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Industrial Development Imbalances In Maharashtra: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract:

Geographers are also involved in discussing the development economics, with view of spatial variation. No region can self sufficient, self reliance, thus there is not uniform economic development within the region.

Maharashtra is the leading industrialized State in India. Most of the industries in it located in the Mumbai – Pune – Kolhapur Industrial belt and in Thane and Nasik. Development of horticulture in several districts of Western Maharashtra had added a sizeable class of prosperous farmers who produce sugarcane, fruits and vegetables. Thus the Western Maharashtra transformed into a prosperous agro – industrial region. Vidharbha and Marathwada have little industrially developed. Nagpur is the only industrially developed agglomeration. Natural resources found in Chandrapur, Bhandara helps to develop Eastern Maharashtra. These regions are still remaining under developed because of the State Policy. There is not any kind of equilibrium in the State. It is with task that this research work is concerned.

KEYWORDS:

Imbalance ,gadchiroli ,industrial.

INTRODUCTION:

In modern age liberalization, privatization and globalization made huge impact on the structures and functioning of economic system. Every country wants to keep pace with global phenomenon and due course try to maintain balanced development. It is further useful for maintaining harmonious relationship among states. Indian economy is experiences variations in every sector resulted in creation of disparities in economic development within the states.

Maharashtra is a one of the progressive industrial state contributes with major share in Indian economy. More than 16 percent workers of the state engaged in industrial sector. According to Annual Survey of Industries 2001-02 reveals that the state accounted 20.4 percent of net value added in the organized industrial sector of the economy. States contribution in gross domestic production in terms of values in the country is about 18.8 percent. Fixed Capital per registered factory in State is about 366 Lakh Rs. On the national level it is about 336 Lakh Rs. Employment generation rate is also remarkable in the state. It is about 66 workers per factory. Diversified industrial sector of Maharashtra made imprint on national level as a leading industrial state of the country.

Regional imbalance is the important feature of the industrial development of Maharashtra. Martahwada and Vidharbha are comparatively less industrially developed regions of the State. Mumbai-Thane-Pune-Nashik industrial belt of Western Maharashtra is industrially well developed. Mumbai, Thane, Pune districts combine reveals overall industrially progressive scene contributing 62 percent of the total industrial workforce and more than 80 percent of the states gross domestic production.

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There is not any kind of equilibrium in the State. The task of poverty and ignorance, and diseases and inequality of opportunity is firmly stands ahead. It is with task that this research paper is concerned.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the present study are as follows –

1. To study the imbalance in the industrial development in Maharashtra.
2. To study the disparities in the industrial distribution in Maharashtra.

3. DATA COLLECTION:

The present study is based on secondary sources of published data.

1. Population census of India, 2001, series, 12, Maharashtra Part-II-A & B.
2. Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2004-05 and 2005-06. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.
3. District gazetteers.

The district has been taken as a unit of analysis because

1. A fair satisfactory data base is available at this level.
2. It has definite administrative set up.
3. It offers better facilities for formulation and implementation of plans.

4. METHODOLOGY

An appropriate statistical method of collecting, classifying, presenting, comparing, and interpreting of data is used. Quantitative method that is Index of Industrialization gives the Level of Industrial Development of different regions. Cartographic techniques are used in the support of present study.

$$Id = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Ai}{? Ai}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Mi}{? Mi}}$$

where Id = Index of Industrialization
Mi = Population of ith region
Ai = Industrial Employment in the ith region

5. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING:

Maharashtra is one of the developed states situated at the western and central part of India. The Latitudinal extension of Maharashtra is 15044' North Latitude to 2206' North Latitude. Longitudinal extension is 72036' East Longitude to 80054' East Longitude. State cover an area about 3,07,762 sq. km. which is about 9.36 percent of the India.

The major part of the Maharashtra is occupied by Deccan Plateau. The Western Ghat and a very narrow coastal plain of Konkan are the other physical divisions of the state. Tropical monsoon type of climate is found in Maharashtra. Nine different types of soil covers are found in different parts of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is endowed with nine different types of soil and six major types of forest.

