

3.BHOREY	100	-	100	-	100	-
4.PACH DEURI	-	-	-	-	100	-
5.KUCHAIKOTE	100	-	100	-	100	-
6.PHULWARIA	-	-	-	-	100	-
7.HATHUA	100	-	100	-	100	-
8.UCHKAGAON	93.12	6.88	93.86	6.13	91.44	8.55
9.THAWE	-	-	-	-	100	-
10.GOPALGANJ	80.59	19.41	79.57	20.42	72.86	27.13
11.MANJHA	100	-	100	-	100	-
12.BARAULI	88.51	11.48	89.00	11.00	85.70	14.29
13.SIDHWALIA	-	-	-	-	100	-
14.BAIKUNTHPUR	100	-	100	-	100	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>95.28</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.98</b>

Source: Census of India

In 1991, the proportion of scheduled caste living in urban areas increased to 4.71%. In this census one town, Katiya was added. The proportion of scheduled caste living in urban areas of different anchals were almost similar to that in 1981, such as 20% in Gopalganj, 11% in Barauli and 6% in Mirganj of Uchkagaon. In Katiya block, about 9% of scheduled caste populations were living in town. In 2001 also, the proportion of scheduled caste persons living in urban areas increase to 98%. In all the blocks, the level of urbanization among scheduled caste increased. Now about 27% of the scheduled caste of Gopalganj block live in town, 14% of scheduled caste of that of Barauli, 16.3% of that of Katiya and 8.55% of that of Uchkagaon live in urban centres.

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## Functions of Behavioural Characteristics of Market

Dr. Raju Singh\*

Market is a part and parcel of settlement ensemble of market centre or places of service nucleus. It has been treatad as "an organic whole with a distinction in build structure of houses and characteristics of roads, etc. Thus the morphology of markets evolved through various ecological process.

The morphological feature of a market is related with the ground plan, build and skyline of the houses. The plan may be internal which concerns the arrangement of streets and build space

A town plan comprises the geographical alignment of the urban built up area in its full morphological detail and diversity, bringing the plan into intimate relation with the aspect of building structure and of land use. A town plan can be defined as the topographic expression of an urban built up area and all the man made features". John E. Brush says, "Interpretation of the morphology of India cities begins with mapping the existing layout of streets, the arrangement and characteristics of buildings and associated pattern of land use in the markets.

**EXTERNAL FORM OF MARKETS:-**Markets in the umland of Buxar very considerably in their from and structure They reflect the physical and cultural variations of the site and situation. The physical factor is not so important in case of markets found in the umland of Buxar. Most of the markets are located on pain land and only few markets are located on the southern levee of the Ganga river. Consequently, the guiding factors are forte, old market place, roads railway station and administrative offices are more important in determining the land use pattern and external form of the markets. Some markets are of rectangular shape while other have triangular and irregular shape in the umland of Buxar. Elaborate Plnning of markets in the Aryan period is an important factor considering the planned ground plan like Ahirauli, Nuaon, Nadaon and others as fortified villages.

**STREET PATTERN AND BUILDINGS:-**As most central places in the umland of Buxar are unplanned and hence there is no definite street

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pattern. The markets with Pre-British origin have grown during the last century. This shows a striking contrast between the indigenous part and the anglicised part. The main roads are rarely more than 10 to 15 feet wide. Even these small lanes are encroached by the wooden Gumti type shoes whose roofs are more gabled towards the main street frontage which are usually narrow and crowded enough through which only one vehicle could pass easily. The ground plan is completely covered by some kind of rudimentary structures. The Ground floor and double storey buildings predominate the scene.

In contrast to the indigenous parts of the town. civil lines, military cantonment and railway colony are planned structures and they have been constructed to serve definite purpose. They are characterised by rectangular layout of streets. These streets are broad, metalled and covered with shady trees. In civil lines all the buildings are brick-built and they are constructed in western style with some modification such as the addition of verandah and courtyard so low as compared with old sections of the central places with wide lanes, shady avenues, flatish skyline, sometimes look like spire of a church or high buildings. The civil lines present distinctly a modern appearance. The distinctive feature of a railway colony have perfectly uniform grid of streets and the monotonous row of brick dwellings graded and rented strictly according to the income status and level of income of the employees.

**BUXAR**-Buxar is the administrative headquarters of Buxar district it has an area of 4.9 square miles with 4,163 households. The total population of the town according to 2011 census, Buxar town has a population of 110881.

Buxar is the Headquarters town of the district of the same name, situated on the south bank of the Ganga on 25°34'N latitude and 83°58' E longitude. The population in 1921 was 10,098. The population has been steadily declining since 1981, when it was 16,498 Buxar, with other riverside marts, has suffered from the changes in methods of transport which have followed the development of the Bengal and East-Central Railway in the districts north of Ganga, and from the tendency to make a distributing centre of each small railway station, rather than to bring goods into the old market town and to re-book them from Buxar. Buxar has a station on the East Central Railway which is located 658 Km from Kolkata and there is a considerable number of railway settlement. There are 2,782 rent payers in the municipality, which was

constituted in 1969 and the municipal board consists of ten members of whom eight are elected. The central jail of Buxar is largest in the province.

The town of Buxar was connected with rail, road and waterways. Large number of buses connect Ara, Bhabua, Sasaram etc. Daily about 5000 persons come to and go out from the town. Through waterways one can easily reach Ballia in Uttar Pradesh and Revelganj in Saran. At Ram Rekha Ghat in the town, there is a bridge over the Ganga connecting Ram Rekha Ghat. with Ujjiar ghat in Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh. The bridge is under the control of Central Government. The bridge functions throughout the year. The average daily traffic on this bridge is about 5,000 passengers. 250 bullock carts and 112 cars. The bridge is about one kilometre long and is well maintained.

The sanitation of the town is poor. It is supervised by a Sanitary Inspector. A conservancy staff of 100 headed by a Jamadar is maintained who clean about 2,407 private and public latrines.

For water- supply, the town has a number of surface and tubewells. The Buxar Municipality has given Piped water supply in the town. The town is electrified and about 2,100 houses have been electrified. Electricity is not much used for small industries,

The town has on district level hospital maintained by the State Government with Five doctors including one female doctor and other staff. The table below supplied by the District Hospital, Buxar with number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1960-61 to 1963-64

Besides, the town has a number of allopathic, homoeopathic and Ayurvedic practitioners.

Buxar is an important trade centre. Its hinterland is very rich for grains and vegetables. Fish is obtained from the Ganga and the local water bodies and sent to Kolkata. Patna and other places. The Buxar Central Jail manufactures newar, durries and carpets, etc. They have a good market outside the district. The main trade of the town is in green vegetables, fish and the manufactured goods of the jail industry. The main items exported from Buxar town are rice, wheat, gram, linseed, fish, onion, and mustard seed, etc.

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