

“ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PHAPALWADI VILLAGE: A CASE STUDY”

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Abstract:

Economic survey tells us the drastic pictures of the economy. Economic survey has a complete information about past, present and future, of the economy. If we plan with better management we can take the goal of economic growth otherwise we will face a worse condition. Economic development is the sustained, concerted actions of policy makers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such acts can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other initiatives. Economic development differs from economic growth. Whereas economic development is a policy intervention endeavor with aims of economic and social well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP. Consequently, as economist Amartya Sen points out, "economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development."

The present research paper gives knowledge regarding economic condition of Phapalwadi village in Barshi tahsil of Solapur district. It includes the economic status of family, impact Barshi urban fringe on Phapalwadi village, housing pattern and occupational structure of study region.

Keywords: *Economic indicator, rural development*

Introduction:

Simply speaking the occupational structure of a country refers to the division of its work force engaged in different economic activities. Otherwise speaking how many of the total working population are engaged in agriculture and allied activities and how many of them are engaged in industrial and service sector can be known from the occupational structure of the country. While studying

the structural change in any economy, it is important to be familiar with occupational structure of the economy.

Colin Clark in his book “Conditions of Economic Progress” is of the view that there is a close relationship between economic development and occupational structure of a country. According to him, a higher per capita income is always associated with a higher proportion of the working population

employed in tertiary industries while a low per capita income is always associated with a low proportion of working force employed in tertiary sector.

Otherwise speaking if the per capita real income of a country is low, the proportion of working population engaged in agriculture is high. For instance in the U.S.A. the per capita income was 2500 dollar in 1960. While 7% population was engaged in agriculture, 36% in industry and 57% in service sector.

According to the World Development Report 2002, while the per capita income of the U.S.A increased to 36240 dollar, the percentage of work force engaged in agriculture declined to 2 percent. In the same year 26% and 72% of the work force were engaged in industrial and service sector respectively. In other developed countries like the U.K., Germany, Japan etc. We find the same relationship, between the occupational structure and economic development. In less developed countries like India, more or less same trend is observed. For instance the per capita income of India was 60 dollar in 1960 and out of total work

force 74% was engaged in agriculture 11% in industry and 15% in service sector. In 2000, the per capita income rise to 460 dollar and people employed in agriculture decreased to 61 percent.

The Relation between Occupational Structure and Development are as follows: There are four occupations of the people-Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary. Occupations and development are positively related:

- i. When majority of people are engaged in primary occupations, rate of development is slow because primary occupations provide livelihood to large number of people but do not contribute much too economic development.
- ii. When people are engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations more than in primary occupations then the rate of economic development is more.
- iii. When people are engaged in quaternary occupations, their quality is increased and they are more efficient and advanced.

The following table shows comparative picture regarding structural change and change in the occupational pattern of some selected countries.

Table No. The structural changes including change in occupational structure of both the developed and the under developed countries.

CHANGING COMPOSITION OF GDP AND LABOUR FORCE IN SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES								
Change in structure of production (Percent of GDP)					Change in occupational structure (Percent distribution of labour force)			
Name of the country	Year	Ag.	Ind.	Services	Year	Ag.	Ind.	Services
USA	1980	3	34	63	1980	3	31	66
	1999	2	26	72	1990	3	28	69
UK	1980	2	44	54	1980	3	38	59
	1999	2	23	66	1990	2	29	69
China	1980	30	49	21	1980	76	14	10
	1999	17	50	33	1990	74	15	11
India	1980	38	26	36	1980	70	13	17
	1999	28	25	46	1990	64	16	20

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competitiveness, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other initiatives. Economic development differs from economic growth. Whereas economic development is a policy intervention endeavor with aims of economic and social well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP. Consequently, as economist Amartya Sen points out, "economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development."

Phapalwadi village in Barshi tahsil of Solapur district is selected for the research study region. The present

research paper gives knowledge regarding economic condition of Phapalwadi village in Barshi tahsil of Solapur district. It includes the economic status of family, impact Barshi urban fringe on Phapalwadi village, housing pattern and occupational structure of study region.

Study Area:

Phapalwadi is one of the 138 villages of Barshi tahasil in Solapur district. This village is located in the eastern side of Barshi city. The study region is located between 18°34'30"N to 18°59'30"N latitudes and 75°43'30" E to 75°58'30"E longitudes.

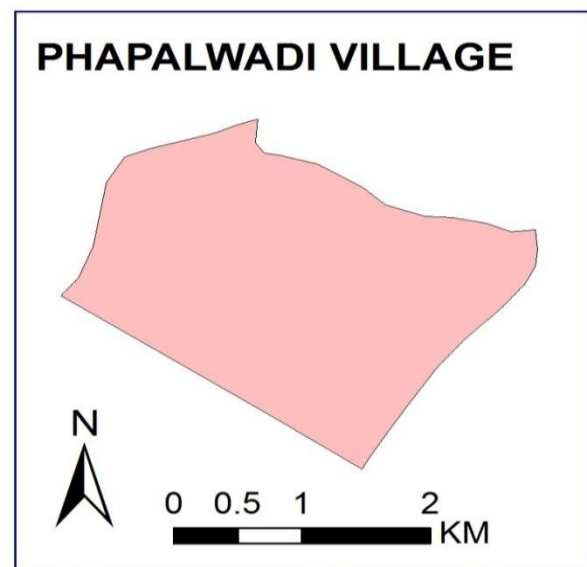
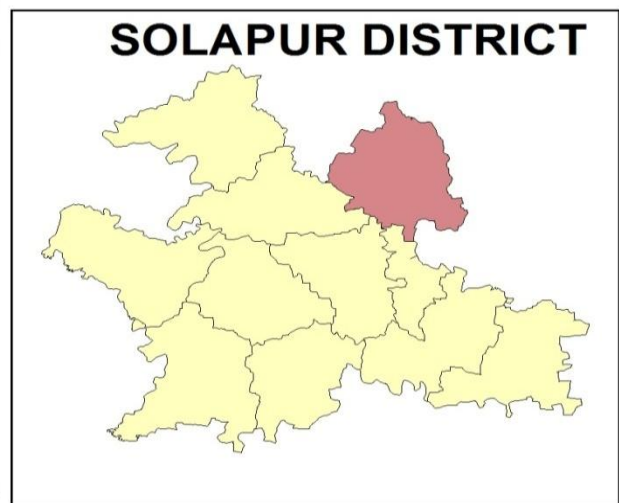
The total population of Phapalwadi village is 1865 population in 2011. The literacy of study region is 81 percentages. The study region is shown in fig. no. 1.

Objective:

The following are the objectives for the research study.

1. To study economic status of study region.
2. To study impact of Barshi urban fringe on study region.
3. To study occupational structure of Phapalwadi village.
4. To study housing pattern of study region.

LOCATION MAP OF PHAPALWADI VILLAGE



Data collection and Methodology:

The present research work proposed to adopt the following methodology.

1. Methods Of Data Collection:

A) Primary Data:

The primary data would be collected by using Interview Schedule, personal interviews of farmers, irrigation officers etc. and field survey.

B) Secondary Data:

The secondary data would be collected from District Gazetters, Socio-Economic

Review of Solapur district, and Irrigation Department Reports, Migration Reports and other published data etc.

With the primary and secondary collected data present in forms graphs, Pie charts, maps and diagrams.

Interpretation:

For calculating the economy of study region here researcher collect the data and tabulate in form of following three tables.

Table No.1. Occupational structure of Phapalwadi village.

Sr. No.	Occupational Structure	Members	Percentage (%)
1	Majuri	80	30.00
2	Agriculture	165	63.95
3	Aadat Shop	05	1.93
4	Job	08	3.10
	Total=	258	100

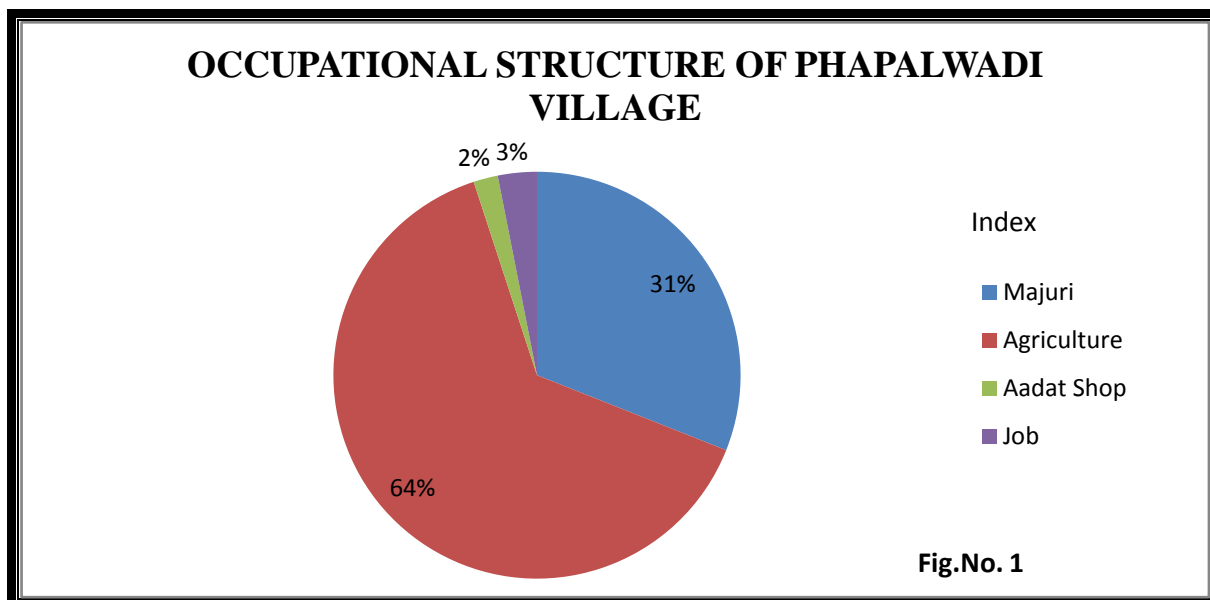


Table No. 2 Income wise distribution of Phapalwadi village family members.

Sr. No.	Total Income Group (in Rs.)	Family members	Percentage (%)
1	Less than 10000	07	4.34
2	11000-25000	17	10.55
3	26000-50000	45	27.95
4	51000-100000	61	37.88
5	Above 100000	31	19.25
	Total	161	100

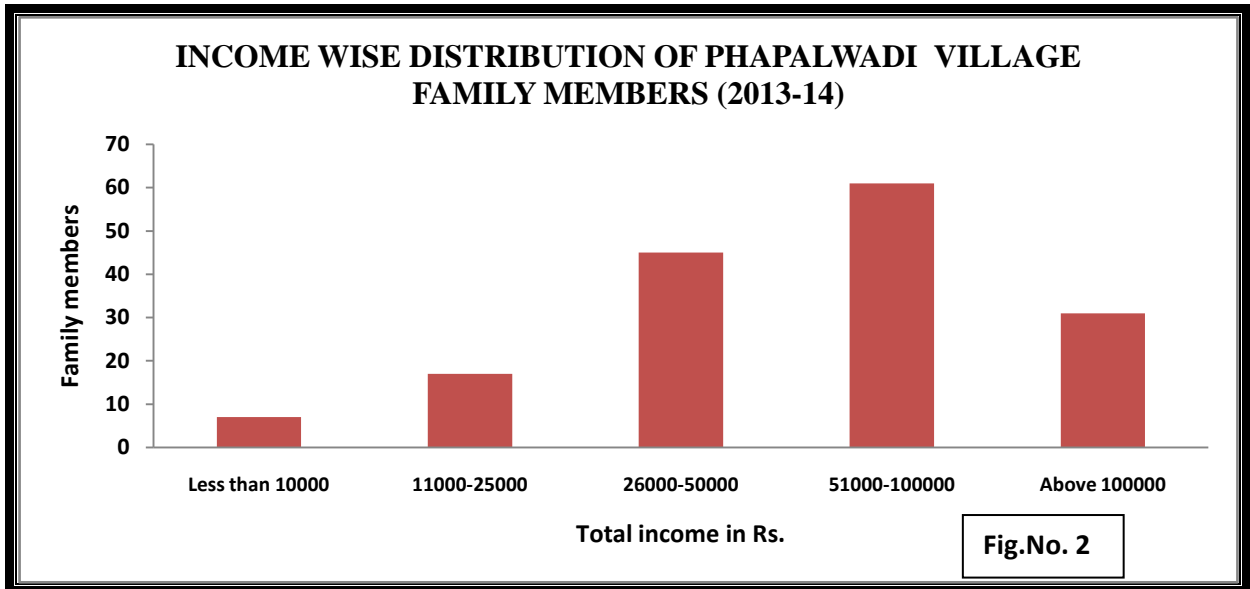


Table No. 3 Housing pattern of Phapalwadi village.

Sr. No.	Housing Pattern	Total
1	Chapper/ Shed	72
2	Soil/ Dhabbyache House	58
3	RRC/ Cement concrete	31

The table no. 1 shows that occupation structure of study region. 64 % family members are engaged in agriculture. 31 % are in majuri, 1.93 % are aadat shop and in job only 3.10 % members engaged. Because of an Barshi urban area most of peoples works in different oil mills and in Agriculture market area. This table shows that primary economic activities is dominant in study region. That's why the economy or development of study region is low.

The table no.2 gives the information about income structure of family in Phapalwadi village. Most of the peoples are engaged in primary economic activities because of that 80% of the families are below 100000/- annual income and remains are above. The table no.3 shows that housing pattern of study region. The half of the houses is made from wood and iron shed. Some houses is made from Soil and few is cement concrit or RRC.

Conclusion:

Occupations and development are positively related. In study region most of the peoples are engaged in agricultural sector or primary economic activities. That's why the economic development of the study region. When majority of people are

engaged in primary occupations, rate of development is slow because primary occupations provide livelihood to large number of people but do not contribute much too economic development. All over occupation, annual income, housing pattern, education etc. indicates the lower in development. But the Barshi urban fringe impacted on the development because it gives the employment for the rural peoples.

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