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Regional Disparities of Socio- Economic Development in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra (India)

Gadekar Deepak Janardhan¹ & Sonawane Vijay Rajendra²

¹Post-Graduate department of Geography, Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pravaranagar, A/P Loni Kd., Tal. Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar. Affiliated by Savitribai Phule Pune University, MS, India.

²Ramesh Phirodia College of Arts Science and Commerce Sakur Tal- Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar. Affiliated by Savitribai Phule Pune University, MS, India.

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Abstract

The Ahmadnagar district in Maharashtra state has been selected for the present study. Rural economy is almost an agro based economy, weak to various climatic and socio-economic factors. In the agricultural development is low. However, irrigation has caused the materialization of agriculturally developed regions. This kind of regional variation has been observed within a tahsil level study is carried out. It may be assumed that social development is well reflected on all over economic development of the study area. Socio economic position depends on social amenities, agricultural development and economic activities with the inter position areal or regional physical and climatic aspects.

Keywords: Regional disparities, Socio-economic, Development, Z score, Demographic.

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Introduction

Development is continues process that occupies redeployment and reorientation of the whole economic and social system. It needs a balanced human resource development in the country. Developmental designed have been taken up in the country in a designed way with the main objective of good-looking the quality of life of people by if the fundamental requirements as well as improving their social and economic security. Although resource move is person apply in the backward regions during a number of apply like funding and central support, it has been observed that the regional disparity in terms of economic development is not declining over time. Socio-economic development is a process of better for a large human group and includes both economic development and social change. The socio-economic amenities play an important role in the process of development of a region. These recover the social condition of the people of the region. This study is of major significance for developing countries as every segment of the society and economy is subjective. It helps in the development of agriculture as it improves the use of new technology. It helps in the development of facilities like education, health, means of communication, electricity and also in capital generation. The level of development at local/micro level will help in identify where a given local place in relative to others. The study fling light on the relationships of socio-

economic development with the developments in varies sectors infrastructural facilities and the literacy status of various thasil of the district. Present research work is an attempt to evaluate the socioeconomic development of Ahmednagar district at thasil level.

The study is based on secondary data collected from various sources and particularly from District Statistical Handbook and population Census handbook of Ahmadnagar district for the year 2011. The Z score method has been used to analyze the spatial variation in socio-economic development. The regional disparities are due to the variations in the nature of social, economic and demographic factors. To minimize disparities in development their identification is very essential. Keeping in view the existing socio-economic medium of the region, 24 indicators are selected and grouped into three categories i.e. social, economic and demographic.

Meaning of Regional Disparities

Regional disparities in the levels of development are the invention of regional disparities in the distribution of physical resources, regional disparities in cultural events with the regional disparities framework etc. regional disparities in technological achievements have been mention as the third major factors (first physical second cultural) accountable for create regional disparities in the level of development. The factor dependable for such a technological separate in the world is not the arguable at this point. As technology is a vital input of development strategies, therefore the regional disparities in the levels of technological improvement play a vital role in charitable rise to the regional disparities in the levels of development. There is

Correspondence

Gadekar Deepak Janardhan

E-mail: deepak.gadekar007@gmail.com, Ph. +9199214 62014

a positive correlation between levels of technological improvement and levels of development. Other words the areas having achieved high level of technological development are possible to have high level of development. Regional disparities in the levels of development are not product of the regional disparities in the distribution of natural resources only but are the role of collective effect of regional disparities in the distribution of natural resources, cultural background, technological achievement and intuitional framework connected with the political conditions. The measurement of regional disparities in the level of development is not an easy task. The basic issues concerned in such a measurement are those of criteria, scale and techniques of measurement. There different approaches have often been used to review the level of development of an area and to evaluate the same with other region. These approaches are (a) the conceptual (b) the model (c) the spatial approach. In the conceptual approach, if the development is conceptualized say in terms of social development, the indicators of such a specific type of development too would have social bias and may include such indicators as social harmony, social justice etc. model approach some highly developed country is visualized as a model of development and other region are assessed in terms of development this model. Indicters are level of production, consumption, per capita GNP, literacy and education, energy consumption, environmental degradation etc. Spatial approaches indicators of development are conceptualized in terms of spatial parameters e.g health services, agricultural development, industrial development, transport, social development etc. (Chandna R.C 2012)

