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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MALVAN TAHSIL: A GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW



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ABSTRACT:

Socio-Economic status of the population of region reveals the co-relation among the regional geographical personality, various economic activities and social setup of the population. Present paper aims to concentrate socio-economic status with respect to deformities population experience in many respects. Primary and secondary data adopted from the field work questionnaire and Census of India and District Socio-Economic Review of Sindhudurg District, 2012 respectively. Study reveals that unemployment is the prime cause of

dismal socio-economical status of most of the population in the tahsil. Outward migration of most of the male part of population for employment has become necessity of life of dependents back in the region. Population of the tahsil incorporates 83.99% rural and 16.01% urban population. Literacy is the backbone of strong economic setup of the population, in the region literacy rate is 88.80%, however, rate of higher education is meager 7.7%. Farming and fishing is a main occupation of this tehsil, but it is not supportive for economic development. Health, education and employment facilities are not sufficient.

KEYWORDS

Socio-economic status, demography, education, health, infrastructure, employment.

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INTRODUCTION:

India has diversity in socio-economic and cultural faction as it is in various geographical features. Socio-economic status is based on the economic and sociological life like person's income, education and occupation. It is classified in three categories like higher socio-economic status, middle socio-economic status and lower socio-economic status. In India though the socio-economic status is mostly based on agriculture, however, it is different of the population residing in coastal villages. Inland villages are different in many respect than that the coastal villages. Coastal villages have more scope in fishing, boating, tourism etc. than agriculture. For the present study of socio-economic status of coastal villages, located in Malvan tahsil of Sindhudurg district is focused. Sindhudurg district declared as tourism district in 30 April 1997, but Malvan situated along the very coast extends from 16°00'00" and 16°05'00" North Latitudes to 73°25'00" and 73°30'00" East Longitude declared as marine sanctuary before that in 1987. Malvan is significant port utilize for water-transportation and fishing. The main occupation of Malvan is fishing followed by farming. There are 135 villages in Malvan tahsil these are more than that of villages in other tahsil. Majority of population of Hindu faith. Rameshwar, Khalnath, Chind, Mahapurush, Shridev Chavata, Vagheshwar, Shiva are the village deity. They enjoy fair and festivals like Rameshwar Yatra, Ramnavami, Datta Jayanti, Mahashivratri, Vageshwar Yatra etc. Marathi is common language, but it is known as Malvani or Konkani. According to 2011 census total population of Malvan tahsil is 111807 with male (55010) and female (56797).

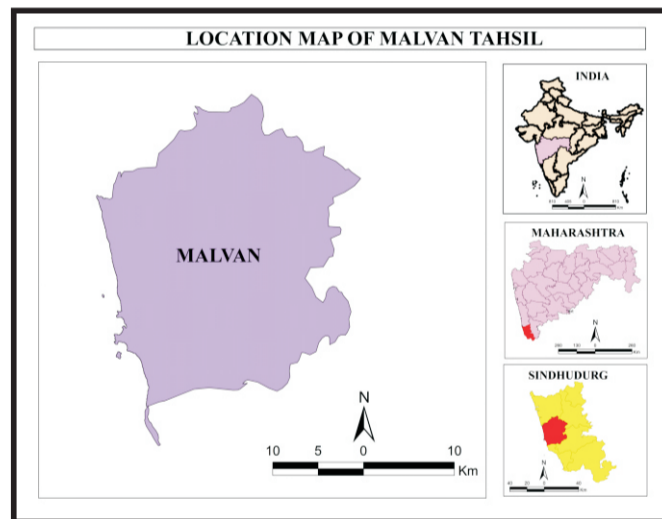


Figure: 1 Location map of Malvan Tahsil

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

Present paper is based on data acquired from the primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected from field work survey and questionnaire and secondary data is based on Census of India and District Socio-Economic Review of Sindhudurg District, 2012. Due quantification of qualitative information has been interpreted with the help of graphs and figures.

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DISCUSSION:

Present paper gives insight of various aspects of socio- economic status of study region e.g. demography, occupation, income, education, household and lifestyle, health etc.

1)DEMOGRAPHY:

According to 2011 census total population of Malvan is 111807, incorporating with 55010 male population and 56797 female population. There are 28924 total households. The share of female population in this region is more because of most of the male migrate in city region for doing job and employment in city like Mumbai and Pune. According to questionnaire 65.22 % male population are migrated to another region. The region has 93159 rural population and only 18648 urban population with 84.03% households in rural area and 15.97 % in urban area. According to Census 2001, Malvan population growth rate is lower in 2001 than in year 1991, it is 1.15%.

Table 1: Demography of Malvan Tahsil

Component	Population	Proportion %
Male	55010	49.20
Female	56797	50.80
Rural	93159	83.32
Urban	18648	16.68
No. of Households	28924	-

Source: District Socio-Economic Review of Sindhudurg, 2012, Census 2011.

2)House hold and lifestyle:

In Malvan tahsil, most of the houses are constructed eco-friendly, with permanent, semi-permanent and makeshift type with Manglore-tiles roof (88.46%). Floor of the house is of cement (48.15%), tiles (22.22%), and daub (29.63%). Most of the house walls are constructed with laterite blocks (44.45%), bricks (33.33%) and 22.22% daub. According to the sample survey, 28.57% people have a house in another place like wadis, and farms besides Malvan. Table '2' reveals that 7.9 % people are poorest of the poor avails Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY). 0.34% are avail 'Annapurna Yojna' who don't have any source of income and age is above 65 year. Bellow Poverty Line (BPL) which has less than Rs.10,000 per annum income, they are 26.47%.

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Table 2: Report on category wise number of ration card in tahsil

Ration Card	Ration Card Holders	%	Income Rs./Yr
APL Saffron	17828	57.37	> 15000
AAY	2460	7.92	< 15000
BPL Yellow	8224	26.47	= 15000
APL White	2455	7.9	= 100000
Annapurna	107	0.34	-
Total	31074	100	-

Source: Based on http://164.100.128.64/MAH_PUBLIC_REPORT

House hold items in possession of families also help to give information about socio-economic status of Malvan tahsil. T.V. and small vehicles are used by people at large. For cooking purpose use of kerosene stove is more than stove/chulha using fuel wood. Motor boats are owned by very few fishermen, however, dingy type wooden boats are widely used for fishing.

Table 3: Household items

Satellite	2.23%	TV	16.86%	VCR	2.25%
Small Vehicle	15.73%	Boat	6.74%	Motor Boat	4.5%
Kerosine Stove	21.35%	Wood Stove	19.1%	News paper	11.24%

Source: Field Survey 2014.

3) Health:

There is a positive correlation between socio-economic development and health of people. In Malvan tehsil there are 2 government hospitals, 5 primary health centers, 34 sub centers, 13 doctors. 12 Private hospitals, 63 small hospitals, and 5 maternity hospitals. Among the age group of 0-1 there are 18 child deaths. Maximum deaths are caused by Heart attack, followed by cancer and tuberculosis. In 2011- 2012, there are 5584 malnourished children.

Table 4: Cause of death and Male-Female death number

Causative Disease	Death				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Tuberculosis	18	6.45	12	4.18	30	5.30
Pneumonia	09	3.22	09	3.14	18	3.19
Heart attack	191	68.46	218	75.96	409	72.26
Cancer	32	11.48	27	9.41	59	10.42
Kidney	07	2.50	00	00	7	1.24
Suicide	12	4.30	10	3.48	22	3.89
Road accident	10	3.59	06	2.09	16	2.82
Maternity	00	00	05	1.74	05	0.88
	279	100	287	100	566	100

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Source: Based on District Socio-Economic Review of Sindhudurg, 2012

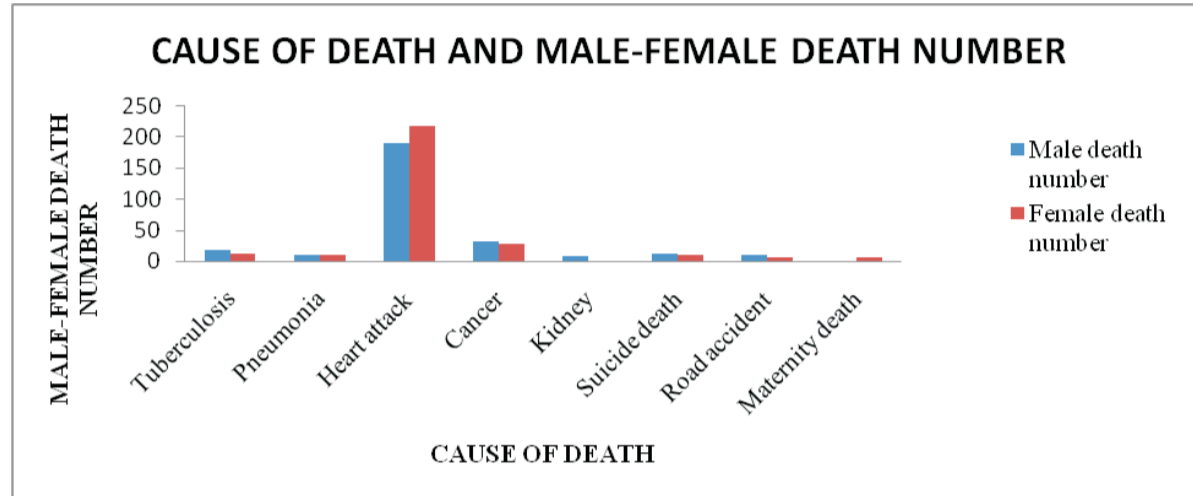


Figure: 2 Cause of death and male-female death number

4) Education:

Education categorized as primary, secondary, college and university level. Malvan tahsil is always deprived of education facility. However, the total schools are 213 with 548 teachers. Schools enrolled with 3372 male students and 2594 female students. Numbers of secondary schools are 30 but at present there are only 6 higher secondary schools. Maximum distance students have to go to school is 3 km approximately. The literacy rate is 88.80%. Secondary educated people are 50%, higher secondary educated are 42.3% and post graduated are only 7.7%.

Table 3: Division wise Male-Female student numbers

Division	Male Students	Proportion %	Female Students	Proportion %
Primary	3881	41.66	3100	36.66
Upper Primary	2715	29.15	2508	29.66
Secondary	1832	19.66	1783	21.08
Higher Secondary	888	9.53	1064	12.60
Total	9316	100	8455	100

Source: District Socio-Economic Review of Sindhudurg, 2012

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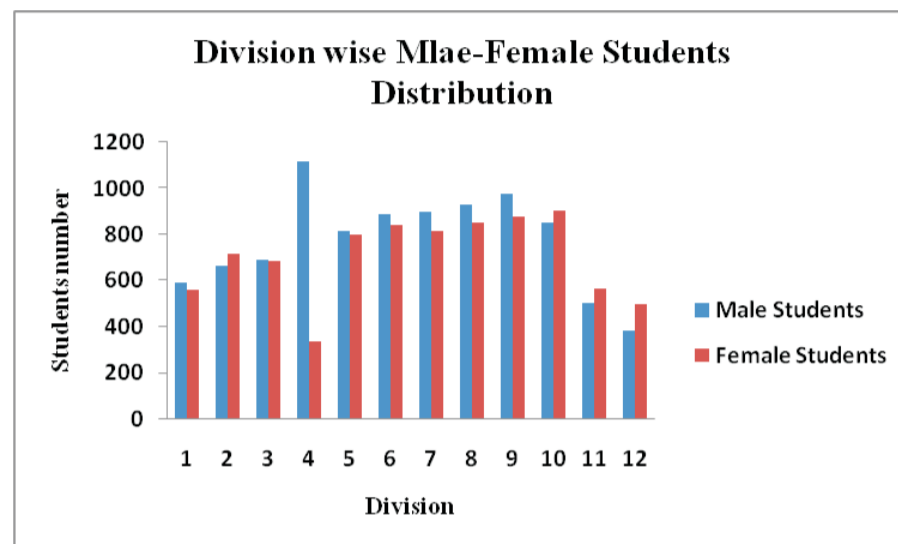


Figure: 3 Division wise Male-Female student numbers

Occupation:

Occupation is referred to job, career, employment and profession. Malvan tehsil major occupation is agriculture and fishing. Retailers, boat holders, auto rickshaw and hoteliers are other occupations. Total worker population of Malvan tehsil is 46405, male workers are 31393 and female workers are 15012.

a)Agriculture:

Total cultivated area of Malvan tahsil is 21997 hectare. Rice, maize, vari rice, finger millet, horse gram (Kulith), chawali, green gram, black gram, chilies, spices, brinjal, banana, mango, other vegetable, peanut and other ground nuts are cultivated in agriculture. Main cultivator population is 9217 and main agriculture workers are 3851. Agriculture is cultivated mostly in rainy season and total rainfall is 4490 mm. water from wells and tube wells are used for irrigation, otherwise, maximum agriculture practice in rainy season only. Plantation of Mango, cashew nut, areca nut and jackfruit are covered 66.31 sq km area.

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Table 4: Crop and cultivated area in hectare

Crop	Cultivated area in hectare	Proportion %
Rice	9950	76.80
Mango	920	7.10
Maize	20	0.15
Vari rice	12	0.09
Finger Millet	270	2.08
Green gram	120	0.93
Black gram	65	0.50
Horse gram	677	5.23
Val	81	0.63
Chawali	131	1.01
Chilies	23	0.18
Other Spices	17	0.14
Banana	12	0.09
Brinjal	12	0.09
Other vegetables	80	0.62
Peanut	565	4.36
Total	12955	100

Source: District Socio-Economic Review of Sindhudurg, 2012

b)Fishing:

Malvan tehsil is famous for its fish market also. It has important 3 creeks, Achra creek, Kolamb creek and Karli creek, in those creeks fishing activity is more. Fishing is second most significant economic activity after farming. Fishermen community is involved in fishing at large. Malvan coast is rich in marine fish and shellfish. Total 29 fish species are recorded along the Malvan Coast some famous species are Pomphret, Surmai, Bangda, Khawali, Bombil, Kolambi, Mori, etc. Fishermen are used gillnet, engine boat for fishing. Fishing activity is only in summer and winter season. In rainy days there is complete halt of fishing. There is 2 to 3 ton fish catch per annum that cost about Rs. 150000 to 200000. Now a day's many fishermen who have owned their boats use for ferry service from Malvan to Sindhudurga Fort in sea. They ferry their petrol or diesel boat 2 km into the sea. There is earning of Rs. 1000 to 800 per day.

Hoteliers, restaurant, auto rickshaw, boat holders and retailers income is depended on season and flow of tourist. Tourism is a rising occupation in Malvan tehsil. Some hoteliers are middle class. Maximum hotels and restaurants are located near to beach area. Auto rickshaw drivers are only 12th standard educated, they all have their own auto rickshaw. They have to drive 30 to 100 km/day. They drive 80% for local people and 20 % for tourist. They have problem like petrol, diesel hike and bad road situation. Cashew nut retailers have mushroomed their shops all over in the tahsil particularly along the beach and highway. After mango, it is popular. They sell varieties of items like cashew chocolates, laddus, sharbat, salted cashew etc.

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CONCLUSION:

In 2001, population is 98002 and in 2011 is 111807 but its growth rate is less than 1991 that is 1.15% , most of the working population migrate to city region for good prospect. People do work for their own economic development in Mumbai, Pune etc. However, they never invest return in their natives. That distance development in Konkan. Most of the occupations in region are seasonal and less opportunity for handsome income. Its literacy rate is more that is 88.80%, but they educated up to higher secondary. Harsh climate like continuous down pouring rainfall in rainy season and scorching heat in summer season controls most of the human activities in the region. Malvan tahsil has 135 villages but for health security there are only 2 government hospitals which are not sufficient. Occupations like auto rickshaw, hoteliers and retailers are also depended on tourism. Study reveals that unemployment is the prime cause of dismal socio-economical status of most of the population in the tahsil.

Geographical location is play important role in socio-economic situation of Malvan tahsil. However, nearness of sea, good ports, several small beaches, marine biodiversity, sea fort, coconut grooves, mango plantation and many more the strength of the Malvan which has to turn in gateway to development, only there is need to think differently than that of conventionally.

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