

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES
A CASE STUDY OF MARATHWADA REGION
MAHARASHTRA

DISSERTATION

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BY

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Declaration

I, Bansode Nageshwar, hereby declare that this Dissertation entitled “*Socio-Economic Disparities: A case Study of the Marathwada Region Maharashtra*” submitted by me under the guidance and supervision of Dr. B.Nagarjuna is a bonafide research work. I also declare that it has not been submitted previously in part or in full to this or any other University or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma. I hereby agree that my thesis can be deposited in Shodganga / INFLIBNET.

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This is to certify that this dissertation entitled '**Socio-Economic Disparities A case Study of the Marathwada Region Maharashtra**', submitted by **Mr. Bansode Nageshwar Jayram, (Reg. No 14SEHL30)** in partial fulfillment of requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Philosophy, is original work and has not been previously submitted, in part or full, for the award of any other degree of this or any other University.

It is recommended that this dissertation may be placed before examiners for evaluation.

Dr. B Nagarjuna (Associate Professor)
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Prof. B Kamaiah
(Dean of School of Economics)

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Abbreviations

IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio
PCDDP	Per Capita Districts Domestic Products
NEG	New Economic Geography
RDB	Regional Development Board
PDS	Public Distribution System
TLR	Total Literacy Rate

Chapter-1

1.1 Introduction

Most of the countries of the world are facing with the problem of regional disparities and inequality. Even the developed nations have not solved this problem. The developing countries situation is not dissimilar where it has over population, unemployment, and low income. Most of the people are still attached to agriculture sector, which is a seasonal work with problem of irrigation facility mostly and consequently becoming the major hurdle in the production processes. The Indian economy has also witnessed the regional disparities and inequalities since independence. Indian during the colonial period witnessed policies that were motivated by 'colonial profit' and as result exploitation happened at all aspect of life is it economic, politics, cultural and social. The problem of colonialism in India was that with the 'resources suction' as a target British India develop prime Indian seaports for transporting, communication, easily exchange resources, pre-product and post production in the major port Mumbai, Calcutta, Madras. These three cities have, in turn, worked as nuclei for the development of Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu respectively which are at present the most industrially advanced states in India, and the other hand, the areas having natural advantages in the form of mineral resources such as Bihar, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh have lagged far behind. But developed state does not mean the benefit accrued by all the regions within that state. As for instance, Maharashtra is known as one of the developed states in India but socio-economic disparities varies across Maharashtra. As B R Ambedkar pointed out that 'The good state must guarantee the equal status in matters, religious, social, economic and political to all the classes'¹ which means that it is people are divided in all aspect of life-be it social, economic, political and cultural. Therefore, the task is to make the system for people but not the other way around. The states that are trying to develop as fast as it can are following policies that are bound to create regional disparities. The development path that are forged these state have created rural and urban disparities over the years. Paul Krugman an eminent economist first time processed New Economic geographical frame work during 1991 and he briefly explained about the regional perspective, in this framework has two economic forces thus affecting regional disparity which is centripetal and centrifugal forces, the centripetal forces is very effective for manufacturing activity concentration with successes main infrastructure factors but centrifugal forces pushing economic activity to the centripetal forces it will rise regional disparity² (Sabyasachikar, Saktival).

Overall will come on the economic disparities and relatives factors generally we all are concerned to economic, social and political perspective but this studies fully stressed on the

¹Praveen K. Jadhav Ambedkarism (2013) Essays on selected Economic and Cultural Issues.

² Sabyasachikar, Saktival (2007), Reforms and Regional Inequality in India.

socio-economic disparity on the selected area, in this filed has many view to define the problems but we are concerned social with economic problems so, we must stress on the social disparity then economic social disparity will show different between resources, social status, power and opportunity most of the Indian rural area social system is processed uneven way, we are struggling to remove the system for last many decades, this problem is not only concerns with developing country but also developed country like America , it is developed but regional disparities exist there, regional variation how growing in the rural area in terms of social, economic factors and the most developed state Maharashtra rapidly growing to the disparity problems. To understand this we take the case of Maharashtra state and its performance over the decades. Maharashtra state has been growing with huge socio-economic disparities, which has been brushed under the carpet by the government and the scholars working in the development field. The Monograph thus intended to bring the issue by focusing on the two villages from Maharashtra state.

Although, the state continuous to remain ahead in the economic indicators as compared to other states but the benefit is not shared equally by all in the state. Therefore, we have taken two villages and its socio economic performance.

1.2 Definition of the Concept

Generally as we know the issue of regional disparities as one of the most leading issues in the world, coming to the Indian states disparity is rapidly rising across India and so much study go ahead on the issues like ‘disparity’ and ‘Inequality’. Before going to deeper into the study we should define what disparity is ‘disparity’ word it comes from Latina ‘Disparitas’, it means divided. Many literatures define meaning of the disparity. We will observe most significant definitions see following,

International Labor Organization (ILO) “differences between economic performance and welfare between countries or regions” ILO defines broadly main ideas about the disparity, they directly showing difference as economic perspective and welfare perspective.

The American heritages dictionary defines “disparity means inequality, difference, as in age, rank and wages”.³ It is simple definition by AHD but not adequate to explain main socio-economic perspective.

Will see another one broad and proper definition by the Naidoo & Wills, They said, “Disparity is the gap between poor and rich by differences in the distribution of economic asset, wealth, income, power and status within or between population or individuals, it is the state of an economy in which the shares of total income earned by the rich and poor are highly unequal.”⁴ They included all things relevant to socio-economic disparity and it is correct meaning of the research problem. An economic inequality varies between societies, historical periods, economic structures and caste system but we are looking only socio-economic disparities in the

³ Alois Kutscherauer, ‘Regional Disparities Concepts, Theory Identification’

⁴ Louise Warwick-Booth, ‘Social Inequality’

Marathwada region. Will see another one definition “Regional Disparity express the scope of differences of intensity manifestation of economic phenomena under investigation observed within regions of given countries” (The Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, 2002)

This definition is very closed to economic aspect and inadequate to define social aspect, world proceeding with many disparity aspects. The main purpose of the study is how socio-economic disparities growing across the region, will find with the help of most significant indicators for defining the problems. Following are the indicators.

1.3 Socio-Economic Indicators

Socio-economic status means social and economic factors that decide the people’s standard of living, social and economic factors like food, shelter, employment, education, health, and sanitation are very important to lead a decent life without them we will not achieve a good standard of living. In any country or region these socio economic factors plays an significant role in the process of development. Basically we define the development or progress of the state by measuring the performance of these socio economic factors, when we go back to the history of developed nations we can see that there is a better provisions of these two factors. We can say the difference between developed and under developed regions by measuring the performance of these two factors to the lower sections of the state through Government expenditure for example Maharashtra is economically developed region because the state SDP, 2013-14 USS 220 billion, it means 14.76 Lakh corer in Rs (Planning Commission of India, 2014) and state achieved first rank among Indian state in SDP, but still it have disparities but compared to other states in India it is far better in terms of per capita income but poor in distributional aspects. In India also there are regions with high rate of development and places with low development, most of the Indian states are developed in terms of higher rate of state income but failed in distributing of that income among lower regions. Kerala state is socially developed but economically has not performed well. Therefore, both that govern the people’s livelihood and is important to take care of. Bhosi and Nagapur, I am trying to sought out if there are any socio-economic disparities in this two villages of Maharashtra ,if any, how they can be bridged in the long run are the issues that concerns the policy makers and social reformers.

Per capita income is the major indicators to define nations are developed or under developed; we can look at Maharashtra state growth and development by all districts Per capita income in the following table.

**Table No. 01 District Wise Per Capita NDDP at current Prices (Rs)
2001-2002 to 2010-2011**

Sr. No	Districts Name	2001-02	2010-11
1	Ahmednagar	18,090	75,233
2	Akola	17,051	61,423
3	Amravati	17,795	63,467
4	Aurangabad	20,174	91,100
5	Beed	14,094	55,139
6	Bhandara	17,900	60,764
7	Buldhana	12,755	50,752
8	Chandrapur	22,290	73,328
9	Dhule	16,281	66,140
10	Gadchiroli	13,943	48,311
11	Gondiya	16,531	53,802
12	Hingoli	13,184	46,190
13	Jalgaon	18,601	75,956
14	Jalna	13,075	55,067
15	Kholapur	25,356	101,014
16	Latur	12,364	59,396
17	Mumbai	41,032	151,608
18	Nagpur	25,190	100,663
19	Nanded	12,742	52,583
20	Nandurbar	12,116	46,156
21	Nashik	25,616	91,673
22	Osmanabad	12,847	54,833
23	Parbhani	14,523	58,512
24	Pune	34,358	140,570
25	Raigarh	31,123	11,885
26	Ratnagiri	18,753	77,521
27	Sangli	22,303	80,709
28	Satara	21,201	80,671
29	Sindhudurg	18,751	81,201
30	Solapur	18,699	74,856
31	Thane	33,171	140,608
32	Wardha	18,672	68,085
33	Washim	14,373	55,200
34	Yavatmal	15,749	54,497
35	Total Maharashtra	24,035	95,339

Source; Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2011

Maharashtra state district level performance is well in terms of Per capita income, in the state Mumbai district achieved highest rank with compared to remaining districts by contributing higher per capita income. Its contribution in SDP has more than double to any other districts, see during 2001-2002 was per capita income 41,032 (Rs) it is first rank among the total districts, even 2010-2011 total Per capita is 151, 608 (Rs). There are districts which are also growing like Mumbai i.e. Pune ,Thane, Nashik, Nagpur and Aurangabad but most of the districts performance is very poor per say Nanded, Osmanabad, Hingoli, Latur and Parbhani showing very less per capita, Hence these reports are supporting there are intra district disparities in the Maharashtra state. Maharashtra state per capita income statistics are showing good progress but we cannot

certify as state is socio-economically developed. For that we should see socio-economic indicators performance and for this study we selected some indicators which are Employment, Income, Education, Health, and Sanitation.

1.4 Regional Profile of the Marathwada Region

Maharashtra is a state located in the western part of India in the country third largest state cover an area 3.08 Lakh sq km has a population 11.24 corers according to census report 2011 most second largest populated state in the nation state that contribute 25 % of the country's industrial output and 23.2% of its GDP (2010-2011) as of 2011. The state had a per capita income of 1.0035 Lakh (US\$ 1,500) which is more than the national average of 0.73 Lakh (US\$ 1,100). The state is famous in its performance in agriculture and industries, which are the backbone of the state economy. The major industries are electrical and nonelectrical machinery, textiles, chemical products and petroleum and allied products. (Maharashtra Economic Survey, 2014-15)

Maharashtra state was found in 1961 as bilingual state included three regions, namely, Marathwada Region, Vidharbha Region and Western Maharashtra Region in the state has total 36 districts with Mumbai as capital of the state. Out of the 36 district 16 districts are under Vidharbha region, 8 districts under Marathwada and 12 districts under Western Maharashtra region. Before the formation of state Marathi people was divided to different states, Maharashtra state struggle for the inclusion of Vidharbha region, which earlier was part of Madhya Pradesh state and Marathwada, which was under the rule of Nizam of Hyderabad. Maharashtra state establish on the basis of homogeneous culture and Marathi language shred in these regions. Mumbai is the capital of the state and economic capital of the country. Mumbai city is highly developed in India. Out of three regions, the paper intends to focus only on Marathwada region. On November 1956, Marathwada was transferred from Hyderabad to Maharashtra state. Aurangabad and Nanded are the regional headquarter of the region. It also includes Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, Parbhani, and Hingoli with total area 64590 squares Km and a population of 1, 87, 31, and 872 according to 2011 census.

The region has geographical domain similar to Sri Lanka country and the region population also similar to Netherlands state. Marathwada region is significant role in the state economy but has very low performance in economic activity will see regional wise performance in the state per capita income. See the region has per capita income of in 60,013 Rupees if compare to Western Maharashtra per capital Income 105,488 Rupees it is very low numbers by the Marathwada region, Western Maharashtra rising overwhelming with per capita income compare to any regions and in this process have significant role of the industrial sector. The Nanded District of Marathwada region is highly poor in the all socio-economic profile. We have surveyed Bhoosi Village and Nagapur Village belonging to Bhokar Taluka in the Nanded Districts for our research. These are two villages connected to (222) number National road highway.

1.5 Purpose of the Study

Objectives are very important for define the problem. The Marathwada region from Maharashtra state facing uneven inequality in terms significance issues which are social, economic and political this is not limited for the region but also all regions. The state government also appointed committees and also studies, in this process first committee organize under the Prof. VM Dandekar they find out, regional economic backwardness among three regions but did not identify socio-economic disparities also which are districts are poor, so will see how regional disparities increased with level of socio-economic development. I selected some main following objectives for the study.

- 1) To understand the comparative level of socio-economic indicators in the selected region.
- 2) To analyze the main reasons for Socio-economic disparities in the region.
- 3) To suggest the appropriate policy measures to reduce the socio-economic disparity.

1.6 Research Questions

- 1) Why Socio-economic disparities have increased in the region?
- 2) Why Government determine poor districts? What about Regional disparities?
- 3) What is the more important reduction of inequality?

1.7 Methodology

We concentrated on Marathwada region to understand socio-economic disparities in Maharashtra. We selected two villages from the region with one as relatively rich as compared to other. The basic indicators used to understand the disparities in the two villages are to see basic employment opportunities, income, education, Health, Sanitation, Financing facility and basic infrastructure. The method that I have used to get the information is through field survey hundred samples chosen for the each one fifty samples selected for the villages. The analysis also takes into account the available secondary level data by scholars and government of India. The socio-economic disparities in most of the time reflects into regional conflict and it is this that urged the present author to visit the villages and understand the day to day problem faces by the people in the region and therefore, to prescribe the policy to the policy makers. The next section reviews the available literature on developmental problem and socio-economic disparities.

1.8 Significance of the Study

Regional inequality, disparity are leading issues in the India last two decades we are struggling with this issues like Inflation, Population , Food Security, Unemployment, Farmers Suicides and regional variation these all issues creating social and economic problems. Indian planning and development doing hard work for control these problems but they are specially failed. We can see how regional disparity creating influence in the country, because of these regional disparities the issues of special state or special treatment / packages for that states are demanded. Many Indian states demanding special state like Maharashtra, Utter Pradesh, and West Bengal because of regional level under development. We can explain Andhra Pradesh state established as first linguistic state in 1952 but now central government allowed to divide the state into two states Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in 2014, now A.P state is demanding special package for the state. Maharashtra state also demanding to special Vidharbha state because of its regional backwardness, disparity and imbalance , moreover significant thing is Marathwada region also come up with a demand of new state in future because of its pursuing regional disparities. The reason is behind the creation of region wise policies, schemes and special funding for the effective state; Government also working towards achieving an equal socio-economic development between states and regions of the country. Particularly in specific i want to find out the reasons behind the socio-economic disparities in Marathwada region, before that we have to see regional condition in terms of some socio-economic indicators in this Marathwada region with special reference to the two villages named Bhosi and Nagapur.

1.9 Scope of the Study

This monograph considers his limitation of the study, we are specially focusing on the two villages which are Bhosi and Nagapur Villages belong to Marathwada region in Nanded district. These are two villages representing two regions from Maharashtra state. These two villages are having some similarities in some areas; I have collected the primary data through filed survey, from government reports and village revenue offices. And this study is totally limited to this two villages in Marathwada region, there is no much work on this particular area in this region most of the review of literature showing brief works on this region but very limited work concern to the problematic issues which are socio and economic inequality of the state. Most of the Indian state struggling with regional planning and development issues out of the present means inequality not only regionally but also concern to rural gross root to nations, every state want to equality as the social, economic and political base but we are uneven distributed to all aspect. Welfare economics filed growing for the human development and sustainability with egalitarian society.

1.10 Chapter Scheme

Basically this monograph has been divided into five chapters: the first chapter is theoretical i.e defining the problem of study, with brief introduction regarding the leading issues for Indian state like socio-economic disparities also explain why disparities increased and how region growing uneven and major objectives of the study with data source, methodology, research question and broadly Maharashtra state development overview in this process will get idea about state regionally underdeveloped. The second chapter arguing on the regional disparities this chapter will discuss on the analytical frame of the research problems and will support to the economic perspective which will be concerned to the socio economic disparities. The third chapter of the monograph dealt with review of literature regarding to disparities, briefly most of the economist, research scholar and government committee report strongly showing the state socially economically not equal in this chapter will get overall clear ideas about the research problems. The fourth chapter deals with significance and selection of the indicators and the methodological framework for the analyses of this monograph with briefly by tables and graph and last one fifth chapter will conclude the study with finding results and significance recommendations to the policy makers.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Analyses

2.1 Introduction

Generally analytical framework of socio-economic disparities explained bases on social phenomena's and its related initial ideas. Whereas my work is intended to examining regional socio-economic disparity in the Maharashtra state with two selected villages from the Marathwada region. The region consider as ideal region where some features like Geographical feature, Cultural feature, Historical feature and Economic feature should be satisfy. Most of the states in India follow the same features of pattern which mentioned above. The state like Maharashtra introduced in 1961 with three regions Western Maharashtra, Vidharbha and Marathwada. But economic and social features distributed uneven in three regions. That the reason region why region want to equality not (in) equality. For getting equality we should eliminate the socio-economic inequality or say disparity in the regions. Most of the study seeking regional inequality in various perspectives and our study discuss on socio-economic perspective.