The process of development in the context of regional planning refers to the quality of functioning of a regional system. A regional system is a set of integrated region. The quality of functioning of a regional system could be measured in terms of the region economic growth, social advancement, changing polity and environmental conservation. Development is not only area specific but also time specific. In short development varies from area to area. Thus, development process believes any stable conceptualization. There are various disciplines like economic, sociology, political science, history and geography. These all disciplines are separated elements of development e.g economic elements are industrial, agricultural, and vary types of capital etc. social structures are family, marriage, and caste system etc. political scientists conceptualization of development has its focus on political context. Vary planning setup depend on the political structure and political economy with the role of government. Historical view was lies in the formulation of theories and models that may explain economic history and social history apart from political, economic, social history. It implies that historical focus is upon temporal changes in economic, social and political institutions and the models or any temporal models. Geography is perhaps one such

discipline that offers a unique production of development of natural and human resources as the scholar conceptualization of development is much more complete.

Review of Literature

Chand Sultana and Nasim Aktar (2016) He studied Regional Imbalances in the Levels of Socio Economic Development: A Case Study of Malda district, West Bengal, used Kendall's ranking co-efficient method has been used to analyze the spatial variation in socio-economic development there are 28 indicators are selected and grouped into three categories i.e. social, economic and demographic. Joshi and Dube, (1979) In order to eliminate or minimize the disparities and formulation of developmental plans, the identification of backward or depressed regions holds the key. The regions that are highly developed in terms of social, economic and demographic factors can also show significant growth and development in terms of optimum land use and agricultural efficiency. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan (2016) he studied agricultural development of Ahmednagar district, he used Kendall's ranking co-efficient method for analyze the spatial variation in agricultural development in the Ahmednagar district. The level of agricultural development has been determined on the basic of 10 variables. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan (2015) he studied A Temporal Study of Human Resources Development in the Akole Tahasil. He analyzed human resources development and to match statistical and cartographic techniques have been used. The used statistical techniques are quantitative data to convert the qualitative data e.g. population density, growth rate, sex ratio, literacy, agricultural density, nutritional, caloric density and marginal resources density. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan (2011) he studied Analysis of Roads network connectivity in Ahmednagar District. Analyses the road connectivity formulas apply in Alpha, Gama index in road connectivity. More J .C and Musmade A. H (2012-14) he studied "Variations in Economic Development in the Rahuri Tahsil of Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra)" he was used the Z score value for Economic development. Kazma khan & Lubna Khalil (2003) Agricultural development is an integral part of overall economic development in the India. For well agricultural development requires modernization and commercialization of agricultural. It is highly possible if good agricultural infrastructure is provided to agriculture activity dominated area. At national or local level availability of such agricultural infrastructure is not well distributed which responsible to create regional disparity in agricultural development. Parul Mittal Joyti Devi (2015) we studied the in inter-state analysis of regional disparity pattern in India. She used a regional disparities elements are –net domestic product, per capita income, agricultural production and productivity, industrial production and development, development of private investment, literacy rate poverty line and infects mortalities. Shamsul Haque Siddiqui, etl.

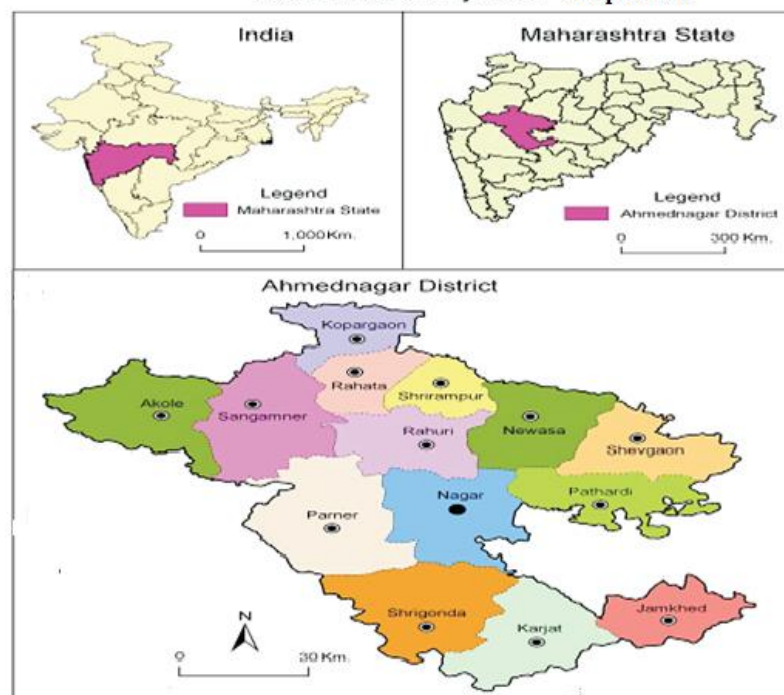
(2014), we studied the, regional disparities in the levels of development in Malda district of West Bengal, A Blok Level Study. He used there are 23 variables in regional disparities in economic development. Out of which eight of social-development, seven for economic development, and eight for development have been taken in to account. The calculation of regional economic development the composite Index technique has been applied to find out the signal disparities in the level of development.

Study Area

Ahmednagar district popularly known as 'Nagar' is one of the important districts of Western Maharashtra, which is situated partly in upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin. It lies between $18^{\circ}2'$ to $19^{\circ}9'$ North latitude and $73^{\circ}9'$ to $57^{\circ}5'$ East longitude. It is bounded on the north by Nashik district, on the north-east by Aurangabad district, on the north by Beed and Osmanabad districts, on the south by Solapur district and in the west by Pune and Thane district. The total geographical area of Ahmednagar district is 1667 thousand hectors which is 5.53% of the total State Area.

MAP NO 01: LOCATION MAP

Location of Study Area Map No:01



Aim and Objectives

The main objectives of the present researches are as follows.

1. To study the spatial disparity in the level of socio-economic development and identify the backward thasil of the district.
2. To study the fundamental causes responsible for the variation in the development.

Research Methodology

The study is based on secondary data collected from various sources and particularly from District Statistical Handbook for the year 2011. Z score method has been used to analyze the spatial variation in socio-economic development. The regional disparities are due to the variations in the nature of social, economic and demographic factors. To minimize disparities in development their identification is very essential. Keeping in view the existing socio-economic matrix of the region, 24 indicators are selected and grouped into

three categories i.e. social, economic and demographic. These indicators are:

Social Indicators

Number of Primary school (X1), Number of Senior Secondary School (X2), Number of High Secondary school (X3), Number of Primary Health Centers (X4), Number of Sub Health Centers (X5), Number of Mouzas having Electricity (X6), Number of Mouzas having drinking water facilities(X7), Number of Post Office (X8),

Economic Indicators

Percentage of Net sown area to gross cropped area (X9), Number of shallow tube-wells (X10), Number of deep tube-wells (X11), Number of commercial banks (X12), Number of gramin banks (X13), Number of cooperative societies (X14), Number of Fertilizer Depot (X15), Percentage of Agricultural labour to total workers (X16), Percentage of Cultivators to total workers (X17),

Total Road Length (X18).

Demographic Indicators

Density of population (X19), Sex Ratio (X20), Literacy rate as percentage of total population (X21), Percentage of Male Literacy (X22), Percentage of Female Literacy (X23), Gap in Male-Female literacy (X24).

Importance of the Study

The present study aims to understand the intricacies of socio-economic development and to find out differential levels of social, demographic and economic development within the tahsil level, by selecting the Amednagar district at tahsil level. This kind of study has implication for future planning aim at achieves complete growth. It would positively be useful for planners, researchers and implementation agencies.

