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LEVELS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN DROUGHT PRONE AREA OF SANGLI DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT

Regional disparity refers to imbalanced regional development which differs from region to region. It depends on various socio-economic factors. Levels of socio-economic of drought prone area of Sangli district belongs to the worst level. The present study's object is to find out spatial patterns of levels of socio-economic development in drought prone area of Sangli district. All the selected indicators have been grouped into three categories and they have been converted into comparable units by standardizing the help of 'Z' score formula. On the basis of composite value the area under study grouped into five categories viz. Very high, high, moderate, low and very low. There is significant variation found in the levels of socio-economic development in the study region.

Key words: *Levels of development, Regional development, Regional disparity.*

INTRODUCTION:

Development is an economic phenomenon. Development is a process of qualitative change and quantitative growth of the social and economic reality. The close interrelationship between economic and social elements precludes any purely social and economic development. The most common measures of development are the per capita availability of gross product and its growth. But any development indicator based on the monetary value of production is subject of technical problems include the difficulty of compiling accurate figures in the absence of a sophisticated national accounting system, differences in methods used and the fact that in underdeveloped countries many goods and services do not enter the cash economy.

The concept of development has changed recently now. It is seen beyond economic performance. Balanced regional development is not an economic issue but also a political and social necessity. It might not be surprising in this increasing inequality created adverse reaction and erode national integrity. Levels of socio-economic developments are measure with a number of economic, social and demographic indicators.

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To find out the regional inequality in socio-economic development in drought prone area of Sangli district.
2. To measure the levels of socio-economic development.
3. To find out the reasons of inequality and analyze them.

Data base and Methodology:

The study mainly based on secondary data. The data sources are socio-economic abstract of Sangli district and district census handbook, 2011. All the selected indicators have been grouped into five categories and they have been converted into comparable units by standardizing the help of 'Z' score formula. Display the levels of socio-economic development by simple line graph.

Geographical personality of the study region:

Drought prone area of Sangi district is selected as a study region for the present investigation. Sangli district is one of the southern district of Maharashtra State and is a part of Deccan plateau. It lies between 16^0 45' North to 17^0 33' North latitude and 73^0 42' East to 75^0 40' East longitude (Census of India, 2001). It is surrounded by Satara and Solapur district to the north, Karanataka state to the east and south, Kolhapur district to the south-west and it is small boundary with Ratnagiri district in the west (District Census Hand book of Sangli District). The area of district is 8,572 sq.km and population, 28,22,143 as per 2011 census. The area of study region is 8114.53 sq. km. It comprises 9 tahsils in the Sangli district. The total population of drought prone area is about 26,59,232 as per the 2011 census. The climate of study region is monsoon type. The region experiences from main seasons such as south-west monsoon (mid June to end of September) post monsoon (October to mid November) winter season (mid November to mid February) and hot season is from mid February to mid June. In drought prone area of Sangli district most of the rainfall occurs in south-west monsoon season and post monsoon season. About 80 to 85 per cent of annual rainfall is occurred in June to September. The average rainfall decreases from west to east. The deep black soil along the river and medium deep soil and the course shallow soil are observed in the study area.

Discussion:

Levels of socio-economic development in Drought Prone Area of Sangli District has been ascertained at tahsil level by taking various indicators, which have been classified in three main groups, such as:

Table no.1.1 Demographic Indicators –

Variable	Selected indicators
X1	Density of Population, 2011
X2	Percentage decadal growth of population, 2001-2011
X3	Percentage of urban population, 2011
X4	Sex ratio, 2011
X5	Percentage of literacy 2011
X6	Percentage of female literacy
X7	Birth rate, 2011
X8	Death rate, 2011.
X9	Child sex ratio
X10	Percentage of workers, 2011
X11	Percentage of workers engaged in industries, 2011
X12	Percentage of agriculture labour

Table no 1.2 Agricultural Indicators –

Variable	Selected indicators
X1	Percentage of net cultivated area to geographical area
X2	Percentage of net sown area
X3	Percentage of net irrigated area to net cultivated area

