Chapter I

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Introduction

A large region like the state of Maharashtra, represents an assemblage of diverse physical and cultural elements, which have hardly fused into a homogeneous whole, but for the commonality of language which has formed the basis of the states in India, the change in the landscape, the economy and the people from one part of the state to the other is not only perceptible but even striking. Maharashtra divided in to five regions on the basis of history and topographic situations and these are Konkan, Desh, Marathawada, Khandesh and Vidarbha. The coastal low land and the plateau confined between the Sahyadry and the Arabian Sea coast is known as Konkan. This longitudinal coastal strip, despite apparent regional contrasts possesses certain unifying characteristics reflected in its coastal location, separation from Sahyadry and a formidable west facing scarp, a drainage characterized by west flowing streams, rugged and often forested hills, heavy rainfall and an agricultural economy in which subsistence farming is dominated by rice, the staple food of the people. The development of Mumbai during the last 150 years has created prosperity and carved out a region of its own, completely metamorphosed with its industries, trade, concentration of population and modern transport and other social infrastructure. Thus, it no large fits in South Konkan that still awaits development. North Konkan is now dominated by the metropolitan centre of Mumbai on one side and the other side the entire tribal belt in Thane district lives under the shadow of Mumbai but so primitive and so remote from development.

The middle Konkan region largely coincides with Raigarh district formerly known as Colaba district. It is distinguished from South Konkan by a relatively more open and flat topography, absence of a laterite plateau and proximity to Mumbai. Also the level of development and the agricultural prosperity in middle Konkan is higher than South Konkan.
South Konkan differs from middle Konkan, by a thick and entrenched drainage, a greater degree of inaccessibility and isolation and an overall economic poverty reflected in subsistence farming, a barren and parched lateritic plateau and incessant migration of people to Mumbai in search of jobs, a fact that has disturbed the sex ratio of the region with a dominance of women over men. The region coincides with Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg coastal districts.

On the other hand South Konkan and especially Ratnagiri have some strong points. The region is relatively rich in minerals with reserves of iron, manganese and bauxite and a large quantity silica, fishery, tourism potential, horticulture etc. however these are still untapped. Traditionally, the economy of the region depends upon rice cultivation, fishing, horticulture and money order from Mumbai. But agriculture and horticulture offer limited prospects and tourism is a sunrise industry in the region. The region is relatively poor in industries. Besides industries based on local raw materials, like fruit and fish canning and processing of cashewnut, there are a few, unorganized and scattered industries.

So, it is seen that different places face different problems in Konkan region. Some regions face demographic, infrastructural problems and the other economic problems. Thus, the study proposes to examine the levels of development in Konkan region and especially in Ratnagiri district and to identify the lagging areas and to suggest measures for the regional imbalance.

Main Objectives
1. To insight into the growth, distribution, density and structure of population in Konkan region of Maharashtra state.
2. To comprehend the factors and patterns of migration to Mumbai from Konkan region in general and Ratnagiri district in particular.
3. To appraise the polarization and trickling down effect of Mumbai on Ratnagiri district being Mumbai a growth pole and major metropolitan centre of attraction for educated smart-youths.
4. To assess the human resource development and how it can be developed to check the migration.

5. To monitor the role of tourism industry and other resources for the development of the region.

6. To measure the levels of development to identify the lagging areas and to suggest the road map for its improvement in the study area.

7. To investigate the major obstacles in the development of the region and to set the priorities for mitigating the regional imbalances.

Study Area

India is the largest demographic country of the world. The country is divided into twenty eight states and seven union territories. Out of these states, Maharashtra is one of the important and economically developed states in the country. There are 35 districts in Maharashtra and they are divided into 6 administrative divisions such as 1) Konkan 2) Pune 3) Nashik 4) Aurangabad 5) Amravati and 6) Nagpur.

