

**Impact  
Factor  
3.025**

**ISSN 2349-638x**

**Refereed And Indexed Journal**

**AAYUSHI  
INTERNATIONAL  
INTERDISCIPLINARY  
RESEARCH JOURNAL  
(AIIRJ)**

**UGC Approved Monthly Journal**

**VOL-IV**

**ISSUE-XII**

**Dec.**

**2017**

**Address**

• Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.  
• Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512 (MS.)  
• (+91) 9922455749, (+91) 8999250451

**Email**

• aiirjpramod@gmail.com  
• aayushijournal@gmail.com

**Website**

• www.aiirjournal.com

**CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE**

### **Location Pattern of Industries in Marathwada Region**

**Mahesh Lavate**

Research Student,  
Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University,  
Amravati

**Dr. Vijay K Tompe**

Head, Department of Geography,  
G. S. Tompe College,  
Chandur Bazar, Dist. Amravati

#### **Abstract**

*Industrial geography is one of the youngest and well established branches of economic geography. After first and Second World War rapid growth of industrialization has started in most of the centuries of the world. The word "Industry" can be taken to be meaning any branch and productive work weather it belongs to the primary, secondary, tertiary activities. It is in this sense that world " Industries" is applied in most of the population censuses on the basis of this meaning "Industry" cab be classified into their major grapes such as primary secondary and tertiary which have many sub division among them again. The present paper reveals the districtwise location quotient of industrial workers and industrial investment and production capacity in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state.*

**Keywords:** Industrial, worker, location quotient, investment, production

#### **Introduction**

History of Industry in India dates back to the history of mankind. India's handicrafts manufactured in village huts and houses all over the country were prized in foreign countries working on the locally available raw materials and the skills and tools handed over to them by their fore lather. The village artisan produced products of high esthetic quality with case and efficiently. Generation of such workers provided India with a long and glorious tradition of artistic handicrafts of a varied nature among all the industries of early times the textiles especially the cotton textile industry had place of pride both in India and in the outside world. There is enough evidence to show that the Indians knew weaving some 1500 years before Christ.

#### **Industrial Background of Maharashtra**

Based on annual survey of Industries (ASI 2008) Maharashtra has 20448 factories employing 1032625 workers. The state has a share of 13.2% of the total registered industries in India during 2008-09. The contribution of the state in total value of output was 18.4% while that in the gross value added was about 21.4 percent during the same period.

#### **Objectives**

- 1) To calculate the districtwise location quotient of Industrial workers of the study region.
- 2) To analysis the percentage of industrial workers to total workers.
- 3) Find out the districtwise industrial production capacity compare to the investment.

#### **Data Source & Methodology**

The secondary data has been used for the present research paper; it is collected from District Industry Center and Br.MSME-Development Institute, Aurangabad (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India)

The location is calculated by using following formula

$$\frac{(\text{Regions Industry Employment} / \text{Regions Total Employment})}{(\text{Study Region Industry Employment} / \text{Study Region Total Employment})}$$

The data has arranged in table format and results are shown in maps with the help of computer.

• **Study Region**

The Marathwada region lies between 17° 36' 43'' and 20° 36' 14'' north latitudes and 74° 36' 35'' and 78° 25' 26'' east longitudes. The name “Marathwada” Indicate “House of Maratha people” i.e. a land occupied by 1 Marathi speaking people. The Marathwada region s also known as ‘Aurangabad Division’, Aurangabad is divisional center of Marathwada region.

The region has an area of 64302 SqKm and according to 2011 census population is 18731872 out of them urban population is 5080371 and rural population is 13651501, total male population is 9698962 and female population is 9032910. The Marathwada region comprises of eight districts like Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, Nanded, Hingoli and Parbhani and there are 57 tahsils.

