Original Research Article

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN THE LEVEL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NASHIK DISTRICT A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

The present investigation aims at studying the regional disparities in the level economic development of Nashik district a geographical analysis. The present study is based on secondary data collected from different government organizations as well as government reports. The data covers 2021-22. All the types of economic development indicator like cropping intensity, irrigation intensity, area under the crop, use of electricity, working population, road distance, percentage of BPL family etc. are considered for the present study. Z score method is applied to analyse the measurement of economic development. In this study, regional diversity is found in economic development in the study region. High development is found in Nashik, Malegoan, Niphad and Baglan.tahsil while moderate economic development is recorded in Chandwad, Dindori, Sinnar and Yeola tahsils. Surgana, Kalwan, Deola, Nandgoan, Peint, Triembak and Igatpuri have recorded the lowest economic development. Thus, physical features like topography, soil, rainfall, forest cover and manmade features like tribal population, working population, crop and irrigation intensity are affected by uneven economic development in the study region. The present paper attempts to geographical analysis of economic development in Nashik district in the period of 2021-22.

(Keywords- economic development, cropping intensity, irrigation intensity, working population, regional disparity)

Introduction-

A number of research papers and research articles were published relating to the level of economic development. Dr.R.B.Patil and Mr. Sandeep Sutar (2014) [1] has analysed regional disparities in the economic development of kolhapur district, a geographical analysis. According to this study, he observed that the imbalance in irrigation facilities and infrastructural facilities mostly affects economic development. H. Nagaraj and Krishna Murthy (2007) [2] have studied Geographical Analysis of Regional Disparities- of Chitradurga District, Karnataka. Arundhati Patil and Dhanashree Shinde (2012) [3] have written a research paper on levels of economic development in Maharashtra. He observed the regional disparity in economic development in all districts. Dr.K.L.Gaikwad (2014) has written a research paper on Economic Development of Marathwada " A Case study of District Domestic Product and Road Development. Dr.R.P.Shinde (2016) has written a research paper on regional Disparities In The Levels of Economic Development In Districts of Maharashtra. Ramphul Ohlan (2013) has an analysis on the Pattern of Regional Disparities in Socio-economic Development in India: District Level Analysis. Dr. M.R.Singariya (2012) has

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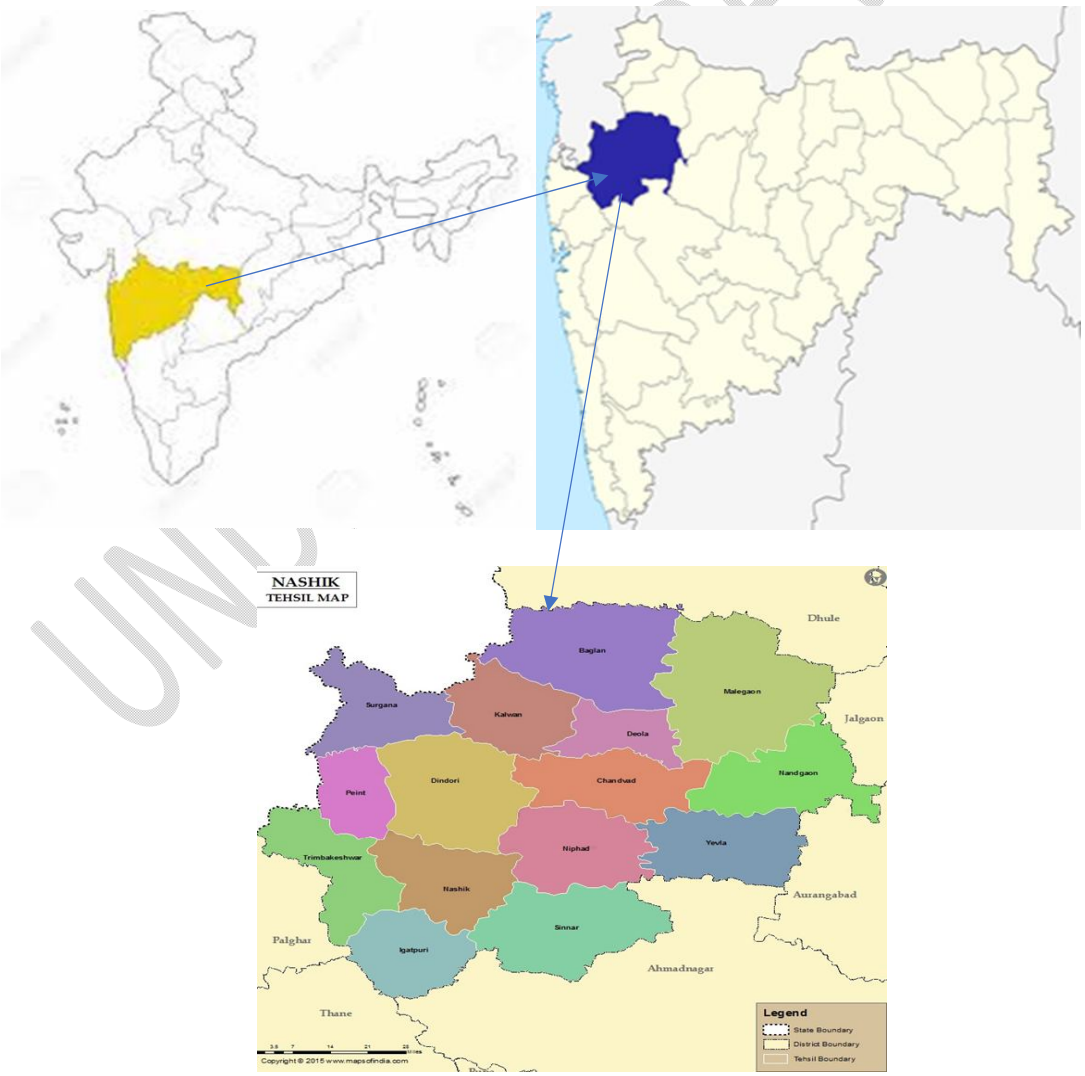
analysed the Population Growth and Economic Development in Rajasthan: A Principal Component Analysis Based Approach.

