Chapter I

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Geography is concerned with the arrangement of things on the surface of the earth. It is one of the fields, interested in man’s use of space and natural resources. It examine the bonds between man, culture and land form a comparative regional view point and can initially be approached from the natural (Earth Science) and cultural (Social Science and Humanities) side. Geographers contend that human societies can be fully understood only if their behavior and activities are examined against the background of space they occupy, their situation (Relative location in terms of both natural and cultural patterns) and present prospective resources and resistance facing them.

Geography has been defined variously at different times, according to the needs of the time and aim of study. In simple words the subject is the study of the earth as a home for mankind. In a comprehensive manner, geography can be defined as the study of man, his environment, and the interaction between the two. The term environment is used here in its comprehensive sense to refer to both physical and human environment. The central theme of geographical study is a spatial approach or spatial relations and organization of various processes, patterns and phenomena. Thus geography is the science, or social science, as it is nowadays considered, that studies the spatial distribution and organization of phenomena and provides an explanation for the same. Everything occurring in space (area), thus, constitutes the subject matter of geography. The scope of the subject is, however, limited generally to the immediate environment affecting and getting affected by man. The sphere of activity of a geographer extends from slightly above the surface
into the atmosphere. This zone can be defined more precisely as the zone that can support life and it is called the biosphere. It constitutes the physical environment of man. The subject matter of geography is thus varied and its scope is vast (Singh S., 2007).

Economic Geography is concerned with the distribution of man’s productive activities over the surface of the earth. These activities we commonly divide into three kinds, primary activities are those which obtain simple commodities or raw materials form the soil, sea and rocks. They are agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining etc. These goods are then manufactured processed or fabricated in factories and workshops. This constitutes the secondary group of activities. It rarely happens, however, that a manufacturing process can be completed without making use of transportation services, insurance agents, brokers and dealers. These services constitute tertiary activities.

Social Geography can be defined as identification of different regions of the earth surface according to association of social phenomena related to total environment. It is a study of patterns and processes in understanding socially defined population in spatial setting. It is a study of areal pattern and functional relations of social groups in the context of their social environment.

Human development and improvement in the quality of life have always remained the ultimate focus of all disciplines and main objective of planning. Since the inception of the Five-Year Plan in the early fifties, the history of planning shows that though the government has been laying emphasis on development of both the economic as well as social sectors, by launching a number of programmes from time to time in various plan period, it has been the mis-match in the rate of growth in the two sectors that has precipitated imbalances in the all-round development. It is an acknowledged fact that the growth rate in economic sector is faster and its
impact becomes more conspicuous in the short run, whereas, the growth rate in the social sector is painfully long. This fact has created many socio-economic angularities manifesting in the form of regional disparities, unemployment, poverty, marginalization of deprived sections, and rural to urban migration. These angularities have not only persisted with the time but have also grown and become sharper, thereby threatening the overall growth achieved so far. Therefore, for holistic growth, the development of both the sectors is a mandatory requirement and both should be taken as complimentary to each other. Emphasis on the development of one, at the cost of the other, would lead to disastrous consequences.

Study regarding the socio-economic transformation of any region provides the information about the imbalances in the socio-economic development with their causes. Hence such type of study is helpful in the development planning process of the region.

1.2 Review of Literature:

The knowledge of research work done in the past relating to the research problem under study is necessary and helpful to proceed in the right direction. Researcher would be able to make an improvement over the existing studies and also expand the horizon of investigation. The review could also help refuting the concepts and statements made in earlier studies as well as for supporting the findings of the present study. The available literature having relevance to present study has been reviewed. Lot of work has been done in the field of economic geography and social geography at national and international level. But in the present study first part deals with the economic transformation and second one with the social transformation. These two portions if combined together through interdisciplinary relevance will definitely
bring out the good outcome. Such type of work is done by the scholars related to department of planning. Few references are cited below.

Although the study is focused on Osmanabad district, the socio-economic condition of this district is different due to regional disparities in greater or lesser extent. Work on socio-economic transformation has evolved a considerable interest particularly after the realization of the influence of regional factor in development. Researcher would be able to make an improvement over the existing studies and also expand the horizon of investigation of study region. The review could also help refuting the concepts and statements made in earlier studies as well as for supporting the findings of the present study. Lot of work has been done in the field of economic geography and social geography at national and international level in various countries. But in the present study first part deals with the economic transformation and second one with the social transformation. Such type of work is done by the scholars related to planning department. Few references are cited below.