X4	Area under sugarcane
X5	Area under other crops
X6	Number of tractors per 1000 hectors of net cultivated area

Table no 1.3 Infrastructural Indicators –

Variable	Selected indicators
X1	Road length of per 100 sq. km
X2	No. of banking services in villages and towns
X3	Villages with drinking water facilities in per cent
X4	Villages with S.T. bus facilities in per cent
X5	Villages with post facilities in per cent
X6	No of mobile in per cent
X7	Computer laptop with internet in per cent
X8	No of family use of toilet in per cent
X9	No of doctor (Public and Private) per lakh population
X10	No of hospitals public and private
X11	No of beds per lakh population

All above indicators have been by standardizing with the help of 'Z' score formula. On the basis of composite index value the region under study is divided into five categories viz. very high, high, moderate, low and very low.

$$Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S.D.}$$

Where,

Z= Score

X= Variable

$\bar{X}$ = Mean

S.D. = Standard deviation

Table no 1.4 Development Indexes ('Z' score method) of selected demographic indicators measuring levels of development in drought prone area of Sangli district.

Variable Tahsil	X-X̄ / SD												
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	Total
Walwa	0.74	0.26	0.41	-1.09	0.87	10.57	0.43	-0.9	-1.8	0.50.	1.20	0.60	11.54
Palus	0.77	-1.72	0	-1.32	1.04	10.89	-0.76	-0.61	-0.68	0.79	0.91	1.21	10.5
Khanapur	-0.56	-1.56	0.66	1.61	029	10.0	-0.02	0.69	1.19	0.76	0.56	0.46	12.06
Atpadi	-0.81	0.51	0	1.01	-1.68	8.33	0.53	-0.007	0.68	-0.10	0.02	0.36	8.82
Tasgaon	--.26	0.98	0.04	-0.23	0.49	10.32	-0.56	-0.001	-0.49	0.13	0.10	0.11	8.16
Miraj	2.10	0.69	2.25	-0.07	0.80	10.73	2.13	2.08	0.57	2.08	1.26	-2.10	18.37
K.M.	-0.61	0.17	0	-0.19	-0.41	9.39	-0.14	-0.26	-0.49	0.58	0.51	0.51	7.08
Jat	0.85	0.84	0	-0.64	-1.46	8.16	-0.20	-1.63	1.17	0.76	0.38	1.02	6.78
Kadegaon		0	0	0.93	0.05	9.79	-1.40	-0.16	-0.10	1.10	1.83	-0.24	8.62

Source:

1. Census of India, District Census of Sangli District, 2011
2. Socio-Economic Abstract of Sangli District, 2014
3. Compiled by researcher, 2018

Table no 1.5 Development Indexes ('Z' score method) of selected Agricultural indicators measuring levels of development in drought prone area of Sangli district.

Variable	X-X̄ / SD						
Tahsil	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Total
Walwa	0.47	0.48	1.88	2.35	0.57	2.60	8.36
Palus	0	0	-0.43	0	0	0.13	-0.57
Khanapur	0.28	0.25	0.007	-0.15	0.39	0.54	0.27
Atpadi	0.73	0.39	-0.61	-0.37	-0.15	0.39	-0.42
Tasgaon	0.10	0.43	-0.52	-0.37	0.36	0.35	-0.37
Miraj	0.58	0.64	1.55	0.86	1.30	0.06	5
K.M.	1.41	0.46	-0.53	-0.42	-0.03	-0.34	0.55
Jat	0.62	0.80	-0.70	-0.54	0.74	0.64	-0.98
Kadegaon	0	0	-0.62	0	0	-0.24	-0.86

Source:

1. Census of India, District Census of Sangli District, 2011
2. Socio-Economic Abstract of Sangli District, 2014
3. Compiled by researcher, 2018

Table no 1.6 Development Indexes ('Z' score method) of selected infrastructure indicators measuring levels of development in drought prone area of Sangli district.