2.2 Theoretical Observation

Regional disparity became a major issue in the 20th century in most of the developing and underdeveloped country not only this developed countries also experienced this inequality in Various aspects. Most of the studies witnessed the disparity exist in every region and their intake is different for different regions. Theoretical it is observed that inequality is explained on three different prospective such as quantitative, structural and intermediate explanation. While quantitative filed related to sociology and development economics and most of the theories focused on the quantitative filed with relation between economic inequality and growth. First time it is seen in classical economics where economist like Adam smith who in his book 'Wealth of Nation' speaks about the free market or no government intervention. And division of labor plays significant role for economic production, but market production or say the total output divided among the population are unequal. Stated in other way the output produced by the nation is distributed unequally among the huge population where it creates a large gap with in society peoples and this gives birth to inequality in the society. According to Smith an 'Invisible hand' deals with homogeneity in the society with equal share, but this unequal distribution creates

heterogeneity among the people. Prime goal of feudal society is economic growth and the next is everyone gets an equal share in which Smith classified them in three classes namely, landlords class, capitalist class and workers class and their return in the form of rent, profit and wages. The class division developed by Smith that give rise to conflict between capitalist and workers because of their wages determine.

According to Ricardo the value of the commodity depend on the number of labor used. In his theory, income varies among the three class namely landlords class, capitalist class and workers class. Ricardo identifies when the economic reaches to its steady state then the rate of profit will come down and output will be divided among the landlords and wages class. Pasinetti (1977) find the similarly problem where the distributive conflict between wages and rents occurred before the system reaches to its steady state. Finally Karl Marx explained this conflict more explicitly in economic theory with the help of Surplus Value. He mentioned capitalist class plays dominant role in every production process. Marx define there is huge difference between value of the output produced by workers and the wages given to the workers. Which means that the workers class exploited by the capitalist class through rising in their per day labor hours to maximum surplus value which created conflict between the different class of peoples. Marx used the terminology called “capitalist and workers class struggle” explain the situation. And his entire story revolves around the income distribution distributed among the three major classes in the society. He is the first economist who addresses the inequality problems precisely.

In modern economic theory Kuznets was the first economist who studied inequality in the society due to huge gap in income distribution among the people. His empirical work mentioned that economic inequality trend will rise in early stage of economic development as an effect of industrializations, then decline slowly in later phase. This gives rise to uneven distribution of income among various classes of people. Pointing to Kuznets curve hypotheses, Fields (2011) argued that measuring an inequality with the help of simple economic growth gives very small figure. So that he added the nature of economic growth to determine the real inequality and how it affects the society. Hence inequality depends on the factors such as structure of the output, the degree of economic dualism, employment structure, land distribution, capital market and human development. Kuznets work focused only on simple economic growth and inequality despite of nature of economic growth. Stiglitz (2012) mentioned economic inequality depends on

tranquility and nature of economic growth in such a case Kuznets curve hypotheses will be ineffective to solve the inequality problem. Stated in another way it will be hard to minimize the inequality in largely diversified countries especially country like in India. Whereas the nation having a large population with low per-capita income. The quantitative approach of economic growth unable to explained inequality. Most of the review talk's inequality in numbers in which some of the studies witnessed that in 1990 the trend in inequality was very high and this is based on numbers but none of the study explained the structure of the inequality. The quantitative approach concentrated only on economic growth not on its structural changes.

The second relevant approach is structural changes to explain inequality among the society. Marx made a significant contribution to identify the by distinction relationship between social structure and division of labor. This approach tells us inequality existence in the different social groups where they have unequal socially rights natural resource and low power to access it. Marx is known has the founder of the structural approach, whereas his theory is somewhat different from Smith but finding are same. Smith primarily stressed on the individual utility maximization and the concept of Invisible Hand. On other side Marx addresses socio economic conditions of the peoples in the society on the bases of historical perspective which plays a significant role to put forward this structural changes approach. Later on Max Weber (1921) discussed about structural approach in this approach capitalist mode of production origin from the previous. Means capitalist mode of production is derived from feudalism because of the class struggle. From them, so that it is clear that mode of production in the nation various among the social group. Some of them are capitalist and some are workers.

The neo-classical approach wants terminate the regional inequality and motivated to move towards improvement in regional trade. That helps the country to rebuild their internal structure and makes the country competitive in the world market. The entire process tries to attain a high growth rate and faster economic development. Likewise the concept of convergence defines the totality equalization of the prices of production factor that is absolute convergence. If the region is having diverse technologically developed state then it will called conditional convergence. But in Indian most of the states followed absolute and conditional convergence because in such a states has large potentiality compare to other states. Especially this state grows faster than other due to diminishing returns scale.

The New Economic Geography (NEG) model which was developed by Paul Krugman primarily speaks about the regional inequality and growth nexuses. The model is characterized by the increasing return to scale in production, monopolistic competition, costly regional trade and factor mobility. The region which follows NEG model will consider has a developed region. The model shows more importance towards home market and factor mobility. The model is important to increasing regional economic activities. The model shows perfect capital mobility among the region raises agglomeration activity in the state. Egle Tafenu, argued “That model was unable to explain the emergency agglomeration of economic activity in case of symmetric regions the inequalities that can be observed in space”.⁵

The trickling down and polarization theory propounded by the Hirschman where he addresses the equal regional development everyone region concerned to the particular forces which is major role in the developing region, he tried to explained some trickling down forces⁶ and also the polarization effect⁷. For that first of all we have to understand trickling down forces which are inter-regional trade and transfer of capital to backward region which are favorable for regional development. But in case of polarization forces it has opposite effect to the trickling down forces. When these two forces are equal, then we can consider the region is developed nature. The trickle down forces well worked in backward region where they aim to achieve regional equality and trickled down regional backwardness. Others side polarization forces play an effective role in the developed region, but in Indian states the situations are different. The Maharashtra state grows with a trickle down forces (except western Maharashtra). The region’s growing with polarization forces will still stay in underdeveloped stage which is not good for that state.

Myrdal also followed same thing like Hirschman, according to Myrdal, “If things were left to market forces unhampered by any policy interferences, industrial production, commerce, banking, insurance, shipping and indeed almost all those economic activities which in a developing economy tend to give a bigger than average return and in addition, science, art, literature, education and higher culture generally would cluster in certain localities and regions,

⁵ Egle Tafenu, Tiiu Pass, ‘Regional Disparities and Sustainable Economic Growth’

leaving the rest of the country more or less in a backwater⁸. (Myrdal, 1964) he try to observe the regional development and suggested factors affect this. Most of the better economic factors (what are the factors) are used in developed region contrary to this underdeveloped region existed with poor factors of production. He explained theory in two concepts first one is spread effect and another one is backwash effect.

Jitendra Soni D examines clearly Backwash and Spread effect concepts he said There are some regions with natural advantages for economic concentration which in some cases become the starting point for economic development. The expansions of these regions have adverse effects on other regions which are called backwash effects. In opposition to the backwash effects there are certain centrifugal 'spread effects' of expansionary momentum from the growing center to the regions legging behind. This may happen due to increasing outlets of agricultural products, percolation of technological advances, increasing demand for their raw material, labor and in many other ways this process helps in cumulating social process by circular causation in the similar manner as the backwash effects and bring countervailing changes. The success of the balancing forces depends upon strength of their operation and spatial coverage. The problems of inequality then become a problem of differential progress between regions in the country.⁹

- first one is Spread effect are the centrifugal forces of expanding economic and market activities in the spread region and also positive impact on the development of other region.
- But in underdeveloped region in backwash effect have negative impact on region. Myrdal explanation may be relatively concern to Maharashtra state the spread effect effective in the western Maharashtra but other region facing backwash effect.

⁸ Gunnar Myrdal, *Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions* (London; Co. Ltd., 1964), p.26.

⁹ Jitendra Soni D, *Brain Drain to Brain Circulation: In Indian Context*, Source <http://paa2008.princeton.edu/papers/80806>

Chapter-3: Review of Literature

3.1 Introduction

The recent studies which highlights the problems of regional disparities in economic development in India in which the issue of socio economic has also been discussed in length. The review of those studies also helped in framing suitable methodology for the present study. The regional issues is forward in the India under develop and developing countries contraposition economic and political problems. If we have to equality in the terms of social, economic, political then we should identifies our main problems, which can give proper treatment. The literature in Indian context concentrated only on problems with inadequate estimation and most of it depended on the secondary sources. In the economic theory the first person who seems to model the disparity was Simon Kuznets in 1955. Kuznets introduced the concept of inverted 'U' shape curved, which can be interpreted as implying relating during initial stages of development the regional disparities tend to increase. Like other developing countries, India has also witness the similar problem as discussed in Kuznets concept of inverted 'U' curve. Indian planning commission continues to struggle for decreasing regional disparities without much success.

Nagraj (2010) examined the Indian state performance in terms of Physical, social and economic development and infrastructure. The most of the state belong to less performance in basic infrastructure. The State Domestic Product (SDP) varies across India. Although some state are doing quite well in term of SDP but it has not lead equal distribution of basic infrastructure. "The existing big inter-regional disparities in the availability of infrastructure could play an important role in explaining long run growth trends and difference in growth performance across Indian state"¹⁰its valuable argument about the widening regional disparities in terms of infrastructure social overhead capital, core infrastructure factor and financial infrastructure this three features significant role in the long run growth. In the Indian state have lack of social overhead capital like education and health those indicators have main role in the socio-economic development and second thing is this two indicators have much correlated because without education it will be hard to supporting to health indicators. Maharashtra state growing well in most significant indicators but not equally that the problem, in the core infrastructures like power, telecommunication and water this are much core for all aspect this core indicators performance very high in the western Maharashtra compare to the Marathwada region there is have limited sources so problem is how will create financial sources this is significant indicators for determined state will developed nor under develop and in the India most of the state growing uneven development.

¹⁰Nagraj (2010) Long run growth trends and convergence across Indian states.

Montik Singh Ahluwalia (2000) Describing the inter-regional disparities as leading issue in the India examines the state economic growth performance in terms of per capita income SDP. Some state performance is well but some have poor performance we have separate right for all social and basic economic aspect center and state divided because they can do freely work in terms of all perspective but we are not able to do as equal treat the state, he said “we necessity to take much more interest in what is happening in industrial states because the available evidence that the difference in performance across state is enormous some state show well but what about other state we need to be able explain the reason for this difference on the basis of relevant state specific characteristic which may be economic, institutional , socio- economic, even socio-political”¹¹ that true but if we see state foundation history is suspect Indian state found on the unstressed yardstick and we cannot solve this phenomena if we want to implement policies without solve phenomena it will be rigorous. Therefore the Indian state much concern to regional culture, living, food, ideology and language that reason in 1954 we make first language based state which is Andhra Pradesh and in this way establish many state so problem is we geographically divided on the basis only regional culture but we did not see can state will fulfill in all economic and natural resources, this main reason for imbalance development we can consider there is have natural diversity but how can we make wider regional diversity and its same we are last sixty year to today growing unequal and after post reforms during to 1991 policies significant effect on the region. private investment and capitalistic view seeing only fully developed city like Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Bangalore and Indian economy showing very divert state development.

N J Kurian (2000) This divert regional development growing another most significant indicators explained by the Kurian Indian state facing economic and social disparities in various terms like population, literacy, female literacy, infant mortality rate, sex ratio. He examines how Indian state population growing like overwhelming and in economics high population it will be problematic because unlimited wants and limited resources if want increase more it might be difficult to state equality. Maharashtra state population was 86 (million) during 2008 compare to other state Maharashtra is second highest state after the Uttar Pradesh and also state sex ratio it was 934 total number of female per 1000 males this is less performance by the state means state is not well being in this indicators if except the western Maharashtra state would be socially economically backward. He questioned however, is why after 50 years planned development efforts, socio economic disparities remain? Its effect most of the state demanding special state for remedies on the backwardness and imbalance development in the state, central government take significance about regionalism and they gave efforts for the problem in UP, Maharashtra have special planned for development like The Tribal Development Programme, The Hill development Programme, The Western Ghat Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme and Desert Development Programme the government often efforts but have big drawback in the planning and implementation. if we see develop state Maharashtra this

¹¹Ahluwalia (2000) Economic performance of states in post reform period

state performance is well in the all sector like literacy, demographic indicators, industrialization, financial investment, banking, road transport and informal sector all is well but still existing disparities in the state.

M H Suryanarayana (2009) he firstly arise question how to measure disparities and why we are talking about economic and social disparities and in this way he criticize factor like input, output, outcome and final impact in this aspect which we would appropriate obvious we might take this all economic aspect, means in the country have diversity in that aspect. And we are already divert in most important factors like Maharashtra state facing same puzzling last two decades The huge gap between Marathwada, Vidharbha and Rest of the Maharashtra the four urban district of Mumbai, Thane, Nasik account for half of the state income the other half is shared by the remaining thirty first district look the situation of the state he is also gave geographical classification of the state most of the least developed district belong to Vidharbha and Marathwada region and there is have huge unequal backwardness most of the Indian state facing same phenomena.

Pinkey Chakraborty (1985) however solved this dilemma somebody concentrate on the main reason of the problems regional disparities create specifically from manmade and natural we can solved man made inequality but not able to solved natural inequality manmade means create by human in any sector but natural diversity create by nature some state has good natural resources but other state lack of natural resources simply if we see Western Maharashtra there is have full irrigation for agriculture but in Marathwada there is no water for drink. Why? How can we took this reality it's not for Maharashtra another state also, if we look the Indian state make with different region concerned only with social, cultural factor but they did not understood in the region want to basic infrastructure but Indian state have different historical perspective. Indian federalism gave decentralization to vertical as well as horizontal because constitutional they have all right to live and in this term public policy role is significant because some state which revels an almost continuous one in one direction among these the state which moved in the upward direction are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu in the current position these state are main drivers of growth in Indian state intra-state disparity has increased after post reform period. "Rising regional inequality create economic and political problems for the Indian economy, it has serious ramification for the continuation of the reforms process"¹²

Abdual Shban argued on the most leading state of Maharashtra is developed but Notwithstanding the overall higher economic growth and development in the state all is not well with its economy the state of Maharashtra suffers acute regional disparities it has frequently been stated that take out greater Mumbai, and Pune division, the Rest of Maharashtra would not be better than BIMARU states demand for a separate state of Vidharbha on the basis of its low development as same condition of Marathwada region. He examines the trends of in sect oral as well as

¹²Sabyasachikar 'Reforms and regional inequality in India.

aggregate per capita income in Maharashtra. Some studies focused on Maharashtra regional disparities because in Maharashtra state GDP contribution is high but state level disparities create big problem some politician arising demand for the separate Vidharbha state but what about the Marathwada region if we go historically this part was Hyderabad state but in 1960 Became sovereignty Maharashtra this Marathwada and Vidharbha merged in the new Maharashtra state but this region still backward.

Brahme had case study on the Marathwada region he try to find out acute regional disparities in the region on the bases of Agriculture, Infrastructures, irrigation, land productivity, technology, industrialization all economic, social and political factor if we see growth and development of the region from 1960 to 2011 marginal improvement if we except the Aurangabad district form the region will got same situation it was in 1960, maximum district level per capita is depend on primary sector, there is no option without agriculture that is reason in the region had maximum farmer suicide this region is facing huge socially and economically backwardness. Broadly he showing how region struggling for scientific agriculture development, this region backbone is agriculture sector he studied period 1971-1981 in that time regional planning and development failed and he also suggest to solve this question, we should increase investment in the all sector agriculture empowerment and industrial development role important in the regional activity, expand the urban facility in the center.

Kurulkar RP (2009) state and center government trying to solve this problem they create some policies for annihilation of the regional disparities, Imbalance but it's not success in the state has three regional statutory development boards under the article 371 (2) of the constitution of India for removing the Regional backlog but this regional development board is concentrate to political agenda it is not effective for state, this region facing same problem the government bureaucracy never treat equally to all region, regional development board crate only for political agenda in the all perspective this region is performing very poor if we see social condition of the state had very critical situation there is have full unemployment, Migration, social discrimination, huge illiteracy, bad sanitation, high malnutrition, poor education system, superstition, drought, lack of technology maximum agriculture is depend on rainfall without irrigation source farm will not produce proper production, Marathwada region is locked in the disparities trap.

