

DYNAMICS OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Development is a continuous process of improvement of level of living. It implies the availability to the maximum number of people their assets and services in adequate manner. The existence of agricultural, industrial and technology, infrastructure. This produces these assets services and the existence of human related services of education, health which provide the trained man-power. As city development is a multidimensional process its impact cannot be seen fully by any single indicator. A number of indicators when analyzed individually it does not provide an integrated and easily comprehensible picture of situation and hence there is a need of building up a composite index of development based on different variables.

Key Word: Composite index, Indicator, Principal Component, Development, level, Industrial, Communication Education, Health, Sectors

1. INTRODUCTION

City development has been defined as an upgradation process which improves the quality and standard of life. Development of overall sectors along with technology upgradation in both industry and agriculture which are the principal sector of economy. This can be considered as the primary objective of any socio-economic development. Planning has been used in the country as an instrument for city development for uniform regional development. It would be of interest to measure the level of development in different cities. Since there has been a growing consensus about the need of city level planning a knowledge of the level of development in different cities will help in identifying where a given city stands in relation to other.

The present study will be conducted in Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad cities to evaluate the level of development in industrial, infrastructural, Agricultural sectors by developing the composite index. The relationship between the levels of development of different sectors will be studied. The studies also focus on process of development in the cities.

2. EXTANT OF PROBLEM

Disparity in the level of development of different cities has become an extremely

sensitive issue in recent time with serious social and political ramifications.

The problem is particularly acute in Maharashtra due to various factors. Development programmes in various sectors were taken up in the country in planned way thought various plans. The commendable progress on industrial and socio-economic front has certainly increased the level of development in cities but it has not been able to reduce the inequality in growth. It has been the continuous endeavour of planner to measure the level of development in different cities of the country in order to identify where a given city stands in relation to others. The increasing role of infrastructure especially after the introduction of “Software Technology” therefore deserves special attention.

The variation in development among cities resulted in imbalance growth. The cities endowed with infrastructural facilities develop rapidly as compared to those who do not possess the facilities.

Keeping in view the importance of city development and the role of infrastructure in development the study is undertaken to examine the overall change in level of development at different period.

The study is confined to two cities i.e. Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad of Maharashtra state. The study is based on secondary data collected from various publications of the

state and centurial Government. The period of study is 1983-84, 1993-94, 2003-04 and 2013-14.

The sector which are important for the development of city i.e. Human resource, infrastructure service, industrial sector, Agricultural sector, Communication sector, Education and General sector will be selected and indicators there in will be identified “Principal Component analysis method” refer the dimension of a complex multiplicative problem will be used to determine the index of development on the basis of index of development cities will be classified in to developed and poorly developed cities.

3. DISCUSSION

Intercity disparities in the level of development have attracted the attention of the research workers particularly after the advent of software technology. This necessitated a critical analysis of the study of disparities in the level of city development.

The level of city development can be studied by examining the growth of various indicators in different sectors. The work done earlier will help us to organize our work on proper line and utilize proper tool for interpretation of result. Some of the studies related to this topic is review and their observation are presented below.

3.1 Hemlata Roa (1977)

Attempted to develop composite index of development using principal composite index for agricultural sector, Industrial sector, banking sector and educational sector were developed. The study revealed that disparities have tended to decline during the period 1956-65.

3.2 Bajpai (1989)

Observed that the disparities are due to basic infrastructure. Infrastructure is the main reason behind the disparities.

3.3 Prem Narain, Rai & Shanti Sarp (1991)

Studied socio-economic development over two period of time 1971-72 and 1981-82 to examine the significance of change and variability in development. The results indicated that the

overall level of development is found to be significantly different between the two time periods. Various developmental programs during second period have resulted in improvement in industrial and Socio-economic factors.

3.4 Prem Narain, Rai S.C. & Bhatia V.R (1997)

Studied the level of development of different districts in Karnataka with the help of composite index. A wide disparity in the level of development was observed among different districts of state. The review presented above indicate the problem of disparity in development Vis a Vis the availability of infrastructure. There is however a dearth of such studies for Maharashtra. This is one of the developed states of country. The present investigation is an attempt in this direction.

