Regional Disparities in Socio-Economic Development of Satara District: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract:

Socio-economic development has been an important area of research practice. Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic refers to society related economic factors. In the socio-economic framework, development means the step up of people's living standard through improved education, employment, social amenities and basic infrastructure facilities. It is the process of transformation based on economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors. This study identifies the dimensions of intra-district regional disparities of Satara district. In present paper, an attempt has been made to make a detailed Thasil level analysis. The objective of the present study is to examine whether intra tahsil level disparities are much wider. Micro level planning needs to address these issues on a priority basis. Composite index statistical technique has been used to show intra tahsil disparities in socio-economic development. This research paper assesses an evolution system of socio-economic development level composed of twelve variables, puts the eleven tahsil regions of Satara district as research units, evaluates and categories their socio-economic development level. Satara district is well known district in western Maharashtra, but the levels of Socio-economic development is medium class in satara district KaradTahsil has first rank in Socio-economic development ,because development of Agriculture, industries, infrastructural, facilities, Educational institution are largest proportion as compared to other tahsils. Lowest human resource development is found in man Khatav, Mahableshwar, Khandala tahsils, because these are dry prone area, adequate rain fall, and other physiographic conditions.

Key Words: Disparities in Socio-economic, level of development, distribution, Planning.

Introduction:

The main objective of the development programmes in India is to enhance the quality of life of people and improve in their social and economic well-being. There is wide inter-regional disparities in economic and social development in India and this has well been accepted in various studies. These studies show that inter- district as well as intra- tahsil disparities in development have continued to increase during plan period in India. Development of rural infrastructure like irrigation, roads, electricity, market centre, education. helth, post office, banking and communication facilities etc. appear to be useful means of improving the living conditions of rural people.

Socio-economic development is a people oriented concept that focuses on developing the skill, knowledge and competencies of people. Socio-economic is one of the most important resources.

Socio-economic development is considered, as a basic factor in the process of national development ,It is quantitative aspect of population Geography. Socio-economic is defined as the process of increasing qualitative values such as knowledge, skills, creative abilities ,talent etc.These elements of Socio-economic are the result of education ,health food and nutrition etc. In brief Socio-economic development means resource nothing but a development of mantel and physical quality of individual, This quality of individuals brings a region to the way of devolvement. It is clear that a country which is unable to development the skill and knowledge of its people and to utilize them on effectively in national economy will be unable to develop anything else. Socio-economic development can be applied boath at the organizational level as well as the national level. Socio-economic are uneven from one region to another due to the variation in nature and human characteristics in space and time indicates,in balance in the overall

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development of an area in the present investigation an attempts has been made to analyze the variation in the development of Socio-economic in satara district at tahsil level.

Study Area:

Satara district is situated in western part of Maharashtra state. There are the district lies between 17.5 degree and 18.11 degree North latitude and between 73.33 degree and 7 4.54 degree East longitudes. The district is completely landlocked being surrounded by Ratnagiri district on the West, Sangli district on the south, Solapur on the East, Pune on the north and Raigad on the North West. It covers 10,480 sq. kms. Most of the central satara district's area fallsin the river Krishna basin and limited area falls in the river Bhima basin. Sataraa east west extent of 135 km and a north south extent of 112 km. The district is divided into seven Sub Division and eleven administrative sub units (tahsils) - Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Khatav, Man, Karad, Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar.
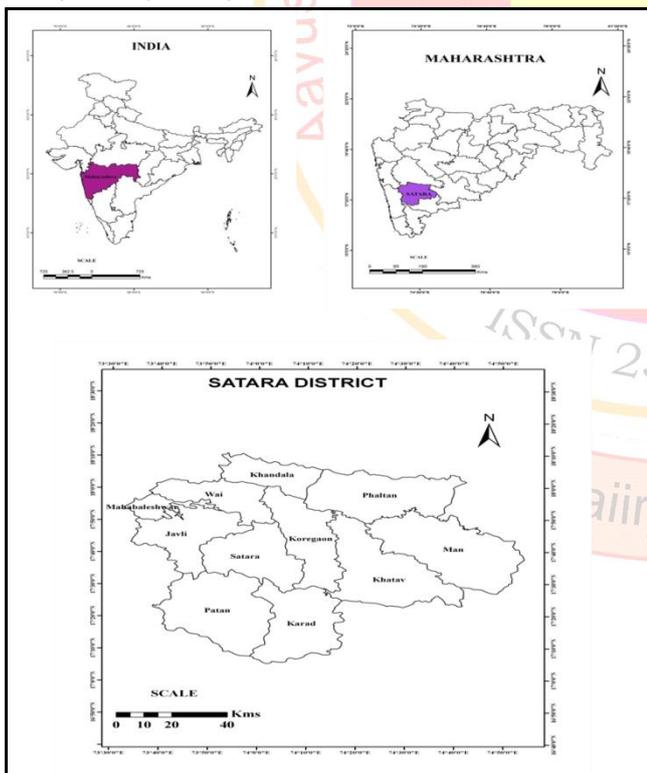

Fig. 1.1: LOCATION MAP - Satara District

Objectives:

In view of the above, the specific objectives of the present study to.

1. To identify spatial disparies in various attributes of population.

2. To analyze and find out the disparity in Socio-economic development in the study region at the tahsil level.

3. To making the planning strategies for improving the levels of Socio-economic development in the study region.

Data base and Methodology:

The present study is based on the secondary data ,which is obtained from census of Indian -2011,socioeconomic abstract of satara district -2020, In this research paper Eleven variables have been selected for measuring the levels of Socio-economic development for each of the tahsil ,with the help of ken dais ranking co-efficient method. Here the index values are inversely related to the levels of development . It means that the tahsil which having least index value is more developed. Collected data is processed and represented with choropleths method for representation of co-efficient index.

Co-efficient index=-£R/N

Where, £R=sum of the all ranks .N=No of variables.

Results and DiscussionCo-efficient index=-£R/N

Where, £R=sum of the all ranks .

N=No of variables.

Results and Discussion:

The table No.1 Shown the, Socio-economic development in Satara District with demographic characteristics such as, literacy, sex-ratio, Education, Urban Population, working population etc. some other variables like post office, educational facilities and health facilities, these all variable adopted to find out ranking co-efficient index method. Table No. 1 reveals the co-efficient index of Satara district has Socio-economic development is found in the medium size. We make three categories of co-efficient index value i.e. development of high levels (index below 6),development of moderate levels (index value 6 to 8),and development of low levels (index value above 8)respectively. High co-efficient index value is found in two tahsil of Satara district namely Khandala, Mahableshwar which shows low

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levels of Socio-economic development. The low co-efficient index value is found in Karad, Satara and Patantahsil of Satara district, which shows high levels of Socio-economic and agricultural development. development. The low co-efficient index value is found in Karad, Satara and Patantahsil of Satara district, which shows high levels of Socio-economic and agricultural development.

Table No. 1.1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Satara District

Socio-economic in Satara District (2020)															
		r1	r2	r3	r4	r5	r6	r7	r8	r9	r10	r11	r12		
Sr. No.	Tahsil Name	Literacy	Education	Sex Ratio	Population Density	Urban Population	Health	Post Office	Bank Facility	Drinking Water	Working Population	Transportation	Market Centers	ΣR	Co-efficient index
1	Satara	2	3	6	1	1	3	2	2	3	11	5	4	43	3.5
2	Karad	1	2	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	9	4	1	34	2.8
3	Wai	8	7	4	3	5	8	6	7	7	7	9	2	73	6.1
4	Phaltan	3	8	9	4	3	5	6	6	8	6	3	3	64	5.3
5	Mahabaleshwar	11	9	10	11	6	11	10	9	9	10	11	10	117	9.7
6	Koregoan	9	6	5	6	4	7	5	4	5	8	7	7	73	6.1
7	Man	6	10	6	5	7	6	9	5	10	1	6	8	79	6.5
8	Khatav	5	5	3	10	11	4	4	3	6	2	2	6	61	5.1
9	Javali	10	4	1	9	10	9	8	8	4	3	8	9	83	6.9
10	Patan	4	1	2	8	9	1	3	5	1	4	1	5	44	3.6
11	Khandala	7	11	8	7	8	10	7	9	11	5	10	11	104	8.6

Source:-Socio-Economic Abstract, Satara district, 2020

Table No. 1.2: Levels of Socio-economic Development In Satara District (2020)

Levels of development	Scale Value	No.ofTahsil	Name of the Tahsil
High	Below 4	03	Karad,Satara,Patan
Medium	4 to 8	06	Wai,Phaltan,Koregoan,Man,Khatav,Javali
Low	Above 8	02	Khandala,Mahableshwar

Source:-Socio-Economic Abstract, Satara district, 2020

Levels of Socio-economic Development

1. High Developed Region:

In the study area, there are three tahsils included in this category. Highly developed region covers an area of 332528 Sq. H. (31.42%) with the 13585643 (46.13%) population of the region. These tahsil are laying in the central and southern part of the study region. It comprises Karad, Satara and Patan tahsils. In this region urban population educational and health facilities, Bank and Drinking water facilities, literacy, post office, population density, working population is very better than other region. Industrial sector, agricultural sector, marketing as well as transport and communication facilities are the highest proportion, due to this the levels of Socio-economic development is found high in these tahsils. Karadtahsil is most developed tahsils in whole of the region. In this region development of sugar industries are very high concentration of co-operative societies. Karadtahsils get first rank due to the highly developed agricultural sector, high percentage of fertile soils, sufficient rainfall and perennial irrigation facilities leads high agricultural efficiency and development of agro based Industries.

2. Moderately Developed Region:

In this region six tahsils area Wai, Phaltan, Koregaon, Man, Khatav and Javali. These tahsils having less development of Socio-economic, because physiographic and climate conditions are responsible for it. This region also cover an area of 649917 sq h. (31.42%) and the population of this region is 1407880 (46.87%) included. Wai and Javali tahsils have more than 50 per cent of hilly area. Undulating topography high rainfall in this region. Phaltan, koregaon, Man, and Khatav tahsils have adequate rainfall which adversely affected on agriculture irrigation, mining industries, transportation and infrastructure facilities are less developed therefore the levels of Socio-economic development is low as compared to developed region. In this region natural resources, health, education facilities status are well but proper utilization 0f natural resources are not sufficient.
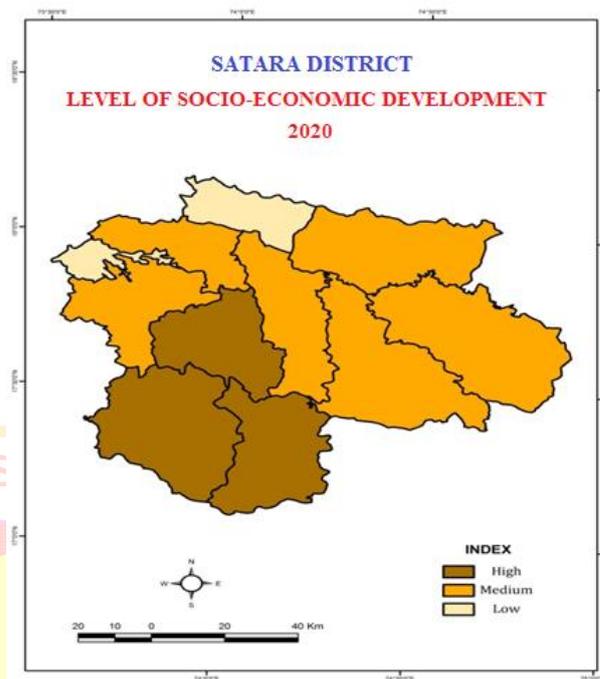

Fig. 1.2: Level of Socio-Economic Development in Satara District.

3. Low Developed Region:

It is called as problematic region. In this region there are two tahsils included namely Khandala and Mahableshwar. These regions are mostly hilly and highest rainfall is found there. Above tahsils have lack of infractural, educational, health facilities and urban population, work participation rate is also compared other tahsils of Satara District. Low developed region occupies an area about 75798 sq H. (7.16%) and 210248(6.99%) population is concentrated. These Mahabaleshwar tahsil are facing problem of less urbanization and indlistrilization, due to that reason most of people migrated from rural to urban area of Satara, Pune, Mumbai in search of better job and education. Population density and literacy rate is less in this region because hilly area, inaccessibility and educational institution also low in proportion.

Conclusion:

Satara district is well known district in western Maharashtra, but of Socio-economic development is medium class. In Satara District Karadtahsil has first rank in human resource development, because of agriculture, Industries, infrastructural facilities; educations are largest proportion as compared to other thasils. Central and

southern part of the study area is well developed, but the east, west and northern part of the study area is less developed. Lowest Socio-economic development is found in Mahableshwar and Khandalatahsil, because these are under thick forest excess rainfall and other physiographic condition. Therefore, if the Socio-economic development of a district is modeled along human development framework, it can provide better understanding of development and its impact on the quality of life of people.

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