Hatekar (2013) how to remove this trap, state has big challenge. Especially Maharashtra state growth rate during 2001 to 2010 it was 8.13 percent compare to other state our state third highest state after the Haryana and Gujrat state. If we see state per capita income is highest compare to any other state, the special category state also not equal to the Maharashtra state but main problem is within state has acute income disparities, in the state has industrial hub city like Mumbai, Thane, Nashik, Pune, Nagpur this all district per capita very why compare other district. Out of the three regions Western Maharashtra is advanced in all terms and Marathwada

concern huge backwardness. State planning and development showing initiative and state government appointed a fact finding committee on regional imbalance in Maharashtra under the chairmanship of the eminent economist the late Prof. V M Dandekar the report of this committee was published by the government the committee studied the extent of the backlog but did not identify districts as developed or backward the state government has not accepted this report but government has been making annual provisions in its annual budget since 1985-1986 for the removal of backlog on the basis of this report the committee recommendation was 85 percent of the plan fund scheme by scheme for removal of backlog and 15 percent for ongoing projects and natural growth in all districts only 15 percent of the plan funds were spent for removal of backlog resulting into time and cost overrun. But the regional situation is same and many committee report find out in the region had highest farmer suicide its reason only drought, debt burden means state planning and development totally failed, question what we want development our regional development on this topic had many research, policies but all failed.

Seeta P Sarkar (1992) It is same situation government appointed many committees on the unequal regional development and another one, the report submit on 'the district level development in Maharashtra' establish committee under the member of state planning board they find out most of the district on the basis of developed or backward they used data during 1985-86 and they got results out of the 29 district they find out 11 district is highly developed three district is medium level and remaining 15 district is underdeveloped backward they belong to Marathwada and Vidharbha region in terms of Agriculture, industrializations, human development, per capital income and another twenty indicators. Maharashtra state is well unknown about the progressive leading state in India with Indian economic capital Mumbai, western Maharashtra going well but other region still socially have backward if we take social issues in the Marathwada region will gate poor performance compare to other region.

Tanveer, Khaki (2012) same phenomena happing with most Indian state achieving equitable socio, economic, and political development for all region is important but before reaching any hard conclusion understanding regional disparities. literacy role is very important in human development for that most of the state government expands policies for education development but many state policies failed on the ground level a big lack of is policies implementation, in the Jamu Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh even Maharashtra also have regionally different level of literacy rate, and he try to showing in the Jamu Kashmir state how polarized developing state condition are different in the Jammu Kashmir state literacy rate are in Jamu literacy rate is 73% and Kashmir only 65% in the Maharashtra also facing same puzzling Western Maharashtra literacy very differenced to Marathwada and Vidharbha region.

Mahdev Godbole (1997) Regional imbalance has always been a point of discord between the three regions of Maharashtra namely Western Maharashtra, Vidharbha, and Marathwada. regional imbalance and tribal areas in Maharashtra most of the tribal population live in Marathwada and Vidharbha they are facing socio economic problems the condition of tribal's in

Maharashtra is very rigorous specially most of the tribal community located at hill area like Nashik, Dhule, Amravati, Akola this all district from Vidharbha region and the region highly under development, the state government started many scheme for specially for scheduled tribal but this community mostly socially backward. And one of study showing in the last four years more than 3,800 children have died due to malnutrition. means state growing with regional gaps. We should improve our social empowerment otherwise it will create discord in the people.

Dasgupta (2000) showing briefly and empirical studied the period from 1970 to 1995 and concluded with economic development indicators like Per capita income, Education, health care, Nutrition and Human capital formation this all indicators performance important to empowerment of the regional equity. And he also analytically showing how state giving response with convergence and divergence it is significant role between the state planning and development and lastly he suggested, that it is primarily the agricultural sector, and to a certain extent the manufacturing sector, with had significant role to play in the regional divergence over this term, the territory sector had stable impression, with regional inequality decreasing in this sector. It may be noted that the literature on regional inequality in India is motivated completely by neoclassical growth framework and accordingly, tests for absolute or conditional convergence of regions over time.

Nirvikar Singh, Jai chander (2014) Singh concluded a broader perspective on regional inequality at the district level they covered 210 districts from nine state and this allows for a relatively compressive view of trends in regional inequality in the 1990 the state covered were AP, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, UP, and West Bengal, this state in concert accounting for more than 60 percent of the country's population and domestic product. Singh used development indicator like districts road kilometer, literacy rate, credit per capita and deposit per capita the first indicator is important for transport services second literacy rate for develop social as well as economic condition and last is important finance without financial capacity we cannot do well this is basic indicators Singh concluded at last step if we improve this condition so all state will grow equally.

Bhattacharya, Sakthiwal (2004) The growing regional disparities in the post reform period is now matter of serious concern the negative relationship between population growth and income growth during the 1990 the major state had high population rate and less income growth rate that migration is growing one state to other and interstate that's why regional growth concerned to one side it is not expand to another side he examine level of income growth and population by various sect oral aspect. This is became crucial issue in the leading industrial state which is Maharashtra growing one way in terms of industrial sector then other issue will effective which is inter-intra Migration, land distribution, slum area and environmental issues happening with state last two decades.

Thamos E (2011) India can do to reduce economic inequalities while promoting economic growth and combating poverty but have reality is different Thomas examined by some

arguments like social, economic, political but in the India always have instability to all arguments if we want equal development so you should take effort for stability. Indian economy have facing unstable condition after 1990 government role is limited in public sector and lead the capital sector, foreign investment, got freedom for liberalization, globalization and privatizations this are factor changed the economy structure and adopted new policies and normally the capitalistic view focus only for limited lose and overwhelming profit, that is reason to after 1991 policies Indian economy widely growing with huge income as well as social inequality. So we should firstly effort for equality in all terms, how we keep stability in the leading government role, economic resources, population pressure and educational enrollment this all indicators role is important.

BK Pradhan, S Venkatram (2000) Also second but important thing examine by Pradhan which is Human Development and sustainability it is coming major issue in the Indian state perspective the Kerala state development model strongly growing in the state but another industrial forward state not growing sustainably and they want to show how rural and urban sector increasing in difference way in the every sector gated with structural changes by income distribution, consumption pattern, poverty, general level of household this indicators significant contribution in the human development but in 1975-1976 household survey showing changes in income distribution and the gap between shares of income in rural urban areas during the last two decades the rich are getting richer and poor becoming poorer in this country as same in the state also.

Radhika Kapoor (2013) poverty is significant issues in the state she studies the how to redact level of poverty in urban and rural both she gave Tendulkar committee estimate and Lakdawala committee estimate on this two estimate in the Indian planning commission released new estimate poverty head count ratio decline in rural 8 percent, urban 4.8 percent and all India 5.7 percent. Therefore people standard of living increased but still unequally distributed of income in the all level this is main problems for regional balance she also suggested to how will grow with stability for that we should reduced impact of growth is much more if it is combined with policies for reducing inequality the changes in distribution of assets, redistributive transfer increased spending on education, health and creation of quality jobs and social safety nets for the poor and vulnerable we must do bring down inequality.

Amit Bhosale (2014) The Indian economy growth increasing with inequality starting from neo liberal period but in this decade level of inequality is low but after had new liberalization policies the economy increasing with inequality he also examine how Indian country's facing socio economic problems after the reforms period. In the Indian economy income shares level which is 1, 0.5, 0.1, 0.01% Percent top to low level he also compare inequality level to another country in the world most of the economy as capitalist then there is have much more income inequality. After the 1991 reforms Indian economy got financial support by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with economy changed most policies but this policies effect clearly showing how limited

people acquired much asset and largely people struggling for stable living means highly inequality increased in the country and facing all state.

Biplab Dasgupta (1971) he briefly showing all India socio-economic classification of the district as study based on the Indian census 1961 data. He took 294 districts from the 15 advanced Indian state and he try to find out how district level socio-economic profile growing for that he choose measure 24 indicators which is main Per capita income, SC, ST, Minorities population, rural land cultivation, health, labor, Education and rural working population etc. this all classification divided in the different section and he concluded the Orissa and Bihar state followed least developed category, no district in most develop category, and the Punjab, Kerala, Haryana, Madras, West Bengal and Gujarat no least developed district category, in the Maharashtra, Mysore, Assam and Andhra has intermediate position like has some least develop district, it means in the state has huge socio-economic disparities.

Dholakia, (1985) Indian economy facing regional variation in terms of most rigorous socio and human development indicators, he also examined the state SDP and PCI he gave Kerala human development model which is failed on economic way so how Indian economy growing with sustain human development, we cannot properly conclude state development as base on the SDP indicators. Economic development and human development indicators how to showing regional disparities and which one can give well performance either human development indicators role is important.

A R Kamat (1980) Economics and politics its vital role in any state development process he focused on the Maharashtra state politics and regionalism state pursuing huge political diversity in the each one region. in the state revenue level high by the Western Maharashtra region compare to other region that is reason the policies will effective for most favorite region like WM, but if we see state irrigation resource, natural source and creative source this all motivated by the political leader only for WM because this region contributing big revenue in the State Domestic Production. Western Maharashtra is using much more water source for sugar cane production but Marathwada region looking water for living that was big diversity in terms of creative and natural resource. In the Western Maharashtra growing sugar co-operatives society its mainly reason due to natural advantage with political advantage most of the political power belong to Western Maharashtra for the success he also connect the well observe, "During this period after 1960 industrialization in Maharashtra has diversified considerably¹³" the traditional industries and new chemicals industries collaborate with western capitalism growing for Mumbai future its means Maharashtra economic, industrial and agriculture sector growth and development extremely uneven.

¹³ Politico Economic Development in Maharashtra. A R Kamat

Mala Lalvani (2009) she started with Regional variation in Maharashtra and how political discrimination increase in the state most of the political leaders create regionalism and its famous factor in the state last two decades state growing with huge regional variation. She showing region wise political power in the state politics and how social system growing with dominated class, she pointed out about the Maharashtra state future “The state of Maharashtra has been branded as a state with an impressive past but uncertain future” (Mala Lalvani Epw, 2009) means its problematic condition for the state we should show political stability with inclusive regional development.

B B Mohanty (2009) we want to equal regional development but in this matter any state see the how growing politics and economics because if this two aspect has grow equal then we can reach at hard conclusion but in the Maharashtra state has different situation regional politics play by bourgeois as dominated Maratha Kunbi elites thus are dominated in the region who mostly related to congress party that time many chief minister belong to Marathwada region like Shankarrao Chavan, Nilengekar, Shivajirao Patil, Vilasrao Deshmukh and Ashok Chavan therefore the dominated class ruling the state politics but the regional backwardness did not change. He also seeing agriculture diversity in terms of irrigation a big factor in the state most of the resources like irrigations dam, cannel, wells and other resources located in WM that is reality state government expand plan on the irrigation problems but except to Marathwada region we know in the region has low quality crops because no water resources Nagapur village facing same problem.

Purandhare P (2013) see how to defeat the problems he gave brief analyses regarding to water governance and drought in Marathwada, historically in the Mughalshai imperialism period at the region had one system for the water supplying which is name Nahar-E Ambari it is real successful model. Marathwada region pursuing for water problem in the region 1,875 tankers are supplying water to 1,515 villages. The region overwhelming producing Beer may be 27, 23, 94, 871 liters from April 2012 to Jan 2013 and those 12 liters of water is required for preparing one liters of beer, which is reason in the region has backward social capital. In the region have 43 sugar factories for that required more water but in the region has very minimum water resources most of the dams like Jayakwadi, Purna and Upper Penganga are provided water for agriculture this all dam is dependent on the other dam and rivers so region is not fulfilled in the water resource but region is not using properly that main problems he also examined how region expand with unless things. The state ban on new cultivation of sugar cane by the Maharashtra irrigation Act 1976 also passed second act Maharashtra water resources regulation authority act 2005.

A Datar, V Ghotale (2013) state government and leader of the regional parities are very dominated and they belong to Maratha-Kunbi peasants in the ruling parties most of the cabinets minister are socially, economically dominated after 1960 the first chief minister of the state which Yeshwanthrao Chavan and if we see 1960 to 2013 cabinet in the state will get horrible

numbers, because Maratha-Kunbi cast ministers numbers is very high compare to the other backward castes. The socially dominated caste regulate political power its danger for the state we have many example; they have full opportunities in the region those caste people are highly reserved the class one post but what about depressed class? The leader from the region they don't want development because they will not get strong point for election, that is another reason for the backwardness of the Marathwada region. He briefly talking the how state growing only one way it's developing like polarized.

JV Deshpande (1994) again he examine how political reforms are failed for balance development. The state government appointed many committees but they will not alleviate the problems the eminent Prof.VM Dandekar recommended Regional development boards for equal regional development but this board not working equally its reason is political profit so state again doing same thin it was in the 1986. This all regional development board policies good but implementation are big problems for the state and that may be reason crating regional dispute in the state so how state looking to this problems. He also mention Investment Funds, availability of water and electricity, well road transportation, communication and education this all are reserved for the Mumbai city but what about the rest of the Maharashtra.

Milind Bokil (1996) Marathwada region always growing very problematic view how The region total population is depend on the agriculture sector but in this sector most of the people has landless. They all worked as agriculture labor. In the villages has differenced land like some reserved land for farming, reserved for forest and livelihood means especially for cow in the regional language has another word 'Gairan' mean land for the cow so in the region arise deadlock on this issue. he had survey on this issue he said, Marathwada regions landless dalits ranged from 85 to 90 percent means the region has much population of the landless dalits they want to cultivate this reserved land but dominated caste not willing to allow and main problem is if they allow they will not get labor for own work and dalit empowerment this all are very critical issues in the region. Means will get idea about the social and economic disparities, this are much correlated to each other this are fact in the region.

Amrutha K, Sen J (2013) How to make Planning to minimization socio economic disparities she discuss very useful ideas about the regional problems she also started with how to increase the regional provincialism due to socio- economic problems, every state consider different identity specially in Maharashtra state development in terms of Human Development, Foreign Direct Investment, District Wise Industrial Development and Per Capita District Domestic Product have not equally most of the WM Districts performance well in all indicators compare to other region HDI level is high western area like Thane, Mumbai, Pune and Nashik also in the Per capita income and most of the FDI located in industrial hub means in this state has social economic problems.

Sandip Sarkar (2002) Maharashtra state witnessed acute regional disparities in terms of income, employment, social and economic he focused on the India pre and post reforms period and how interstate disparities increased, many state witnessed growth with disparities as we know in the Maharashtra as developed state but in the state most of the people facing unemployment problem he argue about in the Pre reforms period we are not much better but as average but after the Post reforms period, economy and regional imbalance increased because in the state all region not equal as base social and economic, employment level and structure of wage level very discord wage rate directly create gap as skilled labor and unskilled labor, clearly main point will come as argued by author most of in the backward region have full unskilled labor supply and they will get minimum wage, they will not maintain a good standard of living so basic problems will start from main point so this type of contradiction may be crate large problems.

Singh A, Kumar K (2015) he studied how social, economic inequality increased dominantly inequality has two type which is one Vertical inequality are classes based like income and consumption expenditure and secondly Horizontal inequality on group based which is group based on caste, religion, gender and colure. He tries to conclude how social group predominantly rule on the backward caste like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, its increasingly social disparities in the society it is not good influence for the development. The backward caste identity is very rigorous and they are not free about the all social and economic issues, whenever this social identity will remain it will be hard to remove. Maharashtra as progressive state but cannot remove the uneven situation. We want well empowerment of the socially backward people and region like Marathwada, Vidharbha.

Hemlatha Rao (1977) she studies on identification of backward region and define socio-economic development is the process of structural changes with increasing per capita income product over long time period. We can define which region is developed or underdeveloped means regional identification is vital role and she examines how measurement state development. She discussed some comparative index which is Agriculture sector, Industrial sector, Banking financing and levels of Education. Per capita income a measure indicator to examine the state growth and development but this indicator failed to define identification of dual gap economy this type of economy totally different in each other in the levels of various socio economic indicators. Thus clearly many Indian states are showing high regional variation which is Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka.

Buddadeb G, Sugatha M (1988) He worked on economic growth and divergence across the Indian state economic development and growth is leading issue for less develop country because economic development activates concerted only particular location this is significant issues in the current Indian economic context. He also recommended in the Indian states have fully divergence over the period from 1960-1961 to 1994-1995 also regional disparity recorded a strong exponential trend in over last 35 years and second thing is the Indian planning commission every five year provided plan fund to all state but planning commission more

stressed and allow more fund to poor state relatively develop state that is reason may be increasing regional disparities trend because most of the poor state struggling for well infrastructure it means question will come for resources utilization that is big challenge to economy.

Gaurav Nayar (2010) he analyses the how convergence increasing in the most advanced 16 Indian state by the period time from 1978-1979 to 2002-2003 in this during Indian economic growth highly fluctuate because after 1991 reforms Indian country got changes. The inter-state disparities increased in this period and mean reason is have discord between private investment and public investment thus many state looking to private investment and second major observation is state and centre government resources transforming issues, center and state have much more contradiction regarding to economic, political and constitutional right this all factor motivated to grow regional disparities, centre policies effective but implementation problems and regionally different state might be support but what about other state that is vertical disparities between state and center.