Teijiro Uyeda and Associates (1938) provides data on small industries in Japan and its role in country’s exports. The study, pioneering in itself, although intended for Japan’s consumption is excellent treatise on small industries with its representative character and status in Japan’s economy.

Gadgil, D. R. (1948) concluded that the effect of irrigation is to put the previously cultivated land to new uses or to make them more productive in farmer uses or to bring new lands under use for the first time.

Gillin, J.T. and Gillin, J. P. (1954) in his book “Cultural Sociology”, he defined social change as a variation from the accepted modes of life, whether due to attraction in geographical conditions in
cultural equipment, composition of the population or ideologies and whether brought about by diffusion or invention within the group.

Schwartzberg (1962) studied the socio-economic development of India in his three approaches to the mapping of economic development in India. He used a composite index to determine the levels of development for regional analysis.

Schultz, T. W. (1964) stated that once there are investment opportunities and efficient incentives, farmers will turn in valuable land.

Mitra, A. (1965) used some different method for determining the level of development in India. He selected 63 variables and these were grouped into six blocks in 324 districts of India for the study.

Bose, A.N. (1966) explained the problem of poverty in India, and its extent in different stages of economic development at district level in West Bengal. He pointed out that the extent of income loss is likely to be increased at least in the initial years in backward districts due to the division of investment of resources. He implies that economic development is one of the process which depends on the availability of resources in the region which we want to develop the region.

Ghoshal, S. N. (1966) in his book “Agricultural Financing in India”, he provided statistical data for a larger number of less developed countries proving the vital role of financial institution in the developmental process.

Schultz, T.W. (1966) mentioned that the agricultural sector of our economy needs careful handling and planned stimulation as otherwise; it can arrest the development of the entire economic development.

Joshi, P. C. (1967) stated that economics in the recent past have shown increasing awareness of the limitations in a narrow economic problem of development. They have emphasized the close relation between economic and sociology. From this point of view and entered
into domains conventionally regarded as the exclusive preserve of other disciplines.

More, Wilbert E. (1967) in his book “Order and Change”, he mentioned that social change is the significant alternation of social structure (that is, of pattern of social action and interactions), including consequences and manifestations of such structures embodied in norms (rules of conduct) values and cultural products and symbols.

Rao, R. V. (1967) makes a vigorous appeal to adopt small industries for industrialization of India. Rao very convincingly assigns the role of cottage and small industries in India as also discusses in detail the meaning scope and relevance of small industries in India’s development. He also discusses on financing of the small industries.

Gunnar Myrdal (1968) discusses the conflict between the traditional and modern ideology, problems of labour, its utilization cost for small industry and rationale for supporting small industry.

Sen S.N. (1968) pointed out that the problem of disparities are found not only in India but also other countries of the world. The development effort in backward countries is mostly concerned with raising the per capita income and the rate of income growth in nation.

Battles, R. V. (1969) stated that in the case of under developed countries, where capital markets are not well developed, at least in the beginning, Government must provide most of the money required for agricultural credit system.

Singh, Ajit Kumar (1969) observed that in Uttar Pradesh, the western part with high percentage of irrigation performed better than three other regions.

Mishra, R. P. (1970) highly generalized medical geography of India which was published after the IGU conference in Delhi, provided a systematic piece of work that helped many geographers in India. He
explained general principles and concepts of health, disease, food, nutrition, human habitation, dynamic nature and distribution pattern of disease, etc.

*Rao, S.K. (1971)* in his article, he mentioned that irrigation and crop data for 1952-53 and 1964-65 concluded that the most important proximate cause of the disparities in the growth of crop output was the difference in growth of irrigation.

*Bepin Behari (1974)* makes a detailed review of small industries in economic development and technical balances. A useful addition is a review of technical transformation in communist China.

*Mukhopadhyaya, S. K. (1974)* illustrated the sources of variation in agricultural productivity through the positive and statistically significant co-efficient for interaction between irrigation and fertilizer.

*Sinha, R. (1975)* mentioned that social change in the Indian society is marked with the western education, emancipation of women, growth of modern technology, and social mobility towards industrial and urban settings, political factors, westernization and gradual modernization.

