



INDICATORS OF SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS OF RURAL BACKWARDNESS IN MAHARASHTRA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BULDHANA DISTRICT.

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Abstracts

Performance of Social development indicators remains unsatisfactory due to the prevalence of extreme Gender inequality, Unemployment, Shortage of housing, poor basic amenities and social exclusion in India. This study provides consistent measure of social development across 13 Blocks of the Buldhana District during 2011 to 2016. The aggregate index covering 10 indicators within three dimensions of social development namely, Gender, Livelihood and employment index, Household infrastructure index, social and economic, as well as the dimensional indices allows us to rank the Blocks according to social progress in each triennium. We subsequently explore whether economic growth has an equal impact on different dimensions of social development in the District. The relationship between economic and statistical scores of social development dimensions has been examined at the level of individual Blocks through various statistical tools. Our findings signify that while per capita Net Domestic Product (NSDP) improved universally for the Maharashtra State in the interim period, but the performance relation to various dimensions so social development is far away from the satisfaction. The cross-sectional results involving the 13 Blocks indicate that there is a strong positive though non-linear, relation between per capita real NSDP and the various dimensional scores of social development. Thus, while small increases in per capita real NSDP are associated with large progress in social development in Blocks with low per capita incomes, the gains in social development emerging from economic growth diminishes as Blocks reach high levels of income. Our results also imply that every single dimension of social development bears a distinct relationship with socio-economic growth and development. Finally analyses of the growth (income) elasticity of social development in each dimension reveal that the achievements of translation from economic growth to social development have been mixed across District and dimensions. Our results suggest that while economic growth expanded the choices in the dimension of basic amenities the achievements in infrastructure dimension remained inadequate in Buldhana District.

Key Words: *Social Development, Social Justice, Gender, Employment, Net District Domestic Product (NSDP), Infrastructure, Quality of Life in Buldhana District.*

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the Progress in human development indicators in Buldhana District.
2. To compare the Blocks in Buldhana on the basis of human development indicators.
3. To identify backward areas and sectors in Buldhana where interventions are required.
4. To suggest the way forward for improving human development status of Buldhana District.

Introduction

In the recent years, India has shown its poor record in various social development parameters, including widening gap of sex ratio, gender disparities, unemployment, homelessness, and inadequate basic amenities of life, social discrimination and exclusion. India's performance also continues to be below global average in most of the Human Development Index (HDI) indicators such as life expectancy of at birth, low standard of living and even per capita income, with the country place at 130th position amongst 186 countries in the overall HDI rankings in 2015. (UNDP report 2015a). Thus, social policies in the Indian context may bear several objectives that include equity, social inclusion, improvements in human capital and social transformations. The ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (GOI) working towards economic and social empowerment of specific sections of the society, viz., the Backward Class, Disabled and Elderly Population, Children, Minorities and Women. The 12th Five-Year Plan document of the Planning Commission (re-named NitiAyog) has further pointed out that in addition to the special status provided to disadvantaged groups like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes in the country.



A Social Progress Index provided by a United States based on “Social Progress Imperative” India ranks at 102 positions amongst 132 countries. This status is lowest amongst fellow BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) nations (Stern et al 2014) expect Brazil at 46th position rest of the BRICS economies are ranked lower in social progress indicators, Therefore it appears that the priority for social outlook which is relevant even in emerging economies due to social inequalities and injustice. In the previous decade, India has not undergone the corresponding improvements in human or social development indicators. The state-level performances as well as District level performances in the aggregate and individual dimensions of social development, however, remained diverse due to the existing differences among the State level, District level, and Block levels of poverty incidence, income distribution, gender disparity, education and job creation. It is obvious that, Social policy is generally measured by the share of its budgetary expenditure on social services. According to the Indian Government’s Economic Survey for the year 2013-14 the total expenditure on social services as a percentage of GDP remained at 7.2 per cent. It has been noted from the various state level analyses; raise a crucial issue on whether economic and social development indicators are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components for the achievement of higher quality of life for all people. Specifically, the issue is whether economic prosperity due to rising per capita income alone can ensure social progress, or is there a need for any other policy framework along with increasing social sector spending.

Against this background, the central objective of this paper is to explore the impact of economic growth on social development and examine whether the impacts are similar across critical dimensions of social development in Buldhana District. This analysis has to steps; first we examine the social development levels for individual Blocks across particular dimensions in order to identify the major distinctions and divergences. Secondly, we examine as to which dimensions gained most from rapid growth episodes in these Blocks of Buldhana District. The relationship between economic growth and social development in the context of the Buldhana District has analyzed in terms of experiences at the level of individual Blocks, in terms of cross-sectional analysis involving all the Blocks. We first perform comparative analysis on the linkages between economic growth and social development across 13 blocks. These are: Jalgaon Jamod, Sangrapur, Shegaon, Nandura, Malkapur, Motala, Khamgaon, MehkarChikhali, Buldhana, Deulgaon Raja, Sindkhed Raja, and Lonar.

Further, for better understanding the paper has been divided in five sub sections; **Section I**, provides a description of various blocks in terms of social development and the constituent dimension. **Section II**, gives an account of current research on how the economic growth process impacted on social development indicators. **Section III**, presents the evidences on economic growth and social development indicators at the disaggregated level for the 13 blocks. **In Section IV**, the study develops the multi-dimensional social development indices individually for three different dimensions as well as an aggregated one for different blocks. The Principal component method has been used to determine the set of weights for deriving the composite index in order to avoid any methodological problems associated with using equal weights among variables. It is employing the method of normal or single stage principal component to work out the dimensional capability indices from the relevant variables for three individual dimensions. Finally, the aggregate social development index is constructed by applying the second stage principal component method over the three dimensional indices. These results helped to analyze the comparative progress of different blocks in each individual dimensions of social development, as well as on the comparative assessment of progress by individual blocks across different dimensions of social development. Finally, **Section V** summarizes the findings and provides the resulting policy framework for the better social sector development in Buldhana District.

Review of Literature: (Harris-White, 2002) explains that as an economic, social and political phenomenon. It is multidimensional concept firstly, the failure to acquire the ‘basic needs’ is an important component of destitution. Secondly, the degrees of exclusion from or failure to have access to public services. Also signifies the level of destitution of a group of marginalized people. The crux of the matter is that destitution arises due to social exclusion. Hence, it is required to link the measures of destitution to the various social exclusions. (Sen, 2000) believes that, the concept of social exclusion is useful because of its emphasis on the role of relational issues in deprivation. He goes arguing that, active exclusion is the result of a deliberate policy to exclude certain people



from particular opportunities. Further he explains, many problems of deprivation arise from unfavorable term of inclusion and adverse participation... it is very important to distinguish between the nature of a problem where some people of society being kept out and the characteristics of a different problem where some people are being included – may even be forced to be included – on deeply unfavorable terms. (Dreze and Sen, 1995) reveals that, the performance of India in terms of non-income indicators e.g., education and health has not been satisfactory. (Kabeer, 2004) pointed out that, Social exclusion captures ‘an important dimension of the experience of certain groups of being somehow ‘set apart’ or’ locked out’ of participation in social life. (VidhuVerma, 2011) argued that, the concept of social exclusion is a radical departure from the underlying principles of the twin streams of social justice in India. (Thorat, 2003) explains that, the nature of exclusion revolving around the caste particularly needs to be understood and conceptualized. This caste based exclusion which has farmed the basis for various anti-discriminatory policies in India. (UNDP, 2004) describes that, the practice of caste – based exclusion and discrimination thus necessarily involves failure of access and entitlements, not only to economic rights, but also to civil, cultural and political rights of poor people in India. (MahendraDev, 2010) concludes that, there is no trade-off between equity and growth in India. Further he argues that, no government in democracy can afford to ignore large sections of workers and non- working population in India.

Methodology, Data Collection, and Data Analysis

Methodology

In the present study the analytical induction method has been used. After giving a general background on social exclusion, the analysis focuses on 13 blocks in Buldhana District to come up with a primary fact sheet of the status of population in District. This paper intends to cover various manifestations of social problems faced by population in the District. It then, prepares a special status report of various indicators for the selected area of the study. Further, looking at the sustainable development goals (SDGs) as an opportunity to fight with exclusion in various population groups in Buldhana District. Finally, the paper makes some general recommendations of action for the better progress of social development indicators in Buldhana District.

Data Based: The starting point for this study has been the preparation of an extensive database covering several indicators in terms of social groups. This study is based on secondary data. It is collected from various authentic sources like, the census 2001 and 2011, District statistical abstracts from 2011 to 2014 and Human Development Index report (HDI) for the year 2016. The entire data set has been compiled for two points of time viz, 2001 and 2011 for the various blocks in Buldhana District. Further, the HDI indices are prepared for result analysis.

Data Analysis: Various statistical tools have been used for the data analysis. Initially, data has been compared with the help of effective tools like, Percentile, Pie charts, bar diagrams, moving averages; Further, correlation and regression analysis has been used to establish the relationship between different indicators and Social Development Index (SDI) in Buldhana District.

Socio- Economic Background of Buldhana District

To study the socio-economic status of Buldhana District we have considered the various aspects of socio-economic development in Buldhana District some of them are given below.

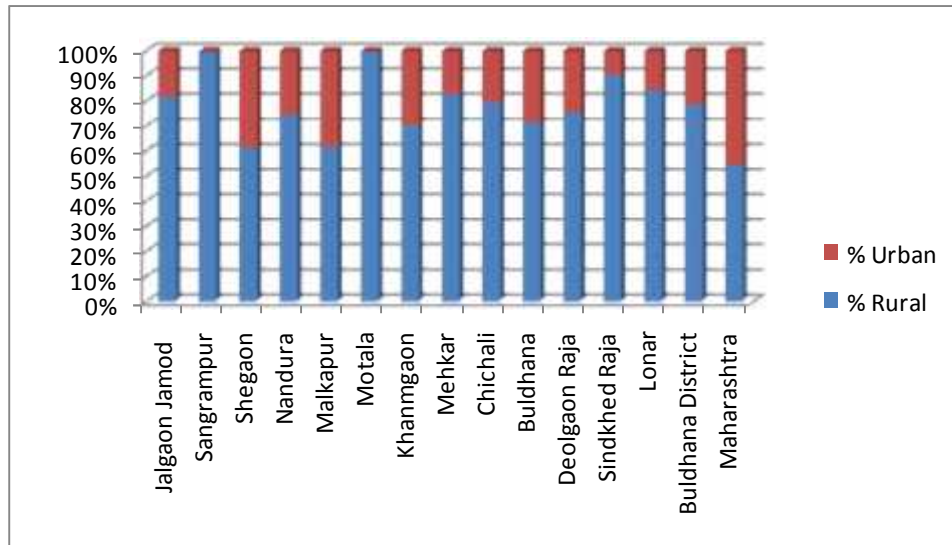
Geographical and Demographic Profile of The District

Buldhana district is a district in the Amravati division of Maharashtra State. It is situated at the westernmost border of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and is 500 km from the state capital, Mumbai. The total geographical area of the district is around 9661 Sq. Km and this is 3.14 % of the total geographical area of the state of Maharashtra. The Buldhana district is divided into 5 Revenue divisions and 13 Blocks (Talukas). According to the 2011 census there are 1314 inhabited villages while the numbers of uninhabited villages are 144. In the rural areas there are 13 Panchayat Samities and 867 Gram Panchayats in the District. The names of the 13 blocks in the district are as follows: Jalgaon-Jamod, Sangrampur, Shegaon, Nandura, Malkapur, Motala, Khamgaon, Mehakar, Chikhali, Buldhana, Deulgaon Raja, Sindkhed Raja, Lonar. The total population of the District of Buldhana is 25, 86,258 as per the census 2011 which is around 2.12 per cent of the State of Maharashtra. The density of population in the district is noted to be 214 while that of the state is 365. In the present paper we have analyze the



various indicators of Socio-Economic Development and the Block wise incidence of backwardness in Buldhana District.

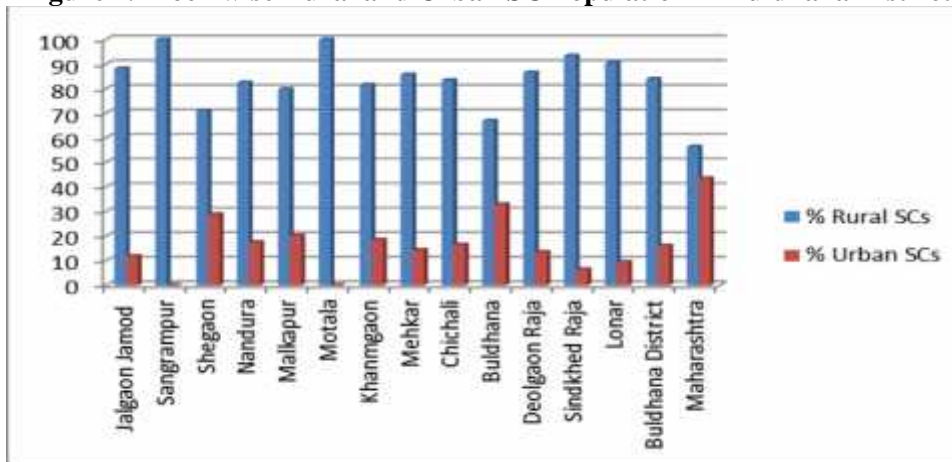
Figure.1 Percentage of Block wise Rural and Urban Population in Buldhana District.



Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report –2016

Rural Urban divide of the population in Buldhana District has been indicated in the above chart. It is noted from the population divide about 78.78 per cent population is the rural and 21.22 per cent is the urban population in the District, therefore predominantly the district is a rural district. It has also been seen that, Buldhana district has higher rural population at the same time lower urban population than the state. At the Block level the combination of the population is highly whole tile, Block Sangrampur and Motala has only rural population and Shegaon has highest percentage of Urban Population in the District.

Figure 2. Block wise Rural and Urban SC Population in Buldhana District

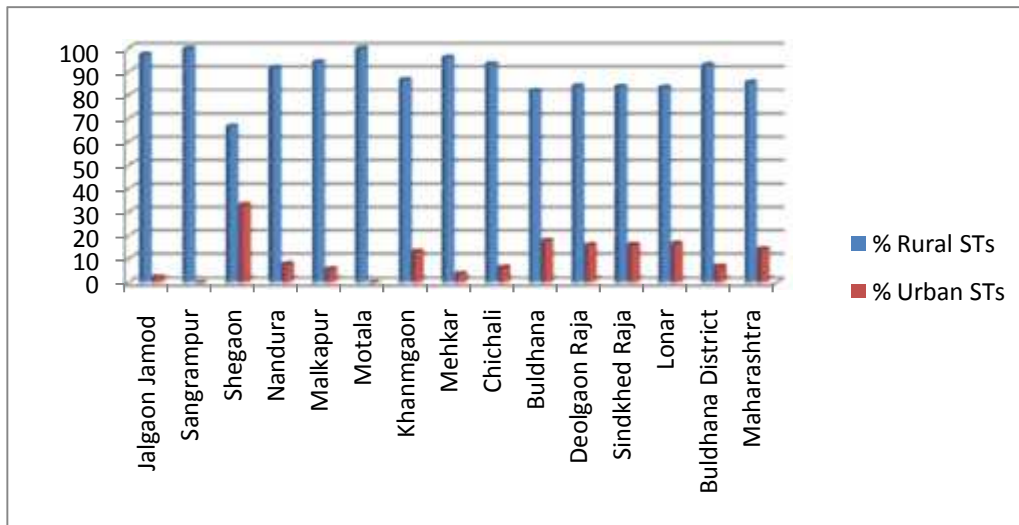


Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

We have mainly focused on oppressed class population of the District, and it is noted that, the total Scheduled Caste population of Buldhana District is 47, 08,995 which is 3.55 per cent of the total SC population of the state. The scheduled Castes comprises of 18.21 per cent population of the district. The majority of the SC population across all blocks is concentrated in rural areas in which, Sangrampur and Motala block has higher degree of rural population whereas Shegaon Block has highest degree of urban population in the district.



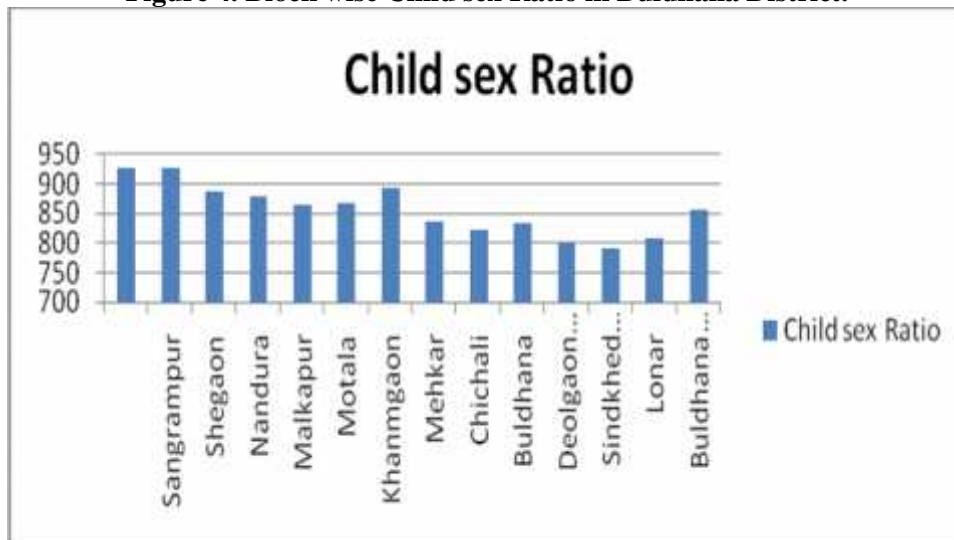
Figure 3. Block wise Rural and Urban ST Population in Buldhana District



Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

The Buldhana District also has significant population of Scheduled Tribes (ST). The STs constitute 4.82 per cent of the overall district's population. The total ST population of the district is 1, 24,837 which is 1.19 per cent of the overall ST population of the state. The majority of the ST population across all blocks is concentrated in rural areas thus; the degree of urbanization of the ST population is also low in the District.

Figure 4. Block wise Child sex Ratio in Buldhana District.

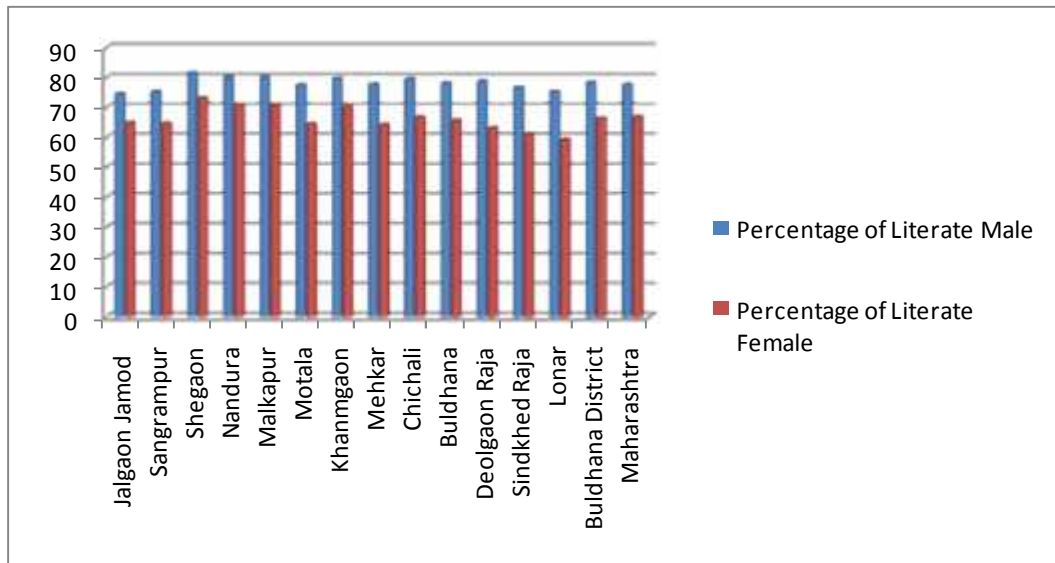


Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

To understand the socio economic matrix of the population in Buldhana District, we have considered the male female sex ratio and it is found that, the child sex ratio of the District is 855 which are lower than the state 883. At the block level we noted that there are very high fluctuations in the sex ratio. In the District the best child sex ratio is observed in the JalgaonJamod block while the lowest is noted in the Sindkhed Raja. No block has ideal child sex ratio of 950 Buldhana is among the bottom four district in Maharashtra as far as child sex ratio is concern. Mehkar, Chikhali, Buldhana, Lonar, Deulgaon Raja, and Sindkhed Raja are the blocks with child sex ratio less than that of Buldhana District, rest of the blocks have registered higher sex ratio sex ratio than the District.



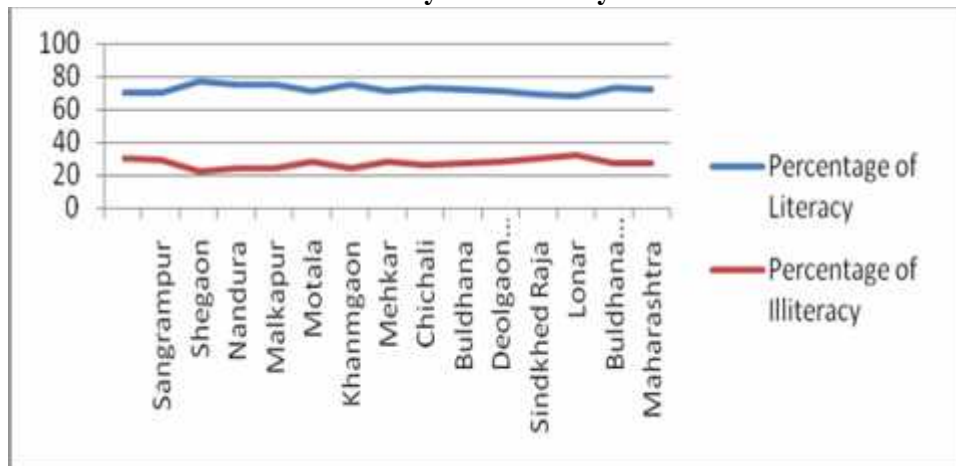
Table 5. Block wise Percentage of Literate Males, Females in Buldhana District.



Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

Literacy rate is the significant indicator of demography as it portrays the level of basic education attained by the population. The overall achievement of literacy shows that, 78.42 per cent males and 66.55 per cent of the females are literate in the District. In which shegaon Block is better in male female literacy at the same time Lonar block is the worst Block in the district. Though the literacy rate of Buldhana district is marginally better than the state, even then it is not satisfactory in case of female literacy ratio; the districts performance is inferior as compared to the state.

Table 6. Overall literacy and illiteracy Buldhana District

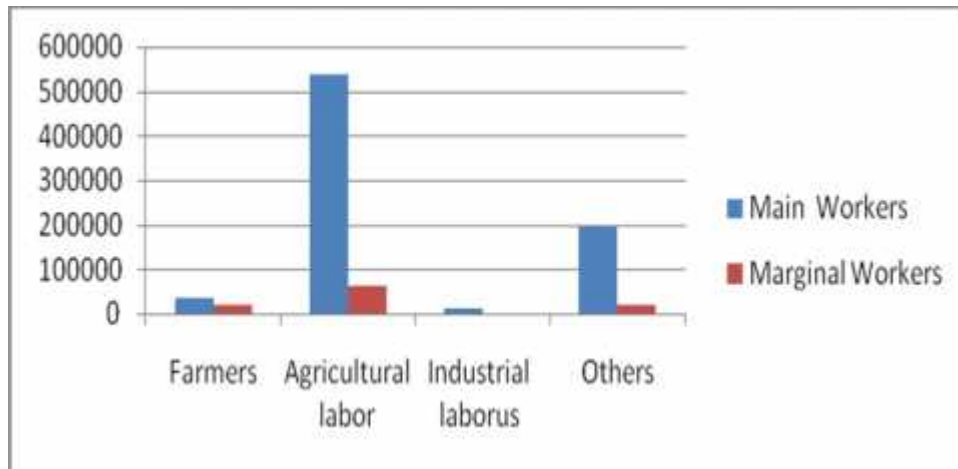


Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

It has also been found from the data, there is no correlation between the two values that is overall percentage of literacy and illiteracy in the District. In the block wise analysis of overall ratios shown that, wherever the literacy is high the low incidence of illiteracy has been noted. In Buldhana District the Shegaon block has high percentage of literacy it is reflected in minimum percentage of illiteracy. At the same time, Lonar block has high incidence of illiteracy because of low achievement in the literacy in the District.



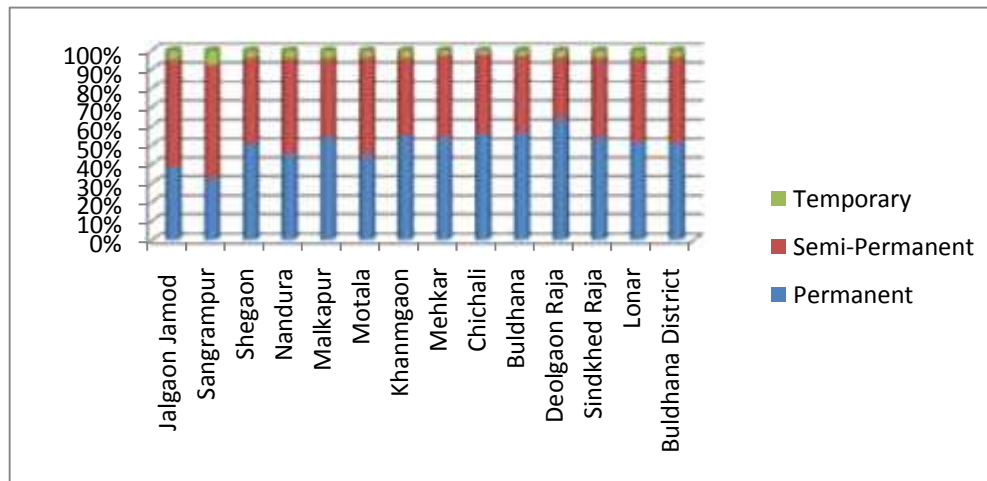
Table 7. Sector wise Classification of Workers in Buldhana District.



Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report , MGNREGS 2015-16.

It is very important to analyze the employment status of the district in order to understand the status of livelihood of the people. In all the blocks, the percentage of main workers to total population is high as compared to the percentage of marginal workers to total workers. Among main and marginal workers, in all the blocks, agricultural labours form majority of workforce followed by farmers and other miscellaneous category. Thus majority of the work force is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for livelihood

Table 8. Classification of Households on the basis of Structure of Houses in Buldhana.



Source: Census, 2011

Shelter is one of the significant aspects of physical and mental satisfaction of the every human being; it remains an important instrument in the process of human development as it is the base to many services needed to ensure a better quality of living. For the better understanding of living standard we have classified households as, Permanent, Semi Permanent, and Temporary on the basis of type of materials used in the construction of wall and roof. In the district there are 51.1 percent permanent houses, 44.31 per cent Semi permanent houses, and 3.33 Temporary houses have been noted. At the Block level Deulgaon Raja Block has highest number of permanent houses whereas, Sangrampur block has lower number of Permanent houses in the District. It is also noted that, Sangrampur block has higher number of Temporary houses at the same time Chikhali Block has lowest number of Temporary houses in the district.

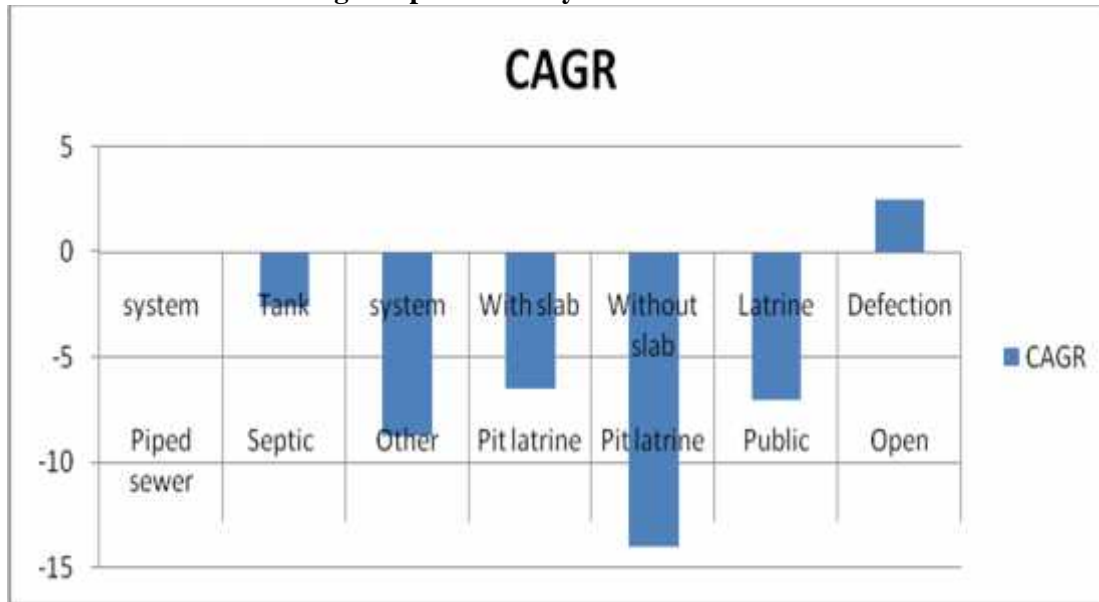


Table.9 Block Wise Classification of Households On The Basis of Sewer Systems in Buldhana.
Sewage Disposal Facility in Buldhanadistrict:

Sewage Disposal	Piped sewer system	Septic Tank	Other system	Pit latrine With slab	Pit latrine Without slab	Public Latrine	Open Defection
CAGR	0.02	-2.6	-8.73	-6.51	-14.03	-7.04	2.49

Source: Computed by the Author on the basis of Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016

Sewage Disposal Facility in Buldhana District:



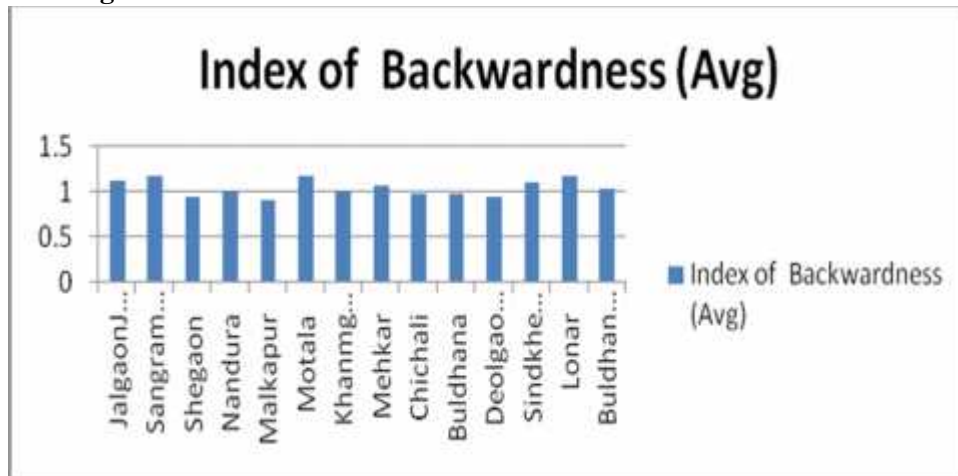
Source: Computed by the Author on the basis of Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016

Source: computed by the author on the basis of , Census, 2011

It has been observed from the data; there is no proper sanitation and sewage disposal facility in Buldhana District. The data reveals that, only 1.20 per cent household's use piped sewer system, 19.99 per cent use Septic tank, 10.66 per cent use Pit latrine while a record percentage of 62.06 per cent households go for open defecation in the District. For the better understanding of the 'Swachya Bharat' we have computed the values of significant indicators of sewage disposals in Buldhana and calculated the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) and the values of CAGR shown that, Piped sewer, Septic tank, Pit latrine, other system, and Public latrine has negative growth in the district only Open defecation is increasing throughout the years, it shows that no effective implementation of the Governments program in the District.



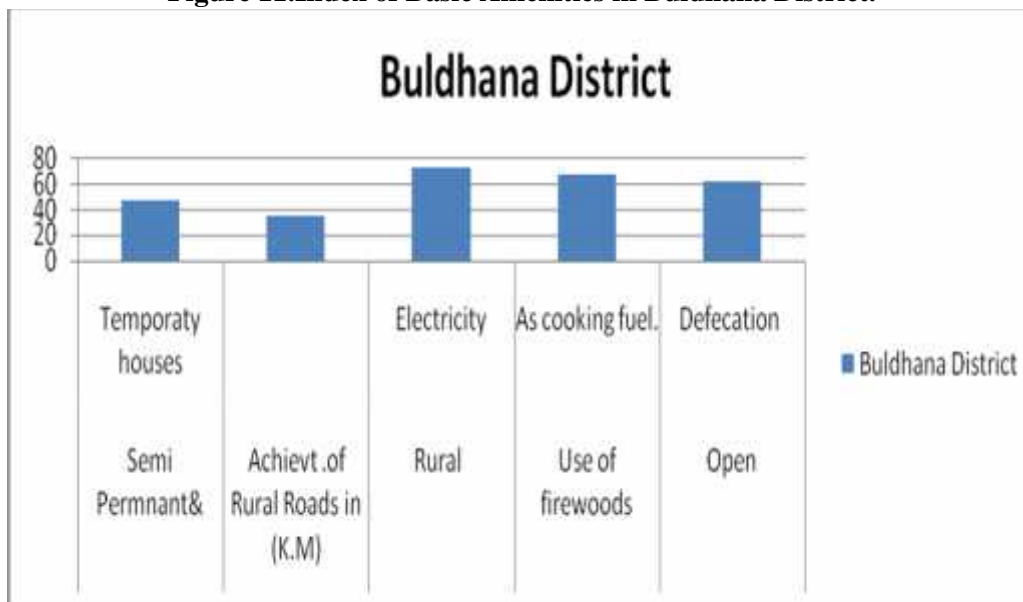
Figure 10. Block wise index of backwardness in Buldhana District.



**Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016
 Computed by author Index of backwardness of Buldhana District by taking average.**

To measure the backwardness in Buldhana district on the basis of percentage of illiteracy, child sex ratio, and percentage of marginal workers we have calculated the backwardness index and it has been observed that, Motala, Sangrampur, Lonar, JalgaonJamod, Mehakar, and Sindkhed Raja block has highest incidence of backwardness in that is more than the district average where as rest of the blocks has lower backwardness that is lower than the District.

Figure 11. Index of Basic Amenities in Buldhana District.

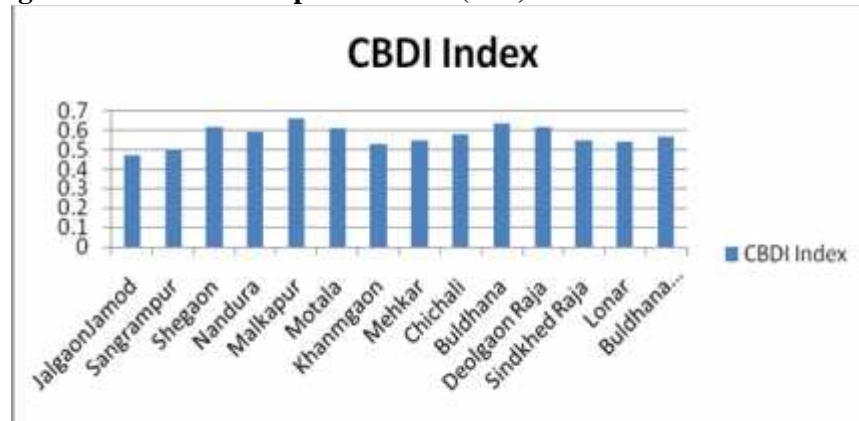


Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016

While measuring the rural development in the district we have considered the indicators status of house, roads connectivity, Electricity, Fuel of cooking, and open defecation and it is noted that, 73.41 per cent households benefited from the rural electrification 26.59 per cent households are living with electricity in the District.67.72 per cent have not changed the source of fuel,62.02 per cent people are going for open defecation, 47.64 per cent houses are having Temporary and Semi permanent status and the same time only 34.77 per cent road connectivity has been found. Therefore it is stated that, still Buldhana district is a backward district in the State



Figure 12. Social Development Index (SDI) indices in Buldhana District.



Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016

The Combined Block Development Index (CDBI) is the arithmetic mean of all sector wise indices, calculated to measure the overall development in Buldhana district using indices like, Gender index, livelihood and employment, infrastructure index, Assets and amenities, Health index, and Education index and it is noted that, the overall CDBI value is 0.57 in buldhana district. At the block level it is found that, Shegaon, Nandura, Malkapur, Motala, Chikhali, Buldhana, Deulgaon Raja block has higher rank in CDBI as compare to District. At the same time, rests of the blocks are having lower in CDBI as compare to the District.

Findings and Conclusions

In this comparative analysis of the Socio-Economic development indices in Buldhana District we have observed the following facts.

1. From the data provided by Census 2011 it has been observed that, the percentage of rural Population is higher than urban population in buldhana district. About 78.78 population is rural therefore it is noted that the district predominantly is rural in nature and at the block level the Sangrampur, and Motala blocks has 100 per cent rural population where the oppressed class population groups are located for the benefit of these group special policies and efforts are needed from the Government so that there socio-economic status will improve in the near future.
2. In the block wise SC/ST population it is observed that, only Shegaon block has good number of urban SC/ST population and the majority of the SC/ST population across all block is concentrated in rural areas in the District.
3. The Child Sex ratio matrix of the district explains that, the ratio is only 1000/855 which is lower than the State and at the disaggregated level it is continuously worsening it is noted that the Sindkhed Raja block has registered the lowest sex ratio in the District. So one question is raising to our mind where the Government Program 'Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao' is working still it is far away from the various blocks of the District.
4. As far as Literacy rate is concern in the district, it is noted that, out of total literacy 78.42 per cent males are literate whereas 66.55 per cent females are incorporated in the education benefit. At the block level it is observed that, Shegaon is the better block at the same time Lonar block is having the worst situation in education. For overall scenario of the district it is noted that, there is negative correlation between the literacy and illiteracy rate, Again the Lonar block found with the higher percentage of illiteracy. So it is recommended that for the Lonar block special kit of education policies is needed with the urgent implementation.
5. In employment and livelihood status of the district, the people among the main and marginal workers in all blocks agricultural labour form majority of workforce and they depends on agricultural sector, so it suggested that, agri and allied activities to be given weightage so that the problem of unemployment can be solved in District.



6. From the calculated CAGR of Sanitation and sewage disposal facility in District, it is found that there is no proper implementation of the 'Swacchya Bharat Program 'in District still 62.06 percent households go for open defecation in the district. so implementation authority to be tighten for the Swacchya Bharat Program in the district.
7. As a matter of fact, in the backwardness index the majority of the blocks are suffering from the worsening situations so there is urgent need to improve the performance of backwardness indices in Buldhana District.
8. For the basic amenities, still the District represents the Backwardness in the achievement of amenities which should not be neglected by the rural local self-Government.
9. As per our CDBI index it is noted that, most of the blocks are not fulfilling the social development indices, therefore the social development is still far away from the main stream of the development. It is recommended that, the Government should bring the backward class groups to mainstream of the development providing them the essential development policies in the District.

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Appendix

Appendix 1: Percentage of Block wise Rural and Urban Population in Buldhana District.

Blocks	% Rural	% Urban
JalgaonJamod	81.95	18.05
Sangrampur	100.00	0.00
Shegaon	61.78	38.22
Nandura	74.76	25.24
Malkapur	62.06	37.94
Motala	100.00	0.00
Khanmgaon	70.62	29.38
Mehkar	83.14	16.86
Chichali	79.71	20.29
Buldhana	71.86	28.14
Deolgaon Raja	75.41	24.59
Sindkhed Raja	90.68	9.32
Lonar	84.63	15.37
Buldhana District	78.78	21.22
Maharashtra	54.78	45.22

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016



Appendix 2: Block wise Rural and Urban SCs and STs Population in Buldhana District

Blocks	% Rural SCs	% Urban SCs	% Rural STs	% Urban STs
JalgaonJamod	88.16	11.84	97.54	2.46
Sangrampur	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Shegaon	71.05	28.95	66.83	33.17
Nandura	82.45	17.55	92.01	7.99
Malkapur	79.80	20.20	94.27	5.73
Motala	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Khanmgaon	81.51	18.49	86.72	13.28
Mehkar	85.70	14.30	96.21	3.79
Chichali	83.46	16.54	93.45	6.55
Buldhana	66.98	33.02	82.04	17.96
Deolgaon Raja	86.54	13.46	83.97	16.03
Sindkhed Raja	93.45	6.55	83.69	16.31
Lonar	90.47	9.53	83.40	16.60
Buldhana District	83.91	16.09	93.06	6.94
Maharashtra	56.45	43.55	85.69	14.31

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

Appendix 3: Block wise Child sex Ratio in Buldhana District.

Blocks	Child sex Ratio
JalgaonJamod	928
Sangrampur	926
Shegaon	887
Nandura	878
Malkapur	864
Motala	868
Khanmgaon	893
Mehkar	837
Chichali	823
Buldhana	834
Deolgaon Raja	799
Sindkhed Raja	791
Lonar	809
Buldhana District	855

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

Appendix 4: Block wise Percentage of Literate Males, Females and Overall Literacy and Illiteracy in District.

Blocks	Percentage of Literate		Percentage of Literacy	Percentage of Illiteracy
	Male	Female		
JalgaonJamod	74.68	64.96	69.93	30.07
Sangrampur	75.40	64.75	70.22	29.78
Shegaon	81.63	73.18	77.55	22.45
Nandura	80.53	70.96	75.89	24.11
Malkapur	80.39	71.15	75.91	24.09
Motala	77.63	64.61	71.33	28.67
Khanmgaon	79.77	70.53	75.31	24.69
Mehkar	77.84	64.33	71.32	28.68



Chichali	79.74	66.91	73.54	26.46
Buldhana	78.20	65.86	72.26	27.74
Deolgaon Raja	78.92	63.28	71.44	28.56
Sindkhed Raja	76.75	61.27	69.35	30.65
Lonar	75.43	59.42	67.75	32.25
Buldhana District	78.42	66.55	72.69	27.31
Maharashtra	77.70	67.05	72.57	27.43

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report -2016

Appendix 5: Sector wise Classification of Workers in Buldhana District.

Classification	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage of Marginal to main workers
Farmers	36393	21464	58.97
Agricultural labor	537970	65257	12.13
Industrial laborus	11125	2645	23.77
Others	194814	22733	11.66

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report , MGNREGS 2015-16.

Appendix 6: Classification of Households on the basis of Structure of Houses in Buldhana.

Blocks	Total Percentage of Housed in Nature		
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
JalgaonJamod	37.91	55.72	4.54
Sangrampur	32.41	59.14	7.15
Shegaon	49.61	44.38	3.41
Nandura	44.81	49.66	3.61
Malkapur	53.65	41.41	3.73
Motala	44.44	50.99	3.32
Khanmgaon	54.22	40.46	3.49
Mehkar	53.84	42.86	2.24
Chichali	55.80	41.60	1.94
Buldhana	55.72	40.09	2.50
Deolgaon Raja	63.75	32.18	3.16
Sindkhed Raja	53.57	41.98	3.55
Lonar	52.07	44.18	3.59
Buldhana District	51.01	44.31	3.33

Source: Census, 2011

Appendix 7: Block wise Classification of Households on the basis of Sewer Systems in Buldhana.

Blocks	Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Other System	Pit Latrine With Slab/ Ventilated Improved pit	Pit Laterine Witheout Slab/Open pet	Public Latrine	Open Defecation
JalgaonJamod	1.18	16.86	4.46	17.35	1.5	2.74	55.78
Sangrampur	1.18	11.81	5.67	16.66	1.08	1.85	61.39



Shegaon	1.73	28.99	2.5	11.67	0.3	5.74	48.55
Nandura	1.13	17.8	4.36	18.51	1088	2.26	53.84
Malkapur	2.49	31.03	3.68	17.55	0.12	5	39.43
Motala	0.68	12.34	3.69	11.47	0.19	1.09	70.47
Khanmgaon	0.90	23.95	1.68	9.97	1.62	6.39	55.36
Mehkar	0.82	16.51	2.14	6.85	0.28	1.77	71.33
Chichali	1.10	19.87	1.38	6.19	0.24	1.09	69.98
Buldhana	1.65	30.31	1.72	5.94	0.66	1.89	57.61
Deolgaon Raja	1.24	18.36	1.23	9.25	0.13	1	68.34
Sindkhed Raja	0.54	10.14	0.92	9.15	0.11	1.28	77.74
Lonar	1.22	11.96	1.36	7.23	0.21	1.06	76.87
District	1.20	19.99	2.5	10.66	0.64	2.68	62.06
Maharashtra	----	----	----	----	----	----	46.90

Source: Census, 2011

Appendix 8: Block Wise Index of Backwardness in Buldhana District.

Blocks of Buldhana District.	Percentage of Rural Population	Percentage of Illiteracy	Chile Sex Ratio	Percentage of Marginal Workers.	Index of Backwardness (Avg)
JalgaonJamod	81.95	30.07	928	11.14	1.12
Sangrampur	100.00	29.78	926	9.79	1.17
Shegaon	61.78	22.45	887	11.50	0.95
Nandura	74.76	24.11	878	10.39	1.00
Malkapur	62.06	24.09	864	8.90	0.91
Motala	100.00	28.67	868	11.86	1.18
Khanmgaon	70.62	24.69	893	10.57	1
Mehkar	83.14	28.68	837	10.85	1.08
Chichali	79.71	26.46	823	8.05	0.99
Buldhana	71.86	27.74	834	9.26	0.99
Deolgaon Raja	75.41	28.56	799	6.01	0.94
Sindkhed Raja	90.68	30.65	791	9.66	1.10
Lonar	84.63	32.25	809	14.22	1.17
Buldhana District	78.78	27.31	855	10.11	1.04
Maharashtra	54.78	27.43	883	12.94	

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016, Index of backwardness of Buldhana District by taking average.

Appendix 9: Index of Basic Amenities in Buldhana District

Blocks of Buldhana District.	Semi Permnant & Temporaty houses	Achievt .of Rural Roads in (K.M)	Rural Electricity	Use of firewoods As cooking fuel.	Open Defecation
JalgaonJamod	60.26	23.65	68.56	69.34	55.78
Sangrampur	66.29	31.99	74.75	76.31	61.39
Shegaon	47.79	20.46	76.69	50.41	48.55
Nandura	53.27	28.35	73.52	62.62	53.84
Malkapur	45.14	36.71	77.87	48.6	39.43
Motala	54.31	41.50	74.18	78.8	70.47
Khanmgaon	43.95	18.92	71.54	61.03	55.36



Mehkar	45.1	42.58	69.03	76.76	71.33
Chichali	43.54	29.35	75.39	70.13	69.98
Buldhana	42.59	58.16	82.68	59.74	57.61
Deolgaon Raja	35.34	36.48	75.36	70.44	68.34
Sindkhed Raja	45.53	40.61	70.40	81.14	77.74
Lonar	47.77	19.59	64.80	81.88	76.87
Buldhana District	47.64	34.77	73.41	67.72	62.06

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016

Appendix10: Blocks wise Ranking of Social Development Index (SDI) indices in Buldhana District.

Indices Blocks	Gender Index	Livelihood & Empty.	Infrastructure Index	Assets & Amenities	Health Index	Education Index	CBDI Index
JalgaonJamod	0.69	0.35	0.59	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.47
Sangrampur	0.70	0.50	0.54	0.30	0.71	0.26	0.50
Shegaon	0.69	0.20	0.78	0.86	0.59	0.61	0.62
Nandura	0.65	0.33	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.57	0.59
Malkapur	0.69	0.30	0.84	0.88	0.63	0.61	0.66
Motala	0.57	0.67	0.60	0.39	0.80	0.61	0.61
Khanmgaon	0.61	0.21	0.70	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.53
Mehkar	0.56	0.61	0.60	0.39	0.65	0.50	0.55
Chichali	0.53	0.47	0.61	0.51	0.70	0.63	0.58
Buldhana	0.60	0.24	0.82	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.64
Deolgaon Raja	0.45	0.53	0.63	0.70	0.78	0.64	0.62
Sindkhed Raja	0.45	0.68	0.47	0.45	0.73	0.53	0.55
Lonar	0.42	0.96	0.38	0.34	0.64	0.48	0.54
Buldhana District	0.58	0.47	0.64	0.54	0.67	0.55	0.57

Source: Census, (2011) Human Development Report of Buldhana District -2016.