Angus Deaton, Jean D (2002) eminent economist Angus Deaton published many research on the poverty and regional disparities in India a reexamined he try to see how Indian economy struggling with poverty and regional disparities problems. The poverty and regional disparities rising in interstate and within state and most significant thing are urban disparities are rising; he also focused on the strong divergence in the Per capita expenditure across states but in the southern and western region relatively high unprecedented improvement in terms Per capita expenditure but northern region state situation are not better, poverty it is not common issue because in the developing country rural urban economic resources highly concerned to urban area and that is rural sector relatively poor he gave one estimation 1999-2000 in the Orissa has very low level decline poverty in second sub period now Orissa has highest level of rural poverty among the other Indian states.

Buddadeb G, Parber De (1998) he studies on infrastructure indicators and regional planning development role in determine income level of the region he also define two types of infrastructure which is Physical and Social. Physical infrastructure development indicators included transport (rail or road), electricity, per capita consumption of electricity, telecommunication, housing, water supply. On the other hand social infrastructure includes education, health, nutrition, sanitation and financial resources. He concludes by, regional disparities in physical infrastructure development indicators have been strongly responsible for rising acute socio-economic disparities across the states. In the Maharashtra state Marathwada and Vidharbha region performance is very little in the physical infrastructure with social infrastructure, all India Maharashtra state has first rank in the road length but except the Western Maharashtra region state became under develop category it means state highly perusing regional disparities.

Pandey M, Nathwani (1996) generally disparities consider only in income but he stress on the socio economic disparities particularly people standards of living is depend on socio and economic aspects and second thing is how will measure inequality, he suggest an index which is Life Quality index this index will derived from two principal indicators of development, namely, the Real Gross Domestic Product per person and life expectance at birth. We can draw a better result through this indicator he also used Gini coefficient, income Lorenz curve and human development index. In the India has more consciousness on income inequality but we are socially backward most of the study showing economic aspect for regional disparities but economy perusing socio-economic disparities.

R Nagrajan, Sanjeevny M (2005) they empirically stress on the Maharashtra state economic and social development most vital sector highly developed in the state but state achieved desired demographic transition. If we want stable economic development we should control the overwhelming population pressure, as regional level population of the state very differently result showing and this very difficult to achieve well development. Marathwada and Vidharbha regionally not equal to the Western Maharashtra in terms of demographic transaction, they are relatively highly rising in the population perspective.

Vilas Aghav (2009) he argued on the regional issues in India last fifty years from most of the region demanding spread state, in the Andhra Pradesh had new Telangana State it reason only backwardness, the constitutions of India already mention India will be Union of the state but regional backwardness create big problems because thus regions are demanding new special state most state of the Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Maharashtra. They are demanding new state as base language, culture, economic development, social issues; religion issues because they will consider geographically large state will not give equal treat to every region or group as same thing happing in the state of Maharashtra with Vidharbha as new special state.

Ravindra HD (2009) he examine growth acceleration in India and most of the advanced states, namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala highly contributed Growth acceleration nearly 0.67 percent after the 1991 reforms. But regional disparities also increased its reason is spread effect and trickle-down effects this are very effectively increased in among the region, this effect will strong in the region because all region connected to each other for production process to exchange goods and services. Planning commission struggling for the regional equity because most developed state concerned with this problems so commission facing problems to defeat the regional disparities issues.

M V Nadkari (1976) he studies on the leading problem which is over population and rural poor we know this overpopulation problem very nearly connected to rural villages, in India is population highly located in the villages and strong reason for poor, backward people, poverty it will be overpopulation. Peoples standards of leveling is depend on the level of income but in the villages no employment have much unemployment that is reason there are much population

without employment they will become poor. This is big challenge for Indian planning and development. As we saw Bhosi and Nagapur village situation it is very difficult to observe this type of reality especially the Nagapur village will be appeared for 'spread effect' and trickledown effect.

Pranjape J (1988) she examine the Industrial development of the Maharashtra and Gujarat in the Indian economy this are two state very advanced in industrial development most of the domestic and foreign investment crucially rising in only industrial belt of the state like Mumbai-Thane-Pune-Nasik-Nagpur this five districts Per capita income very high remaining to other thirty district. If we see Marathwada region progress in terms of industrial improvement very low if we except the Aurangabad district over all regions will backward its main reason is there is no industrial activities, recourses for production. State development board specially doing work for regional development but they very concern to political profit, this type of progress will not effective to change the regional discord in the state.

Julie A Silva (2004) she investigate how international trade affect on the income inequality and regional development in most of world advanced country puzzling this problems last two decades. She suggest international trade may be positive for alleviate inequality, liberalization will create efficiency to equal regional development, most of the region will able to producing more production but have not sufficient resources to develop this kind of production but if we allow the foreign investment will push to circular flow of income production and will defeated to the regional variation in socio-economic indicators but for the developing country it will be rigorous because many developing country puzzling regional disparities. Maharashtra state allow the foreign investment but most of the investment located only industrial belt of the state so how will take this kind of investment and that is most reason for Indian country suffering huge inter – state disparities. State government gave full opportunities for start industries in the Marathwada, Vidharbha region but there is no rising investment, state government also allow to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) but his rising only developed districts so it is main problems happing with state is lack of core infrastructure, we should struggle for improve this are infrastructure indicators.

Achin Chakraborty (2009) he examine the socio-economic situation of the several state in India, Indian economy growing with high economic growth but growth increasing side by side and rising interstate disparity in terms of social and economic aspect with interpersonal disparities also exist. Also role of the resources allocation from national to state is ineffective because the planning commission allowing fund for human development schemes and policies but if we see level of health and education still have problematic and regional wise has low performance. We have to utilize the proper resources allocation but most of the state failed Maharashtra State also regionally not equal to develop proper resources.

Chirashree Gupta (2009) she investigate the overview of the literature focused on the inter and intra state disparities but still inter-state and within disparities exist in the nation in terms of several aspect. Most of the studies showed disparities between Per capita incomes across the state but we should do for equality and equity in social system and give priorities to efficiency to resource management over social justice and stable to horizontal equity because this is widely accepted indicators for equality.

Govindh B (2009) he examine the socio-economic disparity in the selected state which is Bihar, UP, MP, Jharkhand and West Bengal in this all state economic growth and development concerned to specific area if we take Bihar state performance very low to all socio-economic parameters. Bihar is most ruralised state in India but in the state socio-economic parameters develop in the Patna which is capital of the Bihar State. The economic survey of Bihar 2007-08 pointed out the government expenditure on health and education overwhmgingly concentrated to specific Patna Districts. It means most of the Indian state growing as like polarized.

Prabhat G, Chirashree G (2009) he trace on the Indian federalism and political implication for regional disparity because as we know political implication is vital role in democratic country. He try to suggest how Indian political system is responsible for rising regional disparities, after independence inter regional inequality rising trend was less but after independence growing widely. The Indian federalism constitutionally distributed all rights to among center and states, center has more right to collecting revenue and finance but for the states has limited role. All states depend on the center government for implication policies. It was reason most of the states went to underdevelopment criteria. States have limited right in terms of economic, political and other, this type of situation accepted to inter-intra regional disparities in over across the states.

Pranav Sidhvani (2015) he studies on the how developed cities going with inequality he took ten most developed Indian cities Mumbai, Pune, Ahmadabad, Surat, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Bangalore and Jaipur this all are major cities in India. Recent most of studies found that caste inequalities are higher in developed villages and smaller cities; they are lower in bigger cities. The developed cities rising with social disparities, caste system and religions used to for the determine persons social positions, and explaining how cities segregations increased specially the backward caste peoples basic goods in cities like water, house latrine and ownership of two wheelers in this primary goods have high segregations.

Asha Sarangi (2006) she briefly examine linguistic base establish most of the state not equal to in terms of socio-economic development. Indian states development after 1956 most of the regions rising with huge provincialism for showing identity and backwardness because many states establish on the linguistic bases and they are presently facing huge socio-economic disparities. Maharashtra state base on the language base in 1961 with three regions but among the region Marathwada regions are poor, state growing well but have socio-economic disparities. She significance examine about the region and that time Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar suggest very

important thing he said “I advice the people of Marathwada region or central Maharashtra to have a state of their own so that they have power in their own hands to improve their own lot”¹⁴. This is good thing for the state without own right region will not equally developed Ambedkar observed first time when state was proceeding establish with three region.

¹⁴ Ambedkar and Linguistic state Published in Epw journal, Asha Sarangi

Chapter-4: Data Analysis

4.1 Introduction

The socio-economic disparities are very closely related to rural sector, most of the Indian villages are encountering problems such as unemployment, migration, superstition, lack of basic infrastructure, lack of education accessibility, farmer suicides and drought situation. Especially the state of Maharashtra was ranked first in the farmer suicides during 2012 where the total farmer's suicide was 3786 (National crime bureau). In 2014, till end of the September, Maharashtra had 2, 234 farmers suicide. (TOI)

The reasons behind socio economic disparity in Marathwada region are drought, debt burden and crop failures. This chapter deals with two aspects. Firstly it explains the village socio-economic disparity trend of two villages in the Marathwada region which is based on the primary data, and secondly, it concentrates on the whole regional socio economic disparity of Marathwada on the basis of secondary data.

4.2 Socio-Economic Disparities Trend in the Villages: Marathwada Region

India is a nation of the villages; villages are the heart of culture, traditions, and religions. According to 2001 census out of the total population of 1027 million, more than 742 million people were living in villages(mention the latest census number and in percentages too). It means villages are heart of the Indian culture, ideology, traditions and religious practice. Mahatma Gandhi always said that if we want to see India we should go to villages because that is real India, actual India and original India. Whenever Indian villages do not stand for themselves independently and does not strive for self empowerment it will not be able to ensure equal development. Since we want the overall empowerment of our country India we should also participate by staying in villages and in improving village's situation.

Gandhi suggested many policies for rural village's development like Khadi Gram industries and Agriculture related livestock, Village Swaraj and sanitation, which is very important for villages. We should maintain basic education in the villages with health center, schools, Theaters, which also constituted Gandhi's idea.

India is located in the villages but the villages are socially unequal since the system of vara (class) and caste system presence in the village's which is comparatively more than towns.

Social inequality is the inherent feature the Indian system where the society divided as four classes such as Brahmin and Ksatriyas and vaisyas and sudras and within the sudras there are different castes. Apart from the four Varna's (classes) there is another social group called Panchamas (untouchables) who are very backward and has been facing high decimation. This historical context mentioned here because Indian society has inherent social inequality.

Mahatma Gandhi's imaged and thought well about the villages but in reality villages are socially divided, every caste has its own colonies. The economic status also depends on their caste also, most of the upper caste are economically sound than the lower caste such as Maher and Mangs. Most of the landlord, government employees, merchants, politicians, livestock breeders and larger farmers belong to upper caste and most of the lower work is reserved for lower caste people like Labor, Black smith, Agriculture worker, construction worker and informal sector workers. It means Indian villages system has huge socio-economic disparities; Indian villages are socially and economically unequal.

According to the Dr B R Ambedkar, if we want equal socio-economic right we should develop the villages and go to city because there will be more freedom compared to the villages. Same is the condition in most of the other Indian villages situations mentioned above the Marathwada region also has been facing the same kind of challenges in case of socio-economic unequal distribution.

The study focused on the two villages of the Marathwada region, which are located in the Nanded district which contains 1620 villages. The study has chosen two village namely Bhoisi, Nagapur. Firstly, we should see this two village's socio economic condition with type of occupation, employment, income, education, health, sanitation, water, type of house, land productivity, roads, electricity, drinking water facility, level of literacy etc.

The first part of the study focused on the two village's socio economic conditions by taking the different indicators into considerations such as occupation, employment, income, education, health, sanitation, water, type of house, land productivity, roads, electricity, drinking water facility, level of literacy etc.

4.3 Comparative Observations of the Villages

Nanded is one district which has productive land in the Marathwada region; the most of the people depends on the agriculture work for livelihood. According to Nanded Gazette 76 percent

people depend only on the agriculture sector and allied activities. Even though Nanded has productive land, most part of the district faces the problem of irrigation facility and depends on the rain fall. Moreover, this sector is unable to provide regular employment since most part of this sector cultivate single crop. This area comes under the category of low level of rainfall and 80 per cent of the land cultivation depends on rainfall only. In this area Rabi crop require more water but most of this district does not have any source for irrigation facility. The average rainfall in the district is 914.4 mile meter (36) inch per annum.

It is not sufficient for the monsoon season agriculture farming, Nanded district is mainly depending on the Godavari River for cultivation, this river flows from, center district to south with another rivers Manzra, Penganga and Manar.

Due to the low level of rain fall these small rivers are not souring water in all seasons, but the regions which are surrounding to these rivers are very productive since they have adequate water facility and fertile land. One of the village which has been chosen in the study is belongs to this region only that is Bhosi village. This region is famous for the cultivation of fruits. Along with the canal irrigation facility this area has been using irrigation sources such as wells, bore wells too and cool climate in this region also favorable to fruit cultivation.

Second significant factor is education which is play very important role in the human development Nanded has only 67.8 % literacy rate according to the human development report 2001.

This area has primary, secondary and higher education facility but according to human develop report it has illiteracy rate of 32.2% .The percentage of the backward class people in the higher education is very low compare to the upper caste people. This low percentage is because of their social backwardness, poverty, ignorance and debt.

The literacy rate of Maharashtra state is 82.9 per cent and it has gender gap in rural 19 percent and 8.4 per cent in urban areas. The Marathwada region has an average 71.5 (Census, 2011) per cent of literacy rate except the Aurangabad district In case of the most of human development indicators also this kind of disparity is visible particularly between Marathwada region and other part of Maharashtra state.

Table No.02**Human Development Performance; Districts wise**

Sr no	Districts	TLR		GER		IMR		PCDDP	
		2001	2011	2001	2010-11	2001	2007-08	2000-01	2008-09
1	Aurangabad	72.9	80.4	80.1	82.2	51	44	19,539	30,690
2	Beed	68.0	73.5	82.2	90.4	43	33	14,398	21,013
3	Hingoli	66.3	76.0	76.4	78.7	54	50	11,203	18,286
4	Latur	71.7	79.0	89.4	91.1	50	53	11,811	17,464
5	Nanded	67.87	76.9	73.0	80.3	57	30	11,022	18,125
6	Osmanabad	69.0	76.3	75.7	81.9	47	50	13,011	17,847
7	Jalna	64.4	73.6	71.9	83.7	56	48	11,458	20,265
8	Parbhani	66.1	75.2	74.8	86.3	50	51	12,934	23,164
	Total averages	68.28	66.825	77.93	84.32	51	44.87	13,172	20,856.75
9	Mumbai	77.0	90.3	74.4	85.5	40	18	36,883	58,818
10	Nashik	74.4	81.0	66.6	82.2	51	46	21,927	35,545
11	Thane	80.7	86.2	73.7	78.5	39	34	31,061	50,408
12	Pune	80.5	87.2	71.3	88.2	32	28	31,624	50,158
	Total averages	78.15	86.71	71.5	83.6	40.5	31.5	30,373.7	48,732.25

(Source of Data Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012)

This table shows performance of different indicators of human development such as literacy rate, Gender enrollment ratio, Infant mortality rate and Per capita District Domestic Product of Marathwada and western Maharashtra districts. This data mainly focused on the Marathwada region which contains the districts Aurangabad, Beed, Hingoli, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Jalna, Parbhani and western part of the Maharashtra that contains the districts like Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Nashik Districts. The western Maharashtra districts are economically well developed

than the Marathwada districts. This table shows that in districts of western part such as Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Nashik, human development indicators are performing well than the Marathwada districts such as Aurangabad, Beed, Hingoli, Latur Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Marathwada, which has literacy rate on an average of 68.28% in 2001 but it has dropped to 66.825 in 2011, when it comes to the averages literacy rate of western district of the Maharashtra an average 2001 it has 78.15 and 2011 it was 86.17 these indicators clearly shows that there was a decreasing trend in case of literacy rate in Marathwada region and its average is lower than the western region of Maharashtra, the average of the India and Maharashtra literacy rate is 74.04, 82.91 respectively in 2011 these also higher than the literacy rate of Marathwada region. Within Marathwada region Aurangabad is performing better than the other which is 72.9 but in case the GRE the performance of the Marathwada districts are better than western districts, the average GER of the Marathwada district are 77.93 in 2001 and it was 84.32 in 2011 but in the western Maharashtra it was lower than the Marathwada district which is an average 71.5 in 2001 and it was increased to 83.6 in 2011 which very close to the GER of western districts.

IMR rate of the Maharashtra state is 24 which is far better than the IMR of India is 40 in 2012, but in the above table it clear that IMR of the Marathwada region is not better it an average 51 in 2001 and 44.81 in 2008. Western districts IMR is better than the Marathwada region which are 40.5 and 31.5 in 2001, 2007 respectively.

Same like the other indicators except GER the performance of the PCDDP is also poor in the Marathwada district, in years 2001, 2009 the PCDDP of these regions and average 13,172 and 20856.75 respectively. But in case of the western part district it PCDDP is 30,373.75 in 2001 and 48,732.25 in 2008.

This table clearly indicates that there is unequal development within the Maharashtra state, the western part of the state has been growing very fast in case of the human development than the Marathwada region, it can be witnessed that within the district of the state also there is inequality.