*Wade Roberts (1976)* stated that the full capacity utilization especially under major canal systems is said to be of merely national importance. Taking its various aspects into account, wade suggested that about ninety percent utilization can be considered good enough.

*Ghosh, R.N. (1977)* indicated the pervasive character of irrigation impact that operates through interaction of area, yield and crop pattern phenomena.

*Maclaran A. (1978)* studied the concept of human well-being among the geographers and cause a great change which have affected the manner of its development. A brief study was made of social indicators and some problems encountered in their use.
Desai, S. M. (1979) stated that it is necessary to know the scope of rural banking prior to the analysis of the importance of agricultural development.

A Narasimba Reddy (1980) stated that the performance of APCCADB has to be taken as benchmark for judging the efficiency of other land development banks in the country.

Michael, P. Todaro (1983) says that development, in its essence must represent the entire gamut of change by which, an entire social system, turned to the diverse basic needs and desire of individual and social groups within that system, moves towards a condition of life regarded as materially and spiritually better.

Timmer C. Peter (1988) explained the agricultural transformation has been a remarkably uniform process when viewed from outside the agricultural sector itself. He also emphasized on the role of the agricultural sector in the process of economic development in the eighteenth century.

Heller W., Felgentreff C. and Lindner (2003) presented the socio-economic transformation of rural area in Russia and Moldova. They exclusively focused on selected rural areas, differing in their natural setting, level of development, primary production, population density and settlement density. They explained the spatial imbalance between urban and rural settlements is growing due to attraction of rural area for its population.


Ziari, K. (2007) measure the levels of development in Iran on the basis of 38 selected indices. He stated that the level of development of any region determine to using various indicators in the specific region.
Sharma, A.K. (2015) explain the India’s traditional strength in agriculture and improvement in technology. He mentioned the India’s agricultural development, agricultural and allied sectors constituted about 57 percent of the country’s GDP and 70 percent of the workers were engaged in agricultural sector.

Kisamba-Mugerwa (2016) in his paper explained the socio-economic transformation is a process in which is an increasing proportion of economic output and employment are generated by sectors than agriculture. Simply it is process from agricultural based societies to urban, industrial and service based economies. He denotes that in Uganda collaboration with other development stakeholders is facilitating the social-economic transformation.

1.3 Choice of the Region and Topic:

For the study of Social and Economic Transformation in Osmanabad District: A Geographical Study is selected as a study region. The District of Osmanabad lies between 17°35’ to 18°40’ north latitudes and 75°16’ to 76°40’ east longitudes. It is surrounded by Beed district in the north, Latur district in the east, Solapur district in the south-west, Ahemadnagar district in north-west and Karnataka State in the south-east.

The Osmanabad district has an area of 7512.4 sq. km. and population 16,60,311 as per 2011 census. Out of the total population of the district 13,78,713 (83.04 percent) lives in rural areas while 2,81,598 (16.96 percent) lives in urban areas. The urban population of the district is distributed among 8 urban centers which all are municipal towns; Osmanabad is the populous town stands at the top with 1,12,085 persons while Naldurg (18,357) stands at the bottom with respect to population.

The region under investigation has been influenced by several considerations.
I. Osmanabad district comprising eight tahsils of Maharashtra state has a significant location on Maharashtra plateau. District as a whole is monotonously underlain by Deccan trap basaltic lava flows. This lava flows on account of weathering and erosion which gives rise to undulating topography. The height of the region is ranging from 450 m. to 750 m. from mean sea level. On the basis of topography region is divided into two basic units i.e. I. Balaghat Plateau and II. Western and South-Western region. As a result of these physical characteristics, make this region distinct physical entity and homogeneous unit for geographical investigation.

II. Climatically entire region falls in the rain shadow area. Climate of the region is generally dry except, during south-west monsoon season. There is a spatial and temporal variation in the distribution of rainfall. Most of the rainfall (84 percent) occurs mainly during the south-west monsoon period.

III. Soils of the region are mainly derived from trap rocks. Basaltic rock structure is the main parent material for the formation of soils. Agriculture is developed in the region on deep and medium black soils, where irrigation facilities are available.

IV. Economy of the region has an agrarian base. Out of the total working population nearly 80.00 percent working population is engaged in primary economic activities, especially in agriculture and allied activities.

