CHAPTER - I
DISPARITIES IN THE LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT, A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 THE CONCEPT OF REGION

1.3 THE SCOPE AND COVERAGE

1.4 FACTORS INFLUENCING ON REGIONAL DISPARITIES
   1.4.1 Historical Factors
   1.4.2 Non-Uniform Distribution of Natural Resources:
   1.4.3 Anthropogenetic Factors

1.5 THE CHOICE OF THE TOPIC AND REGION

1.6 HYPOTHESES

1.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1.8 SOURCES OF THE DATA

1.9 METHODOLOGY

1.10 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

1.11 ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK

1.12 REFERENCES
CHAPTER - I
"DISPARITIES IN THE LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS"

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Economy is the basis for overall development in a region. The world has been passing through different stages of development since a very ancient period. The world today is the transformed stage of development. In the ancient time, the nature of development was entirely different than that of today. The early man was entirely depending upon the nature, for his survivalness. The man was living in the areas where all kinds of demands were fulfilled by the surrounding regions. As we are aware that the basic needs of man are food, shelter and cloths in day to day life. These basic needs of man are essential even today; the only difference is that the man has journeyed from the neolithian period to most advanced modern period.

The process of economic growth involves its significant change in the economic activities over different regions along with a change in the structure of the economy. This process reflects a spatial dimension, the process of growth. The policy implication of planning for economic development certain policy decisions necessarily involves, in policy decision relating to location of economic activities, flow of benefits and spatial functional linkages of economic activities.

Where any kind of development over different region occur unequally, it becomes politically imperative to resort corrective policy measures. This is crucial from all angles; such as political, economic, social and physical considerations. An unchanged and uncontrolled process of growth leading to regional economic disparities results in numerous economic, social and cultural problems. Subsequently, these
problems take a very serious shape and become very different to eliminate. The inequalities lead to incomplete utilization of resources and to a growth, cost involved in functioning in its economy.

Regional imbalances lead to underutilization or even to non-utilization of economic resources, both natural and human and in that process individuals are discriminated. Thus, there are far reaching effects of regional economic disparities. Hence, there is a need for supporting the backward parts of a region at the expenses of advanced region. If it is not done then backward region rapidly may become, adverse for countless social evils, diseases, crime and lawlessness. Consequently the adverse effect of this poor region may be reflected an advanced region. The need for reducing regional gaps has been argue from various sentences.

The first argument in terms of social justice, it is believed that per capita income inequalities can be reduced by way of reducing regional disparities. The social justice demands all citizens are treated alike and should be given equal opportunities in life. For this purpose it is important to bear it in mind that any person should not be made worse off in one area and better of it in another area. This is possible only when inter-regional disparities in the levels of economic development are made equal and homogeneous. The reduction in regional disparities is crucial even from the point of view from points of accelerating the growth if economy.

There is a sort of complimentary between reduction in regional disparities and accelerated economic growth. It is a matter of common sense that the poor region disparity and the rich regions are generally characterized by small and diminishing gaps.

It is being increasingly realize that the income of a particular region may be increased many folds only through proper utilization; exploitation and urbanization of resources available in the economically backward regions. Reductions of regional economic disparities are
essential from the point of maintaining national integration, political stability and unity also.

If it is neglected and unchanged; then these disparities are capable of assuming serious problems of many fold dimension, and threatening very existence of the nation. Therefore, disparities in the levels of economic development may be minimize by the efforts applied by the government and individual, in order to bring peace, harmony and prosperity and happiness in a region.

It is not a matter of surprise that if we quote style of primitive man over the surface of earth, in fact, the early man was not very much developed, and hence, he used to live unsocial like an animal. As it is written in the scripture that Adam was, as we suppose, a first man, who was the vicegerent of the Almighty Creator. As we know that in the first man, the creator breathed in to his body, the spirit that differentiated man from animals. The spirit, which was bestowed into man, was the criterion to distinguish between right and wrong. And this spirit was the source of understanding for the proper utilization of the faculties of human being. With this spirit, the way of proper utilization of natural resources and the faculties of human being such as seeing, listening, talking, thinking, holding, carrying, handling, managing and using were the means of sources for change, growth, progress and development of the world which is now existed before the man.

Man is infact, the most refined creature of the nature. It not only appeared but it is most true that all the things not only in the world but also in universe are made for the welfare of mankind. The sun, the moon, air, water, lands resources and mineral resources are made by the nature for the service of mankind. Really speaking, all these things are serving to mankind ceaselessly for his benefit.
The physical world, which existed before the man had been continuously, modified by, man through his intellect. This modification and change of the physical world was the change for the utility of mankind. The modification and change of the physical world for the use of mankind was the focal point for the development of a region.

The earth with its all dimensions and resources is limited and fixed. No doubt, there are certain renewable resources while many others are non-renewable. With this progress man was continuously growing in numbers, due to improvement in medical facilities and supply of the secured food. Man has already learned from the nature through his past experiences to defense against the natural calamities and natural hazards. All these points mentioned above were in favour of increase of population over the surface of the earth.

When man could not satisfy his needs and demands from a particular region where he inhabited, consequently, he started migrating to other regions of the world where he could satisfy his needs and wants.

All the natural resources are not evenly distributed all over the world. Plains, plateaus and mountains are the three important physiographic regions and each one of it has a peculiar characteristics.

Similarly water is also not evenly distributed in all parts of the world; some areas are rich in water resources while others are poor. For the settlement of mankind, natural resources such as water, favourable climate, suitable and fertile land were essential. Historically speaking, man settled first in such region, where all his demands and requirements were fulfilled. Most of the major river valleys of the world like Nile, Mesopotamia, Indo-gangetic plains and Hongho Sirang were inhabited by mankind. This was due to the fertile land, ample supply of water, accessibility to the nearby places. But when man rapidly increased in number and multiplied in very short span of historical time, he spread
from densely populated regions of the river valleys, to the plateaus and to some extent to mountainous regions of the world.

Due to physical constraint and lack of human knowledge, man could not equally utilize all the natural resources. This disbalance in the proper utilization of earth resources was the reason for disparities in the levels of economic, social, development of mankind in different parts of the world. These disparities are reflected in different manners. Some areas of the earth surface are economically very prosperous while others are economically very poor. Some areas are endowed with rich mineral resources, while others are very poor. Some areas are rich in Agricultural resources like river valley, while others like plateaus and mountainous regions are very poor. Some areas at present are industrially and technologically very developed and advanced, while many other regions of the world are very poor and lagging behind in race of development.

India is predominantly agricultural country, where almost 16.5 percent population of the world lives, only in 2.4 percent of geographical area of the world. India is passing through transformation stage.

1.2 THE CONCEPT OF REGION:

At the very outset, it is quite appropriate to understand the concept of a region, before discussing the strategic for the economic development of backward region and to minimize regional disparities. The term "region", is having different aspects in geographical context. Region, stands for an areal unit, which has homogeneous characteristics in terms of physiography, climate, and forest cover than that of other region.

The term 'region', is intimately related with the concept area of space. A term region is used to mean different spatial unit by different persons. Thus, it has been used to mean a resource region, programme
region, metropolitan region, depressed region, planning region and so on. The region can also mean an agronomic region, drought prone region, and likewise depending upon the particular feature of the area.

Broadly speaking, a term region is applied geographically on the basis of climatic variations in to equatorial region, tropical region, temperate region and polar region. For the purpose of research to improve a small region the term region is applied for an area having homogeneous characteristics for the purpose of research, there are three ways to define a region.

The first deals with the homogenous characteristics, usually a combination of spatial and economic aspects of a region. The second analysis deals the polarization around the market or urban place within a region. The third worked out a coherent relationship between the existing administrative and political set up and the policy region. This attempts is to identify a region are respectively based on homogeneity, nodal and programming criteria.

The above concept reveals that they are not completely independent. In fact, some sort of inter-dependency is there. The programming region that has homogeneity can also possess some nodal point. For these purposes and for planning purposes, it is third which appear more acceptable.

An ideal region is the one with the following characteristics;

a) Geographically, it should be a continuous unit though it could be sub-divided into natural boundaries like plain, plateau and mountainous region.

b) The people of the region should have social and cultural cohesion.

c) A region should be a separate unit for data collection and analysis.

d) Region should have an economic resistant which can be assessed from the statistical record.
e) Region should be under one administrative agency.

f) Region should have fairly homogeneous economic structure, i.e. the variation in local proportion of employment and output in agriculture, industry and services should be within a narrow range.

g) The region should be more or less homogeneous in topography also,

h) The region should have one or more growth point,

i) For an ideal region there should be common appreciation of local problems and common aspiration and approaches to their solutions. It should permit and encourage competition but not rivetery or a party within one and other.

Taking into consideration the above characteristics of a region, many administrative units, whether at national level, state level, district level appears to satisfy most of the characteristics of the research. Thus, for the planning purposes administrative unit should be considered as the region. However, these may be further sub divided into smaller units for the convenience.

Hence, broadly the regions may be divided as under:

a) Macro region, (larger size)

b) Meso region (medium size) and,

c) Micro region (smaller size)

The macro region is one that comprises of meso and micro region, and this may be as large as a country a macro region, hence larger than a micro region. Meso region may be as large as a state or a group at states and is suitable for the state level planning.

Micro regions are the smallest size and these may range from a group of tehsil to a group of district, and suitable for the local level planning.
In order to understand various problems associated with the social and economic disparities, at local level, micro regions are considered to the best, since such regions satisfy all the criteria as such above. For the purpose, a tahsil or a district may be taken as a region for planning purposes at micro level. A tahsil is a lowest administrative unit in the hierarchy of administration. It is geographically continuous so that the planners are able to provide infra-structure facilities at reasonable cause by harnessing the economics of the state and thereby reduce unnecessary transport cost. Tahsil is also an economically viable unit. The tahsil is a unit which ensured maximum consultation of impact of various development programmes. Thus, from various criteria of a planning, the tahsil or district appears to be an ideal unit for micro level planning.

1.3 THE SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

The present study entitled, 'Disparities in the levels of economical development in Solapur district: a geographical perspective, is a model attempt, at bridging the gaps that exist today is a sphere of social and economic field. Tahsil level data has been used to find out the different strategies of backward area, developing and developed areas. The region understudy has been delineated on the basis of different criteria of agriculture, industrial, population characteristics and facilities like medical, education, transport administrative unit namely tahsil are identified not only in terms of their levels of economic developments but also based on the population characteristics based on density of the region.

The study covers most of important socio-economic aspects and sectors that are listed as under:

1) Population characteristics
2) Agricultural sector
i) Land utilization
ii) Cropping pattern
iii) Agricultural development

3) Industrial sector:
   i) Industrialization both general and small scale,
   ii) Industrial development
4) Education development
5) Transport development
6) Communications development
7) Medical-Health development
8) Banking and co-operative sector development

1.4 FACTORS INFLUENCING ON REGIONAL DISPARITIES:

There are number of factors responsible for the regional disparities in particular region. An analysis of the problem of regional economic disparities; indicate three types of important factors that leads to inter-regional economic disparities. These three factors are: i) Historical factors, ii) Non uniform distribution of natural resources and iii) Anthropogenetic factors.

In order to understand the effect made by these factors on the disparities of a region, essential to give a brief account of each factors as under:

1.4.1 Historical Factors:

The existing regional disparities in the under developed region may be due to historical factors and may be attributed to other. The initial advantages enjoyed by some region, or to the ill-conceived public investment programme affected under effective rule.
The region which affected the attractive of various rulers and administrators, preview of a faster range, thus the coming a developed region, the development of certain centers and regions like industrial, educational, untropolithum utilities may largely be attributed to the social factors distribution of natural resources.

1.4.2 Non-Uniform Distribution of Natural Resources:

Over the surface of the earth, some region are bestowed with rich natural resources like water, fertile soil, forest, mineral and natural oil. Because of the natural advantages, such regions may be developed with little efforts at a faster rate. The prosperity of such developed regions is associated with the abundant natural resources. No doubt, human efforts along with natural bounting are a pre-requisite. Urban areas generally have an advantageous position with respect to sufficient means and resources for fast development.

1.4.3 Anthropogenetic Factors:

In fact, the social, the political, and economic factors are responsible for causing regional gap to emerge. Even if a region is rich in natural resources, due to lack of awareness and inefficient efforts for development, results in the backwardness and without an initial impetus towards economic growth. Such regions continue to stagnant. Lack of entrepreneurship, lack of efforts, acquiring skill and lack of motivation leads to regional disparities; and hence some regions continue to remain backward due to lack of human efforts.

In a region socio-economic factors, which are who man-made, are responsible for the tular-regional disparities to a greater extent. It is well known fact that; the regions which are already developed attract more activities on account of the obvious advantage and natural attraction, if the activities will receive by virtue of their location of developed areas, certainly these leads to unequal economic growth. Once the unequal rates
of growth develops; these tends to perpetuate themselves due to economies of consultation.

In short, even though such regions get developed initially due to natural advantages or by the historical reasons, such areas will keep in growing because of the advantage of concentration. During the process of economic growth, due to concentration effect the growing area will also expressed some of its innovation, dynamism to other areas and leads to centrifugal effects. Thus the economically developed areas grow faster than the rate of less developed areas.

India is a predominantly agricultural country, where almost 16.5 percent population of the world lives, only in 2.4 percent geographical area of the world. India is passing through transformation stage. It is in the second stage of demographic transition and is ready to enter in to the third stage of demographic transition. Economically speaking, India is ready to cross the take off stage and in near future it will enter in the high mass consumption stage of economy. No doubt, India is a very vast country with large human resources. That is not properly utilized due to various socio-economic conditions with slight fluctuations it may take little more time to over all development.

The State of Maharashtra in India is most industrial and consequently most urbanized region of the country. Maharashtra is the third largest state (3,07,690 Sq. Km.) in terms of area only after Rajasthan (3,42,239 Sq. Km.) and M.P. (3,08,346 Sq. Km.). As regard to population the State of Maharashtra stands second with population of 9,67,52,247 (2001) only after Uttar Pradesh 16,60,52,859 (2001). Though, Maharashtra is economically and socially much-developed region than many other regions of the country, yet it has different regions which are at different levels of socio-economic development. The regions like Pune, Mumbai and Nasik are industrially most developed, at the same time,
Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigad are industrially very poor districts of Maharashtra. Chandrapur, Nandurbar and parts of Nasik and Thane are socially backward which are inhabited by tribal people. Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Sangli, Pune are the agriculturally much prosperous regions of Maharashtra. Most of the river valleys are fertile and receive sufficient amount of rainfall from the monsoon, to retain its crops. At the same time many other regions do not have enough rainfall for both agricultural and drinking purposes. Such areas are like Marathwada region and adjoining regions of Solapur.

The district of Solapur belongs to drought prone region of Maharashtra. The district of Solapur also has different regions at the level of socio-economic development. It is due to their variations in the socio-economic development that might be minimized by the implementations of use of technology and expertise use of man in various regions of the district. In view of the preceding discussion the study pertaining to disparities in the levels of economics development have been considered to analyze. Such studies will go on solving the problems of disparities associated with the social and economic development in the concerned region.

1.5 THE CHOICE OF THE TOPIC AND REGION:

No study has been carried out of the Solapur district related to the disparities in the levels of socio-economic development so far, from the point of view of geography. The selection of the study region and topic is not very arbitrary, since the district of Solapur has not been attempted to analyze associated with the variations and disparities in the levels of economic development. The district of Solapur is a peculiar region; passing through a transformation stage. The impact made by Ujjani dam
of Bhima River in recent time is of vital importance, as it is reflected in Industrial and Agricultural sector.

The selection of the topic for the purpose of research and its application to certain regions is in fact, a very difficult task. Each topic has its own problem and direction. How to tackle them is a work of researcher. Once, the topic is selected then the work only remains to investigate the problem associated with the region. Every researcher selects the problem of his own interest and the region generally is selected which is more familiar and accessible to the researcher. It is generally proximate region to the researcher that enable researcher to understand the problem more precisely. The topic entitled, "Disparities in the levels of economic development in Solapur District: A Geographical Analysis," also satisfies the above mentioned condition. The district of Solapur occupies a very significant position, not only in Maharashtra but also in India. Due to closing down of the textile mills in Solapur, the economy of the region has adversely affected the numbers of power looms and handlooms are quite low, though working, yet the demand is not satisfactory and the people engaged are generally illiterate. Some of the Bidi factories have also employed non-skilled and illiterate workers at lower daily wages. The district of Solapur consists of tahsils at different levels at social and economic development. In each tahsil, agricultural development, industrial development, educational development, trade, transport and commerce development, level of urbanization are not homogenous and equal. The causes associated with them will make it clear how all around development may be accelerated and disparities must be minimize from one region to another.
1.6 HYPOTHESES:

Hypotheses are the statements that assert or derive something. Hypothesis is adopted tentatively to explain certain facts or the relationship between facts and to guide in the investigation of others. Hypotheses are prepositions which have not yet verified. Hypotheses refer to a definite interpretation of given set of facts that is put forth as a tentative suggestion and remain partly or entirely unverified. Hypothesis once established, it ceases to be a hypothesis and becomes a theory or explanatory principle. A Hypothesis is an orderly system, sometimes it may be called as arrangement of a system. The problem of research cannot be stated clearly, unless we are familiar with the subject matter in which we discover the problem.

The preceding discussion clearly reveals that the Hypotheses is in fact, the foundation or the basis on which the entire research is based. Hypotheses are the realities and facts that exist in the region. These realities and facts, infacts, enable researcher, to find problems for the planning for improvement and suggestions for the future development may be easily derived by the researcher.

Without hypothesis no orderly conclusion may be derived. Without hypotheses no research plan can be formulated. Hence, it is of prime importance to formulate certain hypotheses for the topic entitled, "Disparities in the levels of Economic development in Solapur District; A Geographical Analysis". Some hypotheses are given as below.

1. The region under study is economically backward and poor since it belongs to draught prone area of Maharashtra. The scarcity of water is the main reasons for low industrial and agricultural productivity. Even the proportion of irrigated land is less as compared to many other districts of Maharashtra.
2. The region has low per capita land holding and it is declining gradually day by day.
3. The growth of agricultural production is not keeping pace with the growth of population.
4. The industrial sector is poor due to various physical, social, political and economic reasons.
5. The proportion of the people belonging to lower strata group is higher.
6. The percentage of illiterate is relatively higher than many parts of Maharashtra.
7. The means of transportation communication are still poor.
8. The density of railways and roadways is very low as compared to other parts of Maharashtra.
9. The proportion of urban population to the rural population is also low compared to many districts of Maharashtra.
10. The standard of living of the people is low due to low per capita income.

1.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH:

Objectives in fact, are the goals to be achieved by the researcher. In order to understand, the nature of problem associated with region, it is at the very outset, necessary to formulate certain objectives. Without objectives, a study can not be fulfilled and completed. As a matter of fact, the main purpose of the research is to obtain the result by fulfilling the objectives. Each and every study is carried out authentically on the basis of certain objectives and the result may be derived, either for or against for the purpose of study related with the objectives. Once the objectives are clear, it may become easy to investigate and analyse the problem under study. The present study entitled, "Disparities in the levels of
Economic development in Solapur District: A Geographical Analysis", has the following objectives to fulfill.

1. To find out the proportions of land under different uses.
2. To find out the agricultural production of different crops.
3. To know the proportions of irrigated land to cultivable land.
4. To analyse the overall characteristics of population especially temporarily and especially, temporarily and spatially in the region.
5. To understand the spatial distribution and temporal distribution of industries.
6. To find out the density and distribution of means of transport, such as the roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
7. To assess the communication efficiency in various parts of the region.
8. To know the educational level both technical as well as the non-technical in different parts of the region.
9. To find out the variations in medical sector in the region under study.
10. To understand the nature of trade and marketing system.
11. To understand the level of urbanization in different parts of the region.
12. To understand the impact of industrialization on the economic development of the region.
13. To find out the magnitude of deficit region in terms of transportation, education, communication and medical facilities.

1.8 SOURCES OF THE DATA:

The data and the information are the most vital requirement for a research. The analysis of the entire research is to be based on the data and information collected. Data and the information are the basis for analysis of any problem. The types of data and its authenticity influence the result.
emerging from the analysis. If, the data is not correct and authentic, the results may not be derived correctly. Hence the first hand information gives more authentic result, then that of secondary data. There are various sources of data such as published and unpublished work done is related field without proper information and the data, no research can be carried out; because, in the absence of authentic data and information, no desirable conclusion may be derived. Hence, the data and information, which are the basic tools of the research, has been collected from different sources, such as published and unpublished work. Thus, the data collected from the various sources are extensively used for the purpose, published by the government of India, and the government of Maharashtra.

1.9 METHODOLOGY:

The data collected from the different sources has been processed and the proportion and percentages have been calculated as per requirement. Thus, the processed data have been tabulated in various concerned tables. And these processed data has been represented through various cartographic techniques like, choropleth, isopleth, graphs and figures are prepared and certain statistical and quantitative techniques have been applied to find out the relation between different parameters.

Thus, the data processed, was presented through certain cartographic figures, maps techniques and results has been interpreted accordingly.

1.10 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:

Before one start working on particular concept it origin and development should be considered. It would be more useful for
comparing the views and ideas expressed in the researcher's findings the light of work done earlier. Brief account is given as under:

Das K.N. (1973) has studied the population pressure and intensity of cropping in the Kosi area, Bihar. In his study, he has used statistical useland, to find out correlation matrix population pressure and intensity of cropping. He has cord Pearsonian correlation co-efficient usethod, students 'r' test and rectilinear regression of y upon x by the method of least squares.

He has observed the population growth without a substantial increase either in the area of cultivation or in total production has created vicious circle. He has suggested that the problem of increasing pressure of pop can be solved by two ways, firstly an increase in yield is to be brought about by making more intensive landuse and secondly a higher production per acre is to be obtained with the help of adequate irrigation facilities use of organic manure and chemical fertilizers and improved seeds.

Ali, Mohammad (1975) has studied 'Agricultural landuse and nutrition in Kher Sitapur and Barabanki District (UP)'. The entire study is divided into four sections consisting and fourteen chapters. In the forest post researcher has endeavored to make a comprehensive study of the natural environment physiography, climate, jail of the region with a view bringing out the etent of influences of these factors on the existing crop landuse. A study has also been made on spatial patterns of general landuse; agricultural landuse and crop combination regions. The principles of the selection of villages for intensive study of landuse and pressure of population have been logically discussed in one chapter.

The entire area has been divided into five homogeneous strata and representative villages have been selected from each stratum on the basis of the systematic purposive cluster sampling. Part two is entirely based on
field work includes the study of land utilization and pressure of population in the twelve selected villages of the region. He has also tried to find out potential production for the selected villages.

The third part deals with the supply of various eleventh of district to the village people, two deficiencies or surplus of these eleventh and the resulting nutritional efficiency diseases. The work is based on a direct survey of sample households chosen on the basis of economic strata of the household. The work provides a few suggestions for the future development of agriculture and for raising the standard of living on the region.

Pyre Ram (1976) has studied the spatial distribution and temporal trends of population in Bundelkhand region. In his study he has suggested that the region should be planned in such a way that its resources which have not yet been fully utilized may get due attention and the imbalance in growth should be checked.

More K.S. and Shinde S.D. (1978) have studied the population pressure on agricultural land in south Maharashtra (Kolhapur) by measuring the pressure of population on agricultural land. They have computed different land-use densities such as crude physiological; agricultural nutritional caloric. They have also computed the relative coefficient of over population. Their study shows that the relative coefficient of over population of the region was 1.49 and that for Maharashtra state was 0.76. The region exhibits an example on south Maharashtra with its increasing pressure of population on agricultural land which is more pronounced in plains than upland parts of the region. In their study, they have suggested that for minimizing the pressure of population on agricultural land, agricultural production has to be substantially raised by making more intensive use of land.
Sharma R.P. (1978) has studied spatial characteristics of landuse and its efficiency of chatisgarh region. In his study he tried to explain the efficiency of Chatisgarh Region. In his study he tried to explain the efficient ways of land utilization the used the developed landuse efficiency concept on raking score basis. Six variables such as net sown area, non-cultivable land, cultivable land, irrigated area, area cropped more than once and cropping intensity have been considered in calculating the ranking scores. On the basis of the above mentioned method, he grouped the tahsils of the region in to three efficiency groups. According to him technological attainments act as an important factor is different landuse stages but not always with the same intensity mainly because of (i) topographic unsuitability (ii) friction of distance and (iii) socio-economic factors such as cultural lag least contact and economic lag.

Das M.M. (1979) has studied landuse pattern in Assam. One of the most significant features of landuse in Assam is that a large proportion of its area is not suitable for agricultural activities. Therefore, he has given emphasis on increasing the productivity of crops and also on multiple cropping on the existing farmlands in the coming decade. He used Weaver's index to find out the volume of landuse change. Districtwise indices are classified into three categories dynamic, semi dynamic and static which are represented in choropleth map.

He concluded that scientific planning is necessity for the development and proper utilization of the most valuable land resource of the state. Agricultural land should not be extended further at the cost of other categories of land use. Instead of expansion, more emphasis should be given on intensive use of the cultivable areas with the help of modern inputs like fertilizers, irrigation better seeds etc. in order to get optimum level of growth and development.
Das M.M. (1981) studied the population pressure and intensity of cropping in Assam. The objective of his study is to find out association of population pressure and intensity of cropping on the basis of the Boserupian model of agricultural growth. In order to achieve this objective, the hypothesis postulated is that there exists a positive correlation between population pressure and intensity of cropping in Assam. The hypothesis is listed by the statistical technique of correlation matrix analysis.

He has observed that there is a considerable scope for increasing the area under double or multiple cropping though there are physical limitations. He also observed that abnormal growth rate of rural population resulting high rural density leads to the problems of over population in agriculture.

Mishra V.C. and Sharma S.K. (1983) have analyzed population growth and agricultural changes of M.P. The aim of this study was to see how population pressure has been responsible for introducing agricultural changes in M.P., which was the largest state of Indian union.

They have studied spatio-temporal pattern of population growth during 1901 to 1981, changes in perspective of growth of rural population and agricultural changes during 1911-1980. They also studied change in net sown area, irrigated area, area sown more than once, growth of area under high yielding variety of seeds, are fillers; change is productivity, changes in value of crops and changes in the value of crops; and changes in the arrange yield.

They concluded that from the point of view of finding the state has reached the critical stage. To meet these challenges there is urgent need for (i) reducing birth rate, (ii) improving farming using yield raising technology instead of colonization (iii) promoting the growth of small and cottage industries in rural areas of
More K.S. and Mustafa F.R. (1984) have identified irrigation requirement to the development in Maharashtra; in their article irrigation requirement and development in Maharashtra. In this study, culture has considered necessity of important development in the state of Maharashtra. According to the disparities in the irrigation development lead to imbalances in the income and find production and this cannot be continued or allowed to persist. To achieve combining in agricultural production and availability of find grains of substance agricultural region, the imbalances is irrigation to utilities must be reduced. Authors suggest that these areas with low need of irrigation could want in further irrigation development till all other areas get their due share, as the capital resources are very much limited in our country.

Medical group a new disparities now growing at a rapid pace. The study on this particular discipline was first initiated by non-georaphers. The countries initially, showing interest in the subject are the USA (May) Britain (leastsouth) Geddes, Howe, Waddy, Germany (Jusat2) and particularly in the USSR this work has begun by Dr. Arthur Geddes, a member of the commission on medical ecology and international Geographical union.

In India, the week still remains practically in its embryonic stage. Lear mouth (1958) has done some fundamental work on the character and spatial pattern of number of diseases in this country very recently Misra (1970) has correlated the general health of the India with the geo-economic environment setup of Indian. Probably the first scientific attempt to identify the regional factors associated with the preference of diseases in this was made by Mc Challend (1850).

The foundation of the studies of medical geography in India was land down in the year 1930. Flester low was the first researcher who has worked on the possible, relationship of environmental factors and
diseases in sometime India. Lates Arthur Geddes made very important cultivation. When he studied the relationship between the general condition of health and population growth in India. The recent Indian researcher in the field of medical geography are Dr. Bireshwan Bunnejea and Hazre (1979) who have worked on geo-ecology of cholera w. Bevgap, besides there, same research articles have been published by India geographers in various Indian Journals. Dr. A. Ramesh (with Dr. Hyena 1977) or the geographical distribution and trends in Malaria incidence of Tamilnadu, Indrapal (1960) on geographical distribution of the tranchoma in Rajastha, Choubey Kailanh (1971) on disease of safer city are the noteworthy. In India, almost all the work done by various scholars in this country has been inspired by Anders Leark months pioneering studies. The twenty first international geographical crops which were held at New Delhi in 1968 provided an encouraging opportunity to Indian wardi of genpophus. Results a number of units in Indian jeap respect of spatial distribution of different diseases and healthcare centres at national level, state level and view level have been added by presenting the resending purpose.

In Maharashtra, Dr. Padmakar (1981) has worked on the spatial distribution of some diseases in Maha at district level. This work is the generalized attempt at district level. The urban health problem and relation urban environment setup has not been studied in Maharashtra. The present work makes an attempt in that direction.

1.11 ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK:

The scheme of the work is associated with each chapter undertaken in the present study. The each chapter gives a generalization of the analysis under taken

1) INTRODUCTION:
The chief purpose of the first chapter gives the introduction of the problems to be attempted. At the same time it also takes into account justification of the problem and region understudy. The importance of the study entitled, "Disparities in the levels of economic development, in any region, in general and Solapur district in particular have been highlighted in the first chapter. The hypotheses, which are the basis and foundation for analysis to foundout the inequalities in economic development have also been formulated. On the basis of hypotheses, certain, objectives have also been made in order to fulfill them. The sources of the data and the information have also been collected from different sources and proportions were foundout and certain cartographic techniques have been applied to represent the data for the purpose of analysis. Relevant tables and maps including graphs have been interpreted accordingly. The review of the literature is very essential to understand the nature, scope and new techniques to apply in the research. Hence, review of literature has also been taken into consideration in this chapter.

2) BACKGROUND OF THE REGION:

The second chapter is associated with the various background of the region. The backgrounds of the region helps researcher to understand the nature of the region, both social and economic condition. Besides, Geographical backgrounds also help the researcher to know about manifold aspects of the region. The social, historical, physical, economic and political backgrounds have been briefly discussed. These backgrounds have helped in the interpreting of different aspects of the economic disparities, both spatially and temporally.

In the physical background, location, and extension of the area understudy, physiographic divisions, drainage pattern, geology, climate, soil types and natural vegetation have been discussed. Historical
background provides some knowledge about the past event, because mankind learn a lot and may implement his past experiences for the various kinds of socio-economic development. Political factors also play very important role in the changing faces of the earth. Social background such as population characteristics help in the preparation of various strategies for economic development.

3) POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The chapter third deals with the population characteristics such as growth, density and distribution of population as well as composition of population. The growth of population is categorized in high, medium and low population growth in Solapur district. The contribution made by natural increase of population and net migration, have also been attempted. Apart from this the birth rate and death rate for different tahsils and both for urban and rural areas have been separately discussed. The density and distribution of population help to findout the intensity of population over the land and other resources, hence spatially and temporally, the density of population is calculated and represented through maps. Age and sex composition as also affect the economic, literacy pattern, occupation of a region to a greater extent. Therefore, composition of population which is highly useful for social, economic and political planning have been considered in the third chapter.

4) LANDUSE PATTERN AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT:

The fourth chapter deals with the general landuse pattern and agricultural landuse, levels of agricultural productivity in Solapur district. Land is basic resource of human society for different types of socio-economic development. The proportion of total geographical area have
been grouped into various uses such as, forest, barren land, cultural waste, cultivable waste and fallow land. In the second attempt land under cultivation is grouped into different categories such as, net sown area, fallow land, the levels of productivity of principle crops have been found out for different strategies in the region understudy. For this purpose the Kendle's ranking method has been applied for important crops grown in the region.

5) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT:

The various aspects of industrial development make the subject matter of chapter fifth. Industrial development is a backbone of economy in a particular region. Therefore, primary, secondary and tertiary sector of the economy have been found out for the purpose of analysis. Since, these workers are the indices of the levels of economic development. In the region understudy, there are one hundred and ten large and medium scale industries. And Solapur district has several MIDC estates, which are located at Solapur, Temburni and Kuduwadi. The classification of industries in Solapur district is based on the need of the product. Various types of industries have been grouped in as many as products are there, because every product has its own utility and value. However in order to study the various industries in Solapur district precisely, these industries have been grouped into only two types namely: i) large and medium scale industries, ii) small scale industries. Some important industries are taken for the analysis such as sugar industries, spinning mills and edible oil industries. The problem associated with such industries has been assessed and possible remedial suggestions have been suggested to boost the production of such industries.
6) DISPARITIES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT:

Medical services and educational facilities make a subject matter of discussion in sixth chapter. The socio-economic landscape and development are reflected through such facilities in a region. The numbers of hospitals, doctors and nurses have been found out to understand the socio-economic disparities with various tahsils of the Solapur district. In order to understand the availability, demand and deficiency have also been assessed in this chapter. Different types of health services are available in the region through medical institutions both by Government and Private Bodies.

Similarly, education facilities have also been attempted through the pressure of population on such facilities. Tahsilwise numbers of primary, secondary schools as well as junior and senior colleges along with the technical and professional institutions have also been taken into consideration in this chapter.

7) DISPARITIES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION, MARKET AND BANK FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT:

The disparities in transport communication, market and bank facilities have been attempted in chapter seventh. Since these facilities affect a social and economic structure of the region to a great extent. The transportation network is the lifeline of the economic. Hence, the percentage of villages having approach by pucca road and percentage of villages served by pucca roads have been calculated for the district as well as for its various tahsils.

Market centers are the central places with supply of goods and services to the surrounding areas have been taken into consideration. At the same time market yards and sub-market yards have also been
considered in this chapter. For the overall development the capital play a very significant role, hence, availability of bank facilities are of prime importance for the transaction of money. Therefore, the number settlement having bank facilities have been attempted in this chapter.

8) DIAGNOSTIC MODEL FOR THE LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

In order to remove the economic disparities and inequalities in the developed and backward region, the diagnostic plan on priority basis to eliminate the regional imbalance, to make the region socially and economically balanced, is the purpose of chapter eighth. There are number of socio-economic facilities such as agriculture, industries, medical, educational, trade, transport and communication on one hand and population characteristics such as growth, density, distribution and composition have analyzed in this chapter. On the basis of various indices, the diagnostic process selected for implementation of certain policies by the planners. A levels of agricultural development, planning for industrial development, planning for socio-economic facilities such as medical services, educational, transport facilities, post office, weekly market center, weekly market yards and bank facilities has been analyze into depth in order to solve the existing problem day by day in the region.

9) A CORRELATION MATRIX OF THE VARIABLES INFLUENCING PER CAPITA INCOME:

In the chapter nineth an attempt has been made to establish the relationship in per capita income on one hand and different social, economic and cultural factors on the other. Per capita income is selected as an indicator to represent the levels of economic development. Per capita income also influences the standard of living of the people. A
correlation matrix has been prepared in order to understand the relationship of various factors influencing the per capita income. The values of co-efficient of correlation have been interpreted accordingly.

10) CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

The last chapter is associated with the conclusion and suggestion. It gives certain generalization of the work done in all concerned chapters. At the same times it also provides results and findings obtained by the analysis. This section also suggests some of the important remedies and suggestions to solve the problem of economic disparities and make the region balanced.
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