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CONCENTRATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES

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Abstract :

The concentration of facilities means the variations in the proportion of any facility in a spatial unit of a region at a given point of time (Betel, H.R. 1984). The concentration of a facility in an area largely depends on the number of population. Within a broad geographical area and the high number of population, there is a tendency to have a high concentration of any facility in areas of ideal development conditions and the concentration declines as the geographical conditions become less conducive. Concentration facilities also depend on the determinants of socio-economic, technological, institutional, competitions in the market, etc. (Vikhe-Patil, Ashok 2002). Delineation of concentration of facility region helps in ascertaining the areas where a

particular facility grows well even with the help of minimum population and thus has great significance on socio-economic development and planning.

For delineation of facility concentration regions, a number of statistical techniques have been developed. The Betel's method is used for the delineation of facility concentration regions in Satara district, which can clearly investigate the regional character of facility distribution in the district. The facility concentration index varies from tahsil to tahsil in the study area. Therefore, the facility concentration index is divided into three categories based on the Betel's concentration values of the different facility in the study area for the period of 1961 and 2011.

KEYWORDS: socio-economic, transportation facilities.

INTRODUCTION :

Concentration of Medical Facilities in 1961 and 2011

Table 1 and 2 shows the index of concentration of medical facilities in the district. It is uneven throughout the district. There are spatio-temporal variations in the concentration of medical facilities in the district. On the basis of the index of concentration values, three categories concentration of medical facilities in the study region has been demarcated for the period of 1961 and 2011.

In the year of 1961, the high concentration (above 150 IC) of medical facilities was found only in the tahsil of Mahabaleshwar. Because of topography, rainfall, forest adversely effects on the population resulted into very low population as compared other tahsils in Satara district. Therefore, there is high concentrations of



medical facilities in Mahabaleshwar tahsil.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of medical facilities was found in the tahsils of Jaoli, Patan, Karad and Satara. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) was found in the tahsils of Koregaon, Khatav, Man, Phaltan and Wai. Actually, these tahsils are well developed in terms of socio-economic as well as a medical sector but the population of these tahsils is high than other tahsils so the concentration of medical facilities are low compared to other tahsils.

Table 1
Satara District: Concentration Index of Facilities based on Betal's Method in 1961

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Medical	Post and Telephone	Education	Banking	Market	Transportation
1	Mahabaleshwar	359.28	337.37	395.39	154.43	270.25	259.97
2	Wai	83.59	150.19	123.42	79.04	80.84	95.64
3	Khandala	92.41	106.38	171.62	154.91	119.16	149.17
4	Phaltan	72.91	63.20	65.34	102.08	134.31	105.90
5	Man	73.40	89.07	107.43	98.43	170.36	166.68
6	Khatav	65.51	77.57	106.08	72.41	102.58	107.65
7	Koregaon	94.60	68.33	78.08	81.32	81.32	103.75
8	Satara	101.16	182.23	84.78	165.24	44.26	103.78
9	Jaoli	127.54	94.76	95.25	46.99	70.48	48.00
10	Patan	121.27	60.00	118.78	54.21	109.46	90.60
11	Karad	110.18	78.54	67.97	116.65	89.73	73.16

Source: Compiled by researcher based on Socio-Economic Abstract of Satara district, 1963.

Table 2 and figure 2 reveals that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of medical facilities is found in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar, Jaoli and Patan in 2011. Because of these tahsils are situated in hilly areas, therefore, there is a low density of population and minimum requirement of facilities are available in these tahsils. Hence, there are high concentrations of medical facilities in these tahsils.

Moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of medical facilities is found in the tahsils of Khandala, Man, Khatav and Wai. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) of medical facilities is found in the tahsils of Phaltan, Koregaon, Satara and Karad tahsils. The low concentration of medical facilities in Phaltan, Koregaon, Satara and Karad tahsils in the district. Because of the high population mainly due to developed urban centres which have a high population, furthermore development of irrigation, fertile soil, leads of agricultural and industrial development which leads to immigration.