Table 1
Level of Social Development

Sr.no	Level score	Level of development	Name of the Thasil	Number of the Thasil
01	-1.2 to -0.1	Low development	Kopargoan, Rahata, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Shovgaon, Pathardi, karjat, Jamkhed.	08
02	0. to 1.0	Moderated development	Akole, Newasa, Parner, Shrigonda, Nagar	05
03	1.1 to 2.0	High development	Sangamner	01

Source: Calculated by Author

The above table (Level of Social Development) in highly developed thasil was 01 namely by sagamnagar this thasil under a good positions of 08 indicators e.g health and education and other amenities. Moderated development thasil are 05 (Akole, Newasa, Parner, Shrigonda, and Nagar) and lastly low development social position thasil are 08 by namely Kopargoan, Rahata, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Shovgaon, Pathardi, karjat, Jamkhed (Map no 02). These thasil Social amenities are not good position distribution with developed in village level.

b) Disparities in the Level of Economic Development:

The patterns of spatial division of such

Table 2
Level of Economic Development

Sr.no	Level score	Level of Development	Name of the Thasil	Number of the Thasil
01	-1.0 to -0.4	Low Development	Shrirampur, Jamkhed	02
02	-0.3 to 0.0	Moderated Development	Shrigonda, Newasa, Parner, Akole, Sangamner.	05
03	0. to 1.1	High Development	Nagar, Shovgaon, Pathardi, karjat, Kopargoan, Rahata, Rahuri.	07

Source: Calculated by Author

The above table shows that level of economic development under the three grouped of level. The calculations depend on the Z score method and there are

Such studies can also display a good example of utility of geographical studies for socioeconomic development

Results & Discussion

a) Disparities in the Level of Social Development:

Social disparities have number of causes' variety from historical as well as physical station to present state in health, education and other such amenities. The calculations depend on the Z score method and there are 08 indicators are calculated and find the level of social development has been calculated. The patterns of spatial distribution highlight thasil level social disparities in region. Level of social development groupings have been three in the Low moderated and high development. Negative score (less than zero) have low social development, (Table no 01) Zero to one but positive Moderated development and lastly more than one (Positive) High development social conduction.

development variety also carry out the overall thasil level disparities in the level of economic development. The economic development too varies among the different thasil of district Amednagar. A Z score of all indicators economic sector shows the developmental inequality at the thasil level. The Z score value of all indicators of economic sectors shows the developmental disparity at the thasil level. The all the selected indicators of economic development presents overall situation of thasil level disparity in economic development. In order to explain the presented thasil level economic inequality the district has been divided into the following levels of disparities. (Table 02 and Map no 03).

10 indicators are calculated and find the level of economic development has been calculated. These grouped low development (score value -1.0 to 0.4) thasil

are Shrirampur and Jamkhed only two thasil including. The second grouped was moderated development thasil was Shrigonda, Newasa, Parner, Akole, Sangamner and lastly level grouped was high development under thasil those Nagar, Shovgaon, Pathardi, karjat, Kopargoan, Rahata, Rahuri.

c) Disparities in the Level of Demographic Development:

The demographic data have been analysed to appreciate the population resources which have direct bearing on the economic development. The parameters like density, growth and sex ratio have been considered as the indicators of the demographic resources. The subject of economic disparity is connected to the thoughts of equality of outcome and equality of prospect. The district is divided into three categories, highly developed, moderate and less or low developed thasil

based on the joint Z score of 06 indicators. Demographic development (Table No 03 and Map No 04) classify in three grouped low developed (-0.8 to -0.3), moderated (-0.2 to 0.3) high development (0.4 to 0.6) this value to identify for Z score. The low development of demographic in thasil wise distribution in Shovgaon, Pathardi, karjat, Jamkhed, Shrigonda there five thasil under for low development. Moderated development number of thasil was 03 by Rahata, Newasa, Nagar and High development of demographic thasil was Sangamner, Rahuri, Parner, Shrirampur, Kopargoan, Akole. Low development thasil poor position of demographic resources e.g Density of population, Sex Ratio, Literacy rate as percentage of total population, Percentage of Male Literacy, Percentage of Female Literacy, Gap in Male-Female literacy. And good position of demographic resources in 06 thasil.