Maharashtra is less noteworthy regarding mineral deposition 22.33 per cent area of the State is covered by mineral deposition and contributed 3.3 per cent in mineral production in country. Majority ore fields are found on the margins outside the basalt strata's. There are 285 zones of major minerals and 203

zones of minor important minerals dispersed in the State.

6. INFRASTRUCTURE:

The economic development of Maharashtra is based on the improvement and expansion of its infrastructure. Progress of Maharashtra can expand only when drawing of rural Maharashtra within the orbit of its expansion process. Railway plays important role in the redistribution of agricultural production and useful in transportation of industrial goods. Mumbai is having international airport. Sahara International airport is one of the busiest airport in southern Asia. Santacruz, Pune, Nagpur airport are used for the domestic air transportation.

Mumbai is natural harbour used for importing and exporting various agricultural and industrial commodities. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust of India, Uran is artificial harbour minimizes the heavy load on Mumbai harbour. Shriwardhan, Harnai, Dabhol, Devgad, Ratnagiri, Vijaydurga, Malwan, Vengurla, Redi are locally important small ports.

7. POPULATION DIMENSIONS

With an estimated population of Maharashtra is over 9.68 crore and ranks third in the country. Maharashtra has nearly 9.42 per cent of country's population. Population density is about 314 persons per sq. km. Literacy level of Maharashtra is remarkable. According to 2001 census 77.27 per cent of the population of Maharashtra is literate

8. LEVELS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MAHARASHTRA STATE:

Maharashtra is one of the important industrialized state in our country. But industrialization in Maharashtra is not uniform. According to Prof. V. M. Dandekar, "One of the peculiarities of industrialization in Maharashtra is that the development of industries has taken place mostly in and around Greater Bombay, Thane, and Pune region. The other regions of the State have remained underdeveloped. Government have appointed several study groups to study the industrial development in the state and made comprehensive frame work to decentralize the industries in the state.

In recent years little changes occurred in the industrial dispersal. Industrial Development is not uniform in the state. Still there are some districts considered as developed while some are moderate and some districts are lagging in industrial development. According to Mrs. Dr. Nirmal Bhalerao, "Process of industrialization is hampered by factors such as economic, socio demographic, public administration and international environment".

Industrial development is not uniform in the state. Distributions of industrial units in the different districts are uneven. Majority registered factories are concentrated in and around the Mumbai. District wise distribution of factories reveals that there is very vast disparity. Regional differences created due to this resulted in creation of economic disparities.

TABLE-I
MAHARASHTRA STATE
WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT
2001

Sr. No.	District	Working Factories 2001	Percentage to State	Workers 2001	Percentage to State
1	Greater Mumbai	6664	23.53	3,68,435	30.66
2	Mumbai Sub Urban	--	--	--	--
3	Thane	3422	12.08	1,20,791	10.05
4	Raigad	617	2.18	45,732	3.81
5	Ratnagiri	285	1.01	10,569	0.88
6	Sindhudurg	134	0.47	2,886	0.24
7	Nashik	1248	4.41	72,021	5.99
8	Dhule	215	0.76	7660	0.63
9	Nandurbar	132	0.47	4696	0.39
10	Jalgaon	663	2.34	23,837	1.98
11	Ahemdanagar	622	2.20	29,884	2.49
12	Pune	2839	10.02	1,81,093	15.03
13	Satara	379	1.34	24,248	2.02
14	Sangali	594	2.10	20,105	1.67
15	Solapur	3536	12.48	33,190	2.76
16	Kolhapur	1260	4.45	46,681	3.88
17	Aurangabad	632	2.23	46,118	3.84
18	Jalna	196	0.69	7,629	0.63
19	Parbhani	127	0.45	4,994	0.42
20	Hingoli	110	0.39	2,243	0.19
21	Beed	113	0.40	4,918	0.41
22	Nanded	325	1.15	9,289	0.78
23	Osmanabad	45	0.16	3,335	0.28
24	Latur	163	0.58	5,590	0.47
25	Buldhana	272	0.96	7,881	0.66
26	Akola	251	0.89	5,278	0.44
27	Washim	220	0.78	4,496	0.37
28	Amaravati	338	1.19	6,959	0.58
29	Yavatmal	217	0.77	9,201	0.77
30	Wardha	154	0.54	11,954	0.99
31	Nagpur	1565	5.53	54,187	4.51
32	Bhandara	384	1.36	5,812	0.48
33	Gondia	180	0.64	2,734	0.23
34	Chandrapur	337	1.19	15,495	1.29
35	Gadchiroli	100	0.35	1,138	0.09
	Maharashtra	28324	100.00	12,01,579	100.00