After the independence in 1947, western Maharashtra and Gujarat were combined as Bombay state. In 1960, the Gujarat and Marathi linguistic areas of the former Bombay state were separated; the present Maharashtra state came into being in 1st May 1960. In 1961 Konkan region became a part of the newly formed state of Maharashtra. In May 1981, Sindhudurg was bifurcated from the southern areas of the Ratnagiri district. The erstwhile Kolaba district was renamed as Raigarh. By the Maharashtra Land Revenue Coad Act, 1981, the city Bombay was constituted as a district, and a new Division by the name of the Bombay Division has been created, with effect from the 29th July, 1981, consisting of the two districts of the city of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District which was formerly included in the Konkan Division. The erstwhile the city Bombay and Bombay Suburban districts were also renamed as Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts in the year 2000.

Konkan region extends between 15° 37' to 20° 20' North latitude and 72° 45' to 74° 18' East Longitude. Region, rich in verdant natural beauty is
endowed with a coastline of 720 km and includes six districts viz., Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg (fig.1.1). Total area of Konkan division is 30,746 sq. km. that constitutes 9.99 per cent of the total area of the state. Total talukas in the whole division are 50 (Mumbai Suburban-3, Thane-15, Raigad-15, Ratnagiri-9, and Sindhudurg-8). Total population of the region is 2,86,29,512 (25.44% of the state) out of which 1,51,40,689 (52.88%) is the male population and 1,34,88,823 (47.12%) are females as per the 2011 census. Marathi, Hindi, English, and Malvani are the major languages in the region. There are about 36 river basins in the region which are in Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts constitute as Greater Mumbai having no river.

Konkan division is the most well defined physiographic unit of Maharashtra state. Its western limit is defined by the Arabian Sea and the Sahyadri Mountain range or Western Ghat from the eastern boundary of the region. Being a part of the West Coast region, the northern and southern boundaries of the region need to be identified separately. The Terekhol creek is generally considered as its southern limit while towards north, Damanganga River is considered as the physiographic limit of Konkan. Mumbai-Goa National Highway No. 17 passes through the region and is well connected by the state-roads to almost all tehsils of the region.

Ratnagiri District which is maritime district of Konkan division and the district lies between 16°13' to 18°04' North Latitude and 73°02' to 73°52' East Longitude. The district is bound by Raigad district in the North, Arabian Sea towards the west, Sindhudurg district in the south and Sahyadri Mountain on the east. The Ratnagiri city is the head quarters of Ratnagiri district and by road it is 370 km away from Mumbai, which is capital city of Maharashtra. The district Ratnagiri is having an area of 8, 201 sq. km which is divided in to nine tehsils such as Mandangad, Dapoli, Khed, Chipun, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar, Lanja and Rajapur.. Total population of the district is 16,12,6,72. The
Fig. 1.1
male population was 7,59,703 (47.10%) and female population was 8,52,9,69 (52.90%) females in 2011.

The present study’s main focus is to appraise the demographic characteristics, migration pattern, trickling down and polarization effects of migration on the Konkan region in general and in Ratnagiri district in particular. It is also intended to measure the human development index (HDI) and socio-economic development in Konkan region at district level and in Ratnagiri at tehsil level based on the secondary sources of data, so bring out ground reality intensive field work has been conducted for collecting the primary data from some villages and first hand information to have better comprehension so that the lagging areas in the study area can be given priority for regional development planning to bring them at far with other relatively advanced regions.

Data Base

The major research work is based on primary and secondary sources of data. As far as possible the change in their socio-economic conditions in view of the developmental processes is to ascertain from 1971 to 2011 data, which are the reference years of the present study. The secondary data for district level of Konkan region and taluka level of Ratnagiri district collected from the district census hand-book, gazetteers, internet, Socio-Economic abstract. For socio-economic variables the data were not available for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts besides we cannot compare the data of other districts of Konkan region with Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts. Some field work done with the help of interviews, interview schedules of the local people. Primary data is generated by conducting the fieldwork in the villages of nine talukas of Ratnagiri district to bring out the ground realities of migration and its trickling down or polarization effect. The study area of Konkan division comprises the six districts namely Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. But sample survey was conducted only in Ratnagiri district which has special emphasis on it.
In selecting sample villages for primary data collection, a decision had to be taken as to whether to select a large number of villages and take a random sample of households from each or select two or three villages and cover all the households in each. Keeping in view the constraints of time, it was decided to select twelve villages and take a random sample of household from each in all nine tehsils of Ratnagiri district, so total twelve villages were selected.