Study area-

Nashik district located on partly upper Godavari basin and tapi river basin it lies between $19^0$35' and $20^0$52' North latitudes and between $73^0$16'and $75^0$56' East longitudes, forms a distinct unit covering 15,530 sq. km geographical area and according to 2011 population a population of Nashik district is 61,07,187 persons. It accounts for 5.05 percent of the total area of the state and 5.43 percent of the total population of the state. The district includes 1929 villages and 18 towns. The district occupies the khandesh and north Maharashtra. Its surrounding by, Dhule District in the north, Jalgaon and Aurangabad Districts in the east, Thane District in the south-west, Ahmadnagar District in the south and Dang district in the north-west.

Location Map- Nashik District



OBJECTIVES

1) To find out the regional disparities in level economic development of Nashik district.
2) To find out the cause behind regional disparities in economic development of Nashik district.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

This study is based on secondary data. The present study required statistical information is obtained from census handbook the record of the local bodies' statistical department Government of Maharashtra, meteorological department as well as socio-economic abstract of Nashik district in 2021-22. The collected data was processed edited and analysed by applying different statistical method and it's presented though tables maps. For calculating level of economic development by used Z score method. The formula is thus;

$$zi = \frac{xi - xi}{sd}$$

where,

Zi is the standard score of the ith variable;

xi is the original value of individual observation;

xi is the mean of variable

SD stands for the standard deviation.

In first step tahsil wise z-score of each economic development indicator has been calculated. The values so obtained are added district wise and average is taken to calculate the composite z-score as the index of development, by the formula;

$$ci = \frac{Zij}{n}$$

where, CS refers to composite z-score;

Zij stands for the sum of z-scores of variable j in observation i;

N symbolizes the number of variables

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The level economic development is grouped under four heads:

1) High development - (composite score Above 2 Z score)

2) Moderate development - (composite score 0-3 Z score)

3) Low development - (composite score below 0 Z score)

Table 1- Indicators of Economic Development

No of indicator	Economic
1	Cropping Intensity
2	Area Under Crop
3	Irrigation Intensity
4	Use of Electricity
5	Road Distance
6	% Of Working Population
7	% Of BPL Family
8	No of Hospital

Result and discussion –

Levels of Economic Development –

On the basis of Z score method of each tahsils in Nashik district, levels of economic development are ascertained and grouping them in to three levels of development – High, Moderate, Low. Lower values of composite index indicate the lower rate of development and higher value of ranking composite index indicates the higher rate of development.

1. High Levels of Development: -

As per the secondary data of different indicators (see Table – 1) it shows that the high development is found in four tahsils namely Nashik, Malegoan, Niphad and Baglan. The factors in favour of this development have besides Nashik being the head quarter of the district Malegoan, Niphad and Baglan being facilities by irrigation. These tahsil get the first and second rank in many indicators. Like Irrigation Intensity, cropping intensity, Use of Electricity, % Of Working Population, Road Distance, No of Hospital etc. The combined interplay of these indicators has led these talukas in to high development. The ranking composite value index is more then 3 it indicates that the high economic development.

2. Moderate Level of Development: -

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In this category of development included four talukas namely Chandwad, Dindori, Sinnar and Yeola tahsils. This tahsils having a poor agricultural condition because of the uneven rainfall. Net sown area and irrigation facilities are less. This tehsil is leading in some of the indicators. Good infrastructure facilities are influences on over all development. This tahsils is leading in some of the indicators. Cropping intensity, Use of Electricity, working population, Agricultural development is moderate as well as infrastructure facilities also moderate. Irrigation intensity is good and area under the crop is also good. In the since of overall development is moderate.

Table : 2 Nashik district : Regional Disparities in the level of Economic development Indicators

Tahsil	Z score								composite index
	Cropping Intensity	Area Under Crop	Irrigation Intensity	Use of Electricity	Road Distance	% Of Working Population	% Of BPL Family	No of Hospital	
Surgana	-0.83	-0.91	-0.44	-0.82	-0.69	-0.42	2.28	-0.43	-2.26
Kalwan	0.04	0.01	-0.3	-0.56	-0.86	1.23	-0.06	-0.35	-0.85
Deola	1.46	-0.47	-1.79	-0.62	-1.07	0.32	-0.89	-0.32	-3.38
Baglan	2.08	1.88	-0.41	-0.19	0.19	0.28	0.06	-0.4	3.49
Malegoan	-0.25	1.58	1.73	0.75	0.76	0.004	-0.51	-0.24	3.824
Nandgoan	-0.3	0.03	0.31	-0.47	-0.31	0.07	-0.21	-0.37	-1.25
Chandwad	0.37	0.47	-0.09	-0.06	-0.26	1.5	-1.33	-0.19	0.41
Dindori	-0.74	-0.25	0.96	-0.17	0.42	-0.4	0.42	-0.21	0.03
Peint	-0.55	-1.04	-1.13	-0.72	-1.09	-1.59	1.46	-0.46	-5.12
Triembak	-1.13	-1.15	-0.24	-0.68	-0.74	-0.61	1.31	-0.45	-3.69
Igatpuri	-1.11	-0.95	0.36	0.4	-0.95	1.67	-0.12	-0.42	-1.12
Nashik	-1.16	-1.17	-0.2	2.88	2.25	-1.29	-0.14	3.35	4.52
Sinnar	0.27	0.47	-0.02	0.86	0.36	0.29	-0.96	-0.36	0.91
Niphad	1.57	0.24	0.18	0.68	0.56	-0.16	-0.76	1.06	3.37
Yeola	0.78	1.27	0.2	-0.43	0.36	0.11	-0.54	-0.21	1.54

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

3.Low Level of Development:

In this group seven taluka are included namely Surgana, Kalwan, Deola, Nandgoan, Peint, Triembak and Igatpuri. In these tahsils' development level is low because of physical constraints of undulating topography, the less fertile soil tribal population and less irrigation. Facilities are also less Agricultural productivity. All those seven tahsils have low economic development. but there will be scope to improvement in this condition. Triembak and peint tahsils have low development in all categories.

Conclusion:

the analysis of levels of Economic development clearly indicates that there is a regional imbalance in crop intensity, area under the crops, irrigation facilities and infrastructural facilities which are mostly affects the economic development in study region. The Nashik and Malegoan tahsils having mostly concentration of industry otherwise Niphad and Baglan tahsils has Intensity of cropping, intensity of irrigation and infrastructure facilities are highly developed. The Surgana, Peint, Igatpuri, Kalwan and Triembak, tahsils are covered by mountain, hilly and forest region, concentration of tribal population and less infrastructure development, so there is low development. The moderate economic development is found in Chandwad, Dindori, Sinnar and Yeola tahsil are moderate and uncertain rainfall, less crop intensity and area under the crop is less. Thus, physical feature like topography, soil, rainfall, forest covers and manmade feature like tribal population, working population, crop and irrigation intensity are affected uneven economic development in study region.

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