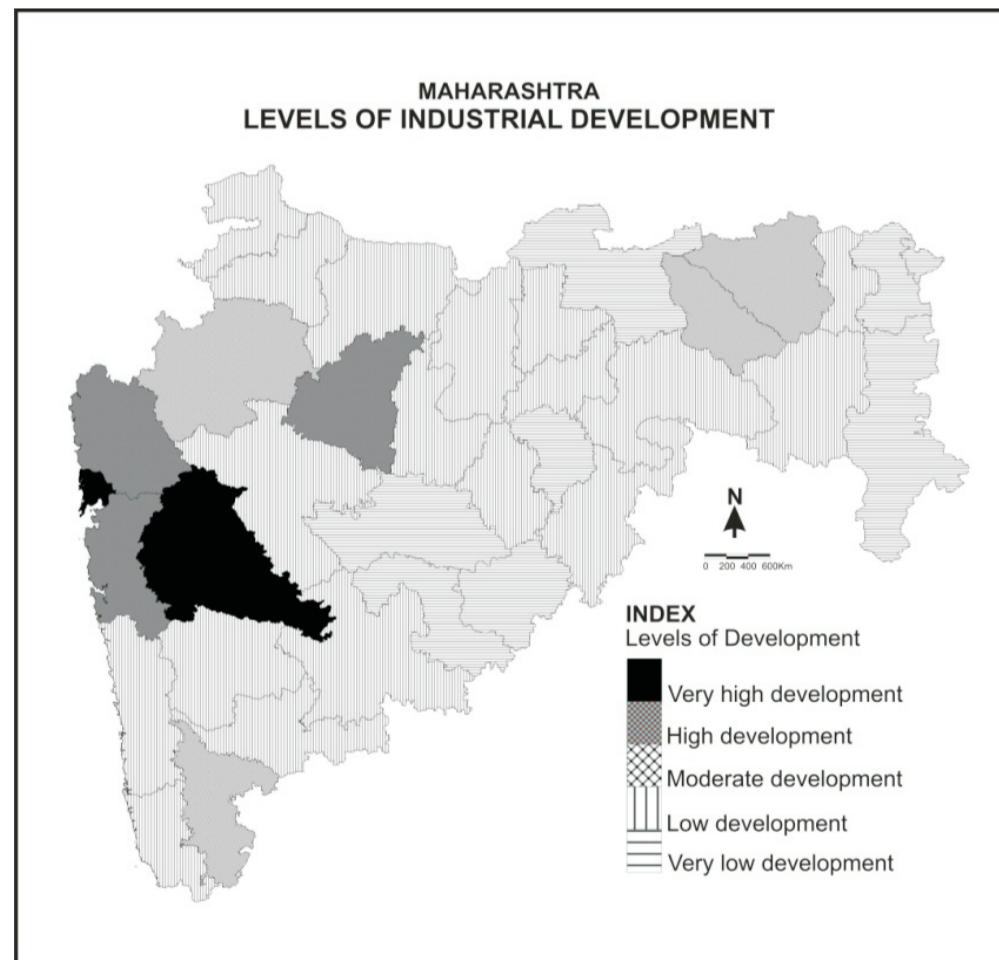
Source – Economic survey of Maharashtra – 2004-05

The Index of Industrialization gives the Levels of Industrial Development of different regions and may be used to compare different regions in respect to industrial development. On the basis of the Index of Industrialization of different districts of the state following category can be formed.

TABLE-II
MAHARASHTRA STATE
INDEX OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
2001

Sr. No.	Level of Development	Index of Industrialization	Districts
1	Very Low Development	Below 0.25	Hingoli, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, Amravati, Gondia, Gadchiroli
2	Low Development	0.25 to 0.75	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded, Buldhana, Akola, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Washim
3	Moderate Development	0.75 to 1.25	Nashik, Kolhapur, Wardha, Nagpur
4	High Development	1.25 to 1.75	Thane, Raigad, Aurangabad
5	Very High Development	Above 1.75	Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Pune

Source: Author



8.1 VERY LOW DEVELOPMENT:

There are 7 districts of the state belongs to this category (see fig.). District Gadchiroli has least industrial development in the state. There are 100 registered factories with 1138 industrial workers. It shows very less industrial progress in the state. It is mainly natural as well as socio-economical conditions prevail in the district. In very less industrial development is noticed in other districts of this category. In recent years some agro-based industries mark the industrial process in these districts. Otherwise these districts are not famous for any kind of big enterprises, or industrial establishments. Mineral resources are also not found in plenty in these districts hence mineral based industrial activities are also not developed in these districts. Agriculture is a prime source of livelihood. It is change in recent year. Before that agriculture is subsistence type. Limited infrastructural development, comparatively low education level, less technically literates, co-operative movement is not progressive, all these resulted in very low industrial development.

Proportion of industrial workers is also low as industrialization process is not progress in these districts. Thus the Index of Industrialization of these districts varies from 0.09 to 0.24

8.2 LOW DEVELOPMENT:

There are 18 districts of the state belongs to this category. The index of industrialization varies from 26 to 0.70. In majority of these districts agro-based industries are found. Some districts are involved in agricultural implement manufacturing, mechanical works and allied activities. But importantly the employment generated in the industrial sector in these districts in very less as compare to other industrially developed districts of the State. Industrial development in these districts is mainly hampered by lack of infrastructural development. Favourable industrial policies are not developed for these districts to overcome the adversities. Still some patches are developed as industrial growth pole centers. But due to lack of proper planning in industrial sector, in centers, subsidies and provision of facilities these centers are not growing remarkably. Major parts of these districts are still suffers from unplanned development policies.

Strikingly Solapur district is involved in this category. The district has better number of factories; but these factories are unable to provide more jobs to the population of the district. Share of industrial workers in the state is less 2.76 percent. It means that population of the district is still dependent on agriculture and agriculture allied activities.

8.3 MODERATE DEVELOPMENT:

There are four districts Nashik, Kolhapur, Wardha and Nagpur involved in this category (see fig.). The indexes of industrialization of these districts are 1.15, 1.08, 0.76 and 1.07 respectively. In these districts industrial development is proportionate and balanced. These districts are traditionally industrial centers of the state. Nashik, Kolhapur are famous for agro-based industries. Mechanical, plastic, cotton textile, food processing, dairy products, agricultural equipments are common features of industries in these districts. Aircraft manufacturing is a boost to industrial development in Nashik district. Wardha is famous for cotton textile and handloom industry. Nagpur has diversified industrial establishments. Share of industrial workers in relation to the total population in this district is balanced one.

8.4 HIGH DEVELOPMENT:

Thane, Raigad and Aurangabad districts are included in this category (see fig.). Index of industrialization of these districts is 1.26, 1.66 and 1.28 respectively. In recent years many industrial establishments shifted from Mumbai towards the Raigad district and Thane district. Raigad district is get benefited by the infrastructural facilities. (JNPT) Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Uran is useful for import of chemicals and machinery. Numbers of chemical industries are developed in Raigad district. Patalganga, Khopoli, Rasayani, Nagothane etc. are the centers famous for chemical, colour and dyes industry.

Thane has diversified industries. District contributes 12.08 per cent registered industries of the state and 10.05 percent industrial workforce of the state. It is better in proportion to the total population of the state too. Thane district has better infrastructure development. Railway, Road and Water transport and accessibility is far better developed in the district. Electricity supply and cheap labour supply is always supporting localization of the industries. Many displaced industries from Mumbai reestablished in the district. Navi Mumbai area of the Thane district is dominated with chemical industries polymer, plastic, dyes, industries.

Aurangabad is developed in recent years as a result of decentralization of industries policy in the state. Many big firms established their franchise in Aurangabad district. Aurangabad has also better number of industrial worker with compare to population of the district. It means dominance of agriculture decline in recent years.

8.5 VERY HIGH DEVELOPMENT:

Mumbai and Pune districts are belong to very high development category (see fig.). Index of Industrialization of Mumbai and Pune district is 2.56 and 2.00 respectively. Mumbai is most industrialized district of the state. District is housing 6664 Registered Factories. 3,68,435 workers are working in these factories. The share of Mumbai district in the states total industrial establishments is 23.53 percent. It signifies the dominance of industrial activities in the district and in the state too. The share of industrial workers in the states total industrial workers is 30.66 percent. Chemicals industry, Polymer, Plastic, Dyes, Colours, electronic, electric equipments, machine tools, ship building, garment, printing, packaging, film making and many industries are located in the Mumbai district.

Pune is other important district with dominance of automobile and Light vehicles manufacturing Industry. District is also famous for agro based industry. Pune district consist 2839 registered factories. Its share in the states total industrial establishments i.e. Registered Factories is 10.02 percent. This district is 4th ranking in the state in respect to total number of registered factories, Total number of industrial workers in the registered factories of this district is 1,81,093. It contributes 15.03 percent of the total industrial workforce in registered factories of the state. I.T. sector boom is also responsible for the development Pune industrial centre.

There two district has historical and traditional industrial background. Since 1850 Mumbai is known as industrial centre of the state. Pune is comes later in the process of industrialization. But District Pune makes huge development in this sector. At present these two districts along with Nashik, Kolhapur, Satara, Ahmadabad known as western Industrial Belt of India. Well developed infrastructure, skilled labour force, cheap unskilled labour force management and technical training institutes, investment from local enter premium and foreign Direct Investment all are supported to develop their districts industrially.

9. CONCLUSION:

Industrial development in Maharashtra is not balanced. Seven districts of the state belongs to Very Low Development category. Due to various physical, Socio-economical and cultural reasons there is a very low industrial development. In recent years some agro-based industries mark the industrial process in these districts. Proportion of industrial workers is also low as industrialization process is not progress in these districts.

Industrial development in Districts belonging to Low Development category is hampered by lack of infrastructural development, unfavourable industrial policies, and lack of proper planning. Still some patches are developed as industrial growth pole centers. Population of the district is still dependent on agriculture and agriculture allied activities.

There are four districts Nashik, Kolhapur, Wardha and Nagpur involved in this Moderate Development category. In these districts industrial development is proportionate and balanced. These districts are traditionally industrial centers of the state. Share of industrial workers in relation to the total population in these districts is balanced one.

Thane, Raigad and Aurangabad districts are included in High Development category. In recent years many industrial establishments shifted from Mumbai towards the Raigad and Thane district. (JNPT) Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Uran is useful for import of chemicals and machinery. Numbers of chemical industries Patalganga, Khopoli, Rasayani, Nagothane etc are developed in these districts. Electricity supply and cheap labour supply is always supporting localization of the industries. Aurangabad is developed in recent years as a result of decentralization of industries policy in the state. Many big firms established their franchise in Aurangabad district

Mumbai and Pune districts are belonging to Very High development category. The share of Mumbai district in the states total industrial establishments is 23.53 percent it signifies the dominance of industrial activities. The share of industrial workers in the states total industrial workers is 30.66 percent. Diversified industrial activities found in the Mumbai. Pune is comes later in the process of industrialization with dominance of automobile and Light vehicles manufacturing Industry. Pune district consist good number of registered factories and industrial workers in the registered factories. I.T. sector boom is also responsible for the development Pune industrial centre.

At present Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Kolhapur, and Satara centers includes Western Industrial Belt

of India. Well developed infrastructure, skilled labour force, cheap unskilled labour force management and technical training institutes, investment from local enter premium and foreign Direct Investment all are supported to develop their districts industrially.

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