The main focus of the study is on the Marathwada region and to find the socio economic disparities in the Marathwada region, the study has chosen two villages namely Bhoosi and Nagapur which are located opposite side but joint to same road which is 222 National highways

from Kalyan to Nirmal through Maharashtra and Telangana. The study also looks at the reason behind the socio economic disparities of villages.

Table No.03 General Observation of the Villages

Serial No.	General Factor	Village Bhosi	Village Nagapur
1)	Geographical Area	1940.38 (Hector)	650.70 (Hector)
2)	Population	3752	1741
4)	Cultivate Land	1371.39 Hector	621.10 Hector
5)	Under Forest land	397.68	No
6)	Total land for uncultivated and reserved for livestock	116.20	8.10
7)	Main village Area land	9.44	6.5
8)	Total Wells for Drinking	3	8
9)	Total Wells for farming	47	8
10)	Plug in system for Drinking Water	Yes	No
11)	Bower Well for Drink	10	No
13)	Total Low Marginal Farmer	261	373
14)	Total Marginal Farmer	423	79
15)	Total Gardener Farmers	171	No
16)	Total Tribal Accountholder Farmers	41	No
17)	Electricity	Yes	Yes
18)	School	12 th standard	4 th standard
19)	Post Office	Yes	No
20)	Hospital	Yes	No
21)	Forest Office	Yes	No
22)	Bus station	Yes	No

23)	Railway	No	No
24)	Primary Health Center for livestock	Yes	No
25)	Milk Dairy	Yes	No
26)	Co-proactive society	Yes	No
27)	Weekly Market	Yes	No

(Source of Data Village Panchayat Nagapur, Bhosi)

The above table shows that the general observation of the two villages namely Bhoosi and Nagapur. Bhoosi village is high population than the Nagapur village; most of the indicators show that Bhoosi village is far better than the Nagapur village except the drinking water facility. The basic amenities such as schooling facility, primary health care center, dairy milk, post office, bus station, electricity, primary health center for livestock, railway facility are not accessible to people in the Nagapur village unlike the Bhoosi village. In case the irrigation facilities also Bhoosi village number wells for irrigation are 47, where the number well available for farming is 8 only. There is accessibility of the weekly market to get goods for the Nagapur village they have to go other villages. Both villages are highly dependent of the agriculture sector but Nagapur village is not has the cooperative society to get accessibility of loan where as the Bhoosi village has cooperative society The above table make clear that there is disparity between the two village which nearby and in the same region and state. The basic amenities and infrastructure development of the Nagapur village is very poor compare to the Bhoosi village which highly developed in term of infrastructure and agriculture basic amenities.

4.4 Employment

The Employment means utilization exercise of the factors of production and existing resources, in any society fall in the two activities which are economic and non-economic activities. The economic activities directly contribute to the national income and this economic activities have two parts i.e. market activity and non market activity the market activity involves in the production process of goods and services involving both pay and profit but non market activity is concerned to primary commodities for one's own fixed assets. The employment is part of economic activities because the purpose of creating goods and services is to formulate the value of production, enabling in the creation of the work force which is the reason employment is a

major factor in the production process. The factors such as labor, land, capital is employed for 'economic return' in terms of wages, rent and profit. People employ their available resources depending on the return. They employ where they get the highest return. In Indian context resources are scarce but the growth of population is very high. Therefore, what we see is the low generation of employment opportunity for labor in the service and industrial sector and most of the working force are stuck in the agricultural sector facing the problem of disguised unemployment. This also manifests in the studies villages where Bhosi is natural rich while Nagapur village is poor. This reflects in the employment indicator in the two villages where Bhosi village most of the workforce is employed one way or other way well whereas in Nagapur village unemployment problem is a major problem. We will see village demographic conditions with following data table.

Table No. 04 Population of the Villages

Bhosi									Nagapur								
Caste									Caste								
General		OBC		SC		ST		Total	General		OBC		SC		ST		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
198	174	1195	799	424	418	248	256		766	518	17	10	207	160	24	12	
Total 372		1994		842		504		3712	1284		27		367		36		1714

(Source of data Village Panchayat Nagapur, Bhosi)

Above table-02 explains the different categories of the population, these two village contains the Hindu population only, total population has been categorized as general, OBC (other backward caste), SC (schedule caste) and ST (schedule tribe), since the Bhosi village is nearby forest the number of the ST population more than the Nagapur village, Bhosi has ST population 504 member out of it 248 people are male and 256 are female. But in case the Nagapur ST population very low compare to the Bhosi village, it is 36 only, out of it 24 are male and 12 are female.

In the Bhosi village is dominated by the OBC population whereas Nagapur village is dominated by the general people, Nagapur contains 75% of the general people and Bhosi contains the 54% of the OBC population. And SC population of the Bhosi village is 842 and in Nagapur village it is 367. Despite of the population size and different development indicators, these regions are

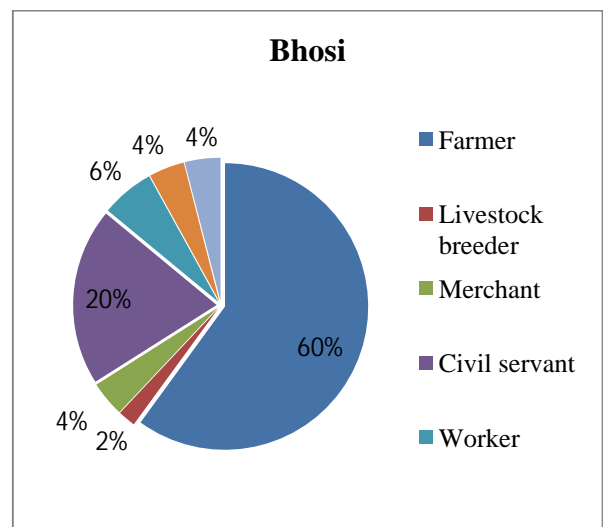
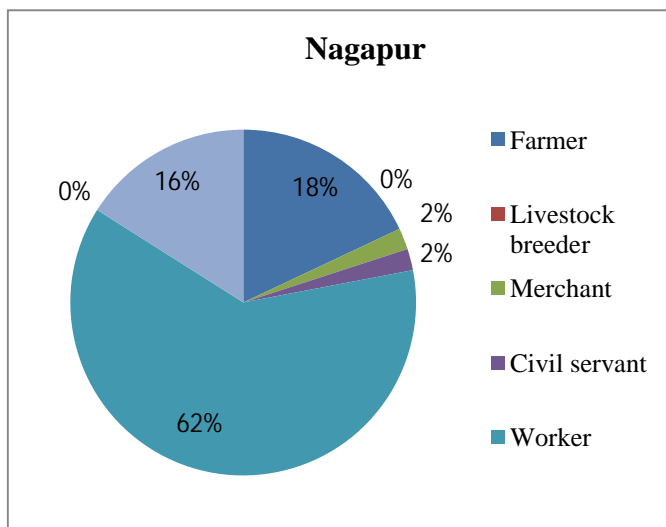
socially backward and there is practice Untouchability prevail, which is inhuman along with the different economic development program these region needs the social awareness programmes too.

Table No. 05 Occupation of the villages (in Percentage)

Sr. no	Occupation	Bhosi Household Level	Nagapur Household Level
1	Farmer	60%	18%
2	Livestock breeder	2%	0%
3	Merchant	4%	2%
4	Civil servant	20%	2%
5	Worker	6%	62%
6	Teacher	4%	0%
7	Agriculture worker	4%	16%
		Total = 100%	Total= 100%

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

Graph No. 01 Occupation of the villages



(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

In the region most of the people are depended on the agriculture sector. In the two Villages main occupation are farmer, livestock breeder, merchant, and Civil servant and Agriculture worker. The farmers are high in the Bhosi village which contains 62% but it is only 18% in the Nagapur, most of the people are engaged in the constructions sector since they do not have much land or other fixed occupation. In the Nagapur village 62% people working as a worker and 16% works as agriculture workers. The percentage of the teachers and civil servants, merchants are higher in the Bhosi village than the Nagapur village. The Bhosi village is prosperous in terms of agriculture and basic amenities and also in infrastructure development that are reason behind the development. In the rich village (Bhosi) people have reached to the rank of civil servant, political leader, merchant, and service providers but in the poor (Nagapur) most of the people working as a worker's (daily wage labors in the agriculture sectors) and agriculture labors. Most of the people in the Nagapur village are migrating to cities since this village highly depends on the rain fall for the cultivation people do not get employment in other season to feed their families they have to go seasonal migration, but in case of the Bhosi village they have more well and canal facilities for their cultivation works rendering people of this village with plenty of opportunities in the village only.

4.5 Income Level of the villages

Income is sum of the wages, salary, Interest payment, rent and also profits derived. People's consumption of this two factors role are important in the economic activity, everyone try to achieve high income level because income is first step in the circular flow and standard of living. In economics, income is a core factor to determine people's living standards. The per capita income is significant factor in analyzing income inequality, whenever government decided to measurement of the state growth and development that time they firstly consider state per capita income. States like Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana are economically developed because they achieved high level of per capita income but Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh has low per capita income which means they are economically poor state. Hence, per capita income is a major indicator to determine development. This investigates economic and social disparity in the selected two villages and find out inequality in income and another socio-economic indicators. Below table 0.4 explains income level of the people in the Bhosi village and Nagapur village.

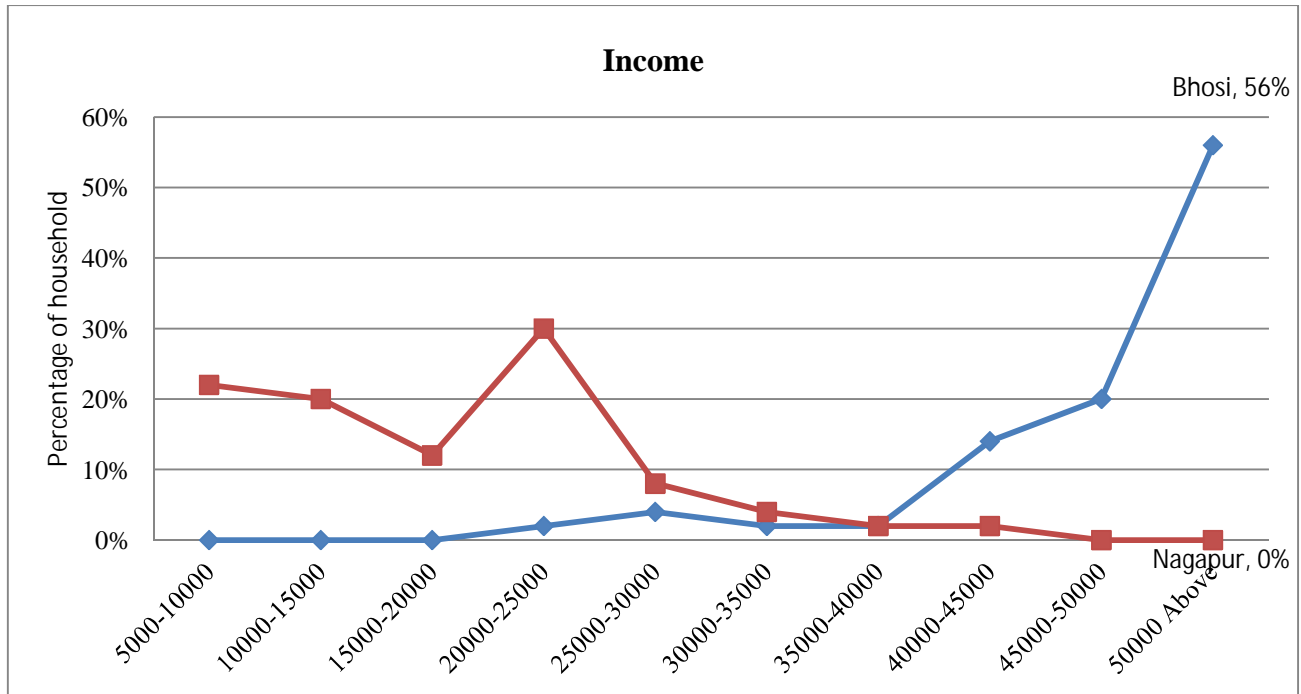
Table No. 06 Income of the villages

Sr. No	Annual Income (in rupees)	Bhosi (In percentage)	Nagapur (In percentage)
1	5000-10000	0%	22%
2	10000-15000	0%	20%
3	15000-20000	0%	12%
4	20000-25000	2%	30%
5	25000-30000	4%	8%
6	30000-35000	2%	4%
7	35000-40000	2%	2%
8	40000-45000	14%	2%
9	45000-50000	20%	0%
10	50000 Above	56%	0%
		Total= 100	Total = 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

The two village population sources of income are different. In terms of annual average income the two villages are unequal. The per capita average annual income in the Bhosi village where 56 percent household earning above 50,000 per capita income and the Nagapur village is 30 percent household earning above 25,000 rupees yearly per capita income. It means in this two villages exist vast income inequality. The Bhosi village has irrigation facility, transportation facility and other basic faculties; they can easily export the production of agriculture to the market which helps in generating income. The Bhosi village income level start from fifty thousand rupees, since the farmer in the village cultivate in all seasons, their income level is very high. 56% of the household earn income range above 50,000 rupees and in case of the Nagapur village it is 0% only 2% of the village population earn income range between 40,000-45,000 rupees

Graph No. 02 Income of the Village's total Income (in rupees)



It is difficult to the people in the Nagapur village who works daily as agricultural wage laborers and have less wage rate and the work which available is not regular. They earn very less income compared to rich village households the poor village householders are working with their family for daily livelihood but they will get less income, which are clearly expressing acute economic disparities.

The villagers are living in inequality because 90% household in the Bhosi village has own land and in Nagapur village 85 percent households are working as daily wage worker. The chart is showing clear picture about the village income level, the blue line in the starting rising solely but red line increasing highly at the above 25,000 rupees range but after that line is slowly decreasing but blue line achieved the last stage in the income group which is above 50,000 rupees per capita income, the two villages relatively unequal in level of income.

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4.6 General Socio-economic indicators

The village expenditure on food, electricity, health and education is very different in the rich Bhosi village. The expenditure is very high in the Bhosi village, as compare to the poor Nagapur village. The below table illustrates the expenditures of the two villages.

Table No. 07 Expenditure on food

S. r	Monthly Expenditure on food In rupees	Bhosi village	Nagapur village
1	0-500	16%	70%
2	500-1000	48%	24%
3	1000-1500	12%	6%
4	1500-2000	2%	0
5	2000-2500	10%	0
6	2500-Above	12%	0
		Total = 100	Total = 100

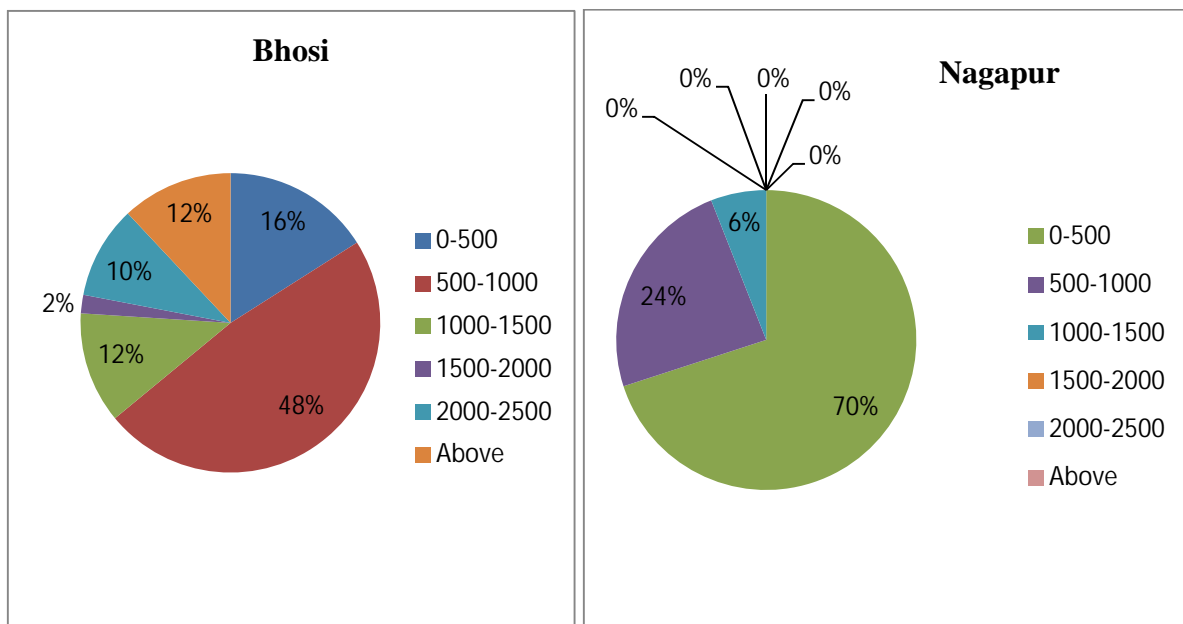
(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

The table shows that the total household food consumption expenditure. Out of the 50 households of the Bhosi village, the food expenditure of 48 per cent households monthly is above one thousand rupees and 12 per cent households are consuming above 2500 rupees. It is very high but in the Nagapur village, household's consumption expenditure is very low. Out of the fifty sample, 70 per cent household expenditure is five hundreds rupees only which means monthly consumption of food is very less. The less food expenditure on food indicates low standard of living and nutrition level, low calories also create malnutrition problems of food scarcity. Most of households in Nagapur village are depending on the public distribution system for food, which is run by the upper caste in the villages. The people of the low income level or lower castes are never questioned even if the dealers of the PDS distribute low quality goods to the house hold, which is witnessed in the both villages namely Bhosi and Nagapur. Higher caste dealers or distributors are taking an advantage of the caste and power for not providing the good

services of PDS and are doing illegal activities like selling goods of PDS in the market and not distributing well to all the neediest and not even providing regularly. Public distribution system effectively works to eradicate poverty and socio-economic inequality. The PDS food consumption relatively high in the backward district compare to developed districts like Mumbai, Pune, Thane and Nashik. It means rural-urban areas have much variation but here we have a different situation.