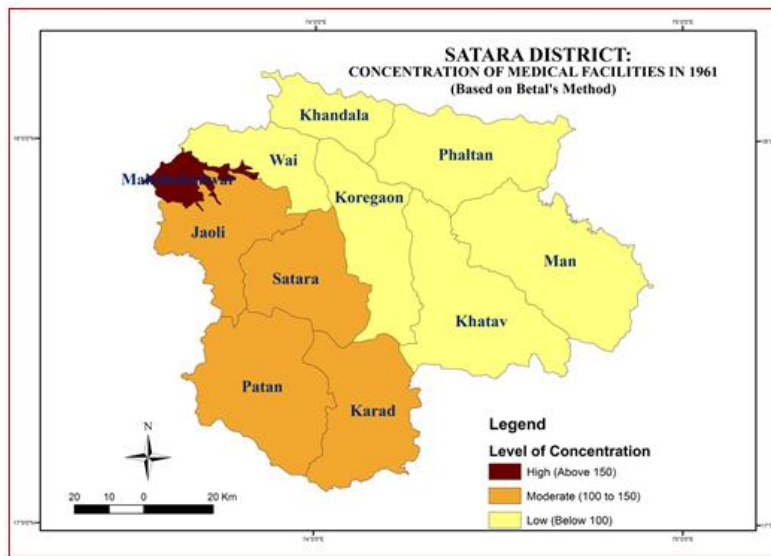


Fig 1

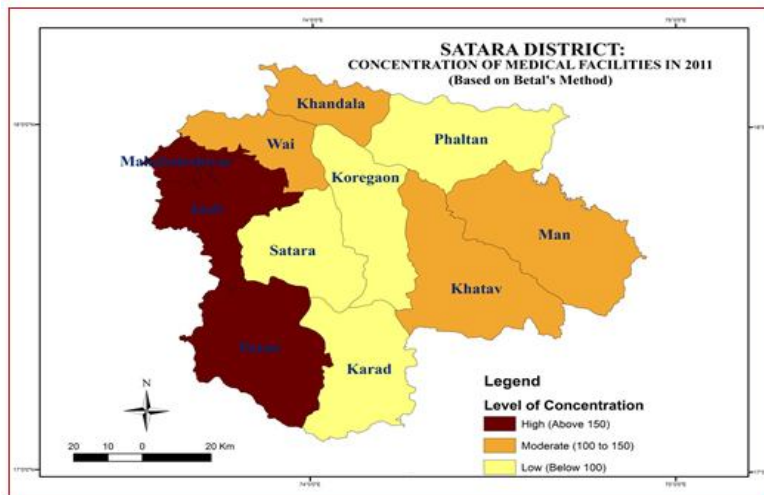


Fig 2

Concentration of Post and Telephone in 1961 and 2011

The postal and telephone system is the history of humankind. In the period of 1960, all the civilization of the world has contributed some element towards the improvement of the communication system systematically. In this way, the modern age has brought the entire world inside the corner of the home. It took several thousand years to reach the destination of modern postal and communication system. The process and delivery of the telegram are the core activities of the post offices. For this purpose, the mails are a telegram from post offices throughout the country (Khatua, 1998). They processed and coordinated by the Rail Mail Service offices in the respective places and are transmitted through road and airlines throughout the country. In 2011, the telegram facilities are totally closed, since an effort to provide the benefit of the new technology to

the customers; the technological services are rapidly being computerized to provide a greater range of service to the customers.

Table 2
Satara District: Concentration Index of Facilities based on Beta's Method in 2011

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Medical	Post and Telephone	Education	Banking	Market	Transportation
1	Mahabaleshwar	178.61	213.44	218.70	152.28	162.19	230.50
2	Wai	100.38	121.64	97.69	92.30	101.11	85.10
3	Khandala	116.18	92.43	93.15	127.79	98.24	163.13
4	Phaltan	77.65	50.07	90.20	83.61	108.34	97.83
5	Man	107.44	83.60	123.13	106.50	134.62	140.63
6	Khatav	109.55	119.14	95.64	100.72	104.21	127.73
7	Koregaon	94.15	80.25	81.91	104.09	98.30	130.19
8	Satara	65.95	133.29	79.68	117.82	40.33	67.28
9	Jaoli	183.21	186.89	176.86	95.45	142.60	128.30
10	Patan	157.94	71.84	156.87	67.89	163.39	104.24
11	Karad	78.96	81.14	67.49	96.52	83.78	53.98

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on Socio-Economic Abstract of Satara district, 2012

Table 1 and 2 shows the index of concentration of postal and telephone facilities in the district. There are spatio-temporal variations in the concentration of medical facilities in the district. On the basis of the index of concentration values, three categories of postal and telephone facilities concentrations in the study region have been demarcated for the period of 1961 and 2011.

The high concentration (above 150 IC) of postal and telephone facilities was found in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar, Satara and Wai in 1961. Because Mahabaleshwar and Wai lie in mountain area resulted in the low population. Satara tahsils having high population due to high urbanization, agricultural, industrial development and well-connected road network so high concentration of postal and telephone facilities.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of postal and telephone facilities was found only in Khandala tahsil. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) was found in the tahsils of Patan, Phaltan, Koregaon, Khatav, Karad, Man and Jaoli. The low concentration of post and telephone facility is found in Patan, Jaoli, Man and Khatav tahsils because Patan and Jaoli tahsil have rugged topography while Man and Khatav lie in drought-prone area.

Table 2 and figure 4 reveals that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of postal and telephone facilities is found in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar and Jaoli in 2011. Because of these tahsils are situated in hilly and forest which resulted in low density of population. Hence, there are high concentrations of medical facilities in these tahsils.

Moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of postal and telephone facilities is found in the tahsils of Satara, Wai and Khatav.

The low concentration (below 100 IC) of postal and telephone facilities is found in the tahsils of Khandala, Phaltan, Patan, Koregaon, Man and Khatav tahsils. These tahsils are socio-economically developed as a result of having a high population concentration.

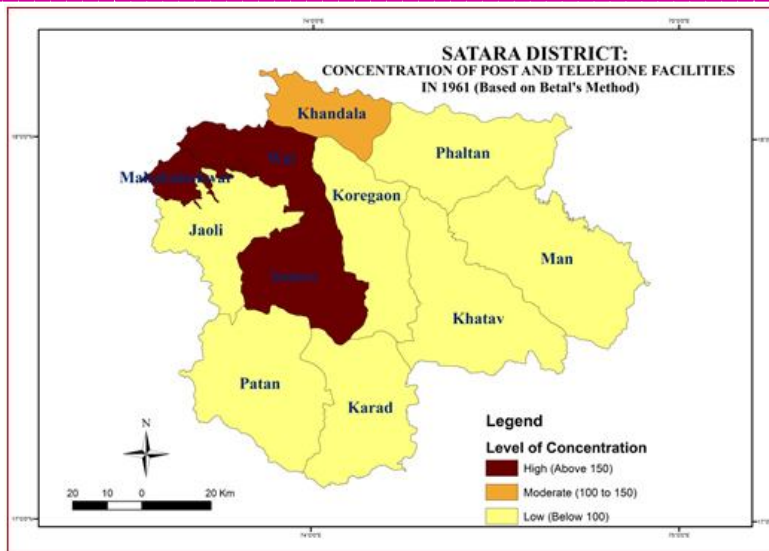


Fig-3

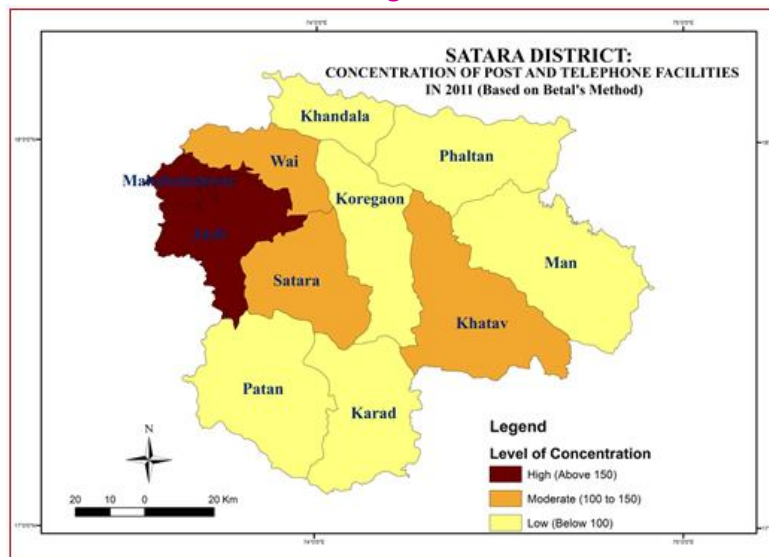


Fig-4

Concentration of Education in 1961 And 2011

Literacy among the various factors, which influence the development of society, education is exceedingly important or in other words, it can be said that ‘education is a key to every type of development’. However, UNESCO has given the most appropriate definition of literacy and it is as follows- ‘Ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute and use printed written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of mastering in enabling people to acquire their dreams, to increase their knowledge and ability and to take part completely in their network and wider society.

The index of concentration of educational facilities is shows in table 1 and 2 of the district. There are spatio-temporal variations in the concentration of educational facilities in the district. Based on the concentration index the study region has been divided into three groups for the period between 1961 and 2011.

Table 7 indicates that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of educational facilities was found in Mahabaleshwar and Khandala tahsils in 1961. Because of these tahsils situated in Western Ghat having hill station where public schools are developed.

Figure 5 reveals that the moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of educational facilities was found in the tahsils of Patan, Khatav, Man and Wai. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) was found in the tahsils of Phaltan, Karad, Koregaon, Satara and Jaoli. Actually, these tahsils are well developed except Jaoli tahsil in terms of economically, therefore, having high population than other tahsils while Jaoli tahsil located in mountain area having a dense forest.

Figure 6 indicates that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of educational facilities is found in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar, Jaoli and Patan in 2011. Because of these tahsils are situated in hilly areas resulted into low density of population and development of public schools.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of educational facilities is found only in Man tahsil. The low concentration (below 100 IC) of educational facilities is found in the tahsils of Karad, Phaltan, Koregaon, Satara, Khandala, Wai and Khatav tahsils. These tahsils are socio-economically developed as a result these tahsils having a high population concentration.

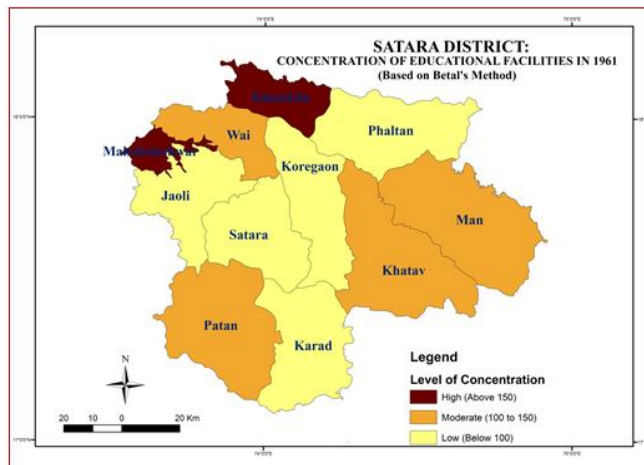


Fig-5

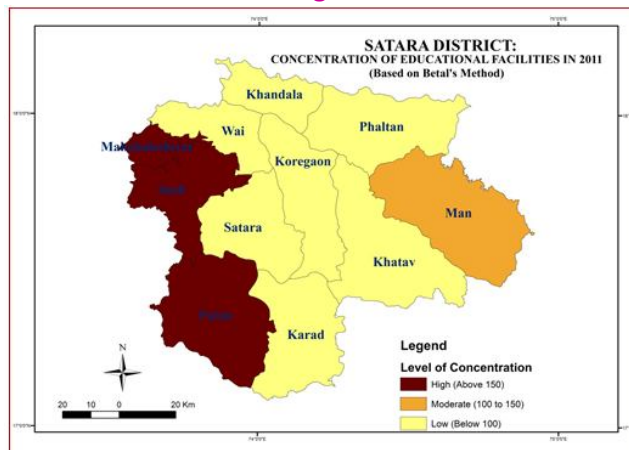


Fig-6

Concentration of Banking Facilities in 1961 And 2011

The concentrations of banking facilities are important for the development of the economic condition in a region. Hence, banking facilities are of prime importance for the transaction of money (Kammath, 1979). The banking facilities within the district have studied by taking into consideration, the number of settlements having banks in each tahsil. The distribution of banking facilities is uneven throughout the district. Based on the index of concentration values, the study region has been demarcated into three groups for the period of 1961 and 2011.

Figure 7 reveals that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of banking facilities was found in the tahsils of Satara, Mahabaleshwar and Khandala in 1961. Because Mahabaleshwar and Khandala tahsils having a very low population as well as the development of the tourism center as compared other tahsils in Satara district. Satara tahsil having high development of agriculture and marketing systems in these tahsils. Therefore, there are high concentrations of banking facilities in these tahsils.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of banking facilities was found in the tahsils of Phaltan and Karad. The low concentration (below 100 IC) of banking facilities was found in the tahsils of Wai, Patan, Jaoli, Khatav, Koregaon and Man. Patan and Jaoli tahsils are situated in hilly and Khatav and Man tahsils situated in dry areas so low developed in terms of socio-economic.

The high concentration (above 150 IC) of banking facilities is found only in the Mahabaleshwar tahsil in 2011. Because of this tahsil is situated in hilly areas, therefore, there is the low density of population and Mahabaleshwar is hill station where tourism and allied activities are developed.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of banking facilities is found in the tahsils of Khandala, Man, Koregaon, Khatav and Satara. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) of banking facilities is found in the tahsils of Phaltan, Wai, Karad and Jaoli tahsils. Karad tahsil is developed in terms of the socio-economic having banking sector, as well as the high concentration of population than other tahsils as a result index of concentration of banking facilities is low compared to other tahsils. But Jaoli and Wai tahsils have very rugged topography lower economic development to the development of becoming facility is low.

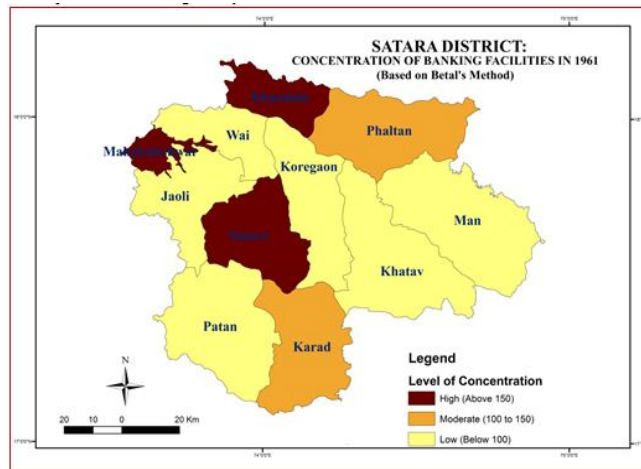


Fig-7

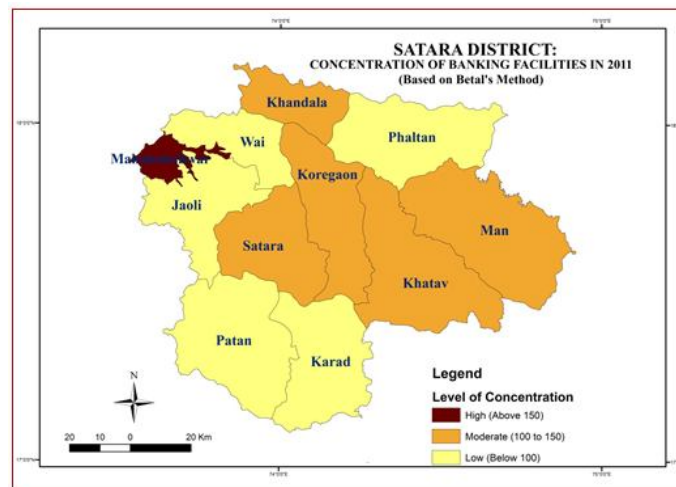


Fig-8

Concentration of Market Facilities in 1961 and 2011

Agricultural marketing as comprises all activities involved in the supply of farm inputs to the farmers and movement of agricultural products from farm to the customers. It includes assessment of demand and supply of farm-inputs, post-harvest handling of farm- products, and performance of transportation activities and public policies of pricing, handling, purchasing and selling of agricultural products (Reddy, 2006).

The concentration of market facilities is uneven throughout the district. There are distinct spatio-temporal variations in the concentration of market facilities in the district. On the basis of the index of concentration values, three categories of market facilities in the study region have been made for the period of 1961 and 2011.

Figure 9 indicates that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of market facilities was found in the taluqs of Mahabaleshwar and Man in 1961. Mahabaleshwar located in Sahyadri mountain ranges having rugged topography, dense forest, high rainfall which adversely affect the population, on the other hand, Mahabaleshwar is the taluq headquarter and famous hill station in Maharashtra which leads the development of market facilities. Man taluq situated in the drought-prone area resulted in the sparse population.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of market facilities was found in the taluqs of Khandala, Patan, Phaltan and Khatav. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) was found in the taluqs of Satara, Jaoli, Wai, Khandala, and Koregaon. Actually, these taluqs are found well developed except Jaoli taluq in terms of socio-economic facilities as well as marketing sector but the population of these taluqs is high than other taluqs so concentration of market facilities are low compared to other taluqs.

Figure 10 reveals that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of market facilities is found in the taluqs of Mahabaleshwar and Patan. Because of these taluqs are situated in hilly areas, therefore, there is a low density of population. Hence, there is a high concentration of market facilities as compared to the population in these taluqs.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of market facilities is found in the taluqs of Man, Jaoli, Phaltan, Khatav and Wai. The low concentration (below 100 IC) of market facilities is found in the taluqs of Satara, Karad, Khandala and Koregaon taluqs. These taluqs have high density of population due to socio-economic development but marketing facilities are less as compare to population.

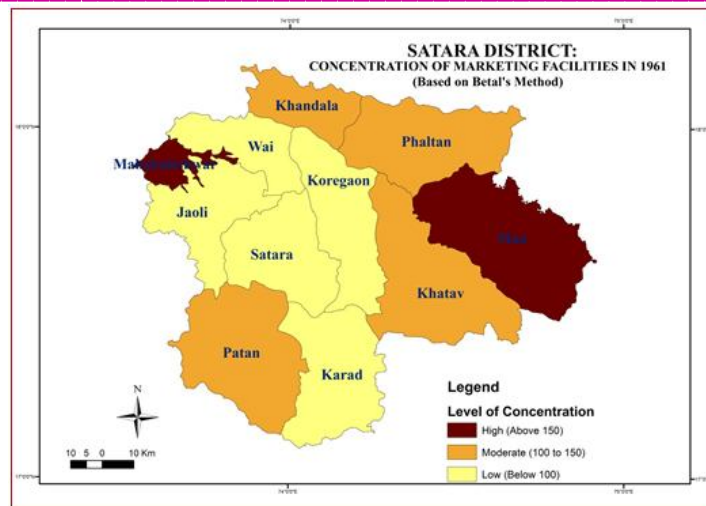


Fig-9

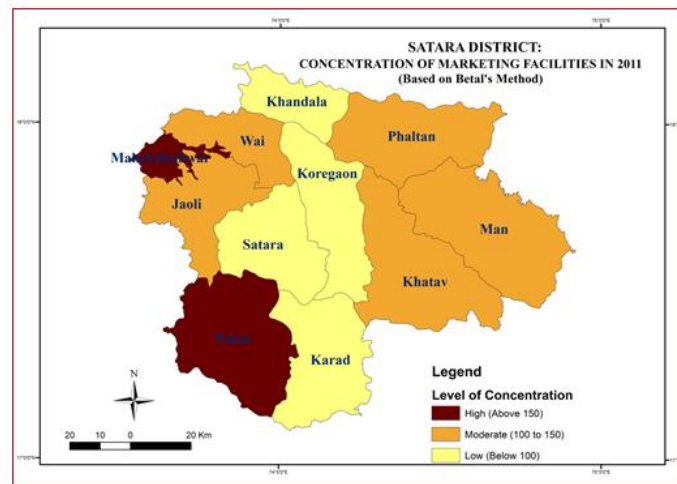


Fig- 10

Concentration of Transportation in 1961 and 2011

Transport is the backbone of economic, socio-cultural and industrial development of any country besides its two-dimensional role of creating time and space utilities. A bit attention is paid through the researchers inside the beyond to assess the performance of the transport area (Saxena, 1991). Roads have been important in India since ancient times. Today, national highways constituted about 2 per cent of all the roads in India but carried about 40 per cent of the total road traffic (Kapila, K. K. 1998).

The concentration index of transportation facilities is shown in table 7 and 8 of the study region. Its concentration is uneven throughout the district. There are highly spatio-temporal variations in the concentration of transportation facilities in the district. On the basis of the index of concentration values, three categories concentration of transportation facilities in the study region has been demarcated for the period of 1961 and 2011.

Figure 11 reveals that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of transportation facilities was found in the talhils of Mahabaleshwar and Man in 1961. It is high in Mahabaleshwar because it is a famous hill station. Man

tahsil is situated in dry areas there are also the low concentration of population as well as high connectivity of road transportation. Therefore, there are high concentrations of transportation facilities.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of transportation facilities was found in the tahsils of Khandala, Khatav, Phaltan, Satara and Koregaon. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) was found in the tahsils of Jaoli, Karad, Patan and Wai. Jaoli, Patan and Wai tahsils are situated in hilly areas rugged topography, forest area as a resulted low development of transportation facilities. While Karad tahsils are developed in terms of socio-economically as well as transportation network but the population of these tahsils is high than other tahsils as a result concentration of transportation facilities are low compared to other tahsils.

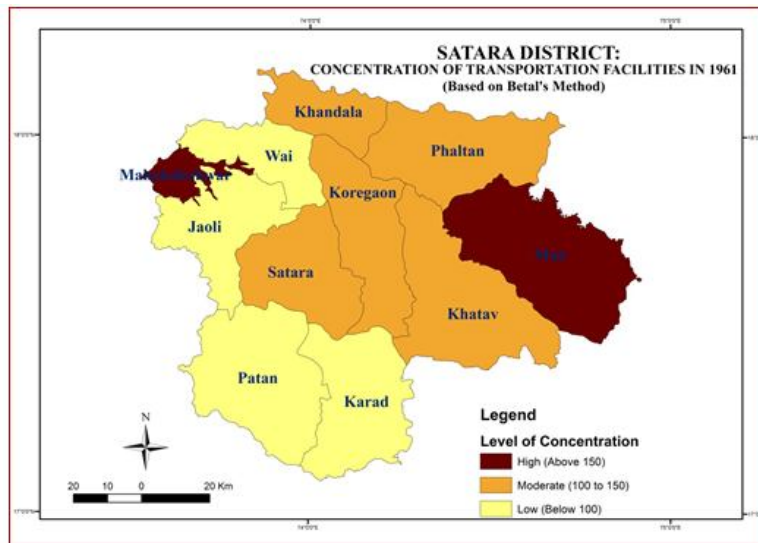


Fig-11

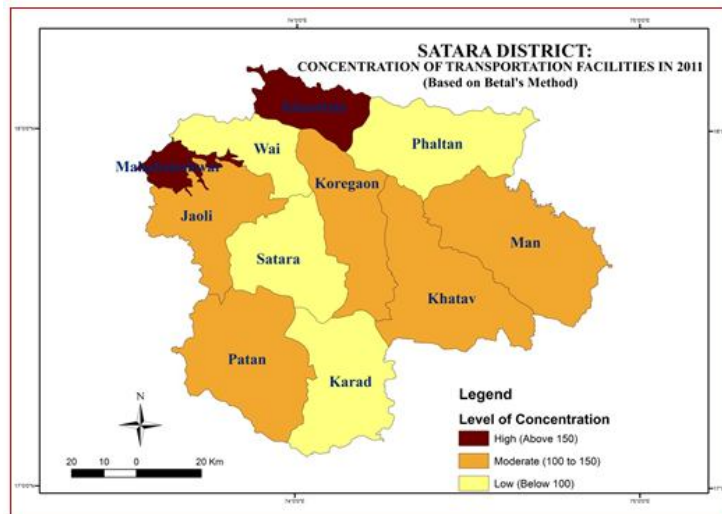


Fig-12

Figure 12 indicates that the high concentration (above 150 IC) of transportation facilities is found in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar and Khandala in 2011. Because of these tahsils are situated in hilly areas, therefore, there is a low density of population and minimum requirement of transportation facilities are available in these tahsils. Hence, there are high concentrations of transportation facilities.

The moderate concentration (100 to 150 IC) of transportation facilities is found in the tahsils of Man, Khatav, Koregaon, Jaoli and Patan. While, low concentration (below 100 IC) of transportation facilities is found in the tahsils of Satara, Karad and Phaltan tahsils. These tahsils are socio-economically well developed as well as transportation network but there is a high concentration of population than other tahsils as a result index of concentration of transportation facilities are low compared to other tahsils.

CONCLUSION

Actually, these tahsils are well developed in terms of socio-economic as well as a medical sector but the population of these tahsils is high than other tahsils so the concentration of medical facilities are low compared to other tahsils.

The low concentration of post and telephone facility is found in Patan, Jaoli, Man and Khatav tahsils because Patan and Jaoli tahsil have rugged topography while Man and Khatav lie in drought-prone area.

Actually, these tahsils are well developed except Jaoli tahsil in terms of economically, therefore, having high population than other tahsils while Jaoli tahsil located in mountain area having a dense forest.

Karad tahsil is developed in terms of the socio-economic having banking sector, as well as the high concentration of population than other tahsils as a result index of concentration of banking facilities is low compared to other tahsils.

Actually, these tahsils are found well developed except Jaoli tahsil in terms of socio-economic facilities as well as marketing sector but the population of these tahsils is high than other tahsils so concentration of market facilities are low compared to other tahsils.

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