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Application Method of Research in Social Development

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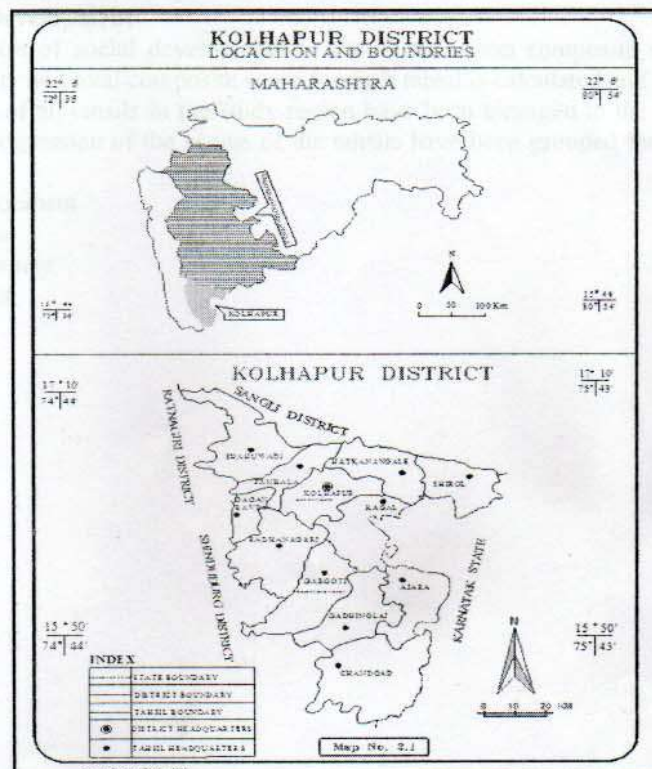Email Id – drovish2009@gmail.com pradipgorambekar.885@gmail.com

Introduction

Geography is concerned with the arrangement of things on the surface of the earth. It is one of the fields, interested in man's use of space and natural resources. It examine the bonds between man, culture and land form a comparative regional view point and can initially be approached from the natural (Earth Science) and cultural (Social Science and Humanities) side. Geographers contend that human societies can be fully understood only if their behavior and activities are examined against the background of space they occupy, their situation (Relative location in terms of both natural and cultural patterns) and present prospective resources and resistance facing them. Social Geography can be defined as identification of different regions of the earth surface according to association of social phenomena related to total environment. It is a study of patterns and processes in understanding socially defined population in spatial setting. It is a study of areal pattern and functional relations of social groups in the context of their social environment. Study regarding the socio-economic transformation of any region provides the information about the imbalances in the socio-economic development with their causes. Hence such type of study is helpful in the development planning process of the region.

Key Words: *Social development, Regional disparities, Soico-Economic Transformation.*

Study Area:

Kolhapur district is situated in the Southern part of Maharashtra. It is located in between 15^0 42' 30" to 17^0 11' 25" North latitude and 73^0 43' 10" to 74^0 43' 45" East longitude. Kolhapur district is surrounded by Sangli district to the North, Karnataka State to the East and South, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts to the West. The Sahyadri ranges to the West and Varna River to the North form the natural boundaries. For the administrative purpose, the district is divided into 12 tahsils i.e. Shahuwadi, Panhala, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karvir, Bavda, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad, Ajra, Gadhinglaj and Chandgad.

The total population of the district is 38, 76,001 persons, as per 2011 census, it constitutes 3.45 percent population to the state total. The geographical area of district is 7746.40 square kilometer, which constitutes 2.52 percent of state.

Objective of the study:

To study the levels of social development in the study region and behind the regional disparity in the development.

Database and Methodology:

The present paper is based on Secondary Source of data. The data is collected from various sources which includes both published and unpublished books, government publication and private publications. Secondary data has been obtained from Census of India, District gazetteers, district statistical department, socio economic review and district statistical abstract of Study region district. Collected data is processed and presented in the tabular and graphical forms To determine levels of social development in the study region indices are selected. The selection of indices is of paramount significance in this respect. The indicators selected should clearly reflect the social picture of the component areal unit of the study area. The tahsils have been awarded proportionate weights on the basis of the data of the indicators.

The lowest value of i indicator in the tahsils X_1, X_2, X_3.... X_n (say in X