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08

## Development pattern of Marathwada Region : INCOME ANALYSIS

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### Abstract:

Marathwada region is a part of Maharashtra state comprising eight districts. Jalna, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad & Beed. Marathwada region is recognized as backward region of Maharashtra. Economic development of any region is not only related with industrial development but also with agricultural growth underdevelopment of resources and backwardness of the society are two different characters. Both are part of vicious circle of poverty. Resources are underutilized because of backwardness and backward is due to underutilization of resources. Efficient use of resources and transformation of resource in various services and products is the main challenge of underdeveloped region like Marathwada.

Increase in agricultural productivity also leads to increase in income of the society. This increased income leads to increase in demand of industrial production. Weak agriculture and lack of manufacturing industries are two important factors for backwardness of Marathwada region. Marathwada region accounts for 16.80% of the States population. Its per capita income is far behind the state per capita income. This paper attempts to find out the pattern of sectoral income of the region and development.pattern of the region. This paper

is divided in three sections. First section explains development policies and various committees formed for regional development of Marathwada.

### DEVELOPMENT PATTERN OF MARATHWADA & BACKWARDNESS :

Various studies on regional imbalance at national and state level have highlighted the under development of Marathwada region. Seeta prabhu and C.Sarkar has identified the levels of development of the districts in Maharashtra. In 1985-86 and focused on the backwardness of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions.

In 1983, the Government of Maharashtra appointed a fact finding committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra "Under the Chairmanship of the eminent economists the late prof V.M.Dandekar. Committee published their report in 1984. Government of Maharashtra, in 1992 appointed a study group under the chairmanship of B.A.Kulkarni to identify the backward Areas in Maharashtra state. This study group identified 17 districts in the state as backward region. Out of it districts from Marathwada and Vidarbha Region. Committee on indebtedness chaired by Prof.R.Radhakrishan identified Osmanabad and Nanded districts as suicides affected regions. A paper published by M H Suryanarayana on "Intra-state economic Disparities: Karnataka and Maharashtra" has concluded that the four urban districts of Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Nashik account for half of the state income and other half is shared by the remaining 31 districts.

In 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2011 committee was constituted by the Government of Maharashtra to suggest measures to remove the regional imbalance and lay down the role of the development boards under the chairmanship of Vijay Kelkar. This committee considered sources of growth, issues of governance, supportive policies. Committee submitted its report in 2013 and suggested region specific growth strategies drawn upon their comparative advantage anchored in their source endowment.



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This paper attempts to highlight sectoral income within all districts of Marathwada and compares with state percentage. Statistics based on economic survey of Maharashtra and socio economic review of various districts has been used for analysis purpose.

On the background of various committee reports and research based on balanced regional development, attempt has been made to focus the changes in Gross district domestic product and Net District domestic product of all eight districts of Marathwada region and its comparison with the state GDDP and NDDP.

### INCOME ANALYSIS

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) and Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) are two indicators which shows the growth pattern and sectoral distribution of income. GDDP is defined as a measure in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the district during a given period of time. NDDP as a measure of monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the district during a given period of time after deducting depreciation.

#### Sectorwise Distribution of Income of Marathwada region (Cr.Rs)

District	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Territory		Total		% of income to state	
	GDDP	NDDP	GDDP	NDDP	GDDP	NDDP	GDDP	NDDP	GDDP	NDDP
Aurangabad	26.60	24.74	98.51	81.98	11.66	10.74	241.88 (15.88%)	214.23	2.70%	2.66%
Beed	21.67	20.08	17.91	15.11	56.44	51.88	564.46 (36.37)	518.86	1.07%	1.08%
Hingoli	179.30	16.89	80.91	70.43	39.52	36.77	138.36 (8.91)	124.09	0.43	0.44
Jalna	54.62	51.31	27.41	23.43	73.84	68.10	155.87 (10.04)	142.84	1.03	1.05
Latur	65.82	62.24	30.54	26.53	11.34	10.48	107.7 (6.94%)	99.25	1.39	1.42
Nanded	41.58	39.10	16.97	14.74	80.66	74.50	139.21 (8.97)	128.34	0.92	0.94
Osmanabad	18.88	17.49	12.06	10.24	38.85	35.67	69.79 (4.49)	63.40	0.78	0.79
Parbhani	41.84	39.31	16.97	14.74	80.66	74.50	139.47 (8.98)	128.55	0.92	0.94
Marathwada	288.94	271.16	301.20	252.20	392.97	362.64	1551.74	1419.56	-	-

(source: Compiled from socio-economic review, 2016-17. Figures in bracket shows % of district to region)

Table 1 depicts sectorwise Distribution of Income of Marathwada region. Gross district domestic product and Net District Domestic

Product are considered here for analysis. Economy of Marathwada region has been classified in Primary, secondary and tertiary sector. Highest GDDP is of Aurangabad district. It is 2.70% of state income. It contributes 16% of income to total Marathwada region. Aurangabad is a headquarter of the region. It is industrialized in comparison with remaining districts. There are six special economic zone in the district. Beed district shows that its share of GDDP to total GDDP is 36% to total of the region. Actually Beed is not industrialized. Thermal power station is located in the district, that's total GDDP of the district is highest but Beed is not industrialized. Even there is lack of infrastructural facilities. Beed and Nanded district shows low level of GDDP in secondary sector. It means there is no development of industries.

Lowest income is of the Osmanabad district. It reflects lack of economic activity. Productivity from primary, secondary and tertiary sector shows underdevelopment of resources and backwardness.

Increase in agricultural productivity leads to increase in income of the society. This increased income leads to increase in demand of industrial production. Weak agriculture and lack of manufacturing industries are two important factors for backwardness of Marathwada region. Studies shows that development in agricultural sector leads to increase in demand. This demand creates market. It helps to generate income.

Lowest share in net domestic product is of Osmanabad district. Lack of infrastructural facilities and industries are the main reason behind it. Agricultural growth can be experienced only where it undergoes structural and technological transformation. As discussed earlier that Beed and Osmanabad are the most backward districts of Marathwada region.

Statistics related with Marathwada region clearly reflects that there is structural change in the income distribution. GDDP from Primary sector is 18.62% to total of Marathwada



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region. Contribution of secondary sector is 19.41% and 25.32% of territory sector. It shows that income share of services is increasing but there is disparity in the income distribution in the region.

Lack of infrastructure and lack of awareness are the leading factors of this backwardness.

Sectorwise income distribution table clearly reflects that –

1. There is structural transformation in the occupation in the Marathwada region
2. Share of services sector in the GDDP is increasing.
3. Osmanabad district contributes lowest share in the income of the region.
4. Beed district shows 36% of GDDP to Marathwada region. Even though the number is high it is because of income of Thermal Power Station in the district.

#### CONCLUSION:

There is income disparity within the region excluding Aurangabad and Jalna district Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Latur districts contributes few % share in the gross domestic product. This shows that the level of economic activity is low. Structural and technological transformation in the region will lead to the development of the region.

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09

## Studies of Volumetric and Acoustic properties of some heterocyclic compounds in DMF and DMF-Water mixture at 29°C.

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#### Abstract:

Volumetric and Acoustical properties have been measured for substituted heterocyclic compounds in DMF and DMF-Water mixture at 29°C. The measurement data is used to evaluate acoustical parameters such as Adiabatic compressibility( $\beta_s$ ), Apparent molal volume( $\phi_v$ ), Apparent adiabatic compressibility( $\phi_{k(s)}$ ), Specific acoustic impedance (Z), Intermolecular length( $L_i$ ) and Relative association( $R_A$ ).

#### Key Words:

Ultrasonic velocity, adiabatic compressibility, acoustic parameters, DMF-Water mixture, Ultrasonic frequency, apparent molal volume.

#### Introduction:

In recent years, measurement of the ultrasonic velocity are interpreted solute-solvent, ion-solvent interaction in aqueous and

