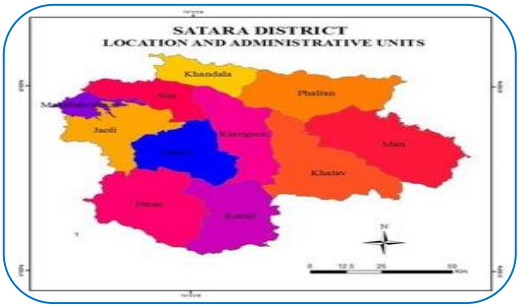
REVIEW OF RESEARCH
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631(UIF) UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514 ISSN: 2249-894X
VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 5 | FEBRUARY - 2019

SPATIAL PATTERN OF FERTILITY RATE IN SATARA DISTRICT

Asso. Prof. Magar Tanaji Raosaheb
Dept.of Geography,Uma Mahavidyalaya,
Pandharpur. Dist-Solapur. (M. S.)

ABSTRACT :

The fertility rate of Satara district is continuously declined from 1961 to 2011 except 1991. In 1961, a period is marked by a high total fertility rate. The spatio-temporal patterns of fertility in the study region are the appearance of the spatial extent of socio-economic conditions. Here the analysis was made to examine how geographical factors influenced the spatio-temporal changes in the fertility rate at tahsil-level in the study region. Table 1 reveals the spatio-temporal analysis of tahsil wise fertility rate during the last 50 years (1961-2011).



KEYWORDS : *tahsil-level, Fertility Rate.*

INTRODUCTION :

Spatial Pattern of Fertility Rate in Satara District, 1961

The table 1 indicates that the fertility rate was 25.69 in the Satara district in 1961. But tahsil level the fertility rate was varied, ranging from 31.12 in Khandala tahsil to 19.58 in Jaoli tahsil. To analyze the fertility in the study region all eleven tahsils of the district are divided into three categories.

High Fertility Rate

The tahsils which have above 30 fertility rate are included in this category during 1961. The high fertility rate was recorded in the tahsils of Khandala and Satara.

Table 1
Satara District: Tahsil-wise Fertility Rate from 1961 to 2011

Sr. No.	Tahsil	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Absolute Change 1961 and 2011
1	Mahabaleshwar	25.69	26.53	20.18	22.14	18.39	8.32	-17.37
2	Wai	29.22	26.72	23.27	21.27	20.87	19.04	-10.18
3	Khandala	31.12	28.28	24.96	20.68	23.83	17.72	-13.3
4	Phaltan	22.78	21.15	14.53	17.5	18.38	17.84	-4.94
5	Man	26.34	24.15	21.98	21.42	21.37	19.81	-6.53

6	Khatav	24.59	25.13	19.22	20.11	20.9	19.67	-4.92
7	Koregaon	23.65	20.12	22.94	20.73	17.75	12.08	-11.57
8	Satara	30.25	28.78	25.27	25.46	22.11	18.16	-12.09
9	Jaoli	19.58	17.00	19.20	15.05	13.01	15.94	-3.64
10	Patan	22.48	20.88	18.34	16.14	15.53	16.29	-6.19
11	Karad	27.14	24.91	19.67	23.7	21.17	19.00	-8.14
Satara District		**25.71**	**23.97**	**20.87**	**20.38**	**19.39**	**16.72**	**-10.98**

Sources: Source: District Census of Handbook of Satara district and Socio-Economic review 1961-2011.

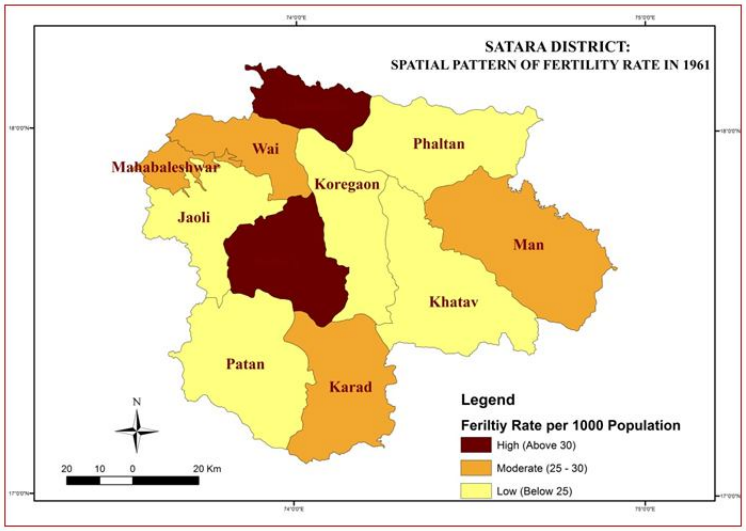


fig-1

Moderate Fertility Rate

The tahsils which have moderate 25 to 30 fertility rate included in this category. The moderate fertility rate was found in Wai, Karad, Man and Mahabaleshwar.

Low Fertility Rate

The low fertility rate i.e. below 25 was found in the Jaoli, Patan, Phaltan, Koregaon and Khatav tahsils.

Spatial Pattern of Fertility Rate in Satara District, 2011

The table 1 reveals that the fertility rate is lower in 2011 as compared to the census of 1961. Because of different reasons are responsible for declining the fertility in the study area such as government policies like 'Hum do Hamare do' as well as improved the standard living, literacy rate, status of women in the society, urbanization, industrialization, etc. In 2011, the district as a whole has a 16.72 fertility rate but spatial distribution varies from tahsil tahsil.

High Fertility Rate

The table 1 and figure 1 reveals that the high fertility rate (Above 18) is recorded in the tahsils of Man, Khatav, Karad, Wai and Satara. It is high in Satara, Karad and Wai due to fertile and rich soil consists of high net sown area to total geographical area, well-developed irrigation facilities, high urbanization, good development of transportation and communication facilities, as a result, young people immigrated in these

tahsils. But in Man and Khatav tahsils, it is high due to the low level of medical facilities, highly illiterate population, low level of standard of living.

Moderate Fertility Rate

Moderate level fertility rate (15 to 18) is recorded in the tahsils of Khandala, Phaltan, Jaoli and Patan during the period of 2011.

Low Fertility Rate

The figure 2 reveals that the low fertility rate (Below 15) is found in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar and Koregaon tahsils in 2011. Because of Mahabaleshwar tahsil is located in the hilly areas and undulating areas, as well as Mahabaleshwar, is a tourism center so the only male is migrated in this city as a purpose of the job, as a result, low fertility in Mahabaleshwar tahsil. In Koregaon tahsil is located in flat plateau area but having low rainfall and low development of irrigation resulted into out migration of males in urban areas.

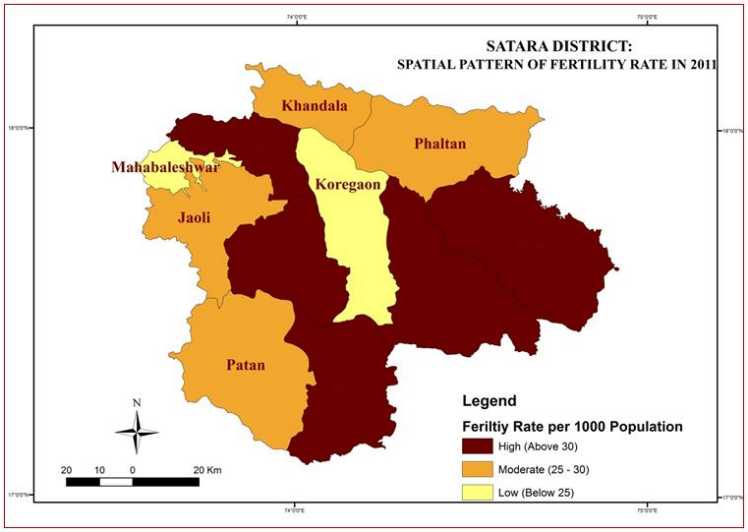


fig-2

Changes of Spatial Pattern of Fertility Rate in Satara District, 1961 and 2011

Table 1 indicates that the changes in the fertility rate of Satara district are -10.98 during the period of 1961 and 2011. It means the fertility rate is continuously declined from 1961 to 2011.

High Changes in Fertility Rate

The figure 3 exhibits that the high negative changes in fertility rate (Above -10 fertility rate) were recorded in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar, Khandala, Satara, Koregaon and Wai. Due to the improved standard of living because of well-developed irrigation facilities, the high number of educational institutes, high urbanization, well connectivity of transportation and communication facilities.

Moderate Changes in Fertility Rate

The moderate negative change in fertility i.e. 5 to 10 is recorded in the tahsils of Karad, Patan and Man. In Patan tahsil is moderate due to uneven topography as a result moderate changes of low literacy rate. While, Karad tahsil having moderate development of irrigation and agriculture, Man tahsil have dry land and drought-prone area and inadequate availability medical facilities for family planning.

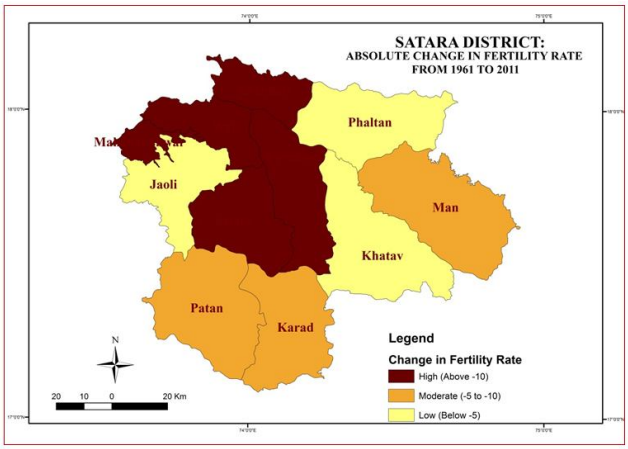


fig – 3

Low Changes in Fertility Rate

The tahsils which have bellow 5 negative change are included in this category. The low negative change in fertility is recorded in Jaoli, Khatav and Phltan tahsils. In Jaoli tahsil, it is low because in base year it is low due to the hilly areas resulted into low development of transportation, urbanization and lower development of education and male selective migration. Khatav tahsil is located in dry areas and Phaltan located in semi-dry areas resulted into lower educational attainment.

CONCLUSION

Tahsil level the fertility rate was varied, ranging from 31.12 in Khandala tahsil to 19.58 in Jaoli tahsil.

Because of different reasons are responsible for declining the fertility in the study area such as government policies like Hum do Hamare do as well as improved the standard living, literacy rate, status of women in the society, urbanization, industrialization, etc. In 2011, the district as a whole has a 16.72 fertility rate but spatial distribution varies from tahsil.

The table 1 and figure 1 reveals that the high fertility rate is recorded in the tahsils of Man, Khatav, Karad, Wai and Satara.

The figure 2 reveals that the low fertility rate is found in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar and Koregaon tahsils in 2011.

Because of Mahabaleshwar tahsil is located in the hilly areas and undulating areas, as well as Mahabaleshwar, is a tourism center so the only male is migrated in this city as a purpose of the job, as a result, low fertility in Mahabaleshwar tahsil.

REFERENCES

1. Pandey, D. (1998): 'Migrant Labour, Employment and Gender Dimensions', The Indian Journal of Social Work 56(3): Pp. 743–765.
2. Patel, Arjun (1988): Secondary Labour Market in India: A Case Study of Rural Migrant In Gujarat, in Maya Shah (Ed) Labour Market Segmentation in India, Himalaya Publishing House. Mumbai, Pp. 51-59.
3. Singh, S. and Kaur, Amandeep (1998): Causes and Consequences of Migrants Labour in Ludhiana City: A Case Study, Social Action, Vol. 57, Pp. 56.
4. Trewartha, G.T. (1969): A Geography of Population: World Pattern, (New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.), Pp.137.
5. United Nations, Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, Ibid., Pp. 39.