Table 3
Level of Demographic Development

Sr.no	Level score	Level of Development	Name of the Thasil	Number of Thasil
01	-0.8 to -0.3	Low Development	Shovgaon, Pathardi, karjat, Jamkhed, Shrigonda	05
02	-0.2 to 0.3	Moderated Development	Rahata, Newasa, Nagar	03
03	0.4 to 0.6	High Development	Sangamner, Rahuri, Parner, Shrirampur, Kopargoan, Akole	06

Source: Calculated by Author

Disparities in the Level of Socio-Economic Development

The purpose of the present study is, to identify the level of socio-economic development in Amednagar district the part of the study is at the core position in the study. A try is made to classify the level of socio-economic development of each thasil by adopting a level approach. This will facilitate to recognize the regions at the different levels of socio-economic development. This may be useful for invent a plan to reduce the

disparity in the regional development. The black level evaluation of socio-economic development would be useful to attend to the issues of included and sustainable development. This will facilitate to classify the thasil showing some degree of resemblance socio-economic development. The level of socio-economic development classify in three grouped. The level of socio-economic development in Amednagar district shows in table no 04 and map No 05.

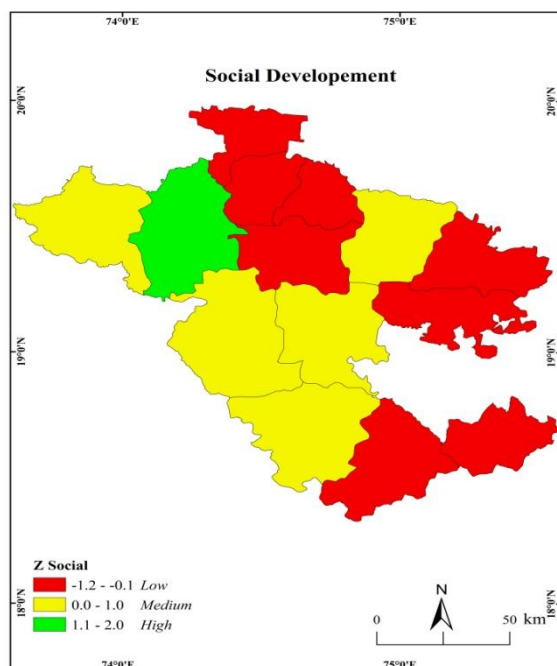
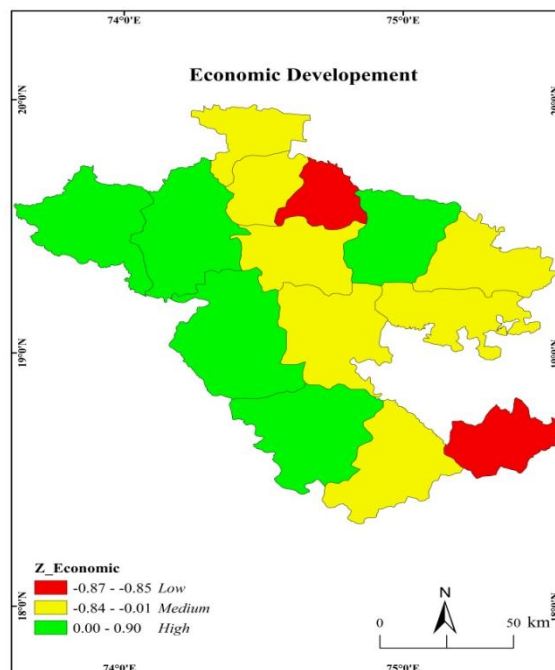
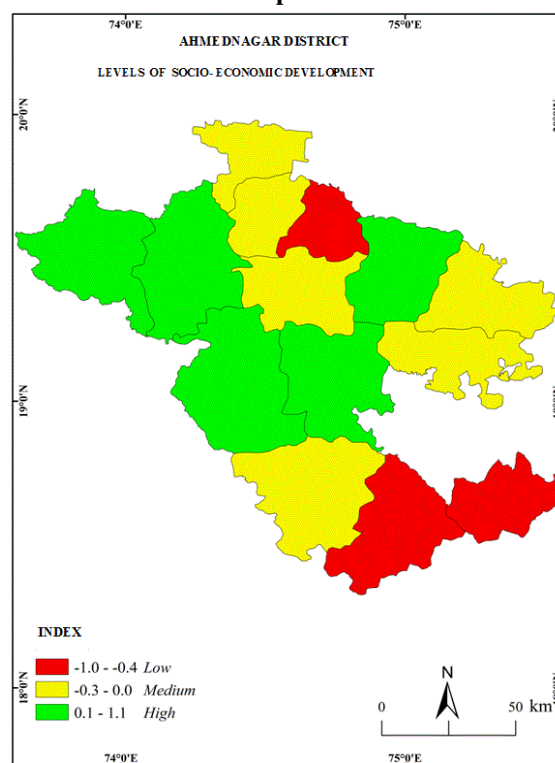
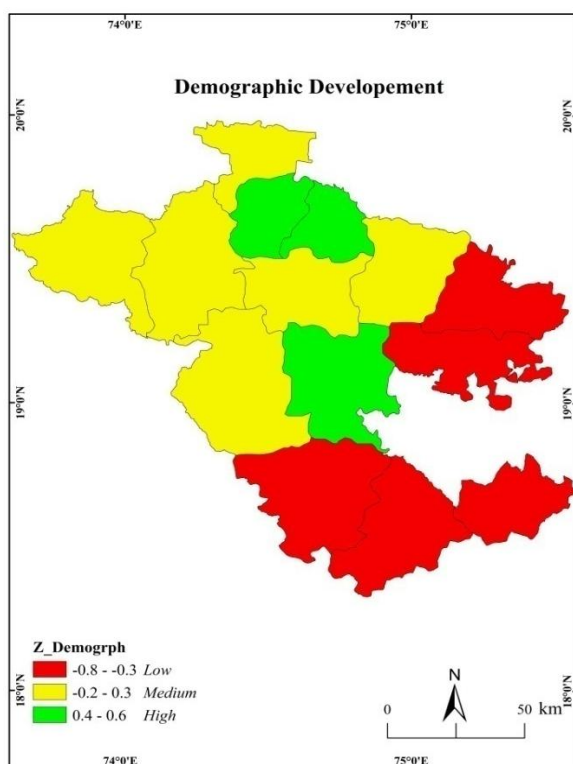
Table 4
Level of Socio-Economic Development

