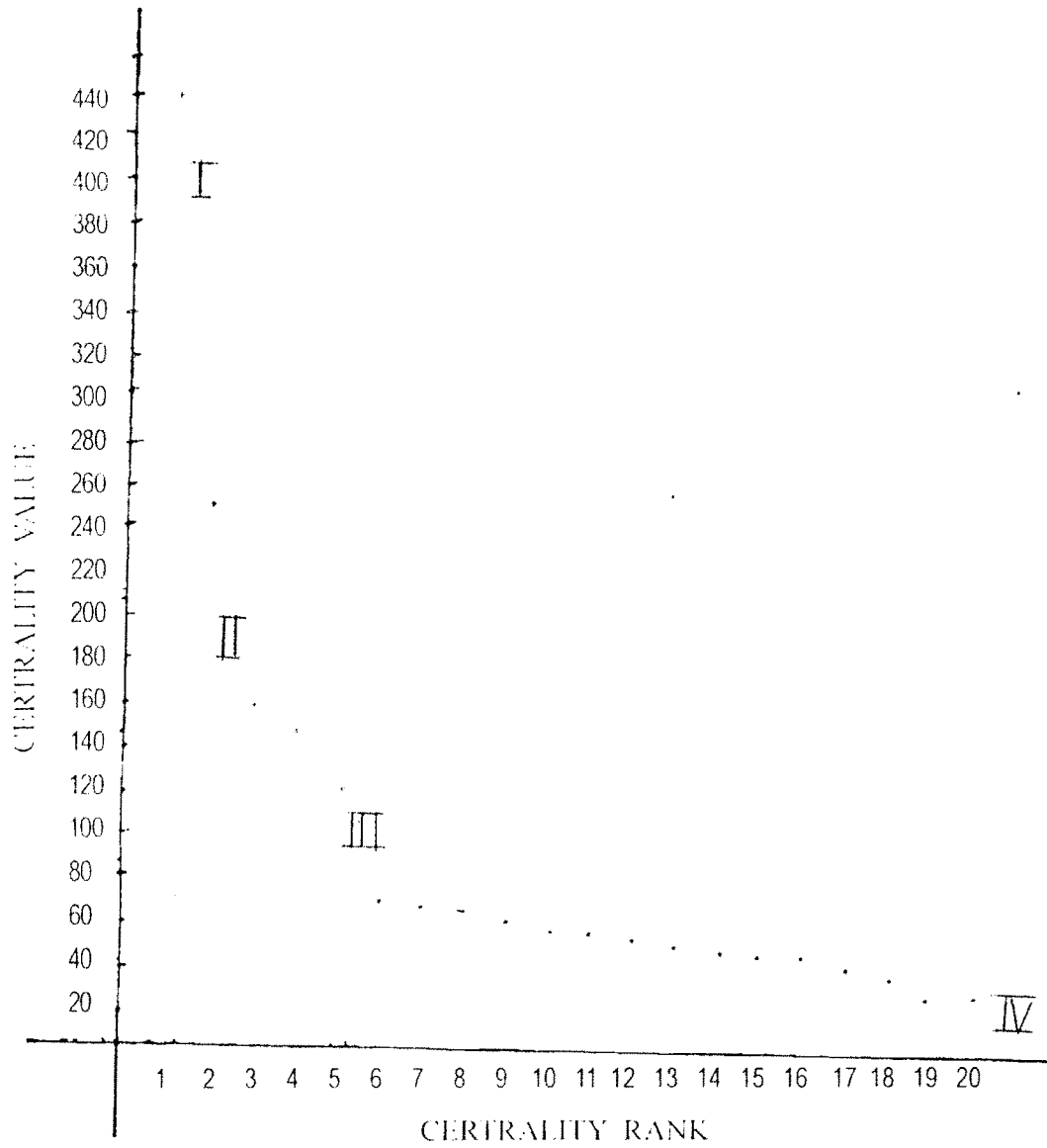
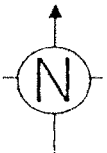


FIGURE No. 6.2



such as work shops, Banks, Health centres, veterinary Hospitals which services the needs of lower order in the hierarchy. It serves more villages and more population of the surrounding region.

The second order rural service centre include only one service centre, i. e. Rahimatpur. It has higher functional importance. Rahimatpur provides educational services, retail and wholesale trades, health services and important market centre for the southern study region. It serves considerable area and number of small villages of the area.

The third order includes three rural service centres, namely wathar station, satara Road and Deur. These service centres provides services to surrounding rural areas. They provides educational, retail and wholesale and medical services to surrounding rural areas

The last hierachic order i.e.forth in which 15 rural service centres are Targaon,Pimpode Bk., Shirambe, Chimangaon, wathar kiroli,Ekambe, Triputi, Arvi, palashi, kinhai, kumthe, Lhasurne, Tadawale S. Wagholi, Wagholi and Bhadale. These centres have very few functions e.g. post office, primary school, High school and primary Health centres. They provide the only basic lower order services and functions and serves very few villages of the surrounding region.

6.8 RURAL SERVICE CENTRES AND THEIR LINKAGE-

The first order rural service centre is koregaon having the highest magnitude of functions and regional importance, it serves the entire study region, Koregaon is a taluka head-quarter and have administrative services, therefore, it is a functionally important centre. It serves more area and population of the study region. The second order of rural service centre includes at Rahimatpur. Rahimatpur has higher functional importance, and it serves considerable area and lower order rural service centres of the study region. Wathar station, satara Road and Deur are included in the category of

third order. Most of the lower order rural service centres are linked with Wathar station, satara Road and Deur. The last order rural service centres are Targaon, pimpode Bk. Shirambe, Chimangaon, Wathar kiroli, Ekambe, Triputi, Arvi, Palashi, Kinhai, Kumthe, Lhasurhe, Tadawale S. Wagholi, Wagholi, and Bhadale. They only provide the basic lower order services and functions and serve very few villages in their neighborhood. The figure No. 6.1 shows the hierarchy of rural service centres and their linkage.

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