Variable / Tahsil	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	Total
Walwa	1.1	-0.04	-0.92	0.02	-0.02	-0.28	0.68	0.91	-0.57	-0.89	-0.94	-1.95
Palus	0.4	1.6	-0.89	0.36	2.13	0.27	2.42	1.12	1.69	-0.43	-0.49	8.18
Khanapur	-63	-0.88	0.73	0.36	0.11	-0.46	-0.44	-1.29	0.58	-0.3	-0.06	-2.28
Atpadi	-0.86	-0.69	0.09	0.17	-1.15	1.57	-0.41	-1.29	-0.8	-0.02	-0.4	-3.79
Tasgaon	-0.46	0.18	1.26	-0.44	-0.17	0.47	-0.59	-0.19	-0.73	-0.25	-0.75	-1.67
Miraj	1.78	1.71	-	0.36	0.81	0.8	-0.03	-	1.26	2.35	2.19	10.67

			0.43					0.13				
K.M.	0.44	-0.55	-0.26	-0.19	-0.05	-1.97	-0.7	-0.93	0.009	0.26	0.22	-3.72
Jat	-1.7	-0.72	0.51	-0.6	-0.77	-0.61	-0.64	0.94	-1.3	-1.06	-1.67	-6.19
Kadegaon	-0.52	-0.61	0.92	-0.04	-0.9	0.21	-0.29	0.86	-1.14	0.34	0.91	-0.26

Source:

1. Census of India, District Census of Sangli District, 2011
2. Socio-Economic Abstract of Sangli District, 2014
3. Compiled by researcher, 2018

Table no. 1.7 Study Region: Levels of Socio-Economic Development & Composite Index

Sr. No	Name of tahsil	Demographic	Agricultural	Infrastructure	Total
1	Walwa	11.54	8.36	-0.65	19.25
2	Palus	10.5	-0.57	8.94	18.87
3	Khanapur	12.06	0.27	-1.32	11.01
4	Atpadi	8.82	-0.42	-4.31	4.09
5	Tasgaon	8.16	-0.37	-1.66	6.13
6	Miraj	18.37	5	11.19	34.56
7	K.M.	7.08	0.55	-1.51	6.12
8	Jat	6.78	-0.98	-4.18	1.62
9	Kadegaon	8.62	-0.86	0.23	7.99

Source:

1. Census of India, District Census of Sangli District, 2011
2. Socio-Economic Abstract of Sangli District, 2014
3. Compiled by researcher, 2018

Table no 1.8 Categorization of the tahsil according to levels of development

Development Index	Category	No of tahsil	Name of tahsil
above 27.16	Very High	1	Miraj
20.37 to27.15	High	--	--
13.58 to 20.36	Moderate	2	Palus, Walawa
6.79 to 13.57	Low	2	Khanapur, Kadegaon
Below 6.78	Very low	4	Jat, Atpadi, K.M., Tasgaon

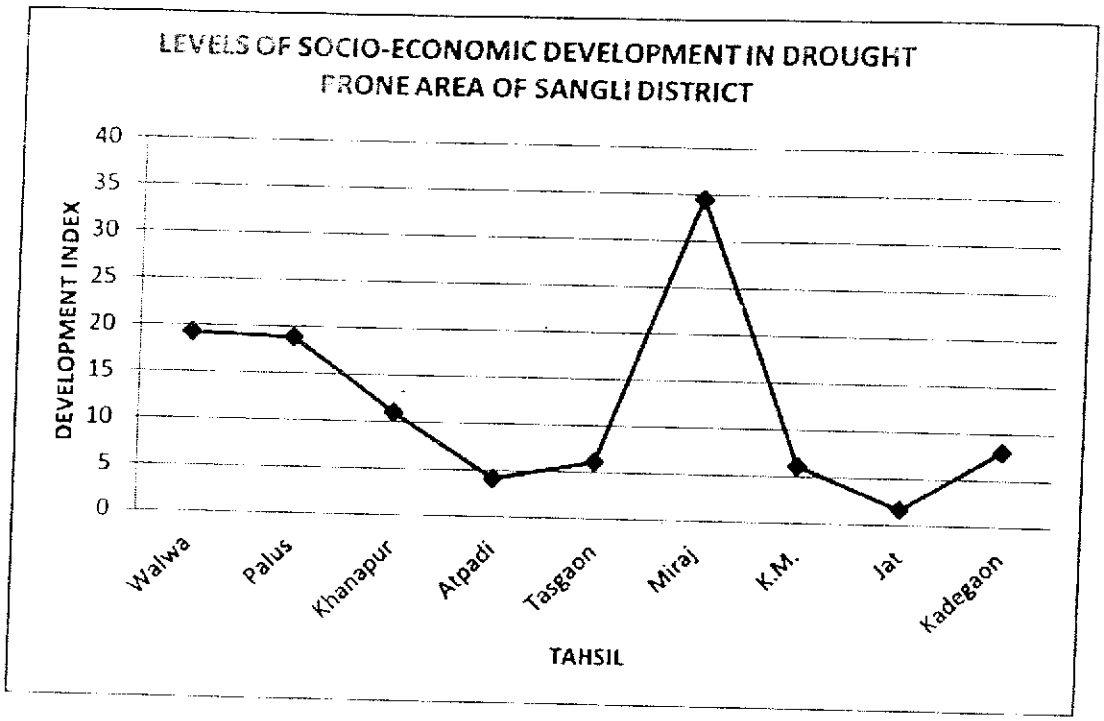

Fig 1.1

Fig. 1.1 shows that there are regional variations in the levels of socio-economic development in the study region. On the basis of obtained values of composite index of each tahsil in drought prone area of Sangli district, levels of socio-economic development is ascertained by grouping them into five levels of development - very high, high, moderate, low and very low.

Very High level of development:

he very high level (composite value above 27.16) of socio-economic development is observed only in Miraj tahsil. High urbanization, better infrastructural facilities, well accessibility by means of transportation and communication, socio-economic facilities, medical hub, centers of business and commerce is very good. Agricultural prosperity and industrial development are mainly responsible for the high level of socio-economic development.

High level of development:

No tahsil is observed in high level (composite value ranges 20.37 to27.15) of socio-economic development in the study region.

Moderate level of development:

Palus and Walwa these two tahsils are recorded in moderate level of socio-economic development (composite value ranges 13.58 to 20.36). Percentage of gross irrigated area and net sown area is better condition.

Low level of development:

Khanapur and Kadegaon these two tahsils are observed low level of socio-economic development viz. 6.79 to 13.57 composite values. The reasons for such a level development are mainly related to less of infrastructural facilities, lack of underdeveloped communication and transport facilities, medical facilities, less female literacy rate and less workers population are the attributes of low level of overall development.

Very low level of development:

The very low socio-economic development i.e. composite index value less than 6.78 are observed in Jat, Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Tasgaon tahsil. All these tahsil except Tasgaon entirely rural, economically and industrially less developed. Low female literacy rate, low agricultural development, lack of transportation and communication facilities, less medical facilities and low agricultural development all these factors are responsible for very low level of development.

Conclusion:

The development of a particular region depends not only one criteria but also on several socio-economic factors which comprise the level of development. Drought prone area of Sangli district shows micro regional disparity of development levels. The very high level of socio-economic development is observed only in Miraj tahsil. Moderate level of socio-economic development found in Palus and Walwa tahsil. The low level of socio-economic development is observed in only two tahsil namely Khanapur and Kadegaon tahsil and the very low level of socio-economic development observed in four tahsil namely Jat, Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Tasgaon tahsil.

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has participated/Presented the Research Paper on Levels of Socio-Economic Development In Drought Prone Area of Sangli District Mah in the National Conference held on 10th March 2018 at Night College of Arts and Commerce, Ichalkaranji.

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