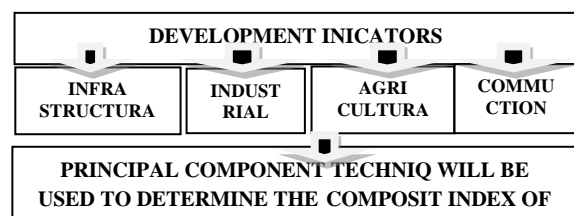
4. METHODOLOGY

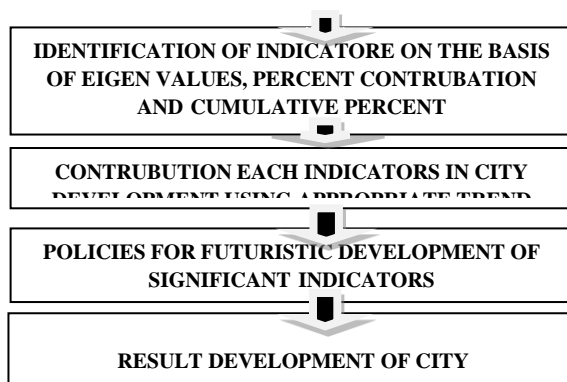
The study will be undertaken in Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad cities to evaluate the level of development in industrial, infrastructural, agricultural, communication, education, health and other sectors.

The study focus the data on various type of indicators of different sector as mentioned above for four stages of period i.e. 1983-84, 1993-94, 2003-04 and 2013-14. The data on various indicators of development for four period of time will be collected from different publications.

The level of development will be studied by constructing the composite index. So also the relationship between the levels of development of different sectors will be studied. The study throws light on the nature of disparities in the level of development in different cities. The indicator of selected sectors and how the end results will be obtained is explained with the help of flow chart

5. FLOW CHART





6. METHOD OF COMPUTATION OF DEVELOPMENT INDEX

To measure the degree of development of different cities, the composite index of development will be computed with the help of “PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS METHOD” The composite indices are constructed by combining various indicators of development on the basis of composite indices the cities will be grouped in to developed, developing and poorly developed cities.

7. FACTORS CAUSING DISPARITIES IN INTER CITY DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION

Principal component analysis technique is use to condense the intercity disparities observed due to different variable. This method utilized the correlation matrix based on the set of observation and condensed into smaller number of orthogonal factors. This is of special interest as each interest as each successive generated factor extracts the maximum amount of variance and ensure the smallest residual.

This method selected the important indicators causing disparities in development of city so also their contribution in development. The contribution of each indicator in city development will be worked out by fitting

appropriate method with indicators of development as independent variable and city development score as dependent variable.

8. CENTRAL IDEA OF THE WORK

Disparity in the level of development of different cities has become an extremely sensitive issue in recent time with serious social and political ramifications.

The problem is particularly acute in Maharashtra due to various factors development programmers in various sectors were taken up in the country in planned way thought various plans. The commendable progress on industrial and socio-economic front has certainly increased the level of development in cities but it has not been able to reduce the inequality in growth. It has been the continuous endeavor of planner to measure the level of development in different cities of the country in order to identify where a given city stands in relation to others.

As development is a multi-dimensional process, its impact cannot be captured fully by any single indicators. Moreover a number of indicators which analyzed individually do not provide an interested and comprehensible picture.

The increasing role of infrastructure especially after the introduction of “Software Technology” therefore deserves special attention.

The variation in development among cities resulted in imbalance growth. The cities endowed with infrastructure facilities develop rapidly as compared to those who do not possess the facilities.

Keeping in view the importance of city development and the role of infrastructure in development the study is undertaken to examine the overall change in level of development at different period.

The study is confined to two cities that is Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad of Maharashtra state. The study is based on secondary data collected from various publications of the state and centurial government. The period of study is 1983-84, 1993-94, 2019-14.

The sector which are important for the development of city that is Human resource, infrastructure service, industrial sector, Agricultural sector, Communication sector, Education and General sector will be selected and indicators there in will be identified “Principal Composite analysis method” refer the dimension of a complex multiplicative problem will be used to determine the index of development cities will be classified in to developed and poorly developed cities.

9. CONCLUSION

On the basis of study it is expected that the following conclusions may be observed.

1. Infrastructure facilities may be varied among different cities over a period of time.
2. Growth rate of indicators of development may indicate mixed behavior.
3. Principal component method used for estimate of level of development may indicated ranking and rate of development in different cities which may change over a period of time.
4. The indicator contributing in development whose growth is poor needs to be developed.

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