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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SANGLI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA



Nalawade, D. B¹, Mote Yuvraj. S.² and Pore Abhijit V.³

¹Head, Dept. of Geography, Rajashri Shahu College, Kolhapur

²Assistant Professor, Baba Naik Mahavidyalaya, Kokrud.

³Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Balwant College, Vita.



ABSTRACT

The present study intends to analyze the socio-economic development in Sangli district of Maharashtra. It is mainly based on secondary sources of data mainly collected from the census of India, 2011 and Socio-Economic Abstract, 2012. Measurement of levels of development is very important in today's world because it helps in future planning of the region. Therefore, for the measurement of development Prof. Kundu's method (1980) normalization method has been used. The total population of Sangli district was 28, 22,143 in 2011. The sex ratio of population was 966 and the literacy rate was 81.48 per cent. It is observed that 63.06 per

cent population engaged in agricultural sector and the remaining 36.94 per cent population engaged in non-agricultural sector. The work participation rate was 38.09 per cent. It is found that the development index of Sangli district was 6.0. The tahsil such as Jat (4.41) is identified with lowest development index and Miraj (11.0) with highest development index in 2011. This sort of analysis is useful for planning purpose.

KEYWORDS : *Population, Development, Composite Index.*

INTRODUCTION

Geography is perhaps one such discipline that offers a unique synthesis of development of natural and human resources as the geographers conceptualization of development is much more comprehensive. It considers development in terms of regional, economic, social and political. The term development in spatial context refers to the improvement in the quality of functioning of a regional system include the region's economic growth, social, political, environmental advancement. The development process in any region is the function of the interplay of physical resources, degree of technological advancement, social structure, economic setup and policy. Geographers' main concern in relation to these factors would be in terms of spatio-temporal variations in them. It means that our concern lies, firstly in understanding the relative significance of these factors both in terms of space and time (Chandna, 2008).

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the present study is to measure the socio-economic development in Sangli District of Maharashtra.

STUDY AREA

The Sangli district of Maharashtra has selected as an area of the present investigation. It is situated in the western part of Maharashtra; it lies between 16°45' north and 17°22' north latitude and 73°42' east and 75°40' east longitude. It is bounded by Satara, Solapur districts to the north, Vijapur district to the east, Kolhapur and Belgum districts to the south and Ratnagiri district to the west. In the district Warna and Krishna are the main river. The total population of study area was 25,83,524 in 2011. The density of population was 329 per sq. km. The overall sex ratio was 966 in 2011.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary sources of data mainly collected from census of India 2011 and socio-economic abstract of Sangli district 2012. For the measurement of tahsil wise development index Prof. Kundu's method (1980) of normalization has been used. The literacy rate, level of urbanization, sex ratio, work participation rate, and workers in non-agricultural sector, these indicators has been used for calculation of development index

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

According to 2011 census the total population in the study area was 28,22,143 comprising 14,35,728 male and 13,86,415 females. The role of geographical environmental is important in the distribution of population. The various physical as well as socio-cultural factors are affecting on the distribution of population. (Bansode and Mote, 2015). It is observed that 74.51 per cent population living in rural area and remaining 25.49 per cent in urban area. The tahsil such as Miraj (8,54,581) identified with highest population and Atpadi (1,38,455) tahsil identified with lowest population in 2011.

Table 1
Total Population of Sangli District, 2011

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Total Population	Rural (in %)	Urban (in %)
1.	Shirala	162911	100.00	0.00
2.	Walwa	456002	77.08	22.92
3.	Palus	164909	100.00	0.00
4.	Kadegaon	143019	100.00	0.00
5.	Khanapur	170214	71.63	28.37
6.	Atpadi	138455	100.00	0.00
7.	Tasgaon	251401	84.91	15.09
8.	Miraj	854581	38.14	61.86
9.	Kavathemahankal	152327	100.00	0.00
10.	Jat	328324	100.00	0.00
	Sangli	28,22,143	74.51	25.49
	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	57.78	45.22
	India	121,05,69,573	68.8	31.2

Source: Census of India, 2011

ANALYSIS OF SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis (Mote, 2010). It is one of the important social indices to measure the prevailing inequality between males and females and regional imbalances in the overall status and situation of women (Pore and Mote, 2015). The table 2 reveals that the average sex ratio was 966, which is higher than the rural (963) and lower than the urban (973). The tahsil like Shiral (1015) is identified with highest sex ratio and the tahsil like Palus (933) is identified with low sex ratio in the study area.

Table 2
Sex Ratio of Sangli District, 2011

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Shirala	1015	1015	0
2.	Walwa	939	936	949
3.	Palus	933	933	0
4.	Kadegaon	993	993	0
5.	Khanapur	1011	1034	956
6.	Atpadi	995	995	0
7.	Tasgaon	962	964	950
8.	Miraj	966	943	981
9.	Kavathemahankal	963	963	0
10.	Jat	951	951	0
	Sangli	966	963	973

Source: Census of India, 2011

LITERACY STATUS

It is found that the average literacy rate of study area was 81.48 per cent and male was 88.22 per cent and female was 74.59 per cent. The literacy rate varied from a minimum of 70.37 per cent in Jat tahsil to a maximum of 86.11 per cent in Palus tahsil. It is noticed that in all tahsils the male literacy rate is higher than the female literacy.

Table 3
Literacy Rate of Sangli District, 2011

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Shirala	78.88	89.36	68.80
2.	Walwa	85.21	91.34	78.79
3.	Palus	86.11	90.96	80.96
4.	Kadegaon	80.98	88.98	73.05
5.	Khanapur	82.23	89.95	74.68
6.	Atpadi	72.74	82.34	63.24
7.	Tasgaon	83.29	89.76	76.66
8.	Miraj	84.54	89.81	79.14
9.	Kavathemahankal	78.57	86.57	70.39
10.	Jat	70.37	78.29	62.10
	Sangli	81.48	88.22	74.59
	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
	India	73.0	80.9	64.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

Literacy Rate of Sangli District, 2011

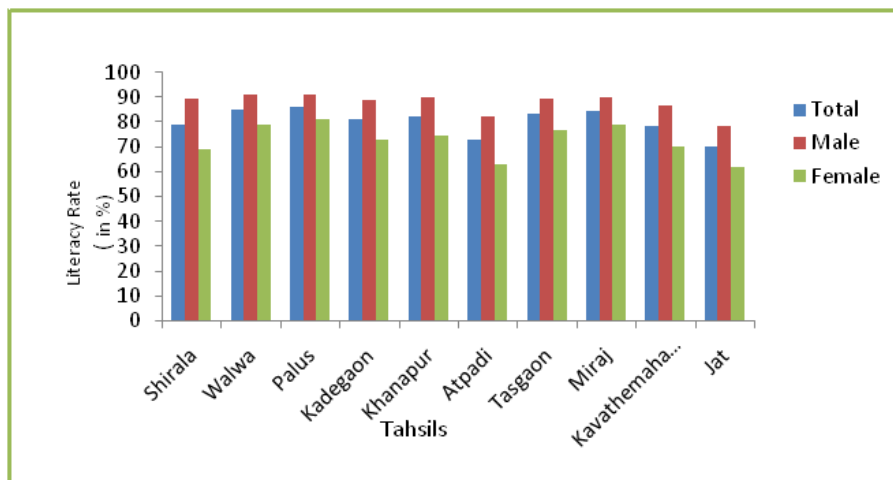


Fig. 1

ECONOMIC STATUS

The development process of the people depends on their economic activity; therefore the study of economic status population is important. It is found that the average work participation rate of study area is 38.09 per cent in 2011. It is notice that the highest work participation rate was 42.07 per cent in Kadegaon tahsil and lowest in Miraj tahsil 34.09 per cent. In the study area 63.06 per cent people engaged in agricultural sector and reaming 36.94 per cent people engaged in non-agricultural sector in 2011. It is found that the Jat (81.00%) tahsil identified with Maximum and Miraj (34.99%) tahsil with Minimum of population engaged in agricultural sector in study area.

Table 4
Agricultural Sector, Non- Agricultural Sector and Work Participation Rate of Sangli District, 2011

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Agricultural Sector			Non Agricultural Sector			Work Participation Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Shirala	72.84	69.34	78.94	27.16	30.66	21.06	39.89	51.03	28.92
2.	Walwa	65.88	63.74	71.03	34.12	36.26	28.97	38.73	53.06	23.48
3.	Palus	64.97	63.36	69.31	35.03	36.64	30.69	37.36	52.61	21.01
4.	Kadegaon	80.16	76.40	87.35	19.84	23.60	12.65	42.07	55.07	28.97
5.	Khanapur	70.48	64.88	81.00	29.52	35.12	19.00	41.32	54.25	28.54
6.	Atpadi	75.95	72.96	81.48	24.05	27.04	18.52	38.89	50.34	27.38
7.	Tasgaon	76.87	75.78	79.16	23.13	24.22	20.84	40.10	53.25	26.43
8.	Miraj	34.99	33.09	41.29	65.01	66.91	58.71	34.09	51.54	16.04
9.	Kavathemahankal	77.37	75.72	81.29	22.63	24.28	18.71	37.98	52.47	22.94
10.	Jat	81.00	77.96	85.94	19.00	22.04	14.06	41.85	50.54	32.71
	Sangli	63.06	59.39	71.51	36.94	40.61	28.49	38.09	52.19	23.49

Source: Census of India, 2011

Work Participation Rate of Sangli District, 2011

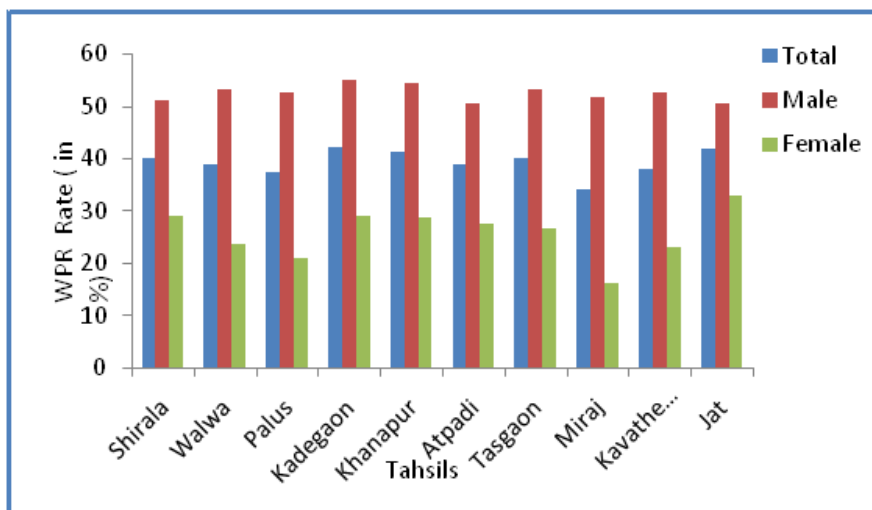


Fig. 2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

It is found that on an average overall development of study area was (6.00) in 2011. The tahsil such as Miraj (11.00) is identified with high development and the tahsil like Jat (4.14) is identified low development index in study area. The tahsils viz. Tasgaon, Walwa, Khanapur and Miraj are identified with above the average development index (6.00) and the remaining six tahsils such as Jat, Atpadi, Kavathemahankal, Kadegaon, Shirala fall in below the average. The tahsils like Jat, Atpadi and Kavathemahankal are in drought affect area therefore in the development index they are in bottom. The tahsils like Miraj and Walawa agriculturally rich and highly urbanized therefore the development index is high. In study area as a whole there are some geographical as well as social and political factors are affecting of the development.

Table 5
Socio-Economic Development of Sangli District, 2011

Sr. No	Name of Tahsils	Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate	Work Participation rate	% Urban Pop	% of Workers in Non Agricultural Sector	Sex Ratio	Composite Index
1	Shirala	78.88	68.80	39.89	0.00	27.16	1015	4.89
2	Walwa	85.21	78.79	38.73	22.92	34.12	939	7.02
3	Palus	86.11	80.96	37.36	0.00	35.03	933	5.27
4	Kadegaon	80.98	73.05	42.07	0.00	19.84	993	4.77
5	Khanapur	82.23	74.68	41.32	28.37	29.52	1011	7.34
6	Atpadi	72.74	63.24	38.89	0.00	24.05	995	4.59
7	Tasgaon	83.29	76.66	40.10	15.09	23.13	962	6.05
8	Miraj	84.54	79.14	34.09	61.86	65.01	966	11.00
9	Kavathe mahankal	78.57	70.39	37.98	0.00	22.63	963	4.66
10	Jat	70.37	62.10	41.85	0.00	19.00	951	4.41
	Sangli	81.48	74.59	38.09	25.49	36.94	966	6.00

Source: Census of India, 2011

Socio-Economic Development of Sangli District, 2011

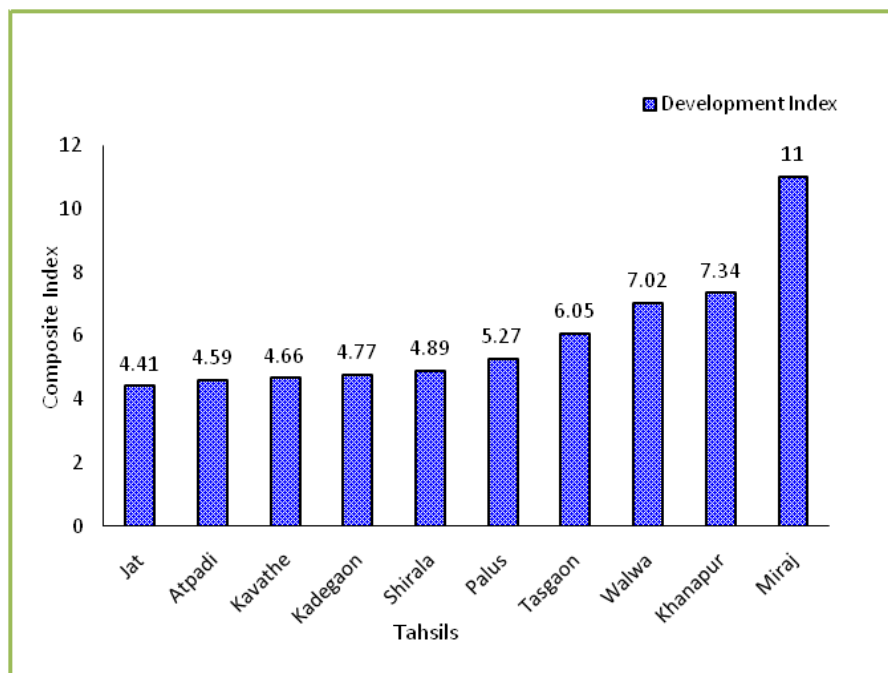


Fig. 3

CONCLUSION

The total population of Sangli district was 28, 22,143 in 2011. The sex ratio of population was 966 and the literacy rate was 81.48 per cent. It is observed that 63.06 per cent population engaged in agricultural sector and the remaining 36.94 per cent population engaged in non-agricultural sector. The

work participation rate was 38.09 per cent. It is found that the development index of Sangli district was 6.0. The tahsil such as Jat (4.41) is identified with lowest development index and Miraj (11.0) with highest development index in 2011. This sort of analysis is useful for planning purpose.

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