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GRT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AURANGABAD : A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:-The term 'Industry' is often used by it self to denote manufacturing. The term manufacturing'1 includes those activities by which man changes the form or nature of raw materials converting them into more useful products. These transforming operation are conducted in factories to which are brought raw materials from various source region and from which go finished products to diverse market regions. An Industry is regarded as homogeneous groups of enterprises of companies homogeneity being measurable in several ways as indicated below. A company business firm, concern or enterprise in an association of persons united for common purposes. 'The procession of raw materials to exchange its value' is another sense in which we use the term Industry. Therefore, on the basis of this meaning (according to the operational process that term Industry uses) industry can be classified into four groups. Industrialization means the growth of manufacturing industry. It is a basic process for achieving rapid development through harnessing a regions natural resources and rendering then into production wealth. It is thus a part of the economic development which involves raising standards of living through a steady increase in the efficiency of factors of production.

Keywords:Industry, Location, Natural Resources.

INTRODUCTION:

Industrial geography is one of the youngest and well established branches of economic geography after the first world war and second world war rapid industrialization has started in the various countries of the world. Ultimately traditional and village industries slowly started to disappear and several new types of industries came into existence. Besides, small-scale industries came into existence in the various countries. Due to this the industrial structure has become more diversified and expanded. As a result most of the socialist, economists, regional planners and economic geographers are attracted towards the new study of industries with the view in the developments plans of the country. Economic Geographers started to study the new discipline i.e. industries with related to geographical factors.

The location factor is determined either by economic conditions or by natural condition or both Natural conditions or both Natural factor like physiography, climate natural vegetation, soils and water bodies plays important role in the development of industries. Socio-economic factor like irrigation, population, transportation, capitals etc also support to the industrial development. Economic geographers can sort out the most favorable areas for the development areas for the development of small-scale as well as large scale industries.

STUDY AREA :

The district being a part of the Deccan plateau sloping south eastwards from the Sahyadris has many fractures in common with other districts. Satmala range is found in Khultabad, Kannad, Aurangabad, Sillod, Soeagaon, Fulmbri and some parts of Gangapur tahsil. This hilly area is not suitable for agricultural activities, hence there is not a scope for agro-based Industries. there are 1344 villages of which 44 are not having settlement. The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness throughout the year except during the southwest monsoon period. There is variation in rainfall distribution from north to south and east to west. Entire district has very less area under irrigation except Paithan tahsil and some parts of Gangapur s out of the total net sown area about 18% area was under irrigation during 2010-2011.

OBJECTIVE :

- 1.To study of industry distribution in Aurangabad.
- 2.To study of obstacles in industry development in Aurangabad.

METHODOLOGY :

Data will be collected from primary and secondary sources. It was decided to collect maximum information through secondary sources. Primary data collected through survey, interviews and secondary data from toposheet, socio – economic review, gazetteers, project of tourist, reference books, research articles etc. and numerical data information has been analyzed. Internet information is also another popular source of information for data collection.

Marathwada region formed a part of the primary state of Hyderabad under the Nizam of Hyderabad prior to 1948. The basic policy of the Nizam state from generation to generation had been to keep the economy of the state in a condition of medieval helplessness, The revenue came from three main sources i.e. land excise and customs; but it was used mainly for amassing personal property of the rulers and meet the expenditure required for the maintenance of minimal law and order in the state. In Aurangabad city the manufacturing of Mashru and Himroo was an important activity. These were about 35 manufacturing plants of Mashru in Aurangabad city at the end of 19th century. An important development during the period of Nizam's was opening of Nizam was opening of Godawari valley railway in 1900, having a total milage of 1360 miles in 1941 which opened the Hyderabad state to the outside puts of the country. Till the end of 1917 there was 20 independent department for administration of industrial affairs. The matters. The matters regarding industries were put under the charge of the Revenue department. On 1st January, 1918, are department of industries was established. There was exploit industrial policy of the state but it was generally agreed that the cottage industries should get priority over large manufacturing operations.