Since growth rate has emerged as the best indicator of migration, sample villages were selected on the basis of the population growth to represent different types of economy. One was selected from coastal area with fishing economy and six from the remote areas and foot hills region of Sahyadri with an agricultural economy. Remaining five are selected which are located on or near highway with mix activities.

Household schedule was prepared in which questions related to basic information and about migration were the same in all villages. During the fieldwork interviews were conducted personally by the researcher with visits to twelve villages with the help of household schedule No.1 as shown in the Appendix-I. Household schedule No. 1 was prepared for the households in the villages. Some 7 per cent to 15 per cent households from sample villages were interviewed. Thus, in all 405 households were interviewed by the researcher. Composite index of development at district and taluka level computed on the selected indices. Literacy rate computed for the population above 6 years.

Fieldwork was also conducted for tourists visiting the tourists' places, hotel owners and travel agents in the district. Schedule no. 2, is related with the tourists visiting the tourists places, schedule no. 3 is concerned with Hotel owners and schedule no.4 related with Travel agents. The present survey was undertaken with the objective of assessing the role of tourism industry and other resources for the development of the region, generation of employment opportunities and can stop outmigration from the region. In this study an attempt has been made to analyse the need, facilities and problems associated with tourism benefits.
The research design was formulated keeping in mind the various essentials and requirements of subject of research. Accordingly, questionnaire was prepared and planned in such a way that, as far as possible, all and up-to-date information about the subject could be collected. So the information collected through the questionnaire, personal interviews were also conducted, which enabled me a lot in obtaining substantial conclusions pertaining to this research work. 335 tourists were randomly chosen as respondents in eight tourist places. All relevant information was gathered which could be helpful in this work like address of tourists, visiting period, age, religion, education attainment, monthly income, purpose of visit, how many times came, mode of travel, stay at tourist center, choice of diet, travel accompany, most favourable season, purchasing items, sources of information of the tourist center, prefer the other tourists centers in Konkan, tenure of stay in Konkan, opinion about visit of Konkan, opinion about Konkani people etc. From 47 hotel owners and 6 travel agents information collected through questionnaire like foundation year, agency responsible for promotion of tourism, season of tourists, stay of tourists, district or state or country of tourists, economic level of tourists, most beneficial class from tourism, number of employees employed in the agency, obstacles in tourism, reasons of poor growth rate, future plan of the business, etc.

The statistical data, so called, through the schedules were analyzed and tables were prepared on the basis of responses received from tourists, service providers, public and Regulating agencies. These tables were then analyzed, at the stage of analysis and interpretation and the chances of important and bias are possible, an effort has been made to adhere to objectivity. The questions have been analyzed on the socio-physico and financial economic background to reveal about the implication of tourism in Ratnagiri district.

Random sampling techniques have been used in the research work to explore the tourist importance of tourist centers in Ratnagiri district. In the sampling process secondary data is used to select the survey
samples. The data published by the District Information Office of the state government as well as records from the District Gazette and published information in various newspapers, tourist literatures have been used to categories existing religious, historical and natural tourist places of the district.

It is felt that development of tourism and other related activities can increase employability and lead to overall development of the region and reduce the gap between advanced and backward areas in the region as well as in Ratnagiri district. At the same time this study will reveal ways to maintain the ecology of the study area.

Methodology

Mostly the study is based on primary data and secondary data. Then the researcher proposes to analyze the available data by various cartographic techniques. For measuring the Human Development Index, it was considered that the maximum and minimum for each indicator to calculate the dimension index, as the indicators used to define the various dimensions have not been used in international calculations. Thus it was decided to make the human development measure a relative concept for comparison amongst the districts, talukas and villages themselves, and so the figure for the highest attainment across the districts, talukas and villages would be considered as the maximum goal post and the lowest attainment, the minimum. The implication of this for the HDI is that there would be one district or talukas or village with a value near 1 on the HDM and that would be another district / talukas/ village with the value near zero being given to it and that would be the best village and of course talukas or districts. At the other extreme, there would be another district/ talukas/village with the value near zero being given and would be the worst village and of course district and talukas. This does not mean that the district, talukas or village with value 1 and rank 1 is perfect but it would mean that it was the best amongst the villages, district of the konkan region as well as taluka in Ratnagiri district. The international
HDI has indicators which are output indicators and which are positive in nature in the sense a high figure is assign of higher attainment. Taking this into consideration, it was decided to adopt the following methodology for calculating the Human Resource Development Measures for the districts of konkan region, talukas level and village level in Ratnagiri district.

Distance from the Best Situation as a the Percentage of

\[ \text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{Maximum Attainment} - \text{The Actual}}{\text{Range}} \]

This means that

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The HDI was then calculated as \(1 - \text{average of dimension indices}\) (Mumbai Human Development Report, 2009 pp193 - 194).

For assessing the overall change in the levels of development of districts level of Konkan region and talukas level of Ratnagiri district during 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 and pattern of their development in the sample villages of nine tehsils of Ratnagiri district (2012), composite indexes are constructed. For measuring their development fourteen indicators are selected for district level fourteen for talukas level and ten for the village level. For constructing the composite indexes at district, talukas and village levels, the values of different indicators if added directly may affect the overall development index, therefore, before aggregating such values the biasness or scale affect has been removed by applying the method of normalization. Though there are several techniques of normalization, the technique of dimension by mean, suggested by Kundu (1980), has been used for the calculation of development index. The observations for each indicator have been divided by their corresponding mean value without affection the relative position of the district, talukas or village in the series. Thus the obtained normalized values for the component indicators have been added together to give rise to component scores of development for each district, talukas
or village. After arranging these composite index values in descending order, the districts, talukas and villages, as the case may be, are grouped into first three categories for district and talukas while all four categories for villages as per following:

1. Developed
2. Moderately developed
3. Backward

The collected data also be analysed by choropleth method, dot map, multiple line graph, join bar graph, simple bar graph at appropriate places. The other suitable cartographic techniques are also used in this work.

**Hypothesis**

The out-migration of population from the region is responsible for low development and polarization of the region.

**Review of Literature**

The available literature and library references on population, migration, tourism, human resource development and socio-economic development are reviewed in the following categories to elaborate the theme and to fulfill study objects.

i. Demographic study of the region.

ii. Factors, pattern and polarization and trickling down effects of migration in the region.

iii. The role of tourism industry in the development of the region.

iv. Human resource development of the region.

v. Levels of socio-economic development of the region.

**Demographic study of the region**

Clarke, (1972) studied the population distribution and concentration in the world. The case for geography has been most lucidly stated in 1953 by Trewartha, his view is that number, densities and qualities of the population provide a frame work for geographical studies.
of population. He also stated the geographical approach is essentially towards the analysis of areal patterns of population distribution, composition, migration and growth as well as their causes and consequences upon the cultural landscape.

In the 21st century the population statistics are of greater use in indicating the demographic events and measures like fertility, mortality, migration, density, etc.

Bose and Desai (1989) discussed that demographic data can be utilized to understand the differential impact of development on various sections of the population like male-female, urban-rural, inter and intra region migration, age groups, etc. help us to form policies to improve the health and living condition of the people. With increase in life expectancy, there is felt need to have special programs to protect people of old age which may cause economic constraints. With increase in the number of working women, there is a need to increase the child care centers.

Bhende and Kanitkar (1994) discussed that students of population studies are usually interested in the geographical distribution of the population and its movements between rural and urban areas.

Singh (2003) in his book stated that today one of the greatest challenge facing the world community is population explosion which is eating into the vitals of development and is halting social progress.

On the other hand Chandna (2003) stated that the phenomenon of population growth has special significance. He values it as a vital index of a region's economic development, social awakening historical and cultural background and political ideas.

