Chapter VII

Levels of socio-economic development
Development means a new spatial relationship among member of a community and between them and their environment. It is a national thought for the development of weaker sections of the society through the transformation of the economic and socio-spatial structures of their production activities. Development is therefore, a multi-faceted phenomenon affecting a region and its people nearly in every aspects of life (Ramotra, 2008 p.345). The development of socio-economic infrastructure indicates the quality of life of people of a particular area. The availability of all socio-economic infrastructure availability of all socio-economic infrastructure solely does not mean for the development unless and until it is adequately available corresponding to the population size and extent of area (Ali and Varshtry, 2010).

Socio-economic development of a region is measured in terms of population, per capita income, adult literacy, life expectancy and other socio-economic factors. Economic Development is a process of change that affects people's lives. It may involve an improvement in the quality of life as perceived by the people undergoing change (The free encyclopaedia, Jan 2008).

Development may be qualitative and quantitative. The quantitative indicators are numerical indicators of development and they include Gross National Product, Per Capita Income, unemployment rates, energy consumption and percentage of Gross National Product in primary industries. Qualitative indicators include description of living conditions and people is quality of life they are useful in analysing features that are not easily calculated (The free encyclopaedia, Jan 2008).

In view of this, Konkan, which is the coastal region of Maharashtra include six districts namely Mumbai city, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. It is necessitated to ascertain the
level of development of the six districts and special reference to Ratnagiri district through various socio-economic indicators.

The main concern of this chapter is to get an insight into the spatial-temporal patterns of development in districts of Konkan division and tehsil level of Ratnagiri district during the forty years period i.e. 1971-2011 and village level. There socio-economic development is based on secondary data and primary or on purposive sample survey data collected in second part of the year 2012 as the data for different variables. Moreover, field survey provided first hand grass root levels information and brought out hidden realities, which were not visible at district or tehsil tehsil level. Therefore, the attempt is also made to measure their levels of development in district level of Konkan division as well as a tehsil and at village level of Ratnagiri district.

At districts level composite indexes of development for the years 1971 to 2011 are based on following fourteen socio-economic indicators.

3. Literacy rate.
4. Percentage of population in a district to the total population of the Konkan region.
5. Hospitals per 1,000,00 Population.
6. Primary Health Centers per 10,000 population.
7. Dispensaries per 10,000 population.
8. Beds in Hospital per 1,00,000 population.
9. Number of banks per 10,000 population.
10. Percentage of villages with Electricity Supply.
11. Number of Post Offices per 10,000 Population.
12. Road length per 100sq. km area.
13. Percentage of area under irrigation.
14. Percentage of workers in other than household Industries.
At tehsil level, following socio-economic indicators considered for study.

3. Literacy Rate.
4. Percentage of Population in a tehsil to the total population of the Konkan region.
5. Percentage of villages with Education Facilities.
6. Percentage of villages with Medical Services.
7. Percentage of villages with Drinking Water Supply.
8. Post and Telegraph Office per 10,000 Population.
9. Number of Telephone per 10,000 Population.
10. Percentage of Communication by bus stop, railway station and water ways.
11. Approach by Pucca Road.
12. Percentage of villages with Electricity Supply
13. Work Participation Rate.
14. Percentage of Area under Irrigation.

At village level, their development is measured in terms of the following socio-economic indicators

1. Literacy rate
2. Percentage of worker in non-agricultural sector
3. Annual per capita income of Household (in Rs)
4. Percentage of households living in pucca houses.
5. Percentage of households having three rooms or more than three,
6. Built up area more than 500 sq. feet and ownership of houses.
7. Percentage of households having housing amenities like bathroom, Latrine, Electricity, Telephone, Mobile, etc..
8. Percentage of households having source of fuel for cooking like LPG or Gober Gas.
9. Percentage of households having source of water.
For assessing the overall change in the levels of development of districts level of Konkan region and tehsil level of Ratnagiri district among 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 and pattern of their development in 12 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 tehsils level and ten for the village level. For constructing the composite indexes at district, tehsils 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 effect has been removed by applying the method of normalization. Though there are several techniques of normalization, the technique of division by mean, suggested by Kundu (1980), has been used for this purpose. The observations for each indicator have been divided by their corresponding mean value without affection the relative position of the district, tehsils or village in the series. Thus obtained, normalized values for the component indicators have been added together to give rise to component scores of development for each district, tehsil or village. After arranging these composite index values in descending order, the districts, tehsils and villages, as the case may be, are grouped into first three categories for district and tehsils while all four categories for villages as per following:

1. Developed
2. Moderately developed
3. Backward
4. Very backward.

Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts are not considered here because they are 100 per cent urbanized and having metropolitan culture and advanced districts and cannot be compared with other districts of Konkan region therefore; remaining four districts are considered here for measuring levels of development.
Levels of Socio-Economic Development at District Level in Konkan Region, and Tehsil level in Ratnagiri District, 1971

Table 7.1 indicated that among four districts of the region Thane is the most developed and Raigarh is the backward district in terms of socio-economic development index in the region. Thane district is the major urban centre where their literacy rate (40.65%) was significantly high, high proportion of population (19.75%) and high density of population and so the composite index of the district was high (17.14) and in 1st rank among four districts of the region. Composite index of remaining two districts i.e. Ratnagiri (13.59) and Sindhudurg (13.21) were recorded as moderately developed (Fig. 7.1, a and b). In both the districts total population, population density, percentage of urban population and percentage of workers in other than household industries are very less compare to Thane district but literacy rate, ratio of health facilities and other socio-economic factors like post and telegraph offices, number of banks, road length, etc. were high because of less percentage of population in the districts. Therefore both the districts were considered as moderately developed category. Raigarh district (10.90) was identified as the backward in terms of socio-economic development and it is because of all most all socio-economic factors and specially literacy rate (24.56%), total population (10.95%), population density (175) and low health facilities-population ratio, number of banks, post offices, irrigated area etc. were less than other districts of the region in 1971. Thus, it indicated that due to high level of socio-economic factors; Thane district was identified as developed district, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg were moderately developed due to high level of social indicators and Raigarh was backward district due to low level of most of the socio-economic factors.
### Table 7.1

**Konkan Division: District wise Levels of Development, 1971-2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Thane</td>
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<td>17.68</td>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>17.23</td>
<td>18.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
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<td>13.69</td>
<td>14.32</td>
<td>13.51</td>
<td>14.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
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<td>13.28</td>
<td>12.29</td>
<td>13.07</td>
<td>11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raigarh</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>12.51</td>
<td>11.23</td>
<td>12.16</td>
<td>11.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on Socio - Economic Reports of Thane, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts

### Table 7.2


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>25.79</td>
<td>15.70</td>
<td>17.05</td>
<td>18.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiplun</td>
<td>17.37</td>
<td>16.85</td>
<td>15.89</td>
<td>15.75</td>
<td>17.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guhagar</td>
<td>13.48</td>
<td>13.70</td>
<td>14.12</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>12.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dapoli</td>
<td>13.34</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>13.19</td>
<td>12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11.14</td>
<td>12.32</td>
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<td>12.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajapur</td>
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<td>12.13</td>
<td>12.49</td>
<td>12.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandangad</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>9.38</td>
<td>11.31</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>12.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on Census Handbook of Ratnagiri District, 1971 to 2011
Table 7.3 revealed that at tehsil level there were two tehsils, viz., Ratnagiri on 1st rank and Chiplun on 2nd position and composite index were 18.81 and 17.37 respectively which were identified as the developed tehsils in terms of fourteen indicators of socio-economic development in 1971. Ratnagiri was one of the less urbanized districts in the Konkan division but out of which major urbanization occurred in Ratnagiri (19.90%) and Chiplun tehsil (16.72%). Total population of Ratnagiri (13.80%) and Chiplun tehsil (15.85%), density (204 and 186), literacy rate (50.1 and 47.2) were higher than the district average. Besides other socio-economic factors like education, medical, post and telegraph office, transport, etc. were more in both the tehsils; therefore composite index high in the district. Other four tehsils namely Khed where educational, medical and communication facilities are better while in Guhagar, Dapoli and Sangmeshwar; where total population, density of population, educational facilities are better but literacy rate, percentage of urban population and medical facilities are lower and they were occupying 3rd to 6th position respectively. All tehsils were in the moderately developed category (composite index between 12.00 and 15.00). While remaining three tehsils, viz., Mandangad, Rajapur and Lanja were on the last 7th, 8th and 9th position and remained backward category (composite index < 12) due to almost all socio-economic amenities were very below than district average, so low rate of socio-economic development in 1971 in these tehsils in Ratnagiri district.

Levels of Socio Economic Development at District Level in Konkan Region and Tehsil level in Ratnagiri district, 1981

Table 7.3 and Fig. 7.1, a and b) indicated that Thane district reserved its first and at the top among four districts in Konkan region in 1981 also in terms of fourteen indicators of socio-economic development. The district of Raigarh was backward (10.90) and was occupying 4th position in 1971 but shifted to the moderately developed category (13.28) in 1981 and its rank changed from 4th to 3rd in descending order. It shows
that there has been an improvement in the socio-economic condition specially literacy rate (45.51%), health facilities, road length, area under irrigation increased in Raigarh district between 1971 and 1981. It is further noted that the district of Sindhudurg (12.51) has shifted from its 2nd position to 4th position in the same period due to low rate of development. Except some indicators like literacy rate (54.00%) and other two-three; percentage of remaining all indicators decreased during the last decade in the district. Sindhudurg district was bifurcated in the same year from Ratnagiri district. Ratnagiri district (13.69) reserved its 2nd position in 1981 also. In Ratnagiri district the ratio of health facilities like hospitals, PHCs, dispensaries and availabilities of bed were increased and because of these their socio-economic status reserved in moderately developed district. Values of composite scores of development for all districts have increased between 1971 and 1981 barring Sindhudurg in the backward category.

At tehsils level (Table 7.1 and Fig 7.2, a and b) the socio-economic development is mainly confined to Ratnagiri and Chiplun tehsils and has been grouped (more than 15.1) in the developed category of development index in 1981 also. The factors responsible for the development of Ratnagiri (index 25.79) and Chiplun tehsils (index 16.85) are high percentage of proportion of population (15.31% and 15.53%), percentage of urban population (22.27% and 16.50%) literacy rate (50.13% and 47.24%), transport and communication facilities for both the tehsils respectively and for Ratnagiri tehsil increased the percentage of area under irrigation (20.18%). As many as three tehsils, viz., Khed, Dapoli and Sangmeshwar emerged as moderately developed (12.1-15.00) tehsils because of social facilities like medical and education are better in all these tehsils. The position of medical facilities is the best in Khed tehsil while comparatively better in communication facilities like post and telegraph and pucca roads. Only, Guhagar tehsil shifted from 3rd position to 6th position and from moderately developed to backward category during 1971 to 1981 because of declined in percentage of pucca roads, medical and educational as well
RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

TEHSIL LEVEL DEVELOPMENT, 1971 - 2011

Fig. 7.2(a)

Index

Levels of Development

- Above 15.00
- 12.00 to 15.00
- Below 12.00

1971

1991

2011
RATNAGIRI DISTRICT
TEHSIL LEVEL DEVELOPMENT, 1971 - 2011

Index
Levels of Development

[M] 12.00 to 15.00
[L] Below 12.00

Fig.7.2(b)
as telephone and telegraph facilities. Remaining three tehsils namely Rajapur, Mandangad and Lanja are in backward category (less than 12.00). The lowest percentage of post and telegraph offices, approach by pucca road, power supply, etc. in the district are responsible factors for low development of these tehsil in 1981.

From above discussion it is seen that percentage of many amenities are high in Ratnagiri and Chiplun tehsils and in developed category followed by Khed, Dapoli and Sangmeshwar tehsil and in moderately developed category. While Rajapur, Lanja, Mandangad and than Guhagar tehsils were in low level of development.

Levels of Socio Economic Development at District Level in Konkan Region and Tehsil Level in Ratnagiri District, 1991

In 1991, Thane district was top on the rank and increased its composite index values from 17.68 to 19.04 between 1981 and 1991. There was a drastic increment in electricity supply, road length, post and telegraph offices and of course total population(27.10%), density (549), urban population (64.35%) and literacy rate (69.54%) in the district in 1991 than last two decades.

The districts of Ratnagiri and Raigarh were in the moderately developed group in 1981 but in 1991, because of slow economic progress rate of Ratnagiri (13.69 to 11.23) and slow social progress of Raigarh district (13.28 to 12.29), they came down from moderately developed to the backward category and the values of composite index of development (less than 13) of both the districts have decreased in 1991 than 1981 (Table 7.1).

Sindhudurg district again shifted from backward to moderately developed group between 1981 and 1991. Growth of population was very slow in the district so, ratio of health facilities like hospitals, dispensaries and PHCs and ratio of economic facilities such as number of banks, road length, post and telegraph offices and area under irrigation was high
among four districts of the region, so composite index was increased 12.51 (1981) to 14.32 (1991) in Sindhudurg district.

At tehsil level, it is shown that Ratnagiri tehsil remained on 1st position and in developed category in 1991 also but the composite score was decreased (19.3) than 1981 (25.79) due to decreased in area under irrigation (20.18% to 2.67%) and post and telegraph facilities. Tehsil Chiplun is also in developed category in 1991 but due to decline in percentage of irrigation (3.83 to 1.06) and power supply; composite index slightly decreased from 16.85 to 15.89 in the same period from 1981 to 1991.

Khed and Dapoli tehsils remained in moderately developed group in 1991 also but Guhagar, Lanja and Rajapur came up from backward to moderately developed category between 1981 and 1991. Improvement in facilities like educational, post and telegraph, pucca road and power supply push these tehsils to up in 1991. While, Sangmeshwar tehsil has gone down from moderately developed to backward group in the same period. Mandangad tehsil as usual remained in backward category in 1991 also. Except Dapoli tehsil; composite index of remaining eight tehsils increased than 1981 due to increment in most of the indicators in 1991 in the district.

Levels of Socio Economic Development at District Level in Konkan Region and Tehsil level of Ratnagiri District, 2001

Thane district was in 1st position and in developed category in 2001, but composite score of the district decreased from 19.04 to 17.23 between 1991 and 2001. In Thane percentage of population increased (32.68%), population density (568), percentage of urban population (72.58%), literacy rate (80.67) with fast rate from 1991 but socio-economic factors like health, number of banks, communication facilities not increased with growth of population rate. So ratio between facilities and population came down; thus composite score went down between 1991 and 2001, but before 1991 population growth rate was comparatively less than 2001, so
composite index always increased from 1971 to 1991. Sindhudurg district constantly remained on 2nd position and in moderately developed group in 2001 also, but the composite index slightly decreased (14.32 to 13.51) than 1991 due to decline in percentage of some social and economic factors. Raigarh district shifted from backward to moderately developed category and composite index slightly increased from 12.29 to 13.07 because of increased in population density, urban population, number of industries, etc. in the district. While Ratnagiri district constantly remained in backward category in 2001 also because of decreased in population, population density, number of banks and percentage of electricity; but composite index increased (12.16) than 1991 (11.23) due to increased percentage of urban population, number of PHCs, dispensaries, number of beds.

At tehsil level of Ratnagiri district it is found that (Table 7.3) as usual Ratnagiri tehsil and Chiplun tehsil were in developed category. There was little increment in composite index value of Ratnagiri tehsil (15.70 to 17.05) and Chiplun tehsil (15.75 to 15.89) between 1991 and 2001. For the first time Dapoli tehsil came up in developed category and composite index increased from 12.13 to 15.33 between 1991 and 2001. Tehsils like Khed, Guhagar, Lanja and Sangmeshwar remained on moderately developed category but composite index decreased of Khed tehsil (14.12 to 13.50) and Guhagar tehsil (14.71 to 12.92) while increased in Lanja (12.45 to 12.92) and Sangmeshwar tehsil (11.31 to 12.49) from 1991 to 2001. Sangmeshwar tehsil shifted from backward to moderately developed category in the same period. Rajapur and Mandangad confined in backward category. Mandangad always remained in backward category but the composite index increased (9.12 to 10.14) than last decades. Rajapur tehsil came down from moderately developed group to backward group and composite index decreased from 12.47 to 1.91 in the last decade.
Levels of Socio Economic Development at District in Konkan Region and Tehsil level in Ratnagiri District, 2011

In 2011, composite index of Thane district increased (18.89) than 2001 (17.23) and continuously remained on 1st position with developed category from 1971 to 2011. Percentage of population (38.61%), population density (1157), percentage of urban population (76.92%), literacy rate (86.18) and industrial development are the major factors to reserve this status of the district in the region.

Sindhudurg district was continuously found in moderately developed category and on 2nd position from 1971 to 2011 except 1981. Composite index increased from 13.51 to 14.43 in 2001. Literacy rate (86.54), health facilities like hospitals, PHCs, availability of beds, dispensaries are above the other districts of the region. Raigarh district which was in moderately developed category in 2001 again went down in backward category in 2011. Raigarh district is an adjoining district of Thane. Though northern part of the district connected with local trains to Mumbai and Thane district and percentage of population (9.21%), density (368), percentage of urban population (36.91), increasing industrialisation the other social factors are not increasing compare to increasing population therefore Raigarh district remained backward in 2011. Composite index also decreased (13.07 to 11.82) in the year 2011 than previous decade.

Ratnagiri district remained backward position also and composite index decreased (12.16 to 11.73) in 2011 than 2001. Percentage of population (5.63), density of population (196), percentage of urban population (16.34%), low rate of industrialisation and other socio-economic indicators are also less than Sindhudurg and Raigarh district therefore Ratnagiri district found in bottom position in the region in 2011.

At tehsil level of Ratnagiri district it is again found that Ratnagiri and Chiplun tehsils were in the developed category and composite index was more than 15. Ratnagiri was on 1st position and Chiplun on 2nd position throughout the four decades Ratnagiri is the headquarters of
Ratnagiri district and Chiplun industrially developing centre and nodal point of road ways benefits.

Dapoli tehsil reserved its 3rd position and of course in developed group in 2001, but composite index decreased by net 1.34 (15.33 to 13.99) between 2001 and 2011.

Majority of the tehsils in moderate category and they are Dapoli, Sangmeshwar, Khed, Rajapur, Lanja and Guhagar. Composite index increased of Sangmeshwar and Rajapur tehsils while slightly decreased in Khed, Lanja and Guhagar tehsils. Tehsil Mandangad as usual in backward category but composite score slightly increased in 2011 than 2001 (10.14 to 10.73).

Pattern of Development in Sample Villages of Ratnagiri District, 2012

Table 7.3 revealed that out of 12 villages of nine tehsils of Ratnagiri district and of twenty-four indicators it is found that Shiv village in Khed tehsil was identified as the most advanced and Sawari village of Mandangad tehsil most backward. Apart from Shiv, other two developed villages are Khadpoli in Chiplun tehsil and Ukshi in Ratnagiri tehsil. Shiv is very prosperous village among twelve villages. Many people of Muslim community are living in gulf countries for service or business purpose, so the annual per capita income was quite high (Rs.1,12,213) than average of villages and per capita income (Rs. 66921) of Ratnagiri district. More than 60.00 per cent people living in large and specious house. The occupation of an individual refers to his profession or type of work. In villages the main work of the people is agriculture but in Shiv village 73.33 per cent people engaged in non agricultural sector. Regarding improved water supply facilities, it is found that 66.67 per cent families have government tap or household own tap water. Regarding household amenities like bathroom, latrine, electricity, telephone and mobile phones, the people having near about 70 per cent facilities. More than 73 per cent families used LPG for cooking and more than 50 per cent families having television and fridge.
Therefore, their sound economic position attributed to overall socio-economic development and on 1st position with 29.36 composite index. In Khadpoli village of Chiplun tehsil and Ukshi in Ratnagiri tehsil were found relatively better off. Gane-Khadpoli – Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) of Chiplun is very near to Khadpoli village, so many people engaged in non agricultural and secondary activities (68.18%) beside agricultural activities. Therefore, their high per capita income (Rs. 39492) have attributed to raising their overall socio-economic status. All most all sample households living in pacca houses and 47.82 per cent families having more than 500 eq. feet build up area of the houses. In household amenities 100 per cent families having bathroom and electricity while 82.61 per cent, 95.65 per cent and 56.52 per cent families having latrine, mobile and telephone services respectively. 69.57 per cent families used LPG for cooking. TV, fridge are common but bicycle and two wheelers are mostly used for convince. Main sources of safe drinking water are government and own tap and 100 per cent families used of both the sources of water. Therefore Khadpoli in Chiplun tehsil the composite index is 27.87 and in 2nd position among sample villages. Village Ukshi in Ratnagiri tehsil remained on 3rd rank in descending order of composite index and developed category. Though the per capita income of the people is less (Rs 23, 500) than sample village average because of some economically very weak families, other households who heads of the family are living in gulf countries having better amenities and asset so they are relatively better off. Table 7.3 further revealed that out of 12 sample villages Sawari village of Mandangad tehsil was identified as very backward. The village is in remote area and agriculturally very backward. Only 13.34 per cent families having big houses and were living pacca houses. Household amenities having median per cent, housing assets having very less and LPG users are also very less (23.33%) in the village. Though the people agriculturally backward, more than 68 per cent people engaged in agricultural pursuit in the village. People of the village were economically backward as their annual per capita income was as low as
Rs. 11,578. Therefore, socially as well as economically, they were found very backward and the composite score is less than 19.00.

Table 7.3
Levels of Development in Sample Villages of Ratnagiri District, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tehsils</th>
<th>Name of the Villages</th>
<th>Composite Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khed</td>
<td>Shiv</td>
<td>29.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipun</td>
<td>Khadpoli</td>
<td>27.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
<td>Ukshi</td>
<td>27.25</td>
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<td>Khed</td>
<td>Musad</td>
<td>25.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rajapur</td>
<td>Devache Gothane</td>
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<td>Khed</td>
<td>Wave</td>
<td>24.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chipun</td>
<td>Dadar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dapoli</td>
<td>Govtale</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanja</td>
<td>Veral</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangmeshwar</td>
<td>Ambedu Khurd</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guhagar</td>
<td>Velneshwar</td>
<td>19.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandangad</td>
<td>Sawari</td>
<td>18.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Fieldwork, 2012

The remaining eight villages were in the moderately developed and backward categories. Four villages i.e. Musad in Khed tehsil, Devache Gothane in Rajapur tehsil, Wave again in Khed tehsil and Dadar in Chipun tehsil were moderately developed and the other four, viz., Govtale in Dapoli tehsil, Veral in Lanja tehsil, Ambedu Khurd in Sangmeshwar tehsil and Velneshwar in Guhagar tehsil were backward. In Musad, Devache Gothane, Dadar and Wave largest number of families living in pucca and big houses and having household amenities and assets but the people engaged in agricultural pursuit are more and except Devache Gothane, annual per capita income of the families average was Rs. 39,978 in the surveyed villages. So composite index of these villages is between
23.01 and 27.00 and are considered as moderately developed. Remaining another four villages the composite score is 23.00 to 19.01.

Conclusion

The factors, which attributed to the socio-economic development, have been concentrated in Thane district. Thane is the main industrial and urbanized district and consistently found developed from 1971 to 2011.

The district Sindhudurg remained consistently with moderately developed. Districts like Raigarh and Ratnagiri remained many times in backward group during the whole period.

Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts have made some social progress due to less population growth and not much in economic development in the districts, while Raigarh is socially backward and economically developing. Raigarh district is an adjacent to Thane district and the industrial policy of the state is based on the basic decision to encourage industries in the developing and under-developed areas in the district and to disperse industries from the heavily congested areas of Mumbai, Thane and Pune. This district has benefited by this policy. That is why the industries are gradually increasing in this district. So it clearly shown that northern part of Konkan region is developed and Southern part is backward.

Ratnagiri is a backward district and at tehsil level of the district it is found that socio-economic development is confined in Ratnagiri and Chiplun tehsils. Ratnagiri is the headquarters and industrial center of the district and Chiplun has an industrial and nodal point that benefits for the development.

The tehsils like Khed, Guhagar and Dapoli are in moderately developed and Lanja, Sangmeshwar, Rajapur and Mandangad are backward tehsils.

At village level, it is also found that villages of Khed, Chiplun and Ratnagiri tehsils are developed while villages of Mandangad,
Sangmeshwar and Lanja are backward. Except Mandangad tehsil other northern tehsils of the district are developed while southern most tehsils like Sangmeshwar, Lanja and Rajapur tehsils are backward in Ratnagiri district. Mandangad is a very backward tehsil in the district.

Thus, the foregoing analysis infers to the inter districts and inter tehsils disparities in socio-economic development consequent upon the irrational as well as unequal distribution of amenities and facilities. The fruits of the development are mainly enjoyed by the urban and industrial areas. Higher the proportion of agriculture labourers, lower is the level of development. So the high urban areas are found on the top of the socio-economic hierarchy, while the low urban areas at the bottom. It shows the strong relationship between urbanized and industrialized centres with their levels of socio-economic development in Konkan region as well as in Ratnagiri district.

It may be concluded that the districts and tehsils which were backward in 1971 was still found backward in 2011. The values of socio-economic variables considered for their development have increased but the relative positions of the backward districts and tehsils more or less, the same barring a few. Ratnagiri and to some extent Raigarh district are still remained behind and Thane is advanced and at tehsil level; Ratnagiri as well as Chiplun tehsils are advanced and remaining tehsils are the moderate or backward categories. All this shows that the impact of development processes on the districts of Konkan region as well as tehsils and villages of Ratnagiri district is positive but not that significant.
References


