

Regional Disparities in Maharashtra And Migration Impact

Dr. Ashutosh Abasaheb Deshmukh,
N. B. Navale College of Commerce and Science,
Kusgaon Bk, Lonavala-410401

Abstract

The issue of territorial differences exists at the universal, national just as at the state levels. This paper has made an endeavour to contemplate the issue of territorial variations in Maharashtra State, with exceptional reference to the Fact-Finding Committee Report [1984] and the Indicators and Backlog Committee Report [1997]. Somewhere in the range of 1984 and 1994, the information shows that the provincial aberrations, rather than decreasing, have really expanded. To tackle this issue, this investigation endeavour to propose a remedy of Government existing arrangement and its execution for excess estimation and expulsions. Watchwords: excess, uniqueness, provincial turn of events, water system.

1. Introduction:

Disparities are a consequence of inconsistent appropriation of normal enrichments and lopsided dispersion of advantages of financial change. It occurs at a miniaturized scale level to full-scale level. Differences are primarily happened because of lopsided dissemination of various assets and unsure, lopsided formative procedure. As of late and questionable, lopsided formative procedure. As of late differences in social conservative and social advancement have become touchy and most concern issues. Awkward nature in levels of advancement causes different issues in the state. A dynamic state like Maharashtra numerous social, efficient and political issues because of such lopsided formative conditions. Indeed, even in some part criticizing powers are attempting to make engrave. Separate Vidarbha is one sort of issue made because of such variations.

As indicated by S. K. Mandal, 'local lopsided characteristics are, be that as it may, natural in the very procedure of advancement. Monetary improvement has not been consistently appropriated either over space or time.' He further included that, "the supported areas draws in gainful assets and mastery from the slacking districts and thereby provincial awkward nature highlight with the financial turn of events. The extending hole between districts may produce strain adequate to hinder the very procedure of development1 Balanced provincial

improvement has been one of the destinations of monetary arranging in India and at has a matter of worry for overseers to civil servants.

Of late, there has been an enthusiasm for the game plan of a "Second States Commission" from certain excused regions in India, for example, Telangana agitating in Andhra Pradesh; Vidarbha tumult in Maharashtra; or enthusiasm for the creation of Harit Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh, etc. It may be suggested here that creation of Statutory Regional Development Boards, in such dismissed and greater states, may exhibit significant to deal with this issue somewhat.

Maharashtra State was made on the first of May 1960 with the merger of two Marathi talking territories of Marathwada and Vidarbha. Along these lines, the current situation with Maharashtra contains three areas, viz., (I) Rest of Maharashtra (which incorporates Western Maharashtra, Konkan and Mumbai City.) ii) Vidarbha, and iii) Marathwada. Thus, we will make a correlation between the relative financial advancement made by these three areas during the most recent 60 years or somewhere in the range of 1960 and 2019.

2. The need for Irrigation:

Regional divergence unfavourably influences the soci-financial development of Maharashtra State. In this way to conquer the difficulty of atmosphere and to increment agrarian profitability in the state, it is fundamental to create water system offices for huge scope. The dry spell being a solitary significant reason for soci-monetary delays the turn of events. Maharashtra would have been relied upon to concentrate on the water system of its property quickly. For sure the eventual fate of record "Green and White Revolution" resting huge measures upon the extension and heightening of the water system and progressively monetary agrarian tasks. The accomplishment of farming depends to an enormous degree on how effectively water prerequisites of different yields can be met. Since Maharashtra State's arrangement in 1960, there has been a critical improvement of water system yet its development has not been kept up. Irregular characteristics are the in the advancement in the water system segment itself should be investigated intently and beaten this circumstance at the earliest opportunity. Prof. V. M. Dandekar's Report on territorial' awkward nature in State likewise accentuated the equivalent. As indicated by D.R. Gadgil, "the change of agribusiness

in the detail is conceivable just through water system as it is essential on which different data sources depend." Due to the water system, farmers can make extra interest in dairy cattle, ranch, actualizes, of progressively significant yields like sugarcane and the complete work of ranchers and workers. Be that as it may, water system improvement in the State isn't uniform. Disparities in water system advancement all the more ever get impact by different regular, socio-political and conservative elements.

3. Review of the Studies:

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) of Maharashtra State talked about, just because, by utilizing certain pointers of improvement, the overall degrees of advancement of the four areas of the State. In 1975, the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Pune, distributed an examination on, "Provincial Planning For Marathwada", [Brahme et al., 1975] in which it additionally talked about the general degrees of improvement of Greater Mumbai, Pune area, Marathwada and Vidarbha districts. In 1980 Narottam Shah, a Member of the State Planning Board, distributed a report on the "Levels of Development of Districts in Maharashtra".

In [1992], Seeta Prabhu and P. C. Sarker distributed their exploration paper on "Distinguishing proof of Levels of Development of the Districts in Maharashtra", utilizing the information for 1985-86. The accompanying significant ends rose up out of this investigation: (I) of the 29 areas in Maharashtra 11 locale had accomplished an "elevated level" of development; while 3 regions could achieve "medium level", and the staying 15 regions were recognized as "in reverse" or at a lower level of advancement". The greater part of these 15 areas had a place with the Marathwada and Vidarbha locales.

In 1983, the Government of Maharashtra designated a "Reality Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra", under the Chairmanship of the famous financial analyst the Late Prof. V.M. Dandekar [Henceforth, FFC or Dandekar Committee]. The report of this board of trustees was distributed by the Government in 1984. Again in 1992, the State Planning Board of the Government of Maharashtra selected a Study Group under the Chairmanship of B.A. Kulkarni to distinguish the "Regressive Areas in Maharashtra State". This Study Group distinguished, by utilizing 12 markers of advancement, 17 regions in the state as "in reverse". Of these 17 in the reverse locale, six areas had a place with Marathwada, 8 regions to Vidarbha and 3 regions to the Rest of Maharashtra district. In 1995, the Governor of Maharashtra, selected, the "Markers and Backlog Committee" to examine the effect of the

consumption brought about by the Government for the expulsion excess, assessed by the Dandekar Committee, between 1984-1994, on the three areas of the state. We will talk about the reports of the Dandekar Committee (1984) and Indicators and Backlog Committee (1995) in more noteworthy subtleties in the following segment.

As of late, in 1997, the Government of India had delegated a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr E.A.S. Sarma to recognize "100 Poorest Districts" in India. Shockingly, this Committee recognized 10 regions in a profoundly evolved State like Maharashtra. The whole Marathwada Region (8 locales) was distinguished as "Most unfortunate". Vidarbha locale included 3 regions, viz. Gadchiroli, Buldhana and Yavatmal.

In July [2007], the Government of India had named a Committee on Indebtedness of ranchers in India. This Committee, led by Prof. R. Radhakrishna, distinguished "100 agronomically upset and in reverse areas", in India. Of them, 11 were distinguished in Maharashtra generally from suicides influenced areas of Vidarbha and two locales from Marathwada, i.e., Osmanabad and Nanded.

As of late (in 2009), M. H. Suryanarayana, has distributed a paper on "Intra-State Economic Disparities: Karnataka and Maharashtra", which has presumed that, "The four urban areas of Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Nashik represent half of the state salary; the other half is shared by the staying 31 locales." And, "Practically 50% of the provincial populace was denied in the Inland focal and Eastern districts", "Obviously, this calls for coordinated endeavours at adjusted local advancement in Maharashtra" [Surya-narayana, 2009, p. 223].

We may finish up from every one of these examinations that throughout the most recent five decades the Marathwada and Vidarbha locales and a little piece of Rest of Maharashtra (to be specific, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg) have been seen as generally immature.

4. The Concept of Backlog Estimation:

As communicated previously, the FFC [1984] got the sectoral approach while evaluating the development of a region/taluka in 9 pieces of the economy. The State typical in each zone was considered as the purpose behind the estimation of excess. All of those areas which were underneath the state typical were considered for the estimation of development in all of the nine sections referenced beforehand. Those districts which were over the state ordinary in

each territory were not considered for the estimation of excess. The development was described as the differentiation between the district typical and the State typical for each region. Reasonable pointers were grasped in each division for estimation of abundance. To begin with, the overabundance was assessed in physical terms, (e.g., hectares of overflowed an area, etc.) and subsequently it was changed over into budgetary terms by evaluating the cost at current costs (1983 expenses) of bringing the improvement of the physical establishment of the division in the district up to the measurement appeared by the typical for the State. To touch base at the all out region overabundance, the money related accumulations of each of the nine segments were included. The money related excess of a locale was evaluated by including the area overabundances of a given district, specifically Vidarbha, Marathwada and Rest of Maharashtra.

5. Purpose of the study: The particular objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To review study the regional disparity of Maharashtra
- b) To study the present status of irrigation backlog in Maharashtra.

6. Hypothesis: The hypothesis of the study is that, the government of Maharashtra has taken efforts to remove the irrigation sector and other sector's disparities of various region of Maharashtra, but in spite of the fact the imbalances in the irrigation development are still persisting.

7. Data Base: This study is based, mainly on the secondary data, which is collected from Various sources such as annual reports published by State Government of Maharashtra, various reports of the Committees by the Government, research articles, journals and Books for this study.

8. Present status of Backlog in Maharashtra:

Government of Maharashtra, Statutory Development Board and Hon, ble Governor of Maharashtra has taken many efforts to reduce physical and financial backlog of various regions of Maharashtra. In the present situation the development of Irrigation Sector in different regions of Maharashtra has huge differences. Irrigation development plays most important role in development of backward regions. Therefore government and the Governor have focus and plan to reduce irrigation sector backlog. The region-wise backlog in the

Irrigation sector (as on 01.04.1994) was assessed by the Indicators and Backlog Committee (Annexure1). The financial backlog in the Irrigation sector as on 01.04.1994 was ₹ 7418 crore. This was revised to ₹ 6618.37 crore in the year 2000 on the basis of prevalent cost norms. The Directives issued by the Governor since 2001 have focused on liquidation of this backlog. This financial backlog has been liquidated in all the districts by March 2011. The State average of irrigation potential created in SRE as percentage of net sown area as on 1 April 1994 was 35.11%. It was expected that the backlog in physical terms would also be liquidated as a result of enhanced allocation for the backlog districts. However, due to time and cost over-runs, the physical achievement has not been commensurate.

Comparative position of financial backlog in the Irrigation sector as on 1 April 1994, 1 April 2000, 1 April 2002, 1 April 2007, 1 April 2008, 1 April 2009 and 30 June 2016.

Sr . No .	Region	Backlog as on								Net chang e in Backl og (from 1st April 1994 to 30 June 2016 (%))
		1 st April 1994	1 st April 2000	1 st April 2002	1 st April 2007	1 st April 2008	1 st April 2009	30 June 2016 (com pared to state avera ge of (35.11 %))	30 June 2016 compar ed to state average of (59.30%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Vidarbha	4083	3956.5	3422.11	2490.09	1874.19	788.76	0	14995.74	367.27
		55.04 %	59.78 %	62.20%	77.55 %	82.13%	83.21 %		62.73	
2	Marathwada	2401	2173.96	1821.06	720.65	407.76	159.2	0	6587.19	274.35
		32.37 %	32.85 %	33.10%	22.45 %	17.87%	16.79 %		27.56	

3	Rest Maharashtra	934	487.91	258.5	0	0	0	192.82	2321.6	248.57
		12.59 %	7.37%	4.71%	0.00 %	0	0	100%	9.71	
4	Maharashtra state	7418	6618.37	5501.67	3210.75	2281.96	947.96	192.82	23904.53	322.25
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Source: - 1. Governor's Directives for 2020-21,

(<https://rajbhavan-maharashtra.gov.in/en/notice/directives-by-the-governor-of-maharashtra-for-fy-2019-20/>)

2. Annual Report 2016-17, Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority, Mumbai, Maharashtra, Page 60 & 61.

Note: State-Wise Backlog of Potential as On 30 June 2016 Compared to State Average Of 59.30%.

Note: 1. Backlog as on 1994 was assessed by Indicators and Backlog Committee 1994 by cost norm of Rs. 50,000 per hectare.

2. Irrigation Department had finalized the financial backlog as on 1 April 2000 in the Irrigation sector, and communicated by Planning Department by letter dated 11 October 2001, by taking into consideration the remaining cost of projects identified for backlog removal instead of uniform cost of Rs.50, 000 per hectare.

3. The backlog as on 1 April 2002 has been obtained by deducting the expenditure on backlog removal in irrigation sector from the backlog as on 1 April 2000.

4. The backlog as on 1 April 2007 has been obtained by deducting the expenditure incurred on backlog removal (i.e. by multiplying the assigned weight age attached to backlog removal in the respective year to the expenditure incurred) from the backlog as on 1 April 2006.

5. The backlog as on 1 April 2008 has been obtained by deducting the estimated expenditure incurred on backlog removal from the backlog as on 1 April 2007. Further explanation is given in annexure IA.

6. The backlog as on 1 April 2009 has been obtained by deducting the estimated expenditure for backlog removal in the backlog districts in FY 2008-9 from the backlog as on 1 April 2008. Further explanation is given in annexure IB.

The above table indicates that Comparative position of financial backlog in the Irrigation sector as on 1 April 1994, 1 April 2000, 1 April 2002, 1 April 2007, 1 April 2008, 1 April 2009 and 30 June 2016. The above table irrigation backlog of each Region based on the State average Rabi equivalent irrigation potential Region-wise sown area, standard Rabi equivalent irrigation potential from State sector and local sector schemes, percentage of irrigation potential to the sown area, percentage less than the State average, backlog in hectare for the latest year for which the data is available, and every year thereafter, physical backlog worked out on the basis of State average and financial backlog based on the latest schedule of rates. "In pursuance of the above, the Authority has compiled region-wise backlog statistics (physical and financial) on the basis of State average of potential created on SRE basis to net sown area of 59.30% as on June 2016. However, as per Hon'ble Governor's

Directives, presently the backlog based on State average of 1994 i.e. 35.11% is being liquidated and not that based on State average of the latest year (June 2016) i.e. 59.30%. The government of Maharashtra has spend too much amount to remove irrigation sector backlog and we find that consistently the irrigation sector backlog reduced up to 1 April 2016 but then after from the 30 June 2016 the amount of backlog is raised 322.03 per cent due to consideration of state average 59.30 %. It means the government of Maharashtra is not considering base of current state average level of development of Maharashtra for backlog removal. If we compare recent state average level of development for backlog removal then we find huge differences in it. It means we need to correct our backlog estimation and removal policy.

Conclusion:

Overall scenario in the state is very much disproportionate. In some of the region places themselves in developed category while some are placed in moderate or less developed category. Rest of Maharashtra emerged as most developed economically and socially as compare to Vidarbha and Marathwada. The Rest of Maharashtra and Marathwada have no backlog in the irrigation and other development parameters as compare to State development average of 1994 i.e. 35.11%. Only Vidarbha regions have backlog as considered to state average of 1994 but if we compare with the state average of 2016 i.e. 59.30 %. I found that huge amount of backlog in all regions of Maharashtra State. So government should correct their estimation and execution policy of backlog removal.

There are different reasons beloved such uneven development in the state. Natural, social, economical and cultural factors are influencing the developmental process. In the state, many times these factors are plays supportive role in economic growth of die regions Favorable conditions are always accelerates the development. It means that unbalanced development in different sectors in different districts is resultant of imbalances and disparities.

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