V. There are 729 rural and 8 urban settlements in the study region.

VI. Out of the total population of the study region 16.96 percent is the urban population as per 2011 census.

VII. There are 8 urban centres in the study region namely, Paranda, Bhum, Kalamb, Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Naldurg, Murum and Omerga. Osmanabad is Class ‘I’ municipal town with district
headquarter. Kalamb, Tuljapur and Omerga are Class ‘III’
municipal towns with tahsil headquarters. Paranda and Bhum
towns are Class ‘IV’ municipal towns with tahsil headquarters and
Naldurg and Murum towns are Class ‘IV’ municipal towns in the
Tuljapur and Omerga tahsils respectively.

VIII. These urban centres act as service centres and play important role in
the Social development of the study region.

IX. The study region has a fairly good system of road and rail network. Transport plays on important role in the economic development of
the region and rural-urban interaction.

X. The physical, social and economical environment of the region is fairly good for the development of urban centres.

XI. The author who is born and brought up in the study region i.e. Osmanabad district is quite aware and well acquainted with geographical environment of the area. So it helps to field work and required data collection for the purpose of study.

XII. The work on the “Social and Economic Transformation in Osmanabad District: A Geographical Study” has not been yet attempted by any geographer and such type of work can be useful for urban landuse planning, eradication of urban problems and implementation of developmental schemes.

With the help of this study, the attempt has been made to highlight the, how the various types of socio-economic factors are responsible for development during the period of 1994-95 to 2014-15 in the Osmanabad district. So, Osmanabad district has been selected for the research purpose. Therefore the researcher has selected this region and topic for the purpose of geographical investigation.
1.4 **Scope of the Study:**

This study is concerned with Osmanabad district only. The scope of this study is to analyze the macro level performance in the socio-economic transformation and development of Osmanabad district corresponds with the pattern at the regional level. This study is a comparative analysis between 1994-95 and 2014-15. Regional variations and interrelationships between indicators of economic and social developments can be assessed by correlating their temporal variations. It has been argued that socio-economic development affects the process of sustaining social development and vice-versa. As a result, it may not be possible to identify the underlying regional variations and their interrelationships through statistical analysis, few sample villages and using temporal data for a short time. In the study region growing economy and development indicators multiply over time. Since, it may not be possible to collect the data for all the indicators of development over the research period. So the scope of the study is restricted to a few indicators, viz. agriculture, industries and infrastructure in economic sector and education, health in social sector.

The major scope of this study is how various factors are responsible for the socio-economic transformation in Osmanabd district. Here, in this study has been made to show tahsilwise variation of socio-economic development during the period of 1994-95 to 2014-15.

The study covers two main sectors namely social and economic transformation of the region. Social development depends of various factors, in this education and health development plays vital role in process of development. Education is a decisive factor of economic development and social upliftment. Along with the development of education, increase the economic opportunity to people. Second sector deals with the economic development using variables of agriculture,
industries, and infrastructure. Regional pattern and the temporal changes of economic development are analyzed by using some variables.

1.5 **Objectives of the Study:**

The present study is dealt with to fill this gap, studying the main determinants of socio-economic development, impact of socio-economic transformation as well as spatial pattern of socio-economic development in tahsil level by comparing 1994-95 and 2014-15 in Osmanabad district.

The prime objective of the present study is to assess the role of geographical factors in the socio-economic transformation of the study region.

1. To analyze the role of physical factors in the socio-economic development of the region.
2. To know the role of primary activities (agriculture and allied) in the economic development of the region.
3. To assess the role of secondary activities (agro based industries and others) in the economic development of the region.
4. To know the role of tertiary activities in the economic development of the region.
6. To know the social transformation in the study region.
7. To study the levels of socio-economic development in the study region and causes behind the regional disparity in the development.

1.6 **Database and Methodology:**

The study has carried out by using primary as well as secondary sources of data. The some information for this study has been collected through interviews of selected villages and offices at tahsil and district level. Basic information and data collected from various publication and
reports regarding socio-economic sectors of Osmanabad district by following Sources.

2. Census of Industry
3. Daily Lokmat News Paper
4. Daily Sakal News Paper
5. District Statistical Review of Osmanabad district
10. Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Reports.

Data relating to Industry, agriculture and other infrastructural facilities (telephone, road, bank and electricity) are collected from Socio-Economic Abstract of Osmanabad district in the year of 1995 to 2015.

In the present study various methods and techniques have been used. However, it is not appropriate here to give all details. The details regarding various methods and techniques are discussed in the thesis at appropriate places. For the purpose of survey work stratified sampling technique is used.

To determine levels of social and economic development in the study region indices are selected. The selection of indices is of paramount significance in this respect. The indicators selected should clearly reflect the social picture of the component areal unit of the study area. The tahsils have been awarded proportionate weights on the basis of the data of the indicators. The following two steps are used for the research purpose.
Step-1: Selection of the indicators:

The term “Indicators” can be defined as one that indicates shows point out or pin-point, which has been used by statisticians. There are a number of problems to selecting and using the different indicators (Rao, M.V.S., 1977). For the meaningful study of socio-economic transformation in Osmanabad district, development level should take into consideration various parameters, which have some bearing on the overall development. Selection of various types indicator is important aspect in measurement of any spatial variation. For the purpose of this analysis, the following economic and social indicators have been selected.

A) **Agriculture:**

Majority of people in Osmanabad district are engaged in the agriculture. More than 70 percent of population lives in rural areas and they are directly and indirectly depend on agriculture. Following indicators are selected for purpose of this analysis:

- $X_1 =$ Percentage of agricultural area to total geographical area
- $X_2 =$ Percentage of irrigated area to agricultural area
- $X_3 =$ Total cultivated area per 5000 population
- $X_4 =$ Percentage of food crops area to gross cropped area
- $X_5 =$ Percentage of Cash crops area to gross cropped area
- $X_6 =$ Use of fertilizer per hectare

B) **Industry:**

Industries plays vital role in rapid economic development of any country. Most countries have accepted industrialization as the most predominant component of their development strategies. Osmanabad district has been facing various problems in development of industrialization due to lack of natural and human resources. In order to assess the pattern of development, the following indicators have been used in research purpose:
\[ X_1 = \text{Number of registered industrial units per 5000 population} \]
\[ X_2 = \text{Number of sugar industries per 20000 population} \]
\[ X_3 = \text{Number of oil mills per 10000 population} \]
\[ X_4 = \text{Number of dal mills per 10000 population} \]
\[ X_5 = \text{Number of milk co-operative societies per 10000 population} \]
\[ X_6 = \text{Number of industries per 100 sq.km.} \]

C) **Infrastructure:**

The infrastructural facilities play vital role in the process of regional development of any region; hence great emphasis has been given on infrastructural facilities like transport, communication, banking and power in the programmes of socio-economic development. To measure these facilities and identify backward region the following indicators have been used in the study.

\[ X_1 = \text{Number of Post offices per 5000 population} \]
\[ X_2 = \text{Number of PCO per 5000 population} \]
\[ X_3 = \text{Total length of road per 100 sq.km.} \]
\[ X_4 = \text{Use of electricity consumption (wts) per capita} \]
\[ X_5 = \text{Population per Bank Branch} \]
\[ X_6 = \text{Population per co-operative organization} \]

A) **Education:**

Education is the process of the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, and habits. Education is a crucial factor of economic and social development which determines the quality of people. The following indicators are selected for the analysis of research work.

\[ X_1 = \text{Number of pupils per pre-primary school} \]
\[ X_2 = \text{Number of primary schools per 10000 population} \]
\[ X_3 = \text{Number of primary school per 100 sq.km.} \]
\[ X_4 = \text{Teacher school ratio} \]
\[ X_5 = \text{Teacher student ratio} \]
$X_6 = \text{Number of colleges per 20000 population}$

**B) Health:**

Improvement of health conditions and provision of the requisite health services constitute an essential aspect of socio-economic development in any region. In some countries a large proportion of the health resources are expanded in a few regions for the benefit of a small proportion of the population. Health services and facilities like hospital, doctors, nurses etc. are some of the direct indicators of health care. Based on this the following indicators have been selected for the analysis of data.

$X_1 = \text{Number of Primary health centers per 10000 population}$

$X_2 = \text{Number of Dispensary per 5000 population}$

$X_3 = \text{Number of doctors per 10000 population}$

$X_4 = \text{Number of Birth rate per 1000 population}$

$X_5 = \text{Number of Mortality rate per 1000 population}$

$X_6 = \text{Number of beds per 5000 population}$

In all, 30 indicators of development have been selected for the purpose of research work. If data for a reference were not available at that time the data for the closest available year were chosen. Thus the overall characterization of agricultural, industrial, infrastructural, educational and health activities at the tahsil level are supposed to be captured by these selected indicators.

**Step-2: Selection of Quantitative Techniques:**

Data have been analyzed by employing techniques such as coefficient of correlation, simple correlation matrix and ‘Z’ score test analysis. As different variables are measured in different units and the actual variables have been standardized in variables.
Interrelationships of the social and economic development have been explained by using statistical techniques such as Z score test, and composite index of development.

\[ Zi = \frac{Xi - \text{Mean}}{SD} \]

Where,

X= standardized random variable
Mean= average of data
SD= standard deviation

The lowest value of \( i \) indicator in the tahsils \( X_1, X_2, X_3 \ldots \ldots \) \( X_n \) (say in \( X_5 \)) has been awarded the score of 1. The weights of \( i \) indicator in remaining tahsils have been determined on the basis of the following formula.

\[ WiX_1 = \frac{i \cdot X_1}{i \cdot X_5} \]

Where,

\( WiX_1 \) = Weight of \( i \) indicator in tahsil \( X_1 \)
\( iX_1 \) = Numerical value of \( i \) indicator in tahsil \( X_1 \)
\( iX_5 \) = Numerical value of \( i \) indicator in tahsil \( X_5 \)

On the basis of the above formula, the weights of all the indicators in each tahsil have been computed and the composite scores have been obtained for all tahsils on the basis of the following formula:

\[ CX_1 = W_1X_1 + W_2X_1 + \ldots \ldots + W_nX_1 \]

Where,

\( CX_1 \) = Composite score of tahsil \( X_1 \)
1.7 Chapter Scheme:

The present study entitled, “Geographical Analysis of Socio-Economic Transformation in Osmanabad District (M.S.)” is organized into seven chapters.

Chapter – I: Introduction

The first chapter will contains the introduction of the problem, review of literature, choice of the region and topic, objectives of the study, data base and methodology, and chapter outline etc.

Chapter – II: Geographical Personality of the Study Region

The second chapter deals with the Physical and Socio-Economic aspects of the study area. Physical aspects like geographical location, relief, natural drainage system, climate, soil types, etc. and socio-economic aspects like irrigation, population, distribution of settlements, industrial development, transport and communication etc. in study area will be considered.

Chapter – III: Economic Transformation of the Region

The third chapter deals with the Spatial Pattern of Economic Disparities of the region. It includes the role of primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary economic activities in the economic development of the region over the period of investigation (1994-95 to 2014-15). To assess the development in the field of agriculture, various indicators are considered. It also includes the study of transformation in the agro-based and others industries. The role of tertiary activities which includes office services, retailing, banking and trading etc. and quaternary activities includes financial and health services as well as administrative services in the economic development is also assessed in this chapter.

Chapter – IV: Social Transformation of the Region

The fourth chapter deals with the social transformation in the region. In this chapter transformation in the field of family structure,
changes in caste relations and institutions, population structure, education facilities, health care facilities, drinking water facilities, gobar-gas plants etc. points assessed in detail.

**Chapter – V: Levels of Socio-Economic Development**

The fifth chapter deals with the Levels of Socio-Economic Transformation in the region. This chapter determines levels of socio-economic development in the study region. The 30 important indices are selected to reflect the clear cut socio-economic picture of the component areal unit. The tahsil have been awarded proportionate weights on the basis of the data of the indicators. On the basis of the composite scores of the tahsil, they have grouped into three levels of development. By using correlation matrix to determine the correlation of variables to each other and ‘Z’ score test also used for find out regional disparities in the region.

**Chapter – VI: Analysis of Survey Work**

The sixth chapter deals with the analysis of the survey work. Field work or survey work is universally respected approach to study of geography, as it is a primary source of data. In the fifth chapter an attempt has been made to highlight the various aspects of socio-economic transformation in the study region. In this chapter survey work is attempted, to observe personally the situation in the region regarding the socio-economic transformation to strengthen the results.

**Chapter – VII: Conclusions**

This chapter deals with the conclusions, problems and suggestions. The results emerged from the analysis of data in the preceding chapters are given in this chapter. The problems related with socio-economic development and some important suggestions are also given in this chapter to maintain the balance of socio-economic development.
References:


