

Executive Summary of UGC Minor Research Project

On

'Socio Economic Survey of Badlapur MIDC'

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The Survey consists of socio economic review of Badlapur MIDC with an objective of analyzing the social and financial development of Industries situated in Badlapur MIDC and people residing in the vicinity.

The city area reflects the 9.4 km. urban fringe a large “ring” around the city. Badlapur city have developed as a suburb, thus pushing the urban fringe out even further.

This study focuses on the concept of development. The low standard of living of the mass of the population in Badlapur city shows the outlook of the key issue in development. The development of per capita income over time and the factors that influence economic development or stagnation are important in this study. However, during the last 15 years the role of MIDC is important to change socio-economic pattern of Badlapur city as well as surrounding rural belt of the city.

The study emphasizes the emerging Badlapur city region is getting helping hand from the functioning of the MIDC. Study region generally faces the problems, which also advocated on nation base problems like Indian socio economic problems immersed by over population and economic issues (poverty, sanitation, corruption, Education and violence, fatalism, religious, caste related and terrorism).

A Socio-economic problem of study region focuses on the relationship between social behavior and economics. Social economics examines how social norms, ethics and other social philosophies that influence consumer behavior form an economy, and uses history, politics and other social sciences to examine potential results from changes to society or the economy of Badlapur city.

Study also observed that development of MIDC policies are the positive indicator for the generating employment. It is an agreement between an employer and an employee that the employee will provide certain services on the job, and in the employer's designated workplace, to facilitate the accomplishment of the employer organization's goals and mission, in return for compensation. Researcher has made honest efforts to make awareness through the study in the Badlapur region toward the role of MIDC is the positive attainment in the city development in present and future.

Study Region

The study region is Badlapur city, which is the suburban of Mumbai. The majority of the city population is working middle class. The Maharashtra Industrial

Development Corporation (MIDC) has developed an industrial area within the area governed by the Kulgaon-Badlapur Municipal Council.

Statistical information of Badlapur City

The Badlapur city is governing under the Municipal Council, which is close to Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The city is located in Thane district of Maharashtra state in India.

As per Census of India's report, 2011 the population of Badlapur city was 174,226; of which male and female are 90,365 and 83,861 respectively. According to municipal records, March 2015, population of the city reaches to the Three lakh and more.

a) Literacy Rate 2011, in education section, total literates in Badlapur city are 143,480 of which 76,518 are males while 66,962 are females. Average literacy rate of Badlapur city is 91.72 percent of which male and female literacy was 94.45 and 88.80 percent respectively.

b) Sex Ratio 2011, the sex ratio of Badlapur city was 928 per 1000 males. Child sex ratio of girls is 904 per 1000 boys.

c) Child Population 2011, total children (0-6) in Badlapur city are 17,801. There were 9,347 boys while 8,454 are girls. The child forms 10.22 % of total population of Badlapur City.

d) Badlapur Slums 2011, total number of Slums in city 2,349 in which population of 10,269 resides. This is around 5.89% of total population of Badlapur city.

Objective of the study

The purpose of this survey is to obtain socio-economic data on MIDC function in the project area, and to assess the impact of the use of MIDC on the situation of employees, as compared to the situation of Industries systems. Specifically, this survey expected to major four objectives:

1. Measure Industrial employee's satisfaction with the level of MIDC services and the performance of Industries;
2. Measure both the quantitative and qualitative changes in living conditions of industrial employees with relative to those without;
3. Monitor and evaluate the economic and social impact, technical viability and economic benefits of the MIDC applications;
4. Assess consumer preferences with respect to the MIDC programs.

Hypotheses of the study

- 1) The existing development of MIDC of Badlapur is quite satisfactory but an increase social problem is the prominent fear for future particularly for lower and middle-income group of people.
- 2) The finance in term of grants from the state and central government made available in the special schemes is not enough and regular in time for

meeting financial needs of the Maharashtra Industrial corporation development plan.

Scopes and Significance of the Study:

Scope of Work: The survey conducted only in the project area. A stratified random sample survey conducted covering population has estimated 200 employees.

Literature review

The researcher has undertaken extensive literature survey related to the present study. The present study is A study of “**Socio-Economic Survey of Badlapur MIDC**” area in Thane District”. The objective of the literature review was to get an insight in the areas of Socio-Economic aspect of occurs due to development of MIDC in emerging city of Badlapur. Accordingly, to achieve the objectives, the researcher has presented reviews of MIDC and Socio-Economic development. Very little literature is available related to present study. However, over all Socio-Economic development literature is extensively available.

Source of Data:

The research has been conducted based on both primary and secondary data. Existing literature on the Socio-economic activities aspects of Badlapur MIDC is not sufficient; the study was done on the primary data collected through questionnaire on the “Socio-Economic Survey of Badlapur MIDC”. Secondary data was also used in this study. To collect the secondary data, annual reports of Industries and MIDC, related journals, periodicals, newspapers, etc. were consulted. In addition to that for literature review and for other theoretical analysis different journals, periodicals, textbooks, newspapers, internet and other related materials were consulted and used as references.

The total sample size of present study is constructed by 21 Industrial sample units with 159 individual’s responses had operated. Out of these total responses 73 individual’s responses collected from the skilled employees, 34 individual’s responses collected from unskilled employees and 52 individual’s responses collected from managerial levels of employees.

Respondent Sample Selection & Pre-testing of Questionnaire

After preparation of the questionnaire 200 individuals sample has targeted by proportion random selection covering all 21 industry, which represent the study region. After completion of the survey, the response could able to complete 159 individuals. These all related respondent mostly skilled, unskilled and managerial employees of the industries. Based on collected data researcher proved that how MIDC is effective in the improvement of industrial environment in Badlapur and surrounding.

Data Collection

Data collection had carried during the summer vacation of the College. List of respondent were not compiled and available at a single place. Badlapur MIDC has industrial nodes scattered over a wide area. The researcher had to use collection of list of Industries and respondent from various sources including manual listing from industry to industries also. It was very difficult to reach out to respondent. Overall two hundred-sample study of respondent successfully completed as per research design.

Secondary data collection of the study: Apart from the primary data, the study also solicited secondary data from government offices, Industrial corporation offices, Industrial policies, five year plans, and Census reports of India, Related Journals and reports published data from various sources etc.

Data processing

The data was collected is systematically coded processed, tabulated, classified and analyzed by using electronic processing methods. The data collected was initially grouped based on socio-economic categories of industries. The analyzed data so formulated was made the basis for interpretations and conclusions. Using computer applications in Excel programme, the coded data was processed. Necessary statistical tools Percentages, Measures of central tendency-Mean, Composite Index for correlating Socio-economic percentage structure with all variables and techniques of central tendency, ratio graphical presentation and chart and tables have formulated for the conclusion of the study.

Role of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporations (MIDC)

The Board of Industrial Development framed the legislation and it was passed in the form of "Maharashtra Industrial Act" which gave birth to MIDC as a separate corporation on the 1st day of August, 1962 in a small ceremony held at Wagle Estate, Thane under the chairmanship of the former Chief Minister Shri Yashwantrao B. Chavan. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister, presented the house of Industrial Development Corporation Bill for discussion on 27th November, 1962. "He said that it was necessary to establish a statutory corporation so as to bring about the industrial development of the State. He added that the State would need any such bodies to tackle the multifarious industrial problems.

Achievements of MIDC

There are prominent achievement's has made by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporations in India. MIDC has built 233 industrial complexes with 58,889.65 hectares of land. It has developed specialized parks for different industrial sectors, including IT, BT, Special Economic Zones, Wine (Grape Processing) parks, Silver Zone Gems and Jewellery, Textiles, Leather, Chemical Industry, Electronics, Food Processing and so on. There are tremendous development and changes made by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in the State of Maharashtra. It is explained as follows:

Economic Development

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation helps in economic development of our country by providing employment opportunities and at the same time helps in increase the market size in terms of production and income, it makes possible for Government of Maharashtra to increase the national income by imposing tax on production of various kinds of goods and services. In this way, MIDC units also help to make economic development of the nation.

Socio-economic impact MIDC

This study provides an impression of socio-economic impact valuation, including what and why direction on how to conduct a socio-economic influences

assessment in the emerging cities. Basically, “The Socio-economic survey, Badlapur MIDC”, makes an attempt to study with motives behind the academicians may involve indirectly to the process of urbanization, which reveals important issues of the local residents and migrants in cities like Badlapur. In addition, it helps to make arrangements to fulfill the social and civic needs in the urban region. Such as changes in community demographics, employment, and income levels.

Assessment of revenue generation from such Industrial units

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is a project of the government of Maharashtra state in India and is the leading corporation of Maharashtra. It provides businesses with infrastructure such as land (open plot or built-up spaces), roads, water supply, drainage facilities and street lights. Mr. Bhushan Gagrani, IAS, is the CEO of MIDC (Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation)¹. The MIDC has been declared as an agent of the state government for carrying out activities in the framework of the MID Act and the MID Rules. These activities are in three broad categories:

Social Economics' Problems

Socio Economics Problems focuses on the relationship between social behavior and economics. Social economics examines how social norms, ethics and other social philosophies that influence consumer behavior shape an economy, and uses history, politics and other social sciences to examine potential results from changes to society or the economy. In this, regards MIDC play an important role in the cities like Badlapur.

India faced many types of Socio Economic Problems like religious violence. Constitutionally India is a secular state, but large-scale violence has periodically occurred in India since independence. In recent decades, communal tensions and religion-based politics have become more prominent.

- i) **Caste related violence:** Caste-related violence and hate crimes in India have occurred despite the gradual reduction of casteism in the country. Independent India has witnessed considerable amount of violence and hate crimes motivated by caste. Ranvir Sena, a caste-supremacist fringe paramilitary group based in Bihar, has committed violent acts against Dalits and other members of the scheduled caste community.
 - ii) **Overpopulation:** India suffers from the problem of overpopulation. Though India ranks second in population, it ranks 33 in terms of population density below countries such as The Netherlands, South Korea and Japan. To cure this problem, Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, had implemented a forced sterilization programme in the early 1970s but failed. Officially, men with two children or more had to submit to sterilization, but many unmarried young men, political
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opponents and ignorant, poor men were also believed to have been sterilized. This program is still remembered and criticized in India, and is blamed for creating a wrong public aversion to family planning, which hampered Government programmes for decades.

- iii) **Poverty:** One-third of India's population (roughly equivalent to the entire population of the United States) lives below the poverty line and India is home to one-third of the world's poor people.
- iv) **Corruption:** Corruption is widespread in India. India is ranked 72 out of a 179 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, although its score has improved consistently from 2.7 in 2002 to 3.5 in 2012. Corruption has taken the role of a pervasive aspect of Indian politics and bureaucracy.
- v) **White Collar Crime:** white collar crime as a “crime committed by persons of respectability and high social status in course of their occupation”. A white-collar criminal belongs to upper socio-economic class who violates the criminal law while conducting his professional qualities. Thus misrepresentation through fraudulent advertisements, infringement of patents, copyrights and trademarks etc.

Analysis of Data and Finding of Study

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making.

Analysis of Data

Socio-economic survey of MIDC, Badlapur carried with 159 industrial employees. The estimated population of MIDC, Badlapur indicated by the survey was 669, out of which the male population comprised 54% and female population 46%. The average family size is 4.2, the sex ratio is indicated to be 851. The average age of the population is 28 years and the age distribution indicated was 83% in 0-45 age group.

Ethnic Ground

Religion: Majority of the population are Hindus (90%), while Muslims comprised 4%, Christian 2%, Neo Buddhist 2%, others 2%.

Caste: 70% of the population belongs to the general category while OBC – 17%, SC – 7%, ST – 2%, Neo Buddhist – 2%, VJNT/DTNT – 2%.

Hence, majority of the population are Hindus from the general category.

Literary Levels: Total literate population is 88% out of which literate Male population is 81% and female literate population is 84%. Literate population also indicates that the city has migrated population out of their native places in search of jobs in the new city.

3.1.2 Occupational Status:

Occupational status indicates that 40% of the population is professional. 18% are having business, 21% are skilled workers, 12% are class III workers and 9% are unskilled workers.

Place of work:

The place of work indicates that 45% are placed in private offices, 23% in Government offices, 10% in commercial units, 10% in industry/workshop, 6% in public sectors/Bank, 2% in Educational institute, 2% in construction industry and 2% in other areas of work.

Location of workplace: Location of work place shows that 21% of the people travel to Badlapur for work. Badlapur MIDC as the place of work is 58%, Thane-Kalyan 3%, and other areas 3%.

3.2 Economic Profile:

Economic profile of the area reveals that Badlapur has an average monthly Income of Rs.12,691 and the average monthly expenditure is Rs. 8,357 and an average monthly savings Rs.4,326 i.e. (34% of monthly income highest in Dronagiri node at 49%).

The beginning of questioned on Company/Industry has established the study data. It reveals that, 8 Industry has established in Badlapur MIDC less than 5 years, 9 Industry has established 6 to 10 Yrs ago. Four Industries has established 10to 20 Yrs ago. Only one industry has established 20 Yrs ago.

Finding of Study

The present study obtains socio-economic data on MIDC function and assesses the impact of the use of MIDC on the situation of employees, as compared to the situation of Industries systems. Specifically, this survey expected to major four objectives:

Highly Satisfied: Toward the MIDC, services and the performance of Industries highly satisfy level occupied by the 25.8 percent Industrial employees are also More than 80 % of satisfactions level. However, there is variation in male and females satisfaction that 37.3 % male and 13.2 % female.

Satisfied: MIDC, services and the performance of Industries satisfy level occupied by the 32.1 percent Industrial employees are 61 to 80 % of satisfactions level. However, there is variation in male and females satisfaction that 25.3 % male and 39.5 % female.

Moderate Satisfy: 15.7 percent Industrial employees are moderately satisfied in the group 41-60 % 3rd highest level. However, there is variation in male and females satisfaction that 15.7 % male and 15.8 % female.

Poor Level of Satisfy: 16.4 percent Industrial employees are moderately satisfied in the group 41-60 % 3rd highest level. However, there is variation in male and females satisfaction that 7.2 % male and 13.2 % female.

Very Poor Level of Satisfy: 10.1 percent Industrial employees are moderately satisfied in the group 41-60 % 3rd highest level. However, there is variation in male and females satisfaction that 14.5 % male and 18.4 % female.

Second objectives: Measure both the quantitative and qualitative changes in living conditions of industrial employees with relative to those without.

Measure of both the quantitative and qualitative changes in living conditions of industrial employees with relative to those without is reflected better changes in living condition of the industrial employees of Badlapur MIDC by asking question, did the quantitative and qualitative changes in your living conditions by industrial employees with relative to those without?

Best changes with above 80 percent level: The total persons represent 23.9 percent in the level of above 80 percent changes in living conditions occur due to MIDC employment in their life. Within them 26.5 percent male employees faster and highly changed than the 21.1 percent of female employees of the Badlapur MIDC.

Better changes with 60-80 percent level:The total persons represent 36.5 percent in the level of 61 – 80 percent changes in living conditions occur due to MIDC employment in their life. Within them 44.7 percent female employees faster and highly changed than the 28.9 percent male employees of the Badlapur MIDC.

Good changes with above 41-60 percent level: The total persons represent 14.5 percent in the level of 41-60 percent changes in living conditions occur due to MIDC employment in their life. Within them 16.9 percent male employees faster and highly changed than the 11.8 percent of female employees of the Badlapur MIDC.

Moderate changes with above 21-40 percent level:The total persons represent 11.3 percent in the level of 21-40 percent changes in living conditions occur due to MIDC employment in their life. Within them 14.5 percent male employees faster and highly changed than the 7.9 percent of female employees of the Badlapur MIDC.

Fewer changes with less than 20 percent level:The total persons represent 13.8 percent in the level of less than 20 percent changes in living conditions occur due to MIDC employment in their life. Within them 14.5 percent female employees faster and highly changed than the 13.3 percent of male employees of the Badlapur MIDC.

Achievements of Badlapur MIDC

Badlapur MIDC has benefited by various government policies, most of the Industrial units had settled their functional operation and production capacity. such as Industrial, Investment & Infrastructure Policy of Maharashtra, 2006:It was to achieve higher and sustainable economic growth with emphasis on balanced regional development and employment generation through greater private and public investment in industrial and infrastructure development up to 31st March 2011.

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