**Location Quotient of Industrial workers 1991 and 2011**

**Table No. 1**

**Marathwada Region: Location Quotient of Industrial Workers 1991 and 2011**

Sr. No.	District	1991	2011
1	Aurangabad	1.87	2.37
2	Jalna	1.28	0.83
3	Parbhani	0.66	0.58
4	Hingoli	0.00	0.55
5	Beed	0.93	0.61
6	Nanded	0.76	0.45
7	Osmanabad	0.54	0.78
8	Latur	0.82	1.08

Source- Data Compiled from District Industry Center and Percentage Calculated by Author

Table no 1 reveals that the location quotients was high in Aurangabad district 1.87 and Osmanabad district was very low 0.54% Jalna is second 1.28 then Beed 0.93 Nanded 0.76 Latur 0.82 and Parbhani 0.66. In 2011 location quotient was increasing in Aurangabad district 2.37 Latur 1.08 Osmanabad 0.78 Hingoli 0.55 where as location quotient of industrials workers was decreasing in Jalna 0.83 Parbhani district 0.58 Beed 0.61 and Nanded District 0.45. There are so many reasons to location quotient of industrial workers to increasing and decreasing during the period of investigation (Map No 1).

**Percentage of Industrial Worker to Total Workers 1991 and 2011**

**Table No 2**

**Marathwada Region: Percentage of Industrial Workers to Total Workers**

Sr. No.	District	1991	2011
1	Aurangabad	3.56%	8.64%
2	Jalna	2.44%	3.03%
3	Parbhani	1.26%	2.11%
4	Hingoli	--	2.00%
5	Beed	1.78%	2.24%
6	Nanded	1.45%	1.65%
7	Osmanabad	1.03%	2.83%
8	Latur	1.56%	3.93%
Total Region		<b>1.91%</b>	<b>3.65%</b>

Source- Data Compiled from District Industry Center and Percentage Calculated by Author

Table no 2 reveals that the percentage of industries workers to total workers in Marathwada region from 1991 to 2011. In Aurangabad district percentage of industrial workers to total workers is high in 1991 there are 3.56 % industrial workers to total workers. It means that near about 96.44% total workers are engaged in non industrial group. Many workers are engaged in Agriculture. Jalna district is second in industrial workers to total workers percentage is 2.44 %, Parbhani 1.26%, Beed 1.78% Nanded 1.45% Osmanabad 1.03 % and Latur 1.56% during the period 1991. Whereas compare to 1991 to 2011 the industrial workers was increased in every district of the Marathwada region. In 1991 percentage of total workers was 1.91 % it was increasing 3.65% in 2011. The highest increase of industrial workers to total workers was recorded in Aurangabad district 8.64 % Then Latur 3.93% then Jalna 3.03% Osmanabad 2.83%, Beed 2.24%, Parbhani 2.11%, Hingoli 2.00% and Nanded 1.65% during the period 2011 (Map No 2).

**Investment and Production Capacity of Industries 2011**

**Table No 3**

**Marathwada Region: Investment and Production Capacity of Industries 2011**

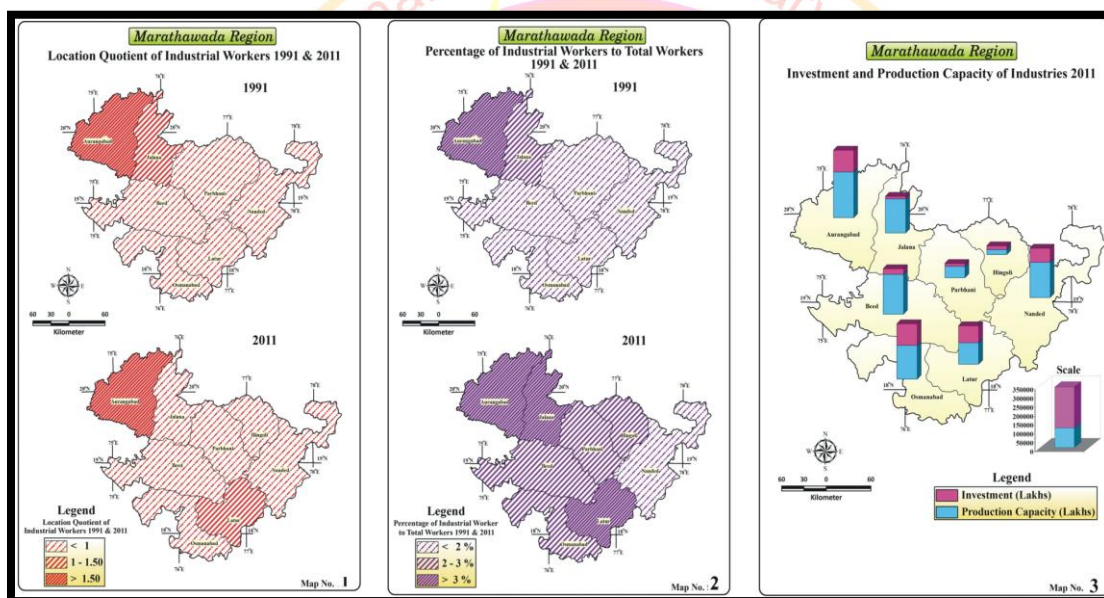
Districts	Investment (Lakh)	Production Capacity (Lakh)	Production Capacity Compare to Investment
<b>Aurangabad</b>	110225 (24.30%)	231632 (20.19%)	2.10
<b>Jalana</b>	12762 (2.81%)	173166 (15.09%)	13.57
<b>Parbhani</b>	14887 (3.28%)	57229 (4.99%)	3.84
<b>Hingoli</b>	19917 (4.39%)	24683 (2.15%)	1.24
<b>Beed</b>	28912 (6.37%)	201580 (17.57%)	6.97
<b>Nanded</b>	71389 (15.74%)	178911 (15.59%)	2.51
<b>Osmanabad</b>	109687 (24.18%)	170808 (14.88%)	1.56
<b>Latur</b>	85822 (18.92%)	109533 (9.55%)	1.28
Total Region	<b>453601 (100%)</b>	<b>1147542 (100%)</b>	<b>2.53</b>

Source :- Br.MSME-Development Institute, Aurangabad (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India)

The investment and production capacity of industries are found in Marathwada region during the period 2011. In Marathwada region total investment was 453601 Lakh in the period 2011. The highest investment in industries was recorded in Aurangabad district Rs 110225 Lakh (24.30%) then Osmanabad 109687 (24.18%), Latur Rs. 85822 (18.92%) Nanded Rs. 71389 (15.74%) Beed Rs. 28912 (6.37%) Hingoli Rs. 19917 (4.39%) Parbhani Rs. 14887 (3.28%) and Jalna Rs. 12762 Lakh (2.81%).

The production capacity of the region was 1147542 the highest production capacity was recorded in Aurangabad district 231632 Lakh (20.19%) Beed 201580 Lakh (17.57%) Nanded 178911 Lakh (15.59%) Jalna 173166 Lakh (15.09%) Osmanabad 170808 Lakh (14.08%) Parbhani 57229 Lakh (4.99%) Latur 109533 Lakh (9.55%) and Hingoli is the lowest 24683 Lakh (2.15%) during the period 2011.

The production capacity compare to investment was 2.53 in the total region. The highest production capacity compare to investment was found in Jalna district 13.57% where as the lowest production capacity compare to investment was recorded in Hingoli District 1.24%. In Aurangabad District Production, capacity compare to investment was 2.10. Parbhani district 3.84, Beed district 6.97, Nanded 2.51, Osmanabad 1.56 and Latur was 1.28 during the 2011 (Map No 3).



### Conclusions and Suggestions

The spatial distribution of manufacturing industries and manufacturing employment in Marathwada is highly uneven. Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded and Latur tahsil have the highest number of manufacturing industries as compared to the other districts. This region is highly industrialized and other districts have also attained medium level of industrialization.

The percentage of industrial workers is increase only near about 2% during 1991 to 2011, the employment in industrial region should be grow up and the training about the handling of the new machines should be provided in the region. It will help to increase the employment as well as the industrial development of the study region. But it should be careful that development of industries can not polluted the environment, the industrial development is necessary but care with the environment, it will also help the sustainable development of the Marathwada region.

Total investment was 453601 (lakhs) in 2011, the highest investment was recorded in Aurangabad district as 110225 lakh and lowest investment was recorded in Parbhani district as 14887 lakhs. Production capacity will be increases by increasing the trained workers in each industry sector.

### References

- 1) Br.MSME-Development Institute, Aurangabad (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India)Chandan A. R. (1979), "Role of Handicrafts in Indian Economy", Yojana Vol xxiii, No 21, P 30.
- 2) District Industries Centers of Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Beed, Parbhani, Hingoli and Osmanabad District.
- 3) E. Willard Miller (1962) "A Geography of Manufacturing" by prentice hall Inc Englewood cliffs N.T. P-1.
- 4) Report of the conference of Ministry of Industries 1946 P-2.
- 5) Vanroyan and Bengtson (1971) "Fundamentals of Economic Geography" prentice hall of India private ltd new Delhi P-15.