Sr.no	Level score	Level of Development	Name of the Thasil	Number of Thasil
01	-1.0. To -0.4	Low Development	Karjat, Shrirampur, Jamkhed,	03
02	-0.3 to 0.0	Moderated Development	Shovgaon, Pathardi, Rahata, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Shrigonda, Kopargoan	07
03	0.1 to 1.1	High Development	Sangamner, Parner, Newasa, Nagar, Akole.	05

Source: Calculated by Author

The level of socio-economic development has been low development spatial variation in study area show that Karjat, Shrirampur and Jamkhed Thasil. Moderated development thasils are Shovgaon, Pathardi,

Rahata, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Shrigonda, Kopargoan and lastly high development of socio-economic thasils was Sangamner, Parner, Newasa, Nagar, Akole.

Map No 02: Social Development**Map No03: Economic Development****Map No 04: Demographic Development Map No 05: Socio- economic Development**

Conclusion

The socio-economic development in Amednagar district is related among regional disparities. Social, demographic and socio-economic development Karjat, Jamkhed and Shrigonda thasils are both the come to very less development each development types. Thus, it is required to decrease gap of disparity of development from one thasil to another. So that, this may be lead to

reduce the disparities in the levels of socio-economic development. It is hoped that, this type of study will positively give sufficient evidence about problems and prosperities of socio-economic development of micro level areas. Therefore, it is probable that the here research events will definitely append to the awareness of regional scope of socio-economic development of India in common and Amednagar district. Increase the

irrigation and health amenities in Karjat, Jamkhed and Shrigonda thasil. Moderated development of thasil Shovgaon, Pathardi, Rahata, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Shrigonda, Kopargoan and high development thasil was Sangamner, Parner, Newasa, Nagar, Akole.

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