Below graph will show how these two villages spend monthly average expenditure on food?

Graph No. 03 Monthly Expenditure on Food



Mostly the villagers are using less quality grain because these villages are producing cereals like Jowar, Rice, Pulses, Bajra, Wheat, Sun flower, Banana, sugar cane, ground nuts but the Nagapur village produces only Jowar, Bajra, Cotton and Pulses because these crops required low water. Other crops such as fruits which required more water producing by Bhosi village because this village has good water source for cultivation. Food consumption significant role in the determine people's health but these two villages have uneven food habit. Nagapur village people's monthly spending on food is lesser than Bhosi. The households of the Bhosi villages are cultivating the high nutrition food like different kinds of fruits, they can easily access them at low price since village is cultivating. But in case of the Nagapur village it is not the case. We can see village agriculture production by following table.

Table No. 08 Production of different crops

S.r	Types of Production	Bhosi	Nagapur
1	Wheat	24%	10%
2	Jowar	0%	4%
3	Fruits	62%	6%
4	Rice	8%	0%
5	Cotton	6%	0%
		Total = 100	Total = 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

The agriculture sector is backbone for these two villages because 90 percent households are depending on agriculture in the Bhosi village and 22 percent in the Nagapur. Bhosi village produce more than 62 percent household producing are fruits which is Banana and Papaya but in Nagapur only 6 per cent households are producing fruits and 10 per cent wheat. The main thing is that Bhosi villagers are producing more fruits, they can easily earn money from the fruits cultivation but second village depends on the cereals food production. Most of the non-agriculture households depend on the Public Distribution System.

4.7 Electricity

The development mostly depend on the basic infrastructure such as Electricity, Water, Sanitation, Road, Education, House and telecommunication and these all indicators determine economic and social development of the country . Especially in villages electricity is important for development. Since villages depend on the agriculture, it requires electricity for cultivation. Below table will give broad idea about village power electricity consumption.

Electricity facility is available in the two villages but a level of using varies. As two villages are geographically near to Bhokar city and power supplies from city to the villages. Bhosi village comparatively, highly depends on electricity because this village is dependent on the agriculture sector, and without power they cannot provide water to farm. In below table shows the two village's monthly expenditure on the electricity.

Table No. 09 Expenditure on Electricity

S. r	Monthly expenditure on Electricity in rupees	Bhosi village	Nagapur village
1	Not using Electricity	4%	16%
2	100-300	16%	74%
3	300-500	12%	4%
4	500-700	20%	2%
5	700-900	28%	4%
6	900-1100	18%	0%
7	Above	2%	0%
		Total 100%	Total 100%

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

the table shows that Nagapur village expenditure on the electricity, 16 per cent households are not spending anything because there are using power at through illegal and legally 74 per cent households are spending only hundred to two hundred rupees range and this is only for household consumption it means Nagapur village expenditure is less, this village has problem such as power cut and low voltage most of the household are not accessing proper electricity facility. Most of the households of the Nagapur village are accessing the electricity for household consumption through illegal way during nights. In case of the rich village, Bhosi household's situation is different as they are using power for irrigation and other purposes also. Bhosi village household's monthly expenditure is high. Out of the total household, 28 per cent are spending above 900 hundred rupees, which is more than Nagapur village.

4.8 Health

The accessibility of health facility is another important indicator of development and standard of living and it can be used as an indicator of disparity. Expenditure on health in economic literature is considered as investment because it has links with the production process directly. Health and wealth can be seen as two side of the same coin. The government plan to provide

primary health care facility in the rural area is one of its developmental programs. However, in the two villages, expenditure on health is different. In the first village, primary health facility is available but in the second village no such health center is existed and most of the household follow traditional treatment for health problems. The following table explains Monthly Expenditure on health by the households of Bhosi and Nagapur.

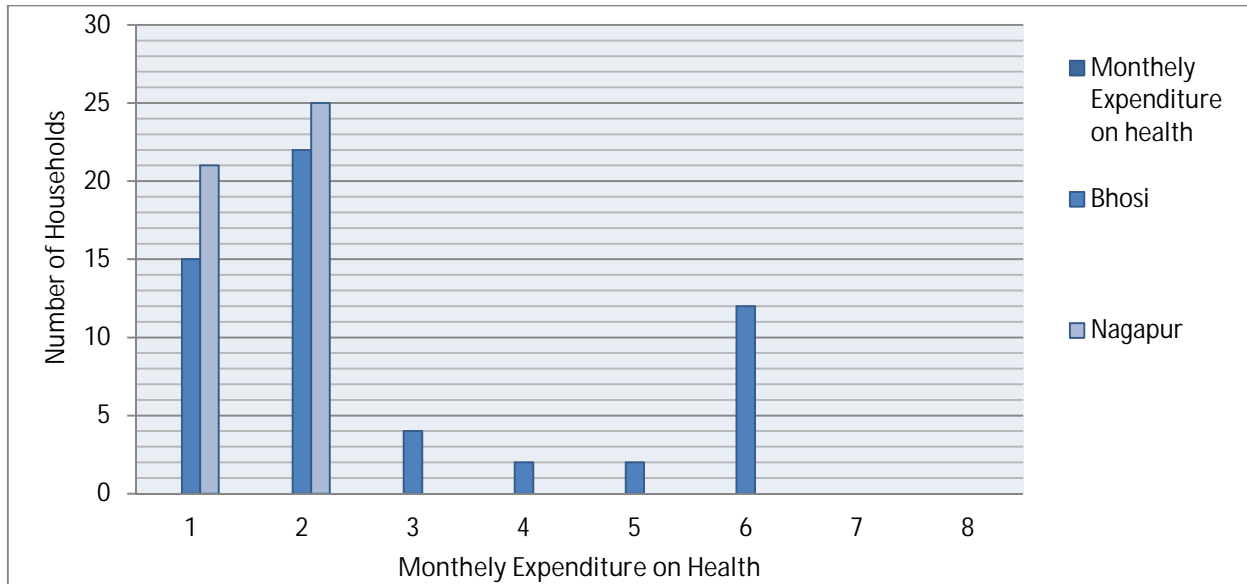
Table No. 10 Monthly Expenditure on health

S. r	Monthly expenditure on the Health	Bhosi	Nagapur
1	No Spend	30%	42%
2	0-500	44%	52%
3	500-1000	8%	4%
4	1000-1500	4%	2%
5	1500-2000	4%	0%
6	Above -2000	10%	0%
		Total 100	Total 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

The two villages has uneven development in the health sector also , as mentioned before Bhosi village has the health center but incase of the Nagapur village they have access to the primary health, and depend on the other villages. Like the many villages in India these two villages are facing problem of superstition. The expenditure of the Nagapur village on the health problems is very less, 62 per cent households are spending only thousands rupees on the health, most of the people are taking traditional treatment from Maharaj and Bhondu Baba, who are considered according to them self as a God , that is one of the reason for high death rate in villages. Graphical representation of the monthly expenditure of Bhosi and Nagapur villages

Graph No. 04 Monthly Expenditure on Health



The Bhosi village household expenditure is not so much because they are using government health center for treatments, but most of the high level income households are using private health facilities which is reason the villages expenditure much on health.

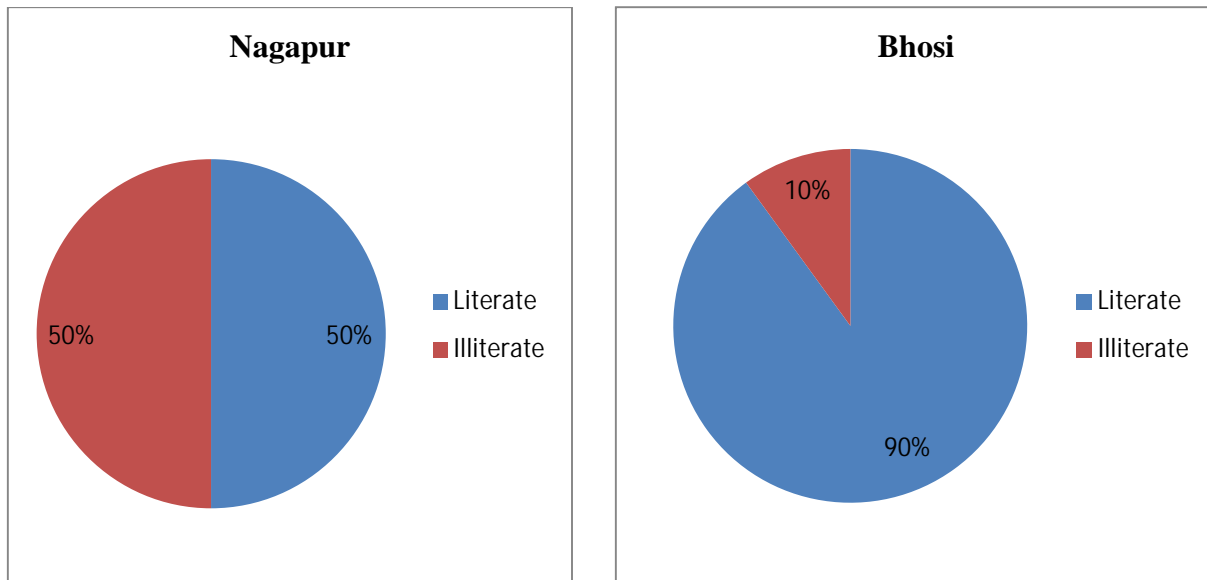
4.9 Education

Education facility also differs between the two surveyed villages. The rich village (Bhosi) has good education facility up to 12 standards. Most of the people in the first village have attained literacy at least up to 12th standards Education. All children in the village are enrolled in the primary school. In the poor village (Nagapur), children go to school only up to 4 th standard. Most of the household belong to below poverty line and are unable to send their children to school. There is no proper education facility in Nagapur and school is also deteriorating stage. This has made the village education level of the population to be very poor and most of them have attended only primary education. For higher education they have to go to city but at the same time help family by doing some work for livelihood and there is no awareness about the importance of education. Some household who has upper caste background sends their children to city for higher education but poor people cannot send their children to city for education since it is not affordable for them. The study shows that most of the household expenditure on

education is very low in the second village as compare to rich village, and also depends on the income level of the households.

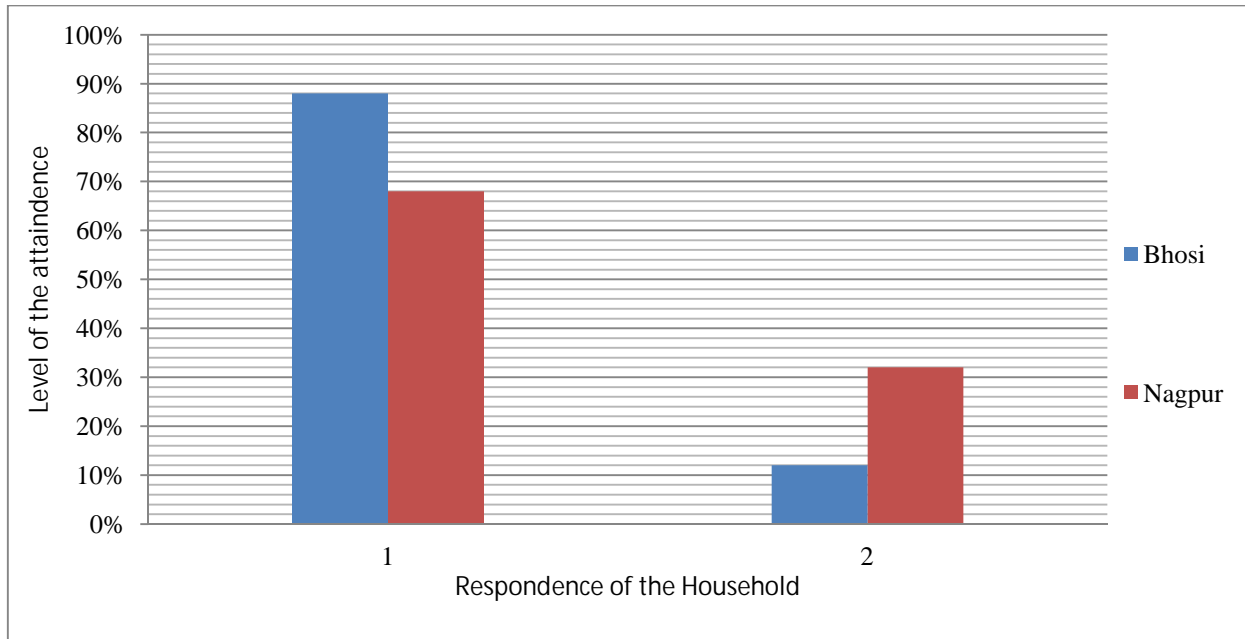
Below graphs shows literacy level of the Nagpur and Bhosi villages.

Graph No.05 Literacy Level of Bhosi and Nagpur villages



The two village's progress variably different in terms of literacy which is very important for human development indicator, it has low relation with the economic growth. The chart shows that the Bhosi village has 90 per cent households literate up to tenth standard and five per cent illiterate but Nagapur village literacy is quite opposite. The Nagapur village has accessibility of schooling up to seventh class standard and most household are not able send their children to school because of their poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, unemployment. The diagram below shows the student attendance in the school between two villages.

Chart No. 06 Students Attendance in the School



The attendance of the students between the two villages out of the total one hundred household sample is shown. 88 per cent students are regularly going to the school in the Bhosi village and only 12 percent students are irregularly attending the school. The student attendance in the Nagapur village are less compared to the Bhosi village, it is only 68 percent regularly and 32 percent are irregular to the school, this 32 percent in this village student are irregular to the school because of their poverty, most of the their family income levels are low which are not even adequate for family feeding. On the other hand, lack of employment opportunities in the Nagapur village is pushing out the people, most of this villagers migrating to Nanded, Bhokar and other near cities. The government policies such as mid-day meal to give nutrition food for children are also not going well in the villages.

The Villages school facilities are good in the Bhosi village compare to the Nagapur village, it has Primary School level to 12th standard and most of the students are regularly attending to school unlike the Nagapur. But in the Nagapur village has schooling up to Primary only. They depend on the Bhokar city for higher education this also one of the reasons for low rate of higher education in the Nagapur village. .

The below table give the details of expenditure on the schooling of two villages namely Bhosi and Nagapur

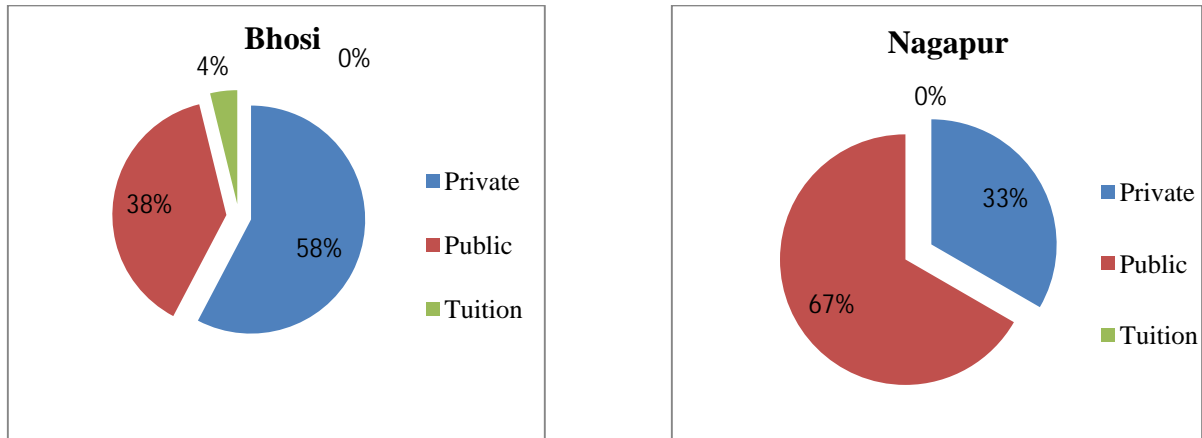
Table No. 11 Schooling Expenditure of the villages

Sr. No	Yearly Schooling Expenditure in rupees	Bhosi	Nagapur
1	1000-2000	28%	62%
2	2000-3000	16%	30%
3	3000-4000	18%	6%
4	5000-6000	8%	0%
5	6000-7000	6%	0%
6	Above -7000	24%	0%
		Total = 100	Total = 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

This table explains village level expenditure on the education; the Bhosi village has good education facility but the village expenditure very high compare to the Nagapur village. The Bhosi village household expenditure is more than Nagapur.62 percent Nagapur households are spending 1000-2000 range income expenditure on education but it is 28 percent in case of the Bhosi village. The percentage of expenditure by the household of the Nagapur village is decreasing when there is increasing in the range. There is no household who spends more than the range above the 5000 rupees but in Bhosi village case of the rage is continuing till the range of above 7000 rupees. The above table clarifies that there is high disparity between the Bhosi and Nagapur villages in case of expenditure on education.

Graph No.07 Types of School



The Bhosi village has high expenditure on the education because most the households of the Bhosi village are preparing private school than the government schools, 58 percent of the house hold are sending their children to private school and 38 percent of households are using public school. when it comes to the Nagapur village Households 67 percent are preparing the public school education facility because there is high marginal caste people than the Bhosi village, who are economically, socially poor, only 33 percent using private schools, most of these households from the dominated caste. It clearly indicates that only upper caste and economically well-established households only sending their children to the private school. The proportion of the upper caste people rate is high in the Bhosi village only that is the reason the expenditure of the Bhosi village is higher than the Nagapur village.

4.10 Sanitation

The sanitation facility in the Bhosi Village is good and government schemes have been properly implementing. Since it has high literacy rate, the villagers well aware about sanitation. This village has wells, canals, bore well for the water facilities, but households have been using the tap water for the drinking which is provided by the village Panchayat, other water sources such as wells, canals, bore well are using for the agriculture cultivations. This village has no water problem and has good sewerage system, maximum people avoid the open toilet system and village is well connected by roads and other public transport system.

In the Nagapur village sanitation facility is poor; it depends on public water wells. This village has separate wells for the upper caste and lower caste people in the village still are using open toilet system and there are proper road facilities. Since there are no proper road facilities they do not have access to the transportation by the vehicles (bus, auto, lorry, etc.) most of the villagers use bicycle as a mode of short transportation. Below table illustrates the availability sanitation facilities of two villages.

Table No. 12 Sanitation Facility in the villages

Sr. No	Sanitation Facility	Bhosi	Nagapur
1	Interior Water Closet with Toilet	82%	6%
2	Exterior Water Closet without Toilet	2%	6%
3	Interior Toilet without flash Tank	0%	0%
4	Exterior Toilet without flash Tank	0%	4%
5	Public Water Closet	0%	10%
6	Open Toilet	16%	74%
		Total = 100	Total = 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

the sanitation facility is important indicator of the village development, most of the Indian villages have been facing sanitation problems, as for the 2011 census 60 percent above people are living in rural area have the problem of sanitation facility t and problem of water management. When it comes to the two village's 82 percent households are using interior water closet with toilet at the Bhosi village but in the Nagapur village 6 percent are using the interior water closet with toilet and 74 percent households are using open toilet. it means there is much different between the two villages about the using toilet and the sanitation facility is also indicator of the clean ness and social awareness especially in India. The Nagapur village has acute lack of awareness about the sanitation, water management and sewerage management, which leads to the various health problems. The Bhosi village is developing well and they are using effective policies for sanitation. The state and central government are using many schemes for the sanitation development, some of them are discussed below Bharath Swachh Abiyan is

national campaign to the clean street, roads and to develop basic infrastructure and second one is Sewerage Schemes for the clean sewerage tank and wells water management, third scheme is the Trap Schemes for the drinking water facility provided by the local village Panchayat, this Trap scheme famous in the Maharashtra the aim of the scheme is to provide safety and clean water for everyone. The Bhosi village every household is using the Trap Scheme facility unlike the Nagapur village. The Nirmal Bharath Abiyan called Total Sanitation Campaign for the related to clean water, good health and proper disposal human excreta, this are major feature of the scheme. The government policies are good but the implementation of the at the villages are difficult and unequal, which leads to inequality between the villages and regions.

4.11 Water

Water supply is precious feature and core infrastructure for the sustainable human development, it already has discussed different policies which gives importance to the safety and cleanness of the water availability between the two villages is unequal naturally the Bhosi village has water availability through the wells and canals. Irrigation facilities in the Bhosi villages contributed to more agriculture production in the Bhosi village but in case of the Nagapur village, the water source for agriculture is not adequate, it has been leading to low production and low employment opportunities in the Nagapur village. In case of the drinking water facility also the Nagapur village under developed than the Bhosi village.

Table No. 13 Water Source of the villages

Sr. No	Water Resource	Bhosi	Nagapur
1	Plumbing side	82%	2%
2	Water pump	4%	22%
3	Well Water	12%	62%
4	Water Tank	2%	0%
5	Village fountain	0%	14%
		Total = 100	Total = 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

The two village households are using various water sources for the water utilization and the two villages has five types of water source, the plumbing side it means providing through the tap directly to home, this type of scheme has in Bhosi village 82 percent of the households are using tap water and 12 percent of households are using water through wells. When it comes to The Nagapur, it has only 2 percent households who are using plumbing side and 62 percent households depend on wells water. It shows that Bhosi village households are accessing safe drinking water unlike the Nagapur villagers who depend on the wells.

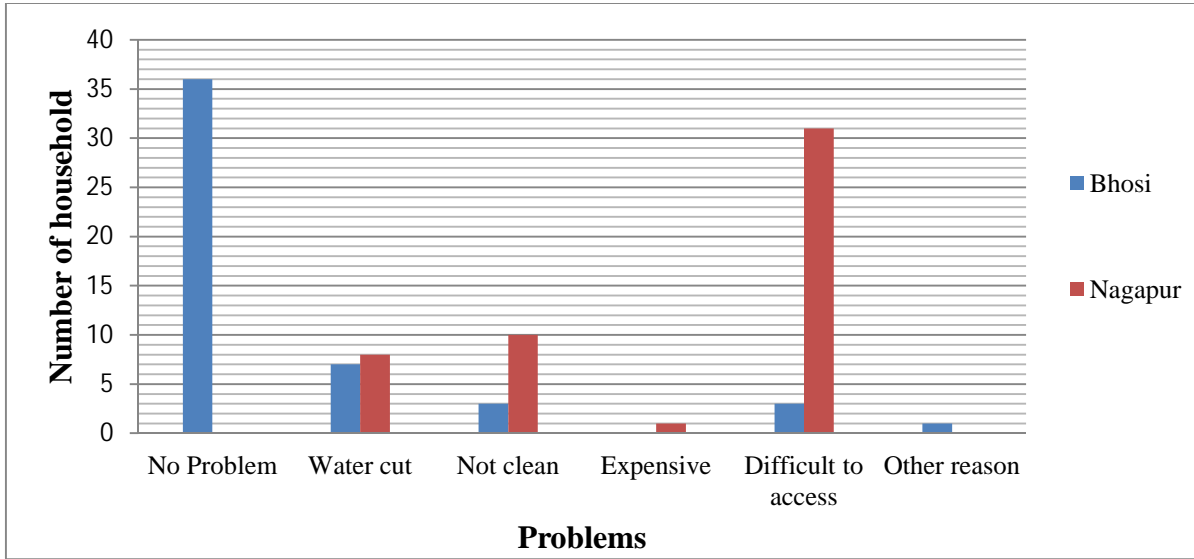
Table No. 14 Water Supply Problems of the villages

Sr.No	Problems	Bhosi	Nagapur
1	No Problem	72%	0%
2	Water cut	14%	32%
3	Not clean	6%	20%
4	Expensive	0%	2%
5	Difficult to access	6%	62%
6	Other reason	2%	0%
		Total = 100	Total = 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

Water is a primary want for the human, without water existence of any human is impossible, most of the Indian villages facing water crises and specially the Maharashtra state has full water source as whole but it differs between regions in the states. In the Bhosi 72 percent households are responded that they do not have any problems related to water supply but it entirely different in case of the Nagapur, 62 percent households are responded that they have difficulties in accessing the water supply and their main source of water is wells, which is not clean safe drinking water.

Graph No. 09 Water Supply Problems in the villages



The Nagapur village has water scarcity and most of the wells are not clean and safe drinking water this is leading to so many health problems in the village. And in case of the Bhosi village level of the clean water is 6 percent and Nagapur has 16 percent, which means government policies are not effective in this village, there is requirement of proper implementation of scheme to reduce the disparities between the villages.

The Rural sanitation and availability of water is leading issue in the state because resources distributed unequally among the region but the western Maharashtra region is better than Marathwada and Vidharbha region in water resources. Marathwada region is taking much effort for drinking water but the western region using much more water for agriculture farming. Water is precious source in human life but we are using unequally.

Will see following table

Table No.15 Water Supply by Tankers

Sr. No	Districts	Villages	Hamlets	Tankers
1	Aurangabad	439	26	594
2	Jalna	376	104	483
3	Beed	390	537	442
4	Osmanabad	151	22	202
5	Parbhani	11	0	11
6	Hingoli	57	0	3
7	Nanded	91	57	140
Total		1,515	746	1,875

(Source Economic and Political Weekly May 2013)¹⁵

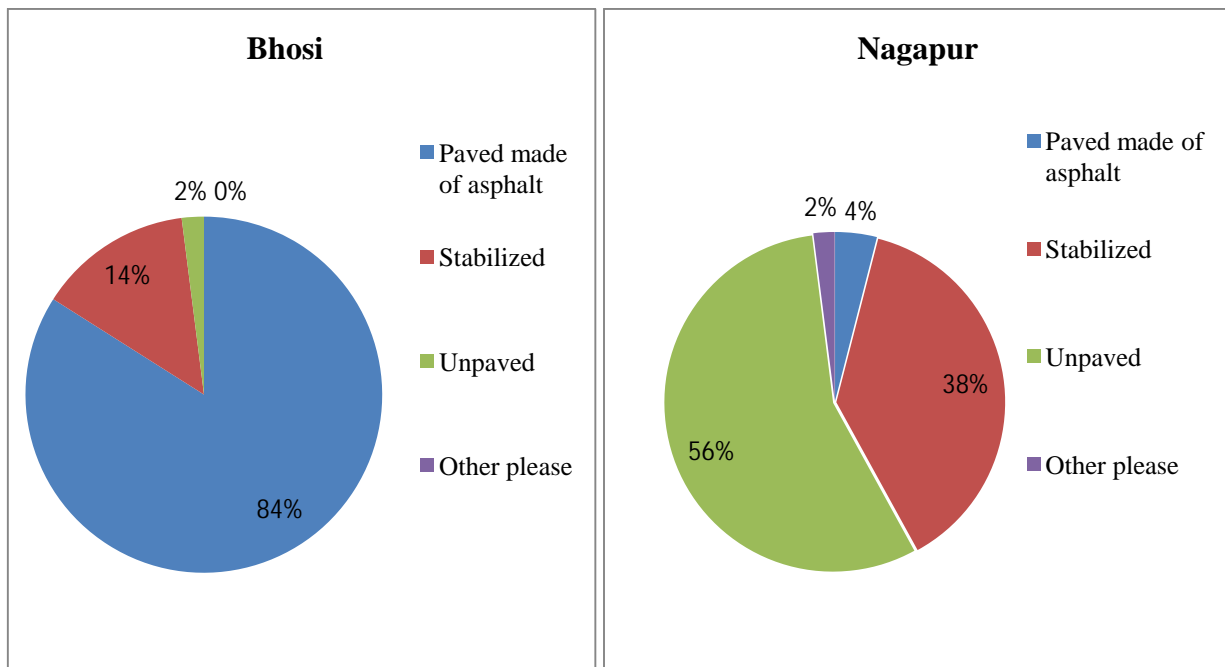
¹⁵ Pradeep Purandhare (2013): 'Water Governance and Drought in Maharashtra' Published by *Economic and Political Weekly*. This is commentary research paper briefly showing how the Marathwada region facing water crises problems.

The table is showing present reality of the Marathwada region districts the Aurangabad is one of develop districts but in the districts 439 villages using 594 water tankers and 26 hamlets, as same Jalna 376 villages and 483 water tankers and 104 hamlets, Beed 390 villages another Osmanabad, Parbhani, Hingoli and Nanded using tankers for water. The Hingoli and Parbhani using less water tanker compare to other districts. It is clearly the region facing water scarcity problems.

4.12 Roads

Roads are important indicators of the development; its development is a part of the infrastructure development which is necessary for the rapid economic growth. Road play important role in all sectors starting from agriculture sectors to service sector and unorganized sector to organized sector. Maharashtra is first state which has highest road networks in India. But road facilities of the rural sector in India is not developed, the villages Bhosi and Nagapur are connect to National Highway road no.222 Mumbai to Nirmal. These are villages facing internal road problems in the Bhosi village has paved roads but in the Nagapur village has unpaved roads. It can be seen in the following char

Graph No.10 Villages Roads



the chart shows the village's conditions in terms of roads, in the Bhosi village has 84% percent households responded that they have paved made asphalt roads and only 14 percent people responded to stabilized types of roads. In Nagapur village has 56 percent unpaved roads clearly these two villages have unequal accessibility of roads. The Bhosi village has good road networks; it is contributing the village to develop as market places. Comparatively these are two villages the Bhosi and Nagapur are not growing equally in any aspect. The most of the Marathwada is depends on the agriculture and it is less urbanized region, high rural unlike the western part of the Maharashtra state. The below table shows different types of houses in the two villages

4.13 Village Houses

Shelter is primary and basic good of for the human being, it is also factor which determines peoples standard of living most of the villages households are living in the Brick house, Concrete houses, wooden house, Stone house, soil house The government of India also plan to provide the house for the poor people under different development programmes and schemes one of them is which is very famous 'Indira Aawas Yojana' for empowerment of the poor caste people because most of the Indian villages people are living without proper shelter or house. Since the shelter is basic good such schemes are desirable for the village development. These two villages are residing in different type of houses, for the effective implementation of the government schemes depend on the village Panchayat. The village with educated households utilizes policies and schemes properly. The 'Indira Aawas Yojana' launched was 1985 and this scheme will provide financial assistance to selected people who are under the below poverty line and socially backward, most the time benefits of this is not reaching to the needy, because of the poverty, illiteracy, ignorance poor, socially backward people are not utilizing the schemes, it is big challenge to the government. The two village's household using various type of material like Cement contraction, old house, farm house for the house contraction on this material base it can be defined the peoples standard of living. The below table indicates the percentage of different kind of house in both villages

Table No.16 Types of the House

Sr. No	Building Material	Bhosi	Nagapur
1	Concrete House	72%	24%
2	Bricks House	16%	32%
3	Wooden House	0%	12%
4	No House	0%	4%
5	Others	12%	28%
		Total = 100	Total = 100

(Source, Primary Filed Survey Data)

the table shows that the two villages house structure and material used for the construction, 72 percent household form Bhosi village have concrete house but in the Nagapur has only 24 percent are residing in the concrete house and 32 percent are living in the brick house, 4 percent people are living without own house. It means the Nagapur village is backward and 12 percent people are living in the farm in Bhosi because they fully depend on the agriculture land. The Village Panchayat in both villages are ruling under the dominated caste, caste discrimination between in the villages also reason for the economic and social backward ness. But The Bhosi village is good in the all social and economic indicators since the most of the people in this village well educated compare to the Nagapur village. These both villages Bhosi and Nagapur are growing unequally, in term of the employment level, income level, basic infrastructure level, education level, agriculture production level, etc. The socio, economic indicators of the Bhosi village is progressive than the Nagapur village, Nagapur village need more attention of the government in order to provide basic amenities such as health care, education institution, transport facilities, drinking water facilities, irrigation facilities and housing facilities and employment opportunities to enhance the income level of the people.

Chapter-5: Conclusion

5.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

The present study is relevant, the first chapter is on introduction of the study, definition, regional profile, methodology of the study and objective of the study also addressing the research background and general observation of the regional disparities problems. It also focuses about the scope of study and geographical area of the region, the research questions motivated for more brief study of the research problems. Maharashtra is leading developed state in terms of per capita income, but unfortunately a state with regional socio-economic disparities thriving parallelly. In this chapter we focus on the general overview of the socio-economic indicators which play a major role in defining disparities following a brief overview of the successive four chapters.

The second chapter examines the significant economic theories which support the theoretical and conceptual analyses of socio-economic disparity perspective. The orientation of the topic has been discussed on the major things which are associated relevantly to the research problem and in this process we have addressed certain empirical aspects and their related structural studies variably. Most of the classical economists discussed the income distribution perspective up to structural approach; Adam Smith is an eminent classical economist who postulated the above approach. Neo-classical approach is an attempt of viewing various ways to explain the regional disparities problems which are supported by other eminent, contemporary economists like Kuznets, Hirschman, Krugman and Myrdal. The research study is considering the Myrdal approach significantly for the theoretical analyses because of his two consolidated concepts like spread and backwash effects closely related to our research problems.

The third chapter is an fieldwork empirical study work on the regional disparities. The study describes on Maharashtra state and regional economic profile, social condition of the regions and political variations is allied to the regional disparities. Officially State Government defines Marathwada region as backward based on certain determinant factors in order to leverage the middle development indicators and the Dandekar committee report showing huge regional backlog between the regions. The Central and the State Government are still in progress in implementing policies for the alleviation of the socio-economic disparity problems. But, many of the affects influencing policies implications seem hopeless and problems continue to persist in these regions. Thus this chapter presents a major review strongly criticizing the problems related to the uneven regional development.

Prof. Aasha Sarangi examines the regional variation through language base. As most of the Indian states have been categorized based on the linguistic and cultural aspects that might be major reason to increase provincialism in demanding special state. In present the regions like Vidharbha region from Maharashtra State, Telangana region from Andhra Pradesh, Bundhelkhand and Harith Pradesh region from Uttar Pradesh, Gorkhaland region from West Bengal it means regionalisms is increased in Indian federalism. Chapter is fully discussed on various view related to the research problems.

The fourth chapter examines and analyses the topic. The investigation is broadly based on regions of the Bhosi and Nagapur villages and their comparative socio-economic situation in accordance with their characteristic socio-economic and political features. These are villages belonging to the Marathwada region it's a comparative analysis of two villages. The village's development and change have been examined by the relevant socio-economic indicators, determining the variable factors leading to uneven changes in the selected indicators the Bhosi village has developed better by the indicators but Nagapur has not developed comparatively. The village's progress can be examined through the data, tables and graphs discussed in the forth chapter and which gives a quick summarizing view along with the help of primary data, in Nagapur village which enumerates 70 percent people in BPL but in Bhosi has only 30 percent people in BPL category it means these villages are economically not in good shape. These two villages show regional socio-economic disparities between the Western Maharashtra and Marathwada region because economic and social features are in correlation to each other. The Bhosi village has 90 percent people living in agriculture and only 5 percent household working as labor but in the Nagapur village only 11 percent people subsist on agriculture and 78% percent household living on non-agriculture sector it means most of the household looking daily wage worker but there is serious unemployment, no irrigation source for cultivation of the land. Fourth chapter explained selected indicators through field survey, questionnaire and secondary data.

The study suggests that the reason for the socio-economic disparities is the backwardness created by the human society. We examine the village's disparities trends which are discussed in relation to their social structure have been persistently unequal. In these villages, there are two stratified social group's namely the upper caste and lower caste hierarchically. Village's social structure evidently portrays difference between castes like upper and lower caste. The caste occupation, social status, power, wealth of the people inhabiting is stratified (segmented) because lower caste group depend on the upper caste group (organic). Social and economic variables are important for the village development. Social and economic disparity creates unequal development of the society and region collectively and communally. Social disparities create economic disparities these two are dependent to each other determining the role and status refinement politically. If the alleviation of social disparities had been implied then the economic disparities would have ceased to exist and also lead to the subsequent distortion of order and solidarity socio-politically. The social indicators we studied viz., education is significant factor for the social and economic

empowerment of the society. Villages have uneven availability of the sources like water, land, market, bank, health center, transportation, telecommunication, roads and electricity.

The study also presented the following recommendations for the eradication of the socio-economic disparities.

- The Socio-economic disparities are leading issue in the state. We are unequal in the social and economic context. Maharashtra state should expand income distribution system and give more importance to regional backlog.
- The Villages economy depend on the Agriculture sector in the Bhosi village development fully related to the agriculture sector but the Nagapur village is under developed in the agricultural sector. Most of the people's main occupation is labor work as daily wage labor. Government should formulate policy for boost of agriculture sector of the region.
- Nagapur village migration is increased for employment in the Bhokar city, because in the village has seasonal daily-wage employment in agriculture farming. It is clearly villages facing unemployment problems. Government need to initiate employment creation programme at the village level.
- The villages are unequal in the employment factor. Bhosi village households have regular employment source like farming but in case of Nagapur village household no such type of regular employment source. They are mostly involved in temporary wage labor work, so government should implement some projects for the village irrigations development. Because the village labor will not migrate. They will involve in the village development work.
- These are two villages near to Bhokar tehsil but they are not much more aware in the government policies. Bhosi village is well about the awareness compare to the Nagapur village. In the Nagapur village backward caste peoples do not know about the Government policies and that is reason many policies fail to achieve goal. The Indira Gandhi Housing scheme benefits are very less to get beneficiary in the villages especially in Nagapur village because in the village has more population of the SC, ST caste than Bhosi village but beneficiaries number is very less. Government should improve village level administration so that economic and socially backward villagers will benefited by schemes of the government.
- Agriculture is a major source of income for these regions, where some of the villagers hold ownership on more than sufficient land, and is distributed unequally among the peoples. Due to this, there has been a huge difficulty in irrigation and cultivation faced by

the regions. So the government has to take initiation to solve this problem by implementing some new agriculture policies to improve this sector. This will help to eradicate the socio-economic inequality in the society.

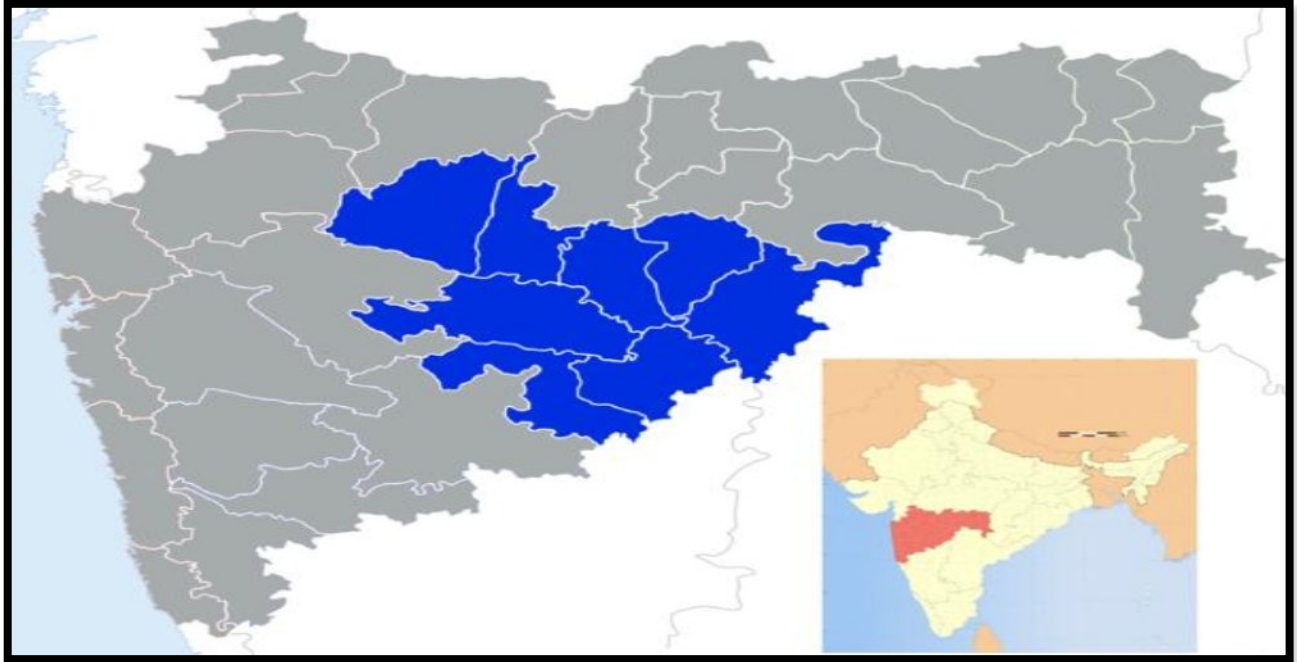
- The Bhosi village peoples standard of living is better than Nagapur village people because in the villages have higher education, primary health center, structured roads, drinking water, electricity and drinking water facility. It means Nagapur village facing disparity problems. So the government should apply policies for basic infrastructure problems.
- Education is significant factor for the human development but the villages have comparatively different performance the Bhosi village has college for higher education but Nagapur has only primary school. That is major problem for the village development government should apply policies for the higher education in villages and also in opening new schools both with the vernacular and also English medium schools to be on par with the urban population.
- Health facility is primary want in human life. The Bhosi village performance better than the Nagapur village because Nagapur village has not government facility and most of the people believe on the traditional treatment. It is major problems in the rural India, the government policies has been ineffective. So government should focus on healthcare facilities at the rural level.
- The state government is applying some policies which are famous RDB means Regional Development Boards to alleviate the regional backwardness. The board doing work especially for every region and RDB provides financial assistance for each one region but they are not working effective because political intervention is increasing, it means political variation increased in the region.
- Marathwada region also same puzzling like Nagapur village and other region western Maharashtra is forwarding like Bhosi village, in the Maharashtra have regional imbalance, inequality, disparities socially and as well economically this region is backward.

This thesis sought to explain the increase in regional disparities by using variable indicators like Income, Employment, Education, Health, and Sanitation etc. Maharashtra state is leading in its industrial performance, but this seems to have also contributed to regional disparities. The state should focus on the problems of Vidharbha, Marathwada regions that are relatively poor. I therefore conclude by stating that State should develop the region and solve the regional gaps among three regions in the state in the areas of

education, agriculture sector, employment and health this all indicators showing regional backwardness, Bhosi and Nagapur villages belong to Marathwada region. Among these two villages Bhosi village better off to Nagapur village.

Appendix-1

The figure shows Maharashtra state and blue colored area indicates Marathwada region



The below map shows Nanded district from Marathwada region



1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

B .Employment, Income, Consumption Saving

Sr.N	Occupation	Are Wages Earned	Wages / Salary	Average Monthly Income	Average Yearly Income	Poverty Group	Card Type
	1. Farmer 2. Livestock breeder 3. Retired 4. Craftsman 5. Merchant 6. Civil Servant 7. Worker 8. Teacher 9. Doctor 10. Agriculture Worker 11. Other	1.Daily, 2.Weekly, 3.Monthly 4.Irregularly	1.50 2.100 3.150 4.200 5.250 6.300 7.350 8.400 9.450 10.500 11.Above	1.500-1000 2.1000-1500 3.1500-2000 4.2000-2500 5.2500-3000 6.3000-3500 7.3500-4000 8.4000-4500 9.4500-5000 10.Above	1. 5000-10000 2. 10000-15000 3. 15000-20000 4. 20000-25000 5. 25000-30000 6. 30000-40000 7. 40000-45000 8. 45000-50000 9. 50000-60000 10. Above	1.APL 2.BPL 3.Other	1.Yellow 2.White 3.Green
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

B1. What is your main food? 1) Rice 2) Wheat 3) Jowar 4) Pulses 5) Other

B2. Which is main source of food? 1) PDS 2) Market 3) Farm 4) Moneylender 6) other

B3. How much do you spend Monthly for Food? 1) 0-500 2) 500-1000 3) 1000-1500 4) 1500-2000 5) 2000-2500 6) Other

C. Housing, Water, Sanitation related

C1. What is ownership status of your house? 1) Owner of the house 2) Renter 3) Provided Employer 4) Other

C2. Are you benefited from government house scheme? 1) Yes 2) No

C3. What is the main Building Material? 1) Rcc 2) Old house 3) Farm house 4) No house 5) Other_____

C4. How many rooms there in your house? 1) Two 2) Three 3) Four 4) Five

C5. You have which type of vehicle? 1) Bicycle 2) Two Wheeler 3) Auto 4) Tractors 5) Four Wheeler 6) Other

C6. Do You Have Refrigerator? 1) Yes 2) No

C7. Do You Have any Communication resource? 1) TV 2) Radio 3) Computer 4) Mobile 5) Internet

C8. What is the main water source? 1) Plumbing in side 2) Water Pump 3) Well Water 4) Water tank 5) Village Fountain 6) Plumbing other house

C9. Do you have any problems with Water Supply? 1) Water Cut 2) Not Clean 3) Expensive 4) Difficult to access 5) Other reason

C10. Do you have any problem with Drinking water supply? 1) Water Cut 2) Not Clean 3) Expensive 4) Difficult to access 5) Other reason

C11. What type of sanitation facility do you have? 1) Interior WC with toilet flush tank 2) Exterior WC with toilet flush tank 3) Interior toilet without flush tank 4) Exterior toilet without flush tank 5) Public WC 6) Other (please specify).....

C12. What type of wastewater system do you have in your house? 1) Common sewerage system 2) Septic tank disposed regularly by municipality 3) Septic tank disposed regularly by him/herself 4) Discharged directly to a river / land 5) Other (please specify) 6) I do not know

C13. How are the solid wastes disposed? 1) Municipality collects regularly 2) Disposed to a predefined landfill 3) Disposed to a wild disposal area 4) Disposed irregularly 5) Disposed to the river/lake 6) Burning 7) Other 8) I do not know

C14. Which fuel do you mainly use for heating? 1) Fuel wood 2) Gas 3) Natural Gas 4) Fuel oil 5) Other C15. Do you have Electricity in your house? 1) Yes 2) No

C16. Main source of lighting 1) Electricity 2) Kerosene 3) Solar 4) Other oil 5) Any other 6) No lighting

C17. Do you have experience any problems with Electricity? 1) Yes 2) No

C18. What kind of problems do you experience? 1) Electricity cuts. How frequent? 2) Low voltage 3) Changing voltage 4) other Please specify

.....

C19. How much do you spend Monthly for Electricity? 1) 100-300 2) 300-500 3) 500-700 4) 700-900 5) 900-1100 6) Other

D. Education

D1. Do you have children 6-15 Years Old? 1) Yes 2) No

D2. Do all your children go to school? 1) Yes 2) No

D3. Which School Do your children? 1) Private School 2) Public School 3) Tuition

D4. How many your children schooling expenditure cost annually? 1) 1000-2000 2) 2000-3000 3) 3000-4000 4) 5000-6000 5) 6000-7000 6) Other

D5. Why do not some/any of your children go to school? 1) No School 2) No good Teacher 3) No Money 4) Other

D6. Are you satisfied with these Educational Facilities? Do you have any problems? Please explain_____?

E. Health

E1. You are village have Health Facility? 1) Yes 2) No

E2. Which Type of health facilities have in your village? 1) Private Hospital 2) Gov. Hospital 3) Superstation 4) Vaidh 5) Other

E3. Which type of treatment there is available? Please Explain? 1) General Treatment 2) Special Treatment 3) Effective Treatment 4) Other

E4. How much do you spend Monthly for Health Problems? 1) 0-500 2) 500-1000 3) 1000-1500 4) 1500-2000 5) 2000-2500 6) Other

E5. Are you satisfied with health facilities? 1) Yes 2) No

E6. Water -seal Latrine exclusively for the household? 1) Yes 2) No

E7. Is there a sewage system in the village, where is it discharged to? If you no, now do you deal with waste water please explain_____?

E8. Are you experiencing any problems with wastewater/ sewage? 1) Yes 2) No

E9. How is the solid waste handled? Do experiencing any problem regarding solid waste disposal_____?

E10. Village roads are? 1) Paved made of asphalt 2) Stabilized 3) Unpaved 4) Other please-----

E11. Is there a public transport system in your village? Are you satisfied with it? 1) Yes 2) No

E12. How do you learn about the local news? Please state the five most important channels in order? 1) Local television channel 2) National Television Channel 3) Local Radio 4) Local Press 5) National Press 6) Internet 7) Posters 8) Village Meting Teacher, Other

F. Land use and Agriculture

F1. What is the source of your living? 1. Agriculture 2) Non- Agriculture

F2. Do you have land? 1) Yes 2) No

F3. How much Acre do you land possess? 1) 1 to 3 2) 3 to 6 3) 6 to 12 4) 12 to 24 5) 24 to 50 6) Other

F4. What is source of irrigation? 1) Well 2) Bower well 3) Cannel 4) River 5) Other

F5. How much Irrigate land? 1) One Acre 2) Two Acre 3) Three Acre 4) Four Acre 5) Five Acre 6) Other

F6. Which type of food you are produce in Farm? 1) Wheat 2) Jowar 3) Fruits 4) Rice 5) Cotton 6) Other

F7. Where do you sell it? 1) in the market 2) to the agent

F8. Do you go to other for work as agricultural laborer? Yes 2. No

F9. What is the wage you earn as agricultural laborer per day?

F10. Do you have any Livestock's? 1) Yes 2. No

F11. Do you earn anything from Livestock's? How much per month———

F12. Do you have banking facility in your village or nearby town? 1) Yes 2) No

F13. Do you have a bank passbook? 1) Yes 2) No

F14. At the time of Urgency whom do you approach for money? 1) Bank 2) Money Lender
3) Friend 4. Relatives

F15. Do you have to give interest on it? 1) 5-10% 2) 10-15% 3) 15-20% 4) 20-25% 5)
25-35%

F16 . Have you taken any loan from any one in recent years? If yes. How much you have taken?

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