Chapter VIII

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The main findings of the present study, in the light of the objectives laid down are summered as follows.

1. The factors that have acted as constraints to the development and promoted the factors of migration from South Konkan in general and Ratnagiri district in particular as follows:
   • The elongated shape which has hampered efficiency since the South Konkan is far off from the Mumbai.
   • The physical framework which has led to a shortage of level land as the large area occupied by steeply sloping hills. That has been aggravated by the predominance of lateritic soils.
   • The rivers are short and seasonal; they are not useful for navigation and pose a problem for transport links which would entail many bridges.
   • The area is characterized by small landholdings, lack of irrigation, subsistence of agriculture; farmers hence prefer to take up any type of employment in Mumbai rather than cultivate land.
   • Fishing is important because of the long coastline but there are severe constraints to its development.
   • Though endowed with some commercially important minerals, the area is not industrially developed. Attempts to force the pace of industrialization have not been very successful.
   • Even at the Ports which are significant, water transport has not started yet. The links with Mumbai dominate the bus network and Konkan railway, which are the major means of public transport.
The above factors have led to a very high level of unemployment and lower level of economic development in Konkan region.

2. From demographic characteristics of the region, it is concluded that
   - There are extreme demographic features indicated in Northern and Southern part of Konkan region. On one side high population growth rate and heavy concentration of population remained in Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane district. On other side Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts recorded low population growth rate.
   - At present Mumbai of Northern Konkan and Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg of South Konkan districts have negative growth rate because of out-migration.

3. Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts are entirely urbanized districts while Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg are mostly rural (85 to 90%) districts in the region and as well as in the state.

4. In Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane district male population is more but the percentage of female population has been increasing with very slow rate. In Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, female population is more, but the percentage of male population has been increasing very slowly.

5. Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane district are 1st, 2nd and 3rd in population density in the state respectively. On the other side Ratnagiri on 27th rank and Sindhudurg is lowest with 34th rank in density of population in the state.

6. Raigarh district is in transitional zone where all demographic features are found in moderate proportions.

7. In Ratnagiri district it is found that
   - In tehsils of Ratnagiri district, growth rate of only Ratnagiri and Guhagar tehsils was increased from 1971 to 2011. Other tehsils have some variations in growth rate.
• Population of all nine tehsils has been increasing at a slow rate since 1971 to 2001. But in 2011, except Ratnagiri tehsil, population has declined to negative growth in remaining eight tehsils of the district.

8. In Ratnagiri district most of the people living in rural areas. From earlier period only Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Dapoli and Rajapur and now except Mandangad all other tehsils have urban population in the district.

9. Females are more in the district but in Ratnagiri, Chiplun and Dapoli tehsils which have high urban population than other tehsils, so females are comparatively less than district due to rural – urban migration of male within tehsils.

10. In Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri tehsil has always remained high and Lanja tehsil has low density of population than district average throughout the four decades.

11. In population structure the position of Northern and Southern part is totally reversed than demographic features in Konkan region.

• Sex ratio of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts was significantly higher than the state. On the other side Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane districts are with the lowest sex ratio in the state.

• It is also found that sex ratio is higher in rural areas than in the urban areas in Ratnagiri district. In Ratnagiri, Khed and Chiplun tehsils from earlier period sex ratio always remained lower than district average. In remaining six tehsils sex ratio is higher than the district average.

• In literacy rate there was a significant improvement in the region during the four decades, of course, male literacy rate is much higher than the female in Ratnagiri district.

• In Ratnagiri district and other parts of the Konkan region urban literacy rate is higher than rural literacy and male
literacy is higher than females in all tehsils in Ratnagiri district and in all six districts of Konkan region.

- Among tehsils in the district of Ratnagiri, Chiplun and Khed tehsils have higher literacy in rural and urban areas and high male and female literacy rates than the district average.
- The work participation rate has explicitly proved that percentage share of workers in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg is much higher than in Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban being metropolitan large urban centers. Not only this, it is comparatively less in Thane district also. Participation rate in non-agricultural activities in Mumbai was as high as 99.98 per cent and in Thane 77.72 per cent

- In tehsils of Ratnagiri, it is found that working population is less in urbanized tehsils like Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Dapoli, Khed, Guhagar and Rajapur due to non-agricultural activities. The rural tehsils like Sangameshwar and Lanja have high working population because of high proportion of agricultural workers.
- It means Northern part of the region is a very much advanced region of the state due to high level of industrialisation, urbanisation, medical and educational facilities and Southern region is economically backward due to lack of necessary infrastructural development. This is clearly depicted in the North – South Divide in terms of levels of development and other demographic characteristics.

12. In Ratnagiri district except Mandangad tehsil, northern part is comparatively advanced and includes Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Khed and Dapoli tehsil. While Southern part is backward and it incorporates tehsils like Sangameshwar, Lanja, Guhagar and Rajapur.

13. About migration pattern, it is found in Konkan region that
- Migration from South Konkan had started since British period in Mumbai.
Mumbai and Mumbai suburban districts have no rural migration because both are urban districts. In Thane district due to low percentage of rural population, rural to rural migration (7.71%) is less and in Raigarh (20.55%), Ratnagiri (29.04%) and Sindhudurg districts (32.88%) rural to rural migration was comparatively more due to high proportion of rural population.

In Thane district rural to urban migration (4.86%) is also less due to low proportion of rural population and in Raigarh (5.20%) such migration is comparatively more than other districts due to increasing level of industrialisation in the district. Ratnagiri (2.73%) and Sindhudurg (2.40%) districts are industrially backward and have very less rural-urban migration.

Urban to urban migration is high in Thane 30.18%, Mumbai Suburban 22.79% and Mumbai 20.80%. Urban population is more in these three districts of Konkan. But urban to urban migration is less in Raigarh (6.21%) and least in Ratnagiri (1.92%) and Sindhudurg (1.33%) districts due to less urbanized districts in Konkan region.

In Ratnagiri district

- Of the total (16.32 Lakhs) intrastate migrants, 29.04 per cent have migrated from rural to rural, 1.92 per cent from urban to urban, 2.72 per cent from rural to urban and 5.31 percent from urban to rural. It means rural to rural migration is more in the district.

- From Ratnagiri district, male out-migration (49.14%) is more than females (41.13%) in comparison to other districts of Konkan Division. In Maharashtra inter-district and intra-district female migration is more, but in South Konkan as well as in Ratnagiri district male out-migration is more from rural areas to Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane districts only.
It can be considered as a special feature in context of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. But in other districts of Maharashtra, female migration (4.94%) is a bit more than male migration (4.79%) from Ratnagiri district.

- It is also seen that 94.77% people migrated to urban areas and 5.23% to rural areas of districts of Konkan region from Ratnagiri district. Again it is found that in rural areas females (3.36%) are more than male (1.86%) and in urban areas males (52.06%) are more than females (42.71%) from Ratnagiri district.
- It means that male out-migration is more from Ratnagiri district to Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane districts whereas female out-migration is more to other districts of Maharashtra from Ratnagiri district. Rural-Urban migration is very high from Ratnagiri district but in urban areas male migrants are more while in rural areas female migrants are more from the district.

15. In sample villages also, male migration is more and main destination is Mumbai for employment. Young and adults are more in migration. Most of the people are literate but education level of the people is low due to lack of higher education facilities and low income of the people in Ratnagiri district.

- It is found that, 52.8% migrants have migrated permanently while 47.2% for temporary.
- The main reason is economic and the social networks which have played an important role in making this process of migration.
- The economic base of all 12 villages is weak therefore, it has entailed them to migrate to Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban centers.
- Mumbai being the large metropolis in close proximity where job potentials are great; most of the migrants prefer to
migrate to Mumbai rather than to any other place. 62.9% of the migrants from sample villages have moved to Mumbai. Other migrants choose other places such as Thane, Pune and other places and within a district and some migrate out of the country also. The proportion of out-migration from Ratnagiri rural is higher than its urban to Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban.

- The main motive behind the migration from all villages is to obtain some job. About 70.6% migrants from sample villages have migrated from their villages for economic reasons. Migration for education (12.2%) though less important is slightly more significant than business and other reasons.

- Dominance of males is one of the major characteristics of the migrants from all villages, hence migration is male selective. Since the villagers are orthodox, females are neither encouraged to take up outside employment or to go for higher education. This has resulted in very low proportion of female migrants from all villages. But in inter district and intra district migration females are more and reason is marriage.

- Similarly most of the migrants from the villages are in the age group of 16-30 and 31-45 years. The number in the age group of over 45 years or below 15 years is very low. It means active and efficient working age groups have migrated.

16. Due to migration of people from Ratnagiri district to Mumbai there are polarization and trickling down effects on the district. These effects may be favourable or harmful to the district. Trickling down effects of Mumbai on South Konkan and especially on Ratnagiri district are positive and these are:

- In Mumbai there are ample opportunities of jobs in different sectors of economy as well as in the informal and self employment enterprises. From sample villages 68.56 per cent
people migrated for employment and most of them (62.9%) migrated to Mumbai.

- Mumbai opens vast job opportunities to the people of the district who remit money back to home. The creation of employment opportunities continually draws migrants to it.
- Migration has positively affected the economy of the villages because in critical situations the farmer is able to manage agricultural operations with the help of other family members especially wife, children and parents.
- 11.58 per cent people migrated for education only in Mumbai from sample villages. The city provides educational travel and contact with new things. This became an asset for generally high level of income.
- Out migration of the region has made positive impact on person-land-ratio in the district. In sample villages 43 per cent people are landless and 27.00 per cent people are small and marginal landholders. Due to out - migration, it leads to less intensive farming and environmental improvement.
- Mumbai is viewed as a matter of pride by every Konkani, for it implies using the new technology, new and diverse skills, large enterprises and more large cities.
- The interaction of people of different cultural backgrounds when they stay together in Mumbai leads to life style, habits, living standard, etc. of people in Ratnagiri district. Both Mumbai and Ratnagiri are interrelated and trickling down effect is found in backward Ratnagiri district of advanced Mumbai.

17. Polarization effects of Mumbai on Ratnagiri have also been noticed.

- Rural Stagnation in the district is due to economic development and urbanization in Mumbai. There is a regional imbalance in whole Konkan region. Ratnagiri is a less urbanized and economically not much promising district.
• There is a decrease in agricultural production due to migration of the active male (70.67%) workers to Mumbai and it reduces the man power of the region. This also affects the structure of population with quality and quantity. Aged people (14.50%), children (19.22%) and females (51.60%) are more in the district. More than 85 per cent dependent population is found in Ratnagiri district.

• Now-a-days the out-migration from the district of the educated and technically trained youths is nothing but a brain drain as the Ratnagiri is unable to sustain and retain there being economically and industrially backward.

• Large proportion of Konkani workers are living in slum areas due to acute housing shortage and inability to pay rent. In slum areas the nauseating and polluted atmosphere in such areas is a real health hazard. Diseases like Tuberculosis, AIDS have been transported from Mumbai to this district and also responsible for its wide spread.

• Out migration of males to work in Mumbai city has disrupted family lives in the district. From sample villages it is found in about 43.00 per cent of the households from which migration has taken place, on an average there is one migrant per family.

18. Human Development Index is also calculated in districts of Konkan region, tehsils and surveyed village of Ratnagiri district to measure levels of development. So it may be concluded that

• Greater Mumbai and Thane districts have high level human development and Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg remained moderate level of human development in Konkan region.

• Ratnagiri tehsil has high human development while Khed, Chiplun, Dapoli and Mandangad tehsils are identified in with moderate level of human development. Remaining four
tehsils namely Guhagar, Sangmeshwar, Lanja and Rajapur are in low group of HDI.

- It is found that Shiv in Khed tehsil is considered one of the best and richest in all villages. Another best and 2nd rank village is Musad which is also in Khed tehsil. Village Govtale in Dapoli tehsil has 3rd rank in HDI. Besides other three villages namely Khadpoli and Dadar village in Chiplun tehsil and again Wave in Khed tehsil are above the district average and medium in human development.

- So villages of Khed tehsil show high levels of development in HDI followed by Dapoli and Chiplun tehsils with medium level human development. Ambedu Khurd in Sangmeshwar tehsil, Veral in Lanja, Ukshi in Ratnagiri, Sawari in Mandangad, Devache Gothane in Rajapur and Velneshwar in Guhagar tehsil remained in low human development category at village level.

19. Majority of the Konkani people are directly dependent on agriculture and this sector provides only partial employment. During the non-seasonal period, majority of the people having no work to do. Mostly people are unemployed, under employed are main problems that the region is facing and during the non season and due to the non-seasonal period, lack of any income source. Hence, people have been entailed to migrate to urban areas like Mumbai, Thane, Pune, etc, where employment potential is high. In such circumstances, tourism occupies a prominent role in South Konkan region and is indentified as a vehicle for the economic development. So main findings on the survey of tourists on tourists, places are:

- Most of the tourists (90.47%) are from Ratnagiri and nearby districts only and not from other districts and other states as well as other countries.

- Tourists are of all age groups. Higher age group (22.15%) tourists were devotees of the religious places. 16-30 and 31-
45(76.86%) age groups are interested in entertainment as well as religious purpose.

- Most of the tourists are from Higher Income Group and Upper Middle Income Group (75.24%). They require budget hotels two star hotels and good eating places.
- Day trippers (45.38%) and one day stay tourists are more in most of the tourist places.
- Tourists from Pune, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur tourist used owned or rented vehicles (73.43%). Road transport is only a main mode of transport.
- Tourists come in all seasons in different vacations. So Konkan is becoming all time tourists' destination.
- Local sweets, traditional items, fruit products and wooden articles are the major purchases by tourists.
- Most of the tourists (77.63%) come to this region on recommendation of their friends and relatives to visit this place. Very less percentage by news paper, internet or by posters.
- 60% tourists spend maximum on travelling and local transportation because of owned or rented vehicles. But beside this, they spend maximum on shopping articles, entertainment, recreational facilities as well as lodging and boarding, it generates employment and income sources.
- 99.70% tourists have rated their stay in Konkan as exhilarating, enjoyable and satisfactory and 100% tourists have recommended their friends, relatives or others to travel Konkan. This shows popularity which is favourable for the growing industry.

20. Views of tourists about infrastructure facilities-

- Tourists view of accommodation facility is only good (37.90%) and satisfactory (30.75%). So most of the tourist places do not
have good facilities for halting, therefore good halting facilities should be provided.

- The views of tourists with regard to travel facilities is good (46.57%) and satisfactory (28.96%) with 10.04% unsatisfactory. This indicates that travelling facilities are not up to the mark of satisfaction. Tourists always take into consideration a good, efficient and safe transport service.

- The food facilities and quality of food is rated good 35.82%, excellent 31.64% and satisfactory 30.45%.

- Travellers are satisfied by the *darshan* facilities in all religious places.

- Views of tourists about tourists centre are excellent (55.52%) and good (25.07%), about safety and facilities provided by MTDC in Ganpatipule are good (37.4%) and excellent (16.07%).

21. From interviews of hotel owners hotel, it is found that

- Most of the hotels started (63.83%) after 2001 due to increasing tourists.

- Most of the hotel owners (76.59%) involved in tourist activity and it creates employment in various units of the hotel.

- Tourists stay in the tourist places is one or two days only and entertainment (65.96%) and religious (27.65%) are the main purpose behind the tours.

- Most of the tourists come from Pune (32.49%), Mumbai (26.93%) and nearby districts like Satara (11.53%), Kolhapur (10.58%), Sangli, Thane etc. Very less percentage of tourists comes from other districts and other states.

- Higher middle class (74.48%) and higher class (14.89%) are more among inflow of tourists. Poor people (36.17%) and middle class (31.91%) people are most benefited from tourism.
• As per opinion of hotel owner, it found that hotel industry is employment generating industry for skill, unskilled people both men and women.

• Though the huge tourism potentialities are in the region; poor infrastructure facilities, poor publicity and advertisement are the major reasons behind poor growth of tourists' in-inflow in the region.

• Government policies remain only formal and not for promoter. But now a day's tourists' traffic has been growing fast in the region and it generates employment and increase in income of the people.

22. From interviews of travel agents it is concluded that:

• They are involved in promotion of tourism activity in the region.

• 88.33% travel agencies started from 2001 and they arrange long tours out of the region and as per demand short tours in the region are also arranged.

• An opinion of the travel agents it is proving that tourism industry should be economically sound activity in the region

23. The socio-economic status is also measured in district, tehsil and village level and it is found that:

24. At district level of Konkan region the factors, which attributed to the socio-economic development have been concentrated in Thane district. Thane is a main industrial and urbanized district and consistently found developed from 1971 to 2011.

25. The district Sindhudurg remained consistently with moderately developed category. The district has made some social progress due to moderate ratio between population growth and social amenities. Economically the district is very backward in the region.

26. Districts like Raigarh and Ratnagiri remained many times in backward group during the whole period.
27. Raigarh is socially backward and economically developing. Raigarh district is 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 and Thane. This district has benefited by this policy. That is why the industries are gradually increasing in this district.

28. It means northern part of the region is socio – economically developed and Southern part is backward.

29. Ratnagiri is a backward district and at tehsil level of the district it is found that:
   - Socio – economic development is concentrated in Ratnagiri and Chiplun tehsils. Ratnagiri is the headquarters of the district and Chiplun has an industrial and nodal point benefits for the development, hence, its index value was mostly more than 15.
   - The tehsils like Khed, Guhagar and Dapoli are moderately developed and Lanja, Sangmeshwar, Rajapur and Mandangad are backward tehsils.

30. At village level, it is also found that:
   - Villages of Khed, Chiplun and Ratnagiri tehsils are developed while villages of Sangmeshwar Guhagar, Devache Gothane and Lanja are backward.
   - Village Sawari in Mandangad tehsil is a very backward whereas Mandangad tehsil itself is also a backward tehsil in the district.
   - 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.

31. The fruits of the development are mainly enjoyed by the urban and industrial areas. Higher the proportion of agricultural labourers,
lower is the level of development. So the high urban areas namely Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane districts are found on the top of the socio-economic hierarchy, while the low urban areas like Ratnagiri and to some extent Raigarh are at the bottom. Sindhudurg district neither has much urban population nor economically developed but due to less population and relatively high social per head capital falls in moderately developed category for the last many decades. It shows the strong relationship in socio-economic indices and levels of development in Konkan region in general and in Ratnagiri district in particular.

Suggestions

Some of the suggestions that could be initiated for stemming the tide of migration from this backward region of Maharashtra and can be developed the region.
1. Strengthening the agricultural base through the development of small irrigation projects on the river; this would enable more intensive cultivation and provide employment throughout the year; towns located in such areas could be developed as service centres.
2. Secondary activities rooted in the resource base of the region like minerals, horticulture produce like cashew nuts, mangoes and seasonal fruits, fish, etc. can probably force the pace of development.
3. South Konkan is known for its horticultural products and primarily mangoes, which are much sought after not only in the national but also in international markets. At present, most of the mangoes are sent to Mumbai from where they are marketed; thus the region does not get the full and direct benefit of this produce. If the canning and fruit preservation industries are strengthened the local persons with a minimum amount of training would be able to get the benefit of such activities.
4. With the poverty of agricultural resources, irregular terrain, poor soil and perceptual migration of people to Mumbai. Prosperity
cannot be superimposed from this and has to be generated by making judicious use of local resources, gainfully employing the manpower and encouraging private investment by offering certain concessions are using public resources as matter of state and national priority, treating Konkan as a depressed region.

5. The dialogue between the local agricultural research stations such as the one at Dapoli agricultural university in Ratnagiri district and the farmers should be fostered, so that the research and development efforts of these stations can be put to practical use for the development of the region. University can promote horticulture in uneven, barren and rocky land.

6. South Konkan's physical setting and historical background invest it with the potentiality for the development of tourism. The area with its numerous streams and undulating topography has a great scenic beauty. This along with its proximity to Mumbai is an asset for promoting the tourists' industry. The industry, if developed could provide employment to the local population if they are given some training to act as guide.

7. Industrialization is the main sector which helps much development in the region. Industrialization of the region will contribute toward improvements in the level of infrastructure region to the benefit the agro based, mineral based industries, fish canning industries and tourism sectors also.

8. To curb and control the out-migration; tourism will play important role in the South Konkan region. Tourism includes all economic activities, the major areas such as Transportation, Hotel industry, Travel Agencies, Automobiles includes rental cars, Recreation, and Health care. There would be a structural change in the occupational pattern of labour and service sector in the region due to tourism.

9. Only literacy cannot give employment; so higher educational facilities should be set up in the district so people can get better jobs.
10. Health planning should be arranged on the basis of population distribution and as per their needs and demands.

11. Supply of safe and unpolluted drinking water to all people.

12. The attempt should be made to lagging areas through proper planning which can be helpful for development of backward districts of the region as well as tehsil and village level in Ratnagiri district.

The aforesaid suggestions solve some of the existing problems about the uneven development in the Konkan region as well as in Ratnagiri district.