The fast growing tendency of urbanization may lead imbalances in the economy, which can very well be solved by generating employment opportunities along with educational facilities; this will reduced the rate of out migration (Srivastava, 2004).

Bali and Selchon (2007) discussed in his book 'Qualitative Concept of Population' that man is not a lump of flesh consuming a fixed amount of ration and producing a fixed amount of work. Here a person is not studied
basically by its quantitative aspects but by its qualitative one. Therefore, counting of hands should be replaced by the counting of the abilities and capacities of man in different environment and at different levels of culture, if we want to study the qualitative aspects of man.

Doniwal (2008) stated that population Geography is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration and growth of population are related to the nature of places.

Shelar (2012) said that Population Geography, of the way in which spatial variation in the distribution, composition, migration and growth of population are related to the nature of places. Population Geography involves demography in a geographical perspective. It focuses on the characteristics of population distribution that change in a spatial context.

**Factors, pattern and polarization and trickling down effects of migration in the region**

Since South Konkan has been a traditional area of outmigration to Bombay, some studies have thrown light on the characteristics of migration from this region. Patel (1963) emphasized the importance of the social networks in providing the rural migrants from Ratnagiri district employment in Bombay. He also drew attention to the links to the native place through visits and remittances and emphasized that migrants are interested in acquiring property at the native place as a security in times of unemployment or illness.

Padki (1964) examined outmigration from a Konkan to Bombay remarked that older migrants generally returned to villages while younger migrants preferred to stay in Bombay due assured jobs and liking for Bombay.

According to the 'Social Organizational theory of migration' formulated by Mangalam, each society undergoes a social change which is the difference between social organization of a given society at two different points in time comprising changes in any or all the three
component systems, namely the cultural, social and personality systems (Mangalam, 1968).

A different approach to rural-urban migration is provided by Mabogunje (1970) who tries to conceptualize the problem within the framework of General Systems Theory. His approach enables consideration of rural-urban migration no longer as a linear, unidirectional 'Push and Pull' cause-effect movement, but as a circular, interdependent, progressive complex and self modifying system in which the effect of changes in one part can be traced through the whole of the system (Mabogunje, 1970). Migration is influenced by the economic, social, political and technological environment. The exchange between this environment and the migration system is open and continues.

Narain (1972) studied the pattern of rural out-migration in southern Maharashtra. Her finding confirms Ravenstein's hypothesis that females form a high proportion of short distance migrants while males dominate over longer distances. Among the causes of migration the social factor of marriage played as important role in the case of females while economic factors assume importance for males.

According to some scholars like Zolberg, inequalities between different regions are in understanding the process of migration. When these inequalities generate conflict of interest among groups in different locations it leads to competition to make use of differential opportunities and consequently migration takes place (Zolberg 1981, Griffin 1981). Conflict of interest generated by structural inequalities is attributed to capitalist development (Zolberg, 1981) urban bias (Lipton, 1972) and class bias (Griffin, 1981).

Savar (1982) in her study on Ratnagiri tried to find out causes for the underdevelopment of Ratnagiri district. According to her this region was prosperous in the past but due to government policies and overexploitation of national resources it was converted into an undeveloped region and ultimately became an area of outmigration or an area of reverse labour force for Bombay.
Negi (1983) observed that in Tehri-Garhwal out-migration was increasing due to improvement in literacy and educational levels. It was influenced by population-growth and consequent per capita decrease in cultivated land. He draws attention to the difference between the different castes in this respect.

Sundaram (1986) examined the applicability of Todaro's model of rural-urban migration where emphasis was placed on expected income differentials. His study corroborates the findings of Gosal and Gopalkrishnan that rural-urban migration is more significant and that the larger metropolitan cities have mainly attracted rural-urban migration. Based on his analysis he felt that the evidence does not support Todaro's hypothesis and that pure economic factors play a less significant role than sociological and psychological factors in terms of rural-urban migration in India.

Sita (1978) studied urbanization in South Konkan. Pednekar and Sita (1980) related the high sex-ratios that were characteristics of South Konkan to the sex selectively in Migration and by using sex-ratio of villages in the area they attempted to highlight the intra-regional variations. Mukerji and Sita (1982) study attempted to identify the major areas in Maharashtra which were out-migrant regions based on the talukas as the unit of analysis 68 talukas emerged as net outmigration areas and they were concentrated in three main zones of which one was South Konkan. Sita and Prabhu (1989) studied migration from South Konkan appeared to be from the relatively better developed parts of the region.

Tripathi (2000) in his study discussed that geographers has been rather more active in the field of migration than in the studies of fertility, mortality or the family.

Sing (2003) in his book named 'Fundamentals of Human Geography' stated that Bouge considers it an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration which exercises three fold impacts i.e. On the area of
immigration. ii. On the area of out migration and iii. The migrants themselves.

Verma (2008) focused on push and pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push someone into migration or attract them. A push factor is a forceful factor and a factor which relates to the country the person is migrating from. It is generally a problem which the result in people waiting to migrate. A pull factor is something concerning the country a person migrates to. It is generally a good thing that attracts people to a certain place.

**Human Resource Development**

In Mumbai Human Development Report (2009 p.89), it is explain that the Human Development Index (HID) developed by the UNDP is an attempt measuring the quality of life. Human development is the process of expanding people's choices and the formation of human capabilities through investing in people.

Economic Survey of Maharashtra (20011-12) described that Human Development is defined as 'the process of enlarging people's choices,' the critical one being to live a long and healthy life and in the process to be educated and to enjoy decent standard of living. The key dimensions of human development include promotion of gender and economic equity, social and cultural rights etc. A healthy and educated population leads to increased productivity which effectively contributes to growth in output. Height growth is essential to generate resources for development spending. However, the benefits of growth need to be shared equitably among all sections, especially weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.

Husain Majid (2011) in his book Human Geography suggested that HDI helps in ascertaining the impact of planning on the quality of life of the people of a country. It was realized by the various development agencies of the UNO that there is a silent crises in the world — a crises of under development, of disparity in development, of global poverty, of ever
— mounting population pressure, of over consumerism and of thoughtless degradation of resources. To overcome these crises, it is imperative to have a long, quiet process of sustainable development.

Shinde and Pednekar (2013) stated in his book Environmental Studies that Human Development aims at enriching the lives and freedoms of ordinary people improving well being and dignity of individuals in all societies. Such choices can be beyond economic well being, like knowledge, health, clean environment, political freedom and so on.

Economic Impacts of Tourism as Employment Opportunities

Tourism has been regarded as an economic proposition in India and has a distinct role to play as an industry. Tourism has bright future at local, national and international level as a promising industry.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, being the first Prime Minister of an Independent India, was the first person to notice the importance of tourism in the country. According to him it was not only an instrument of earning foreign exchange but also a means of seeking international cooperation, understanding and peace between the nations.

Tourism is the type of service industry, which provides multi-type of employment opportunities to the people. From the economic aspect of tourism Hall (1974) has tried to measure economic capacity of tourist areas in respect to services and facilities.

Sharma (1991) in his book 'Tourism in India' that tourism can blossom as a most prosperous, smokeless and silent industry in the 21st century, because it will also generate high income especially in the form of foreign exchange.

Singh (1989) has authored a book 'the Kullu Valley-Impact of Tourism Development in Mountain Areas', which highlighted the impacts of tourism in income and employment generation and found that the 90 per cent jobs in Manali were associated directly and indirectly with
tourism such as accommodation sector 676, trekking business 265, 160 in transport and 60 in handicraft and souvenir trade out of 1441.

Wahab (1990) saw tourism as an industry whose products are consumed on the spot forming invisible exports.

Bhatia (1996) studied Tourism Development principles and practices, he discuss the problems of unemployment and underemployment are more acute in the developing countries. The tourism industry is a highly labour-intensive service industry and hence is a valuable source of employment. It employs large number of people and provides a wide range of jobs which extend from the unskilled to the highly specialized.

Sinclair (1998) in her report on Tourism and Economic Development a survey, the journal at Development Studies provides a detail analysis of contribution of tourism on balance of payments. She has pointed international tourism as the major source of economic development in terms of absolute value as well as growth in many developing countries.

Ranga (2003) in ‘tourism potentials in India’ examined economic impacts in different order with consideration to tourism expenditure by the way of direct and indirect purchases.

Economic development and tourism development often occur in a parallel fashion. Chawla (2004) examined economic impacts of tourism according to some key economic areas, such as employment, income generation and tax generation and induced investment due to the movement and concentration of people in popular tourist areas.

Robinet (2005) stated that working conditions in hotels and restaurants are largely characterized by irregular, often unsocial working hours, a-typical forms of employment or undesired part time employment, comparatively low pay, little job stability and poor career prospects. Difficult working conditions contribute to high staff turnover. On the other hand, the sector does provide employment to workers with little or no formal training, people who want to work part time and those who do not want to enter into a long term employment commitment, as is the case of
many young. These factors favour the employment of women. Women account for about 60 per cent of employees in the hotel and restaurant sector in most countries.

Krishna and Mohinder (2006) discussed in his book 'Basics of Tourism' Tourism industry primarily incorporates five groups of activities i.e. transportation, accommodation, catering, recreation and travel related services.


The tourism industry in India has become one of the most efficient and dependable earners at precious foreign exchange revenue for the country. As more and more people are acquiring surplus purchasing power the demand for leisure activities is growing on a parallel with the development of the road, rail and air networks (Sing, 2007).

Construction industry is another very big source of employment. The basic infrastructure- roads, airports, water supply and other public utilities and construction of hotels and other accommodation units create jobs for thousands of workers both unskilled and skilled. In many of the developing countries, where chronic unemployment often exists, the promotion of tourism can be a great encouragement to economic development and especially unemployment. He also discussed about the seasonal nature of the tourism industry a noble impact of globalization that poor countries are now better visible in the world context and more tourists are growing to these countries. It is very helpful in reducing poverty of these countries (Mathur 2007).

In last some decade's female dominated workfare created in Hospitality sector. With main sector, sub-sectors where women predominate to the greatest also tend to be characterized by grater incidence of part-time employment. He also stated that 'it is a cliché in the tourism and hospitality industry that, 'the right kind of personality' is a more employment prerequisite then formal qualifications. (Ratti, 2007)
According to the WTO, tourism supports some 7 per cent of the world's workers total worth employment in tourism is estimated about 20 million (Kertwal, 2007).

Tourism provides direct and indirect employment both in the skilled and unskilled categories. Tourism generates employment in the formal and informal sector. There is also gender disparity in tourism. Most of the top jobs are undertaken by men while the lower paid, part time and seasonal jobs are predominantly filled by women (Sinclair, 1997). Tourism creates employment with some 'or reservation; this is generally of benefit to the economy. Badan and Bhatt (2007) stated that the demand for labour is a derived demand. Labour is demanded when a good or service is demanded. Employment in the leisure and tourism sector is thus directly related to expenditure on goods and services provided by the sector.

Sir William Beveridge has written an article on 'Contribution of Tourism To Employment Generation- Jobs rather than men should wait' (P. No. 43). Satish Basu's book (2008) studied 'Tourism Development in India'.

Thomas Walsh (2011) studied Tourism Career focused on an adventurous tourism. He stated that if anybody wants adventure in the job, then career in tourism sector is the right place for them. He also focused on if any youngsters have a pleasant personality, excellent language and communication skills and knowledge about travel through personal experience, this probably is a great career option for them.

Levels of Socio-Economic Development

Mandal (1979) stated that the socio – economic structure of the region determines the regional variation in dwellings. The cultural factors in clued the economic condition of the inhabitants, traditions and social conditions, religious superstitions, administrative laws and the material used in the construction of houses.
Deshpande (1992) written in his book ‘Geography of Maharashtra’ that the physical setting, economic status and cultural landscape make regional variations in different parts of the konkan.

Qazi and Quzi (2007) discussed in his book Geography of the world that the levels of economic development of different countries and regions of the world vary depending on number of factors such as per capita annual income, expectation of life, standard of living in terms of basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter and also luxuries like automobiles, television, telephone etc.

Ramotra (2008) in his book 'Development Processes and the Scheduled Castes' stated that ‘the term development explicates very explicitly the state of particular societies or communities and process of change experienced by them. From the geographical point of view, development means a new spatial relationship among members of a community and between them and their environment. It is a rational thought for the development of weaker sections of the society through the transformation of economic and socio – spatial structures of their production activities. Development is therefore, a many faceted phenomenon, effecting a region and its people nearly in every aspect of life.

**Limitations of the Study**

There are some limitations in the present study. The study is mainly based on secondary and primary data. Some of the conclusions based on the estimates, assumptions, observations and informal interviews. Time constraint is also major factor because; certain households are not found at home at certain time. In tourist’s places, tourists hesitate to fill up the questionnaire and they do not take it seriously and some time there is need to convince them.
Organization of the Study

The entire work is divided into eight chapters. Chapter first deals with introduction, objectives, data base, methodology, hypothesis, review of literature, limitations of the study.

Chapter second is mainly related to the physical setup of the study area of Konkan region which is located on the west coast of Maharashtra. The region forms a narrow elongated strip lying between the Arabian Sea and the hill ranges of the Sahyadries. A major part of the region is hilly. All the rivers originated from the Sahyadri and flow west to the Arabian Sea and hence short streams. The region receives rainfall from the southwest monsoon winds and hence there is a seasonal fluctuation in the rivers. The soils are lateritic and hence porous and not moisture retentive. Agriculture is not well developed and the farming operations are mainly at a subsistence level. Horticulture based on Mango, Cashewnut and Arecanut plantations has in places. The southern and western parts of the region have some mineral resources. Region is maritime division of Maharashtra therefore marine fishery is important activity but coastal shipping is totally stopped in southern part of the region.

In third chapter the main focus is made on demographic features and migration pattern of the Konkan region as well as in Ratnagiri district. Population growth, distribution, density, structure and migration are important aspects of population. Population growth of all districts in the region studied from 1901 to 2011. Distribution of population deals with total population, rural – urban population, male – female population of all districts of the region as well as tehsils of Ratnagiri district. Literacy rate and sex ratio are the major aspects of population structure in study of the work. The data have been collected district wise of Konkan region and tehsil wise of Ratnagiri district from 1971 to 2011. Migration is an important component of population change and migration from southern districts of the region to Greater Mumbai and Thane district is the best example of rural – urban migration. So in migration and out migration in Greater Mumbai and other districts of konkan region with especially
Ratnagiri district is studied in this chapter. Migration pattern is also studied in 12 sample villages of nine tehsils of Ratnagiri district.

Polarisation and trickling dawn effects of Mumbai on Ratnagiri district is studied in chapter fourth. Greater Mumbai has extended its influence far and wide in Konkan region as well as in Ratnagiri district all time. They may be favourable or harmful to the region and that have been presented in fourth chapter.

Chapter fifth deals with the Human Development Index in the Konkan region, in Ratnagiri district and surveyed villages in the district for comparisons. The three components of HDI are longevity, knowledge and standard of living. For this study the components chosen to measure HDI are life expectancy, drinking water facilities, senile population for longevity or health. Knowledge is measured in literacy rate and standard of living is measured in terms of per capita income and families above poverty line for district, talukas and village level in study region.

Roll of tourism in development of the region is discussed in the sixth chapter. In this relation information collected from tourists, hoteliers and travel agents from various tourists places in Ratnagiri district. This chapter is mainly based on primary data.

Chapter seventh examines with levels of development in the region and especially reference to Ratnagiri district with tehsil and village level in the district. This topic is also based on primary as well as secondary data. Socio – economic development and change within 40 years in the region is studied in this chapter.

Eight chapter is mainly related to the major findings of the study are summarized and some suggestions have been given so as to make the development programmes and policies for the region more effective. These have been discussed in this chapter.
REFERENCES:


