

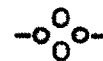
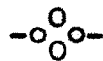
CHAPTER - III

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC
FACILITIES

- 3.1 Education facility
- 3.2 Medical facility
- 3.3 Post and Telegraph facility
- 3.4 Transport facility
- 3.5 Electricity facility
- 3.6 Bank facility

Summary

References



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The growth and distribution of population is presented in the previous chapter and now this chapter proposes to analyse the socio-economic status of population. The study of socio-economic facilities is very important in planning process. The standard of living depends upon the development of socio-economic facilities in the region. ' The socio-economic facilities have assumed special emphasis on improving the quality of life at all levels, particularly in rural areas,' (Singh and Rai,1987). Hence, the analysis of socio-economic facilities with reference to their spatial organization is of vital importance for preparing a comprehensive development plan of a socio-economically backward rural areas.

The rural development aims not only at man's material needs, but also at the improvement of the social conditions of his life. Development is not just economic growth, it is growth plus change in standard of living (Bhende and Kanitkar,1978). The development and improvement of the socio-economic facilities is one of the best indicators of development of region. For this the index of concentration is calculated by the formula given by Betal (1978). By making suitable class intervals of index of concentration it is presented on map. This concentration index shows the level of intensity of facility at that settlement.

For the present study six facilities are taken into consideration. They are education, medical, post & telegraph,

transport, electricity and bank. Other socio-economic facilities also appears in the region, like sports, fertilizer distribution centres, libraries etc. But the above mentioned six selected facilities of the region seem, more significant for the present study purpose. Hence, other facilities are ignored. The spatial pattern and changes therein of each facility are analysed hereafter.

3.1 EDUCATION FACILITY :

The development of human being basically depends upon education. This is a very important social facility. The literacy rate of any region depends upon distribution of education facilities. The literate as well as educated population is known as a valuable resource of the country. The development of science and technology are the products of education. People get learning from schools, colleges, technical institutes and then they are absorbed in different industries, offices and in other jobs. The standard of living also depends upon the educational standard of population. The advanced countries like U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K., Japan, France, Germany, Australia and like have high literacy rates. So the population becomes rich resource of these countries. But the backward countries, like South Asian countries, African countries have very low rates of literacy. Hence the living standard, is very low and the poverty, unemployment, sickness etc. are found to be high in these countries. In India the literacy rate was only 36 percent in 1981.

This rate is very low as compared to other advanced countries. So, development of education facility is a pressing need in India. The present region under study is also not an exception to this. Fig.3.1 shows the distribution of education facilities in Khanapur Taluka.

1) Spatial patterns :

The education facilities can be classified into different types like primary schools, middle schools, secondary or highschools, colleges and institutions of training and technical education. All the settlements of study area are served by the primary and middle schools and about 32 settlements are served by highschools. These highschools are located at relatively large size settlements like - Hingangaon Bk., Kherade, Wangi, Yetgaon, Mahuli, Vegegaon, Bhikawadi Kh., Tondoli, Shalgaon, Ghanwad, Lengare, Wadiyeraibag, Shivani, Kadepur, Kadegaon, Nerli, Tadsar, Wangi, Renavi, Khanapur, Palashi, Hivare, Karanze, Pare, Bhalwani, Chinchni-Wangi, Shiralgaon, Sonkire, Wadgaon, Devarashtre, Alsund, Chinchni-Tasgaon and Vita (Fig.3.1). The only college is found at Vita.

The index of concentration of facility is calculated, it shows the intensity of facility of each centre. In the year under reference 27 villages have low concentration, 56 villages record moderate concentration and high concentration appears at 14 villages of the taluka.

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DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC

FACILITIES - 1981

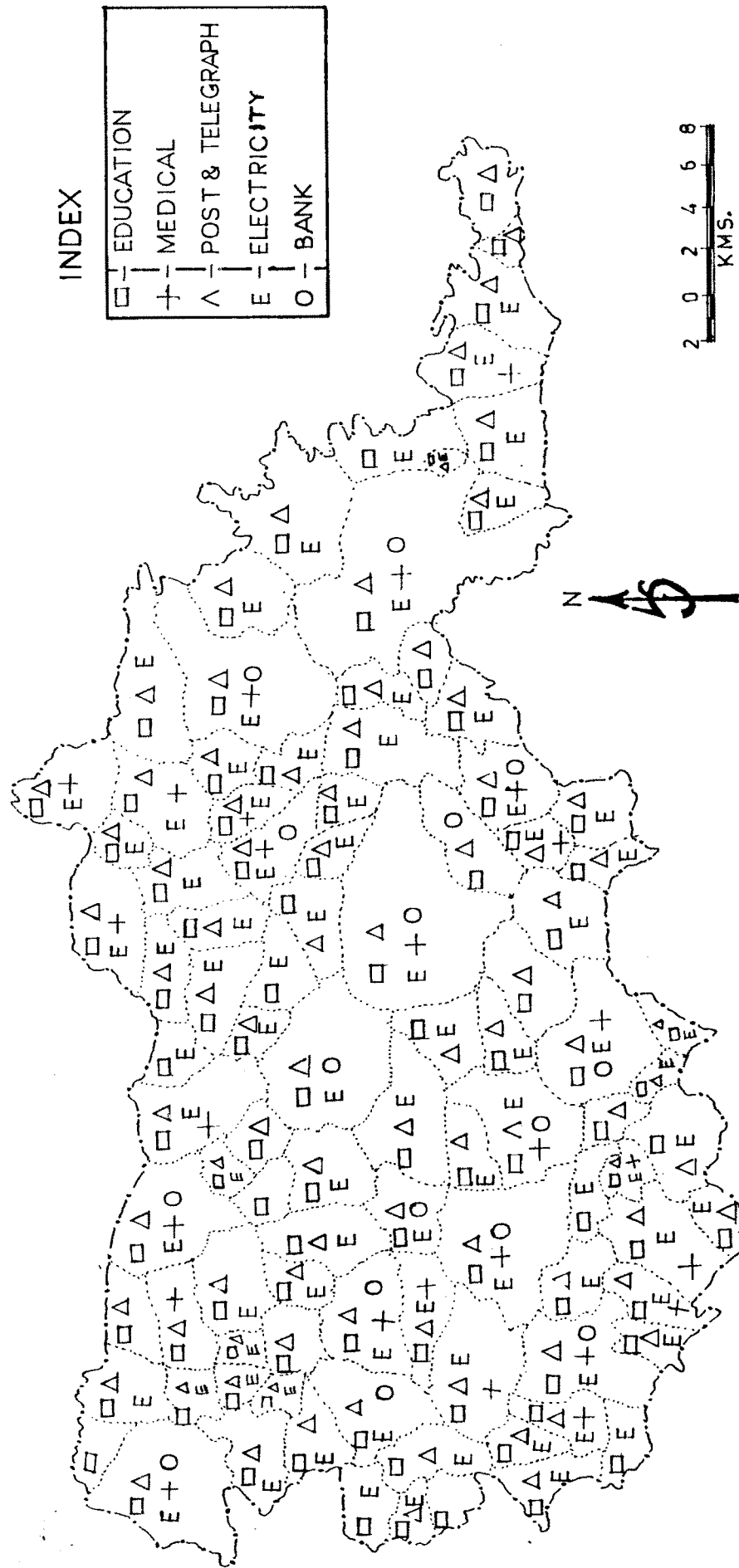


FIG. 3-1

11) Changes in education facility :

In 1961 all the villages were served by primary schools (Fig.3.2). The temporal changes are observed only in the number of middle schools and highschoools. In 1961 there were 13 middle schools and highschoools in taluka. This picture got changed in 1971 as middle schools increased to 37 and highschoools to 34 showing the net increase of 24 middle schools and 21 highschoools in Khanapur taluka (Fig. 3.3). This middle school and highschool facility changed in 1981 as 92 villages were served by the middle schools. The 55 villages got middle school facility after 1971 but highschoools are not added in taluka.

The changes observed in the intensity of facility are shown in Fig.3.5. In 1961 high concentration was found at 22 villages. Moderate concentration at 42 villages and 32 villages having low concentration of facility. This picture changed in 1971 as high concentration is found at 18 villages, moderate at 34 centres and low concentration at 45 villages in the taluka. The changes in concentration index show that the number of villages in low concentration has increased and high concentration has decreased.

3.2 MEDICAL FACILITY :

There are so many diseases which are responsible to increase the mortality rate in the society. In rural areas

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DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
FACILITIES - 1961

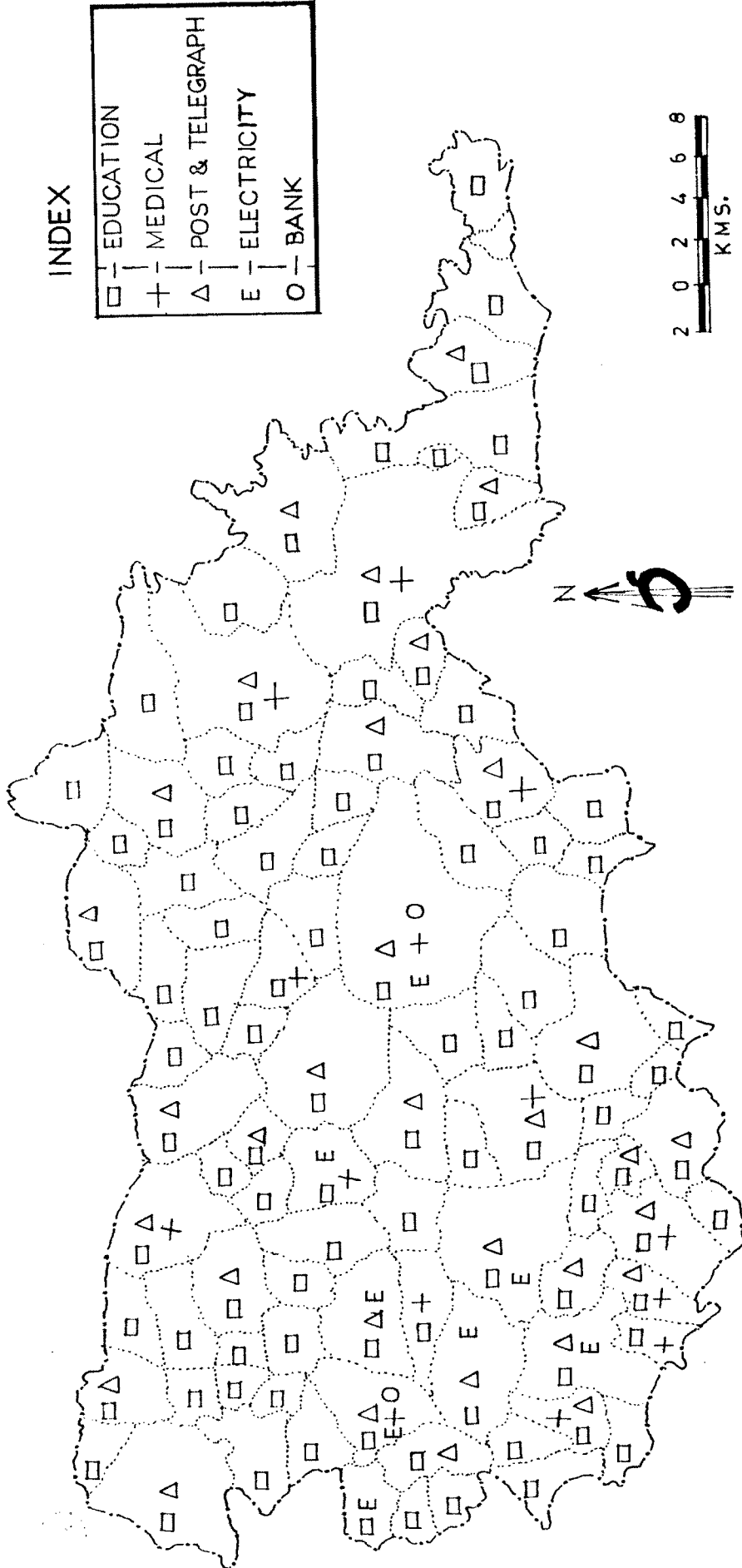


FIG. 32

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DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
FACILITIES - 1971

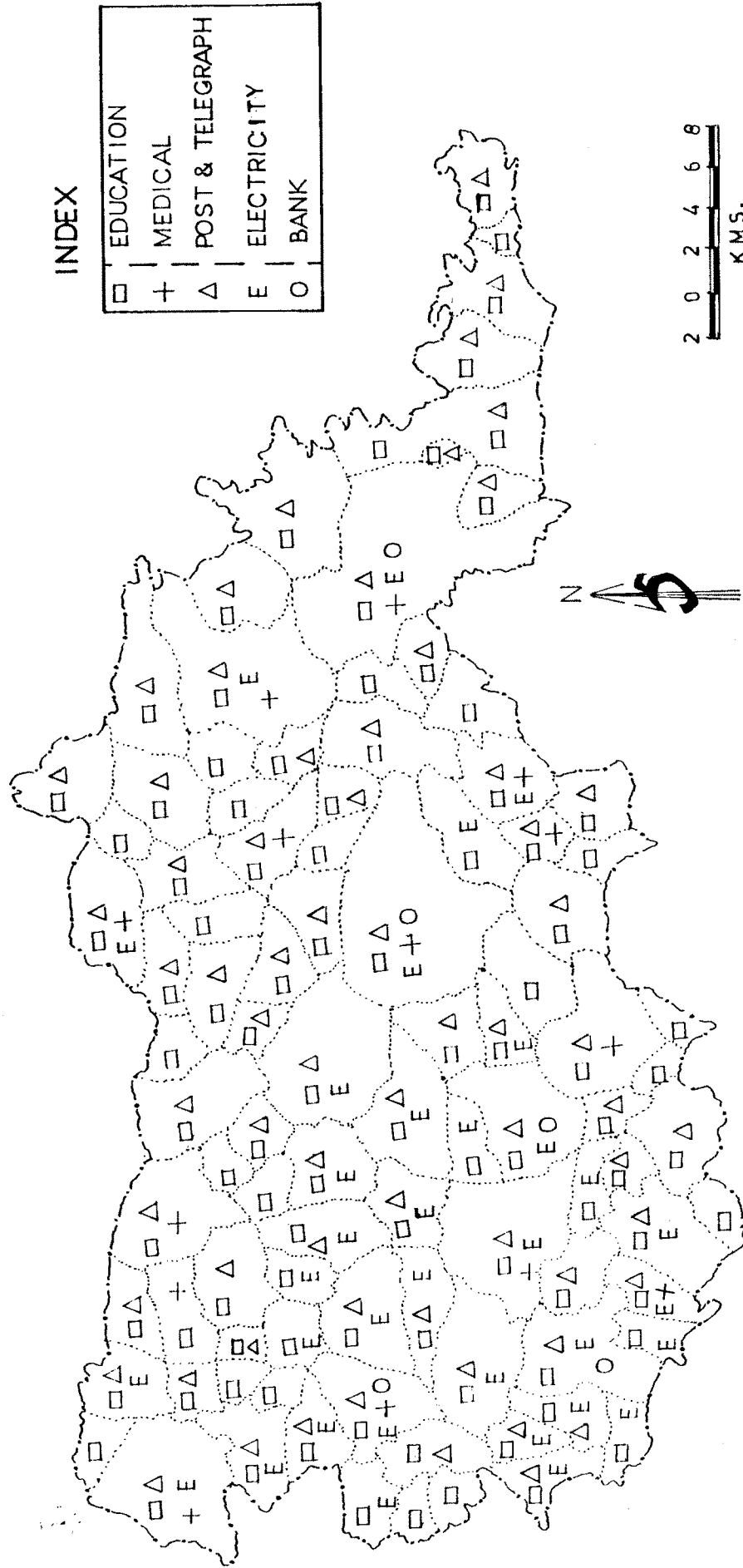
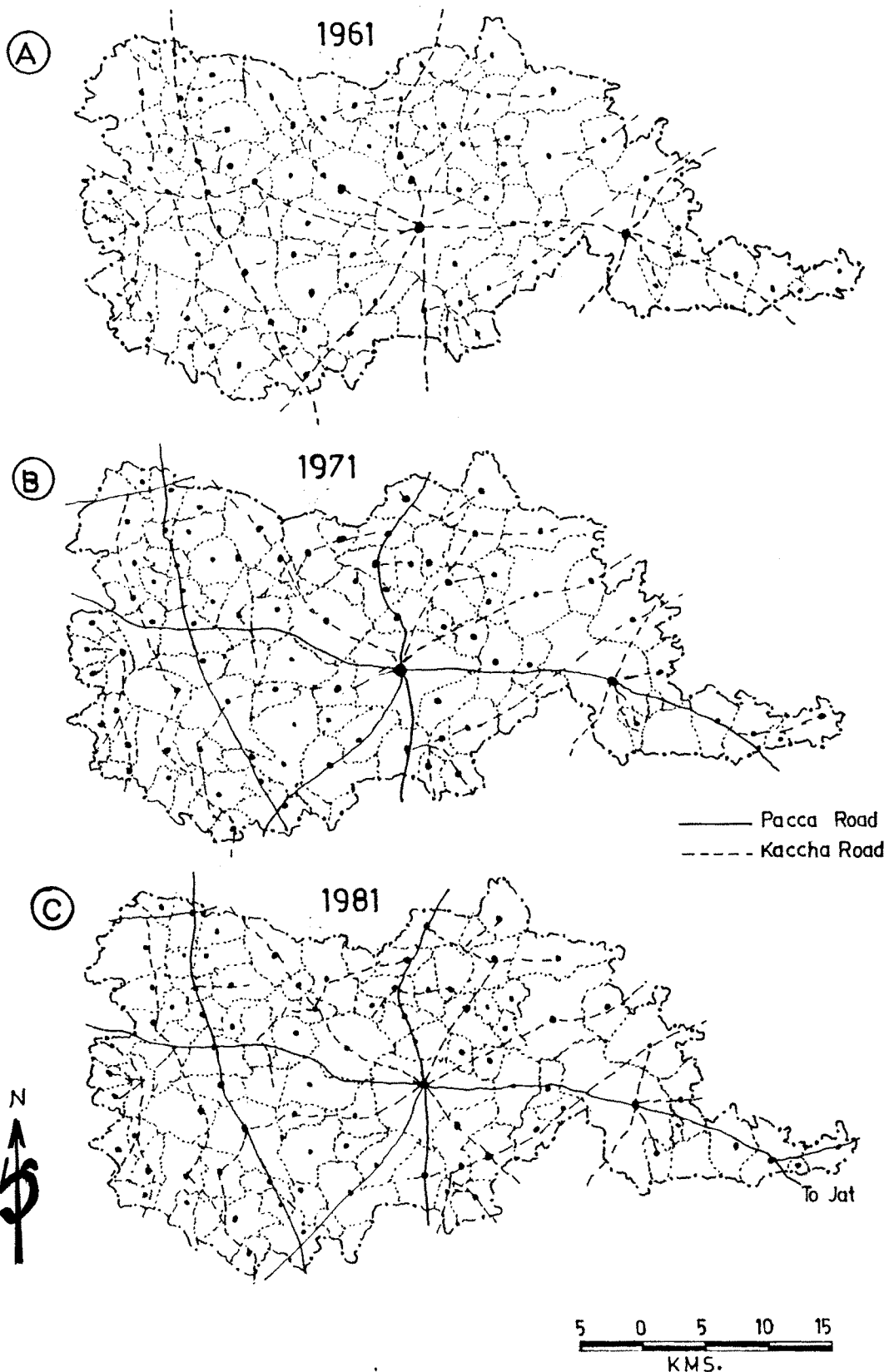


FIG. 33

KHANAPUR TALUKA
ROAD PATTERN



SOURCE — District Census Handbook 1961, 1971, 1981.

FIG. 3.4

KHANAPUR TALUKA

CONCENTRATION OF EDUCATION FACILITY

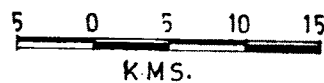
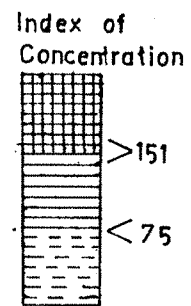
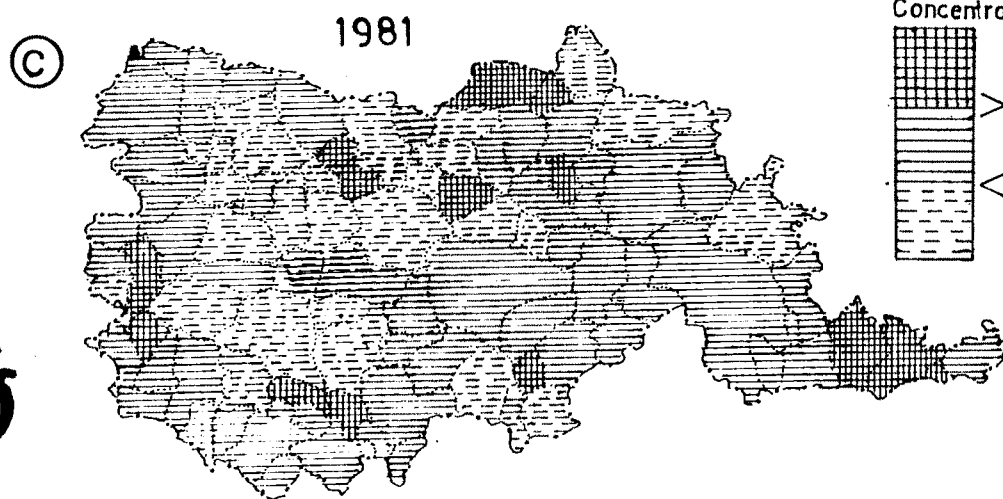
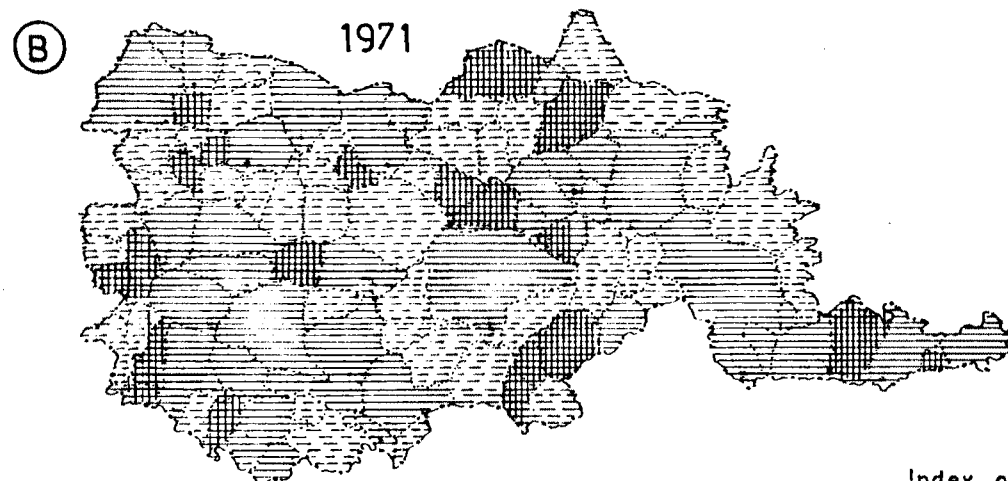
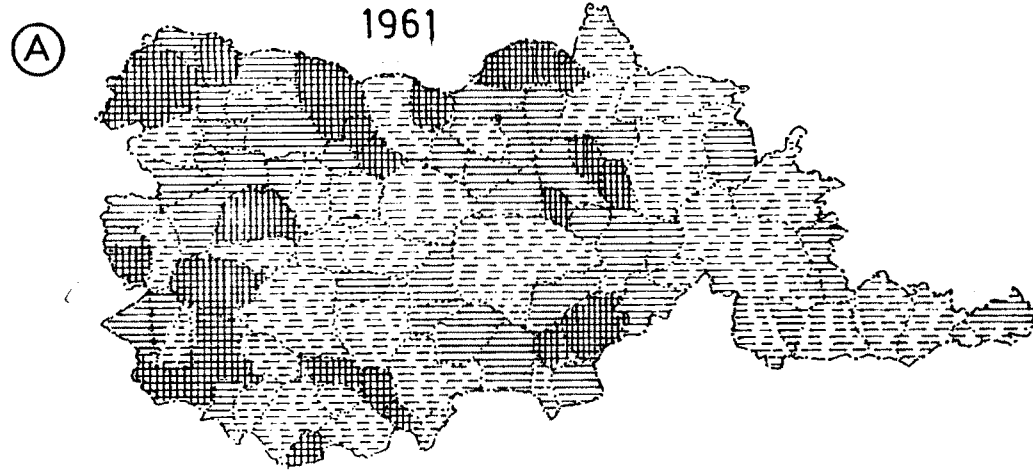


FIG. 3.5

diseases like cholera, malarial, dysentery, T.B. and so on are spread by the physical as well as cultural environment. In the cultural environment, high and concentrated industrial development causes air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution. With rapid industrial development the cities have become crowded. These crowded cities are responsible for communicable diseases like leprosy, T.B., skin diseases etc. Thus, this polluted environment gives birth to different types of diseases and make people sick. Such sickly population can not make contribution to the development of nation. So now-a-days medical facility has become very important social facility. It gives treatment for diseases and makes the population healthy, which is the rich resource of the nation.

1) Spatial patterns :

Khanapur taluka is poorly served by medical facility. The medical facility occurs in the form of dispensaries, family planning centres, health centres, primary health centres, hospitals, nursing homes and private practitioners. Some of the centres have only one source of facility and some have more than one. In 1981 there were 25 centres which were served by different sources of medical facility (Fig.3.1). The dispensaries are found at thirteen centres. They are Khorade, Wangi, Mahuli, Upale Mayani, Shalgaon, Lengare, Kadegaon, Wangi, Pare, Khanapur, Bhalwani, Sonkire, Wadgaon and Vita.

The family planning centres occur at eight places viz. Vita, Chinchani-Tasgaon, Alsund, Wadgaon, Bhikavadi Bk., Mahuli, Kadegaon, Salshinge. The health centres are located at nine places, they are Vita, Alsund, Wadgaon Pare, Mahuli, Kadegaon, Lengare, Wangi and Khanapur. The primary health centres are available at five centres, they are Wangi, Khanapur, Kadegaon, Mahuli and Pare. The hospitals are found at only two centres, they are Vita and Khanapur. The Nursing homes are found at four centres, they are Chinchani-Wangi, Upale Mayani, Salshinge and Hivare. A few private practitioners provide medical facility to eleven centres. These are Ramapur, Devarashtre, Lengare, Kadegaon, Vita, Khanapur, Wangi, Tadsar, Yetgaon, Vejegaon and Kadepur. The ratio between settlements and service centres in Khanapur taluka is nearly one service centre for every four settlements.

The value of concentration index shows the intensity of facility at that centre. High concentration is observed at six centres, moderate concentration at the nine villages and low concentration at the ten villages. Out of 97 centres only 25 centres are served by medical facility. This is the evidence of the poor development of medical facility in the taluka (Fig 3.6).

ii) Changes in medical facility :

In the year 1961 only 18 villages were served by medical facility. This picture got changed in 1971 as 16

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CONCENTRATION OF MEDICAL FACILITY

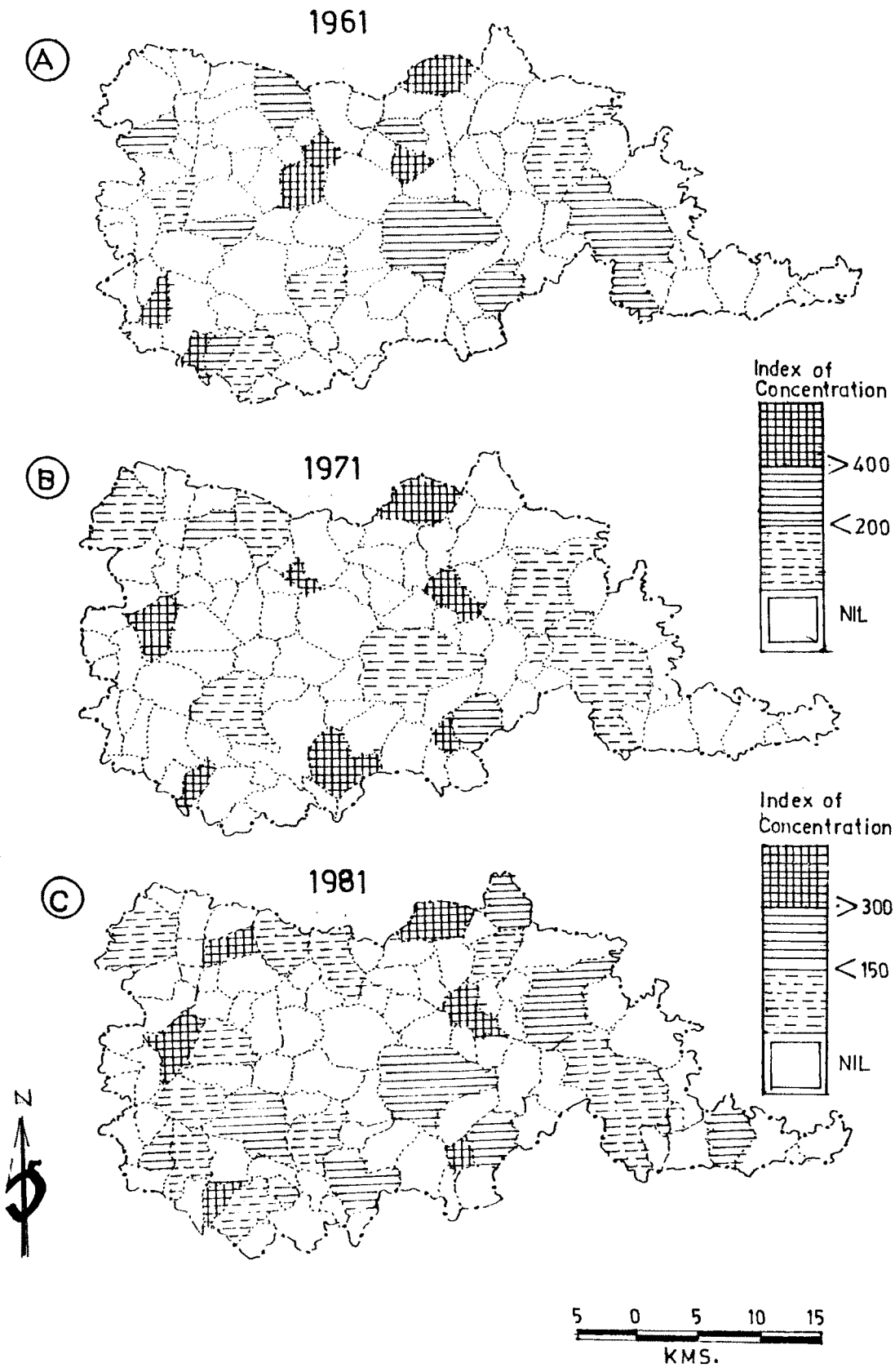


FIG- 3-6

villages had this facility. The decrease in medical facility is noted in two villages. This is due to the reason that when doctors do not get sufficient income they stop their visits and go away from such villages. The permanent facility like dispensaries, hospitals, family planning centres were established in 1971. Their number increased to 25 in 1981. Nine villages are newly served by medical facility during 1971 to 1981 (Fig.3.1 & 3.2).

The changes in the form of intensity are also observed. In 1961, six centres had high concentration, eight centres had moderate concentration and four centres had low concentration. This picture got changed in 1971 as seven centres now were served by high concentration, three villages had moderate concentration and low concentration was found at six villages. In 1981 six centres had high concentration, nine had moderate and ten village had low concentration of facility (Fig.3.6-A,B,C). There are no notable changes in distribution of medical facility. This facility has remained stable from 1961 to 1981.

3.3 POST AND TELEGRAPH FACILITY :

For communication of message and material, post and telegraph facility plays a dominant role. This is a time and money saving facility. Therefore, this facility is very important social facility. This facility brings people close to each other and save time.

i) Spatial patterns :

Fig.3.1 and 3.7 represent the distribution and intensity of the facility. In 1981 there were 87 villages which were served by the post and eight centres were served by the post and telegraph facility. The centres namely Vita, Pare, Khanapur, Kadegaon, Mahuli, Kadepur, Devarashtre and Alsund were served by telegraph facility. The intensity of facility is also shown by concentration index. High concentration is observed at 27 villages, moderate at 42 villages and low concentration of facility is found at 18 villages in this study area.

ii) Changes in post and telegraph facility :

The changes in this facility are very rapid from 1961 to 1981 (Fig.3.1 to 3.3). In the year 1961 there were only 30 villages served by post facility and only one centre that is Vita which have telegraph facility. This picture got changed in 1971 and the number of villages with this facility increased by 26, viz. in 1971, 65 villages were served by post facility. Telegraph facility increased by only two with Kadegaon and Khanapur. In the year 1981 it is observed that 87 centres were having this facility.

The changes in intensity of the facility were also observed (Fig.3.7-A, B & C). In 1961 there were only 16 places which had high concentration, the 19 centres had moderate

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CONCENTRATION OF POST AND TELEGRAPH FACILITY

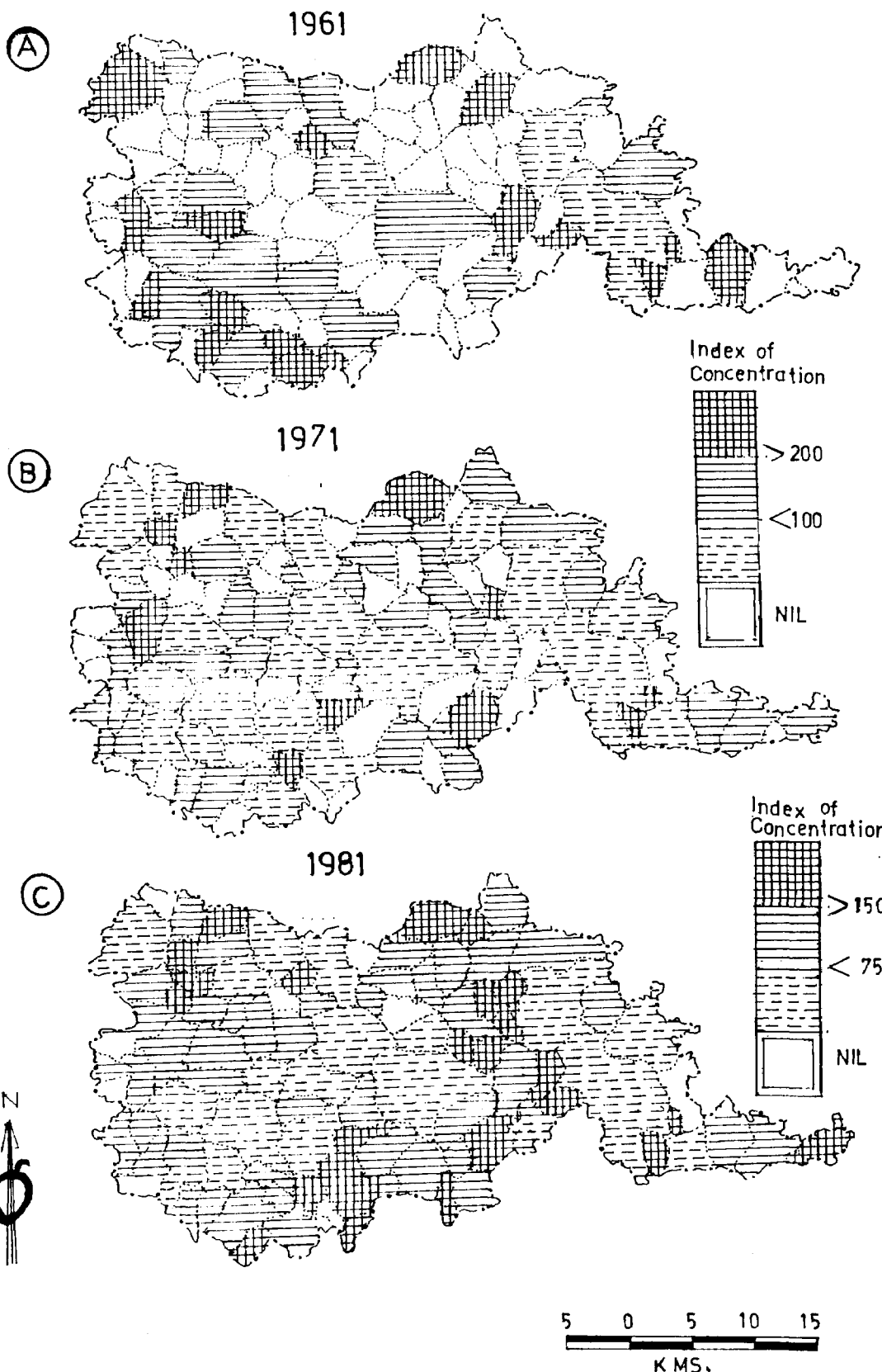


FIG. 3.7

concentration and four centres had low. This picture got changed in 1971 and high concentration is observed at 11 centres, moderate at 32 and remaining 23 villages had low concentration.

3.4 TRANSPORT FACILITY :

This facility is very important for the purpose of transport and for the transportation of goods, raw materials to the industries, transport of production to the market centres and transport of people. The forms of road, rail, water or air transport play significant role in regional development. In study area the road transport alone appears. Metalled road indicates the developed transport facility and kaccha or unmetalled road shows the poor facility. Therefore, transport has got greater importance. For the present study the road networks as kaccha and pucca are taken into consideration as the indicators of facility.

1) Spatial patterns :

In 1981 all villages were connected by road (Fig.3.4-C). This facility was provided to entire taluka. Out of total 97 villages, 28 villages are served by pucca road and remaining 69 villages by kaccha road. Besides some villages are connected by the state highways such as Karad-Solapur, Vita-Tasgaon, Patan-Pandharpur. These state highways are mettaled roads and automatically the villages along these roads show good connectivity.

But other 69 villages are away from these state highways and have poor development of transport facility.

Concentration index shows the intensity of transport facility. The high concentration of facility is observed at 33 villages. Moderate concentration at 28 villages and low concentration is found at remaining 36 villages in the study area (Fig.3.8-C).

ii) Changes in transport facility :

In the year 1961, 56 villages were connected by road. Out of 97 centres 4 centres were not served by transport facility except foot-path and cart track. In 1971 the development of facility was rapid. In 1971 except only one village, that is Mangarul, all villages were served by transport facility of road. Out of these 22 villages were served by pucca road and 74 villages by kaccha road. The newly developed 40 centres are connected by road during 1961 to 1971. This picture got changed for the year 1981 as 28 villages were served by pucca road, and 69 villages were served by kaccha road transport facility (Fig. 3.4-A, B & C).

The changes in concentration of facility are shown by concentration index. In 1961 high concentration was found at 11 centres, moderate at 18 centres and low at 27 villages. This picture got changed in 1971 as high concentration at 22 villages, moderate concentration at 24 villages and at remaining

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CONCENTRATION OF TRANSPORT FACILITY

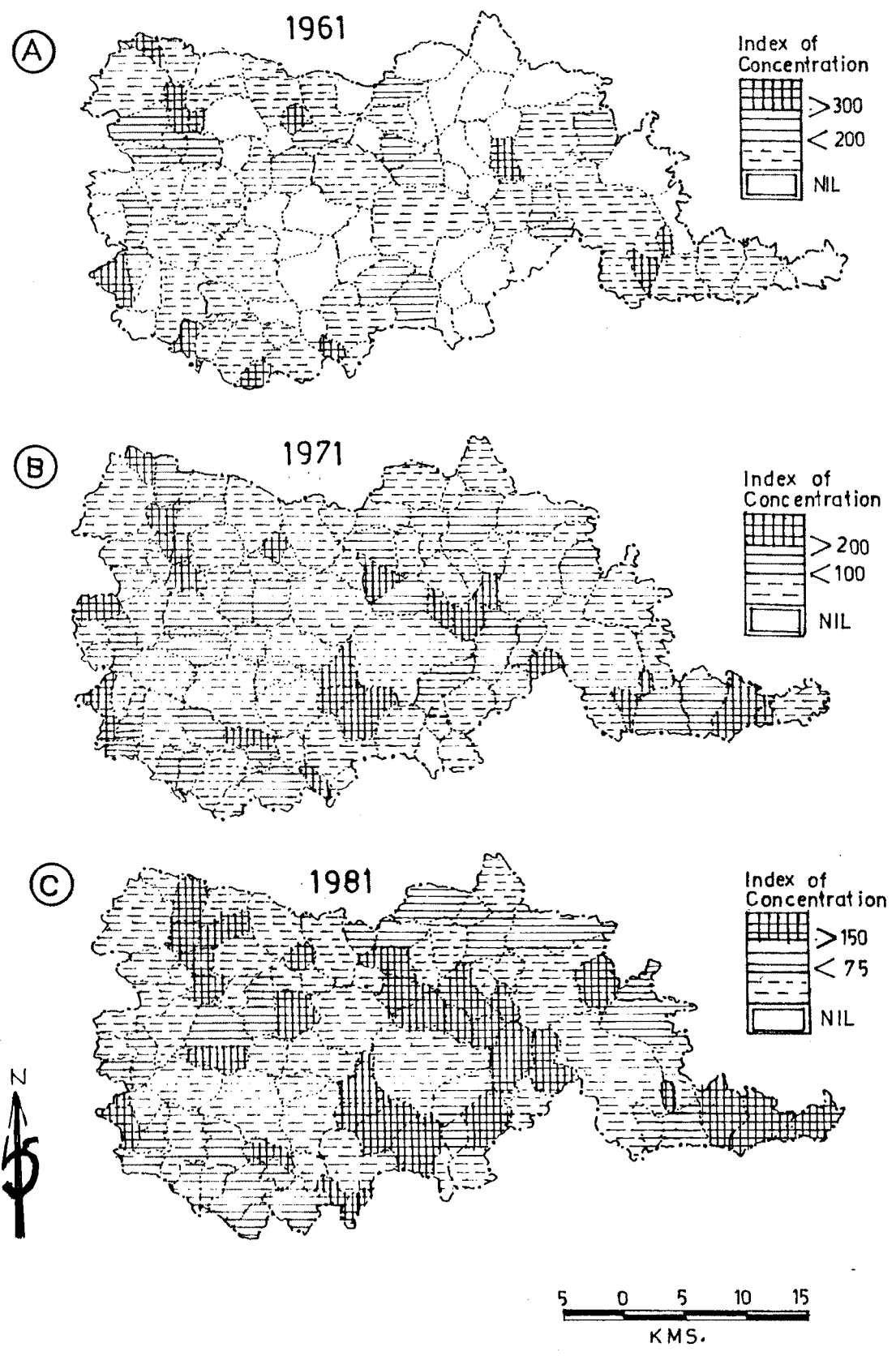


FIG. 3-8

50 villages concentration was low. In 1981 this picture changed further as high concentration at 33 villages, moderate at 28 and only 36 villages had low concentration. The number of villages in high concentration increased and low concentration decreased from 1961 to 1981 (Fig.3.8-A,B, and C).

3.5 ELECTRICITY FACILITY :

Now-a-days energy sources play a dominant role in development of economy. The advancement of country depends upon energy resources. Advanced technology is based upon such energy. This energy is obtained from different sources, like coal, atomic energy, petroleum and hydro-electricity. The electricity is the most convenient form of energy. It is used for light, for lifting of water and for industry. This is one of the important resource which can change the rural economy.

1) Spatial patterns :

Fig.3.3 shows the distribution of the electric facility. In the year 1981 only twelve villages did not have electricity facility. They are Raigaon, Upale-Mayani, Yetgaon, Bhikavadi Kh., Upale Wangi, Belavade, Khirade, Vita, Kotavade, Banur, Kusbavade, Khambale-Bhalwani, Kamalapur. The remaining 85 villages were served by this facility. The intensity of facility is presented on map by concentration index. In 1981 high

concentration is observed at 27 villages, moderate at 36 villages and the remaining 22 have low concentration (Fig.3.9-C).

ii) Changes in electricity facility :

A lot of change is observed in this facility from 1961 to 1981 (Fig.3.1 to 3.3). In 1961 there were only nine centres having electricity viz. Vita, Hingangaon Bk., Hanmant Vadiye, Kadepur, Kadegaon, Khambale-Aundh, Tadsar, Wangi and Chinchni-Wangi. Some 88 centres did not have electricity. This picture got changed in 1971 as this facility was provided to 36 villages. In 1981, 85 villages had electricity and thus from 1961 to 1981 the electricity has increased by about 90 percent.

The changes in intensity of occurrence of the facility are also observed from 1961 to 1981 (Fig.3.9-A,B and C). In 1961 high concentration of facility was at only one centre that is Hanmant Vadiye, moderate concentration at 4 centres, viz. Hingangaon Bk., Kadepur, Tadsar and Chinchani-Wangi and low concentration at the 4 centres viz. Vita, Kadegaon, Wangi and Khambale-Aundh. This picture got changed in 1971 as high concentration occurred at 3 centres, they are Khambale-Aundh, Kalambi and Shirasgaon; moderate concentration at 17 centres and low concentration at the 16 centres. This condition got further changed in 1981 as high concentration is noted at 27 centres, moderate at 36 and low at 22 centres.

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CONCENTRATION OF ELECTRICITY FACILITY

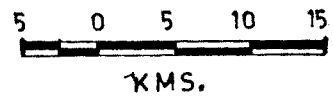
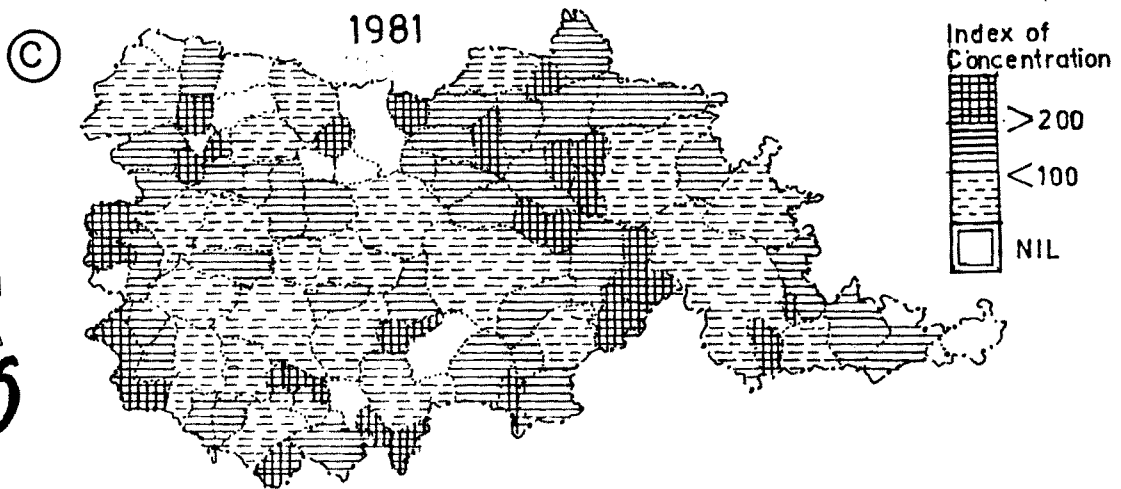
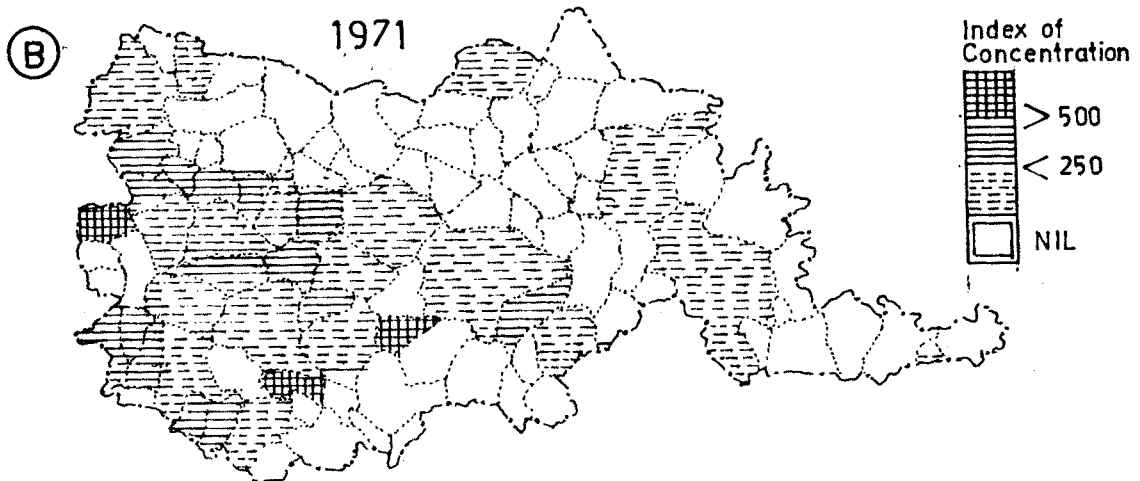
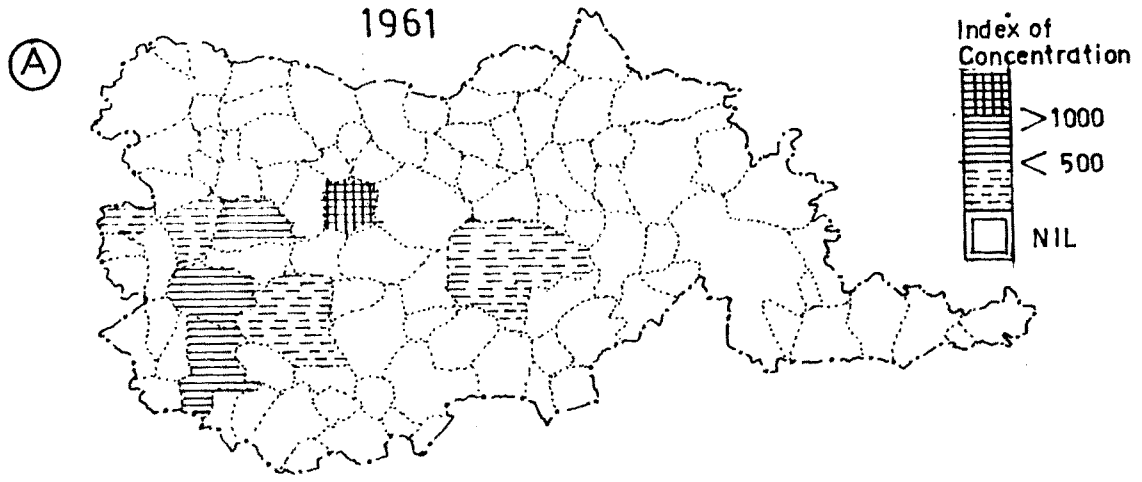


FIG- 3-9

3.6 BANK FACILITY :

Agriculture is the main occupation of Indian people as more than 70 percent of working population is engaged in agricultural activity. They use traditional methods but for using advanced technology there is a need of more investment for irrigation and machinery. Our farmers are economically backward, so they could not buy machinery or develop irrigation. Therefore, the yield per hectare is very low. To solve this problem the banks can play dominant role in the society. These banks provide the loan at small interest to the farmers. These banks give economic support for poultry, dairy, farming, small scale industries, agro-based industries etc. So this facility plays important role in development of economy. The banks also provide loan to unemployed persons and try to reduce the unemployment.

1) Spatial patterns :

The map (Fig.3.1) represents the distribution of facility. In year 1981, 16 centres were served by banks. These are Kadepur, Shivani, Wangi, Pare, Lengare, Devarashtre, Nagewadi, Nevan, Shalgaon, Alsund, Satshinge, Khanapur, Vita, Bhalwani, Kadegaon and Chinchani-Wangi. These 16 centres are served by Bank of India, Sangli District Co-operative bank, Bank of Maharashtra, State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Bank of Karad etc.

The intensity of facility is shown by concentration index. High concentration is observed at the 3 centres, i.e.

Salshinge, Kadegaon and Vita. Moderate concentration is found at 6 villages - Shivani, Wangi, Pase, Lengare, Nege-wadi and Aisund and low concentration is at 7 villages namely Kadepur, Devarshtre, Nevari, Shalgaon, Khanapur, Bhalvani and Chinchani-Wangi (Fig.3.10-C).

ii) Changes in bank facility :

In 1961 there were only two centres which provided bank facility. They are Vita and Kadegaon. This picture got changed in 1971 as the five centres had this facility. The new centres are Khanapur, Bhalvani and Chinchani-Wangi. The number has gone upto 16 centres in 1981 (Fig.3.1 to 3.3).

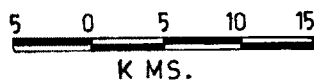
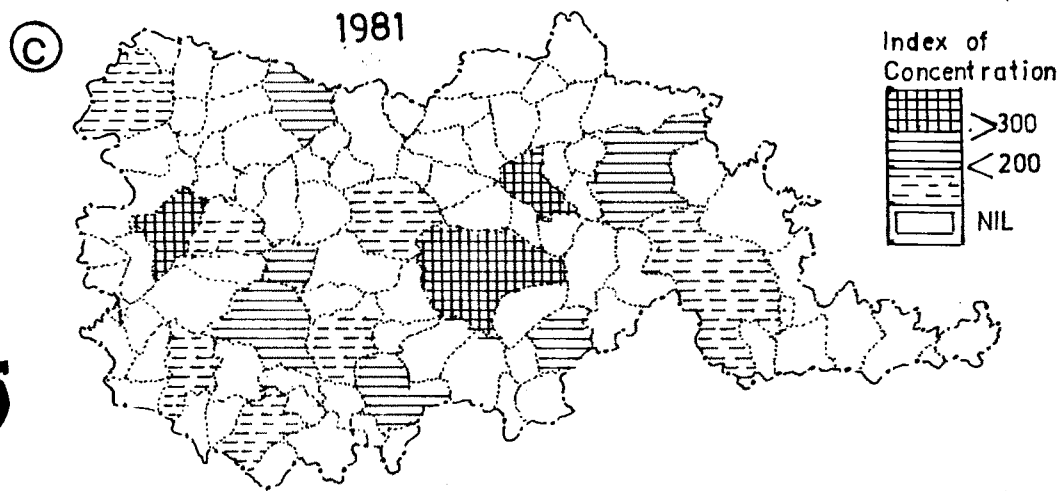
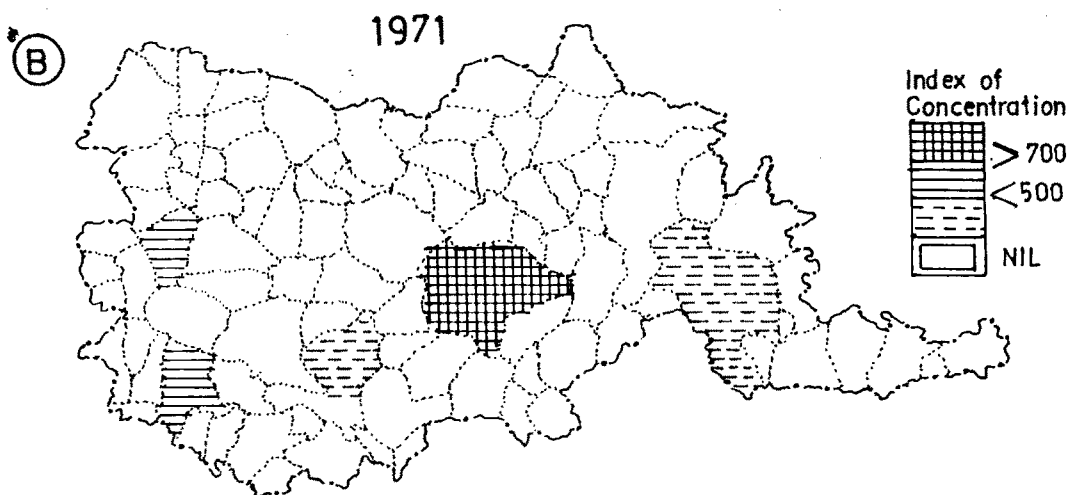
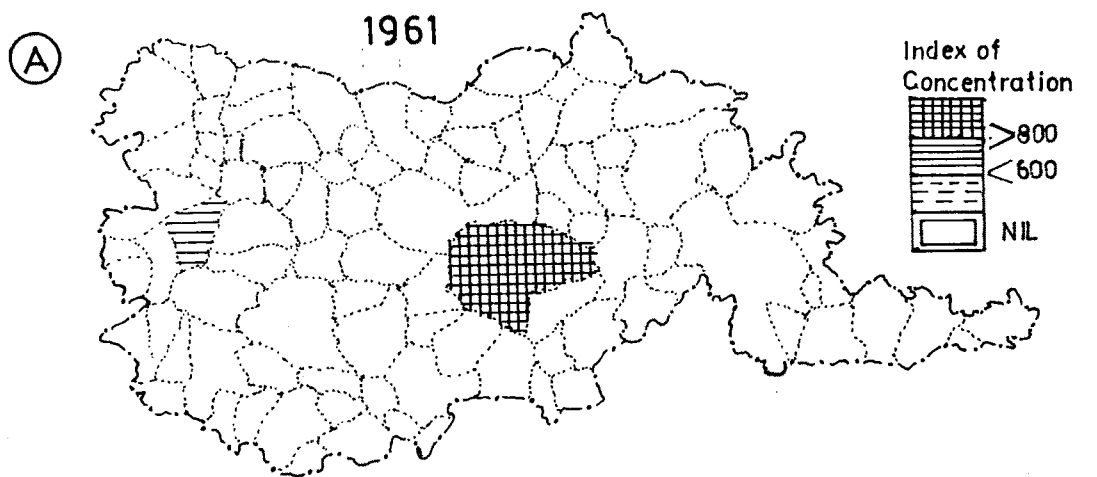
The change in intensity of concentration is also observed in taluka. In 1961 the 2 centres had concentration index 732 for Kadegaon and 921 for Vita. In year 1971 five centres had this facility. High concentration is observed at only one centre namely Vita, moderate at 2 centres namely Kadegaon and Chinchani-Wangi and low at 2 centres, they are Khanapur and Bhalvani. This picture got changed in 1981, the high concentration was seen at 3 centres, moderate at 6 centres and low at 7 centres in the taluka (Fig.3.10-A, B and C).

SUMMARY :

The socio-economic facilities have assumed special significance with growing emphasis on improving the quality

KHANAPUR TALUKA

CONCENTRATION OF BANK FACILITY



of life at all levels. The level of development of a region can be estimated with the help of the composite index score of social and economic facilities.

Khanapur taluka is one of the backward talukas of Sangli district. This taluka is well served by education facility, followed by electricity, post and telegraph and transport facility. But, the area under study is poorly served by medical and bank facilities. The large agglomerations of population only get maximum socio-economic facilities in Khanapur taluka. Whereas, the small population centres do not have many facilities.

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