On 1st may, 1960 Maharashtra state was established. Though Maharashtra is considered to be the most industrialized state in India, there is a high degree of concentration of industrial activity in Poona- Mumbai belt in order to pursue the policy of dispersal of industrial growth the Maharashtra Govt. conducted a primary survey of different regions in the state of the selection or suitable sites. On 1st August, 1962, the Government established the Maharashtra Industrial development corporation (MIDC) to effect dispersal of industries and establishment of industrial development of the state. The Maharashtra Development of the state. The Marathwada Development corporation (MIDC) was established in the year 1968. The development of industrial Ares and establishment of industrial estates are the main programmes of MIDC. Previously there were, 30 industrial area's in Marathwada region.. out the 30 area's about 12 area's were major, 6 growth centers 11 mini area's and one center was Government growth center. At present there are 44 industrial area's in the Marathwada region. Aurangabad district was having 10 area's where as Beed and Osmanabad districts having four industrial's each as on 21st March 2001. There industrial estates have provided electricity, water supply, roads, trading facilities, educational facilities to the entrepreneurs of the Marathwada region. There were 132 large and medium scale units in Marathwada region as on 31 march 1986. These units increased up to 165 units as on 31st march 1986. Nearly 1464.46 crores amount was invested in these units. Large and medium scale units increased from 132 to 402 units between 1986 and 2003. out of the total units nearly 5.23% large and medium scale units were located in Aurangabad tehsil

A few characteristics of the Aurangabad district clearly indicates that Aurangabad district is still in the stage of “pre-condition for take of” except Aurangabad city. In Aurangabad city there is heavy concentrations small scale industries in Chikhalthana, Waluj, Shendra and Railway station MIDC area therefore Aurangabad city is in the stage of drive to maturity a few industries mainly agro-based industries appears the rural areas of the district. New production function are adopted in agriculture and industry. There were 1200 large and medium scale industries and 9320 permanent SSI registered units in Aurangabad district during 2000. All these characteristic indicate that the economy of this region has entered the stage of pre-condition for take off phase.

In the field of Industrial geography, we can study in depth the resource based- industries. Particularly these related to agriculture, forests, minerals etc. Such a study is very essential for the backward regions which are far away from industrial resource development. For the industrial and resource development of any region, industrial geographic approach is desirable particularly in a backward tahsil like Soegaon, Khultabad, Vaijapur, Gangapur, Phulambri, Sillod Paithan and Kannad where as it is also essential to industrially advanced tahsil like Aurangabad.

Traditionally there are two approaches in the industrial geography for studying the distribution of manufacturing industry by industry and by region. First approach is to account for difference in the development of particular industries as between nations, while the second and more useful approach is to analyze the distribution of industries within a smaller area for example a nation state or region. The former analytical while the later is synthetic Due to the first approach (Analytical) industrial geography becomes relatively precise study of the distribution of factories that collectively make up in industry. By considering the distribution of many plants in several industrial areas of nations, it becomes possible to formulate general principle of location. Such geographical generalization about manufacturing industry may prove meaningful. However, there are several types of industries and each industry has its own locational characteristics. Therefore most generalization that can be made about the economic geography of one industry are irrelevant for the other industry and vice versa. Therefore synthetic approach of industrial geography becomes sometimes meaningful and more useful. Though both approaches taking individual industries one by one and identifying different areas in which they are located and secondly taking tahsils one by one and

consider different industries are useful for studying the industrial development of Aurangabad districts the later approach is more useful and meaningful for the underdeveloped tahsil of Aurangabad except Aurangabad tehsil.

CONCLUSION :

All physiological conditions indicates that there is some what wider scope for the small scale industries in study region. It is necessary to develop irrigation structure in the study region so that region can be increase productivity of industrial crops in future. There are 210 minor irrigation schemes in study region. It all these minor schemes provides water to the agricultural land then the industrial crops yield will be increased to greater extent. Cattle and buffaloes population increased in every tahsil during the period of investigation. There is also wide scope for dairy industries in all tahsil become folder crops are raised on large scale in entire study region. making up to sugarcane Juice is one of the Khadi village industry. Sugarcane crusher decreased from 1302 to 264 during the period of study. About 0.04% to 0.42% positive change in sugarcane crusher was took place in Aurangabad, Silod, Vaijapur and Gangapur tahsils from 1980-81 to 2000-2001. Electric pumps increased from 772 to 2616 between 1982 and 1997. Due to electricity agricultural production is increased to a grater extent. Therefore S.S.I. agro-based units have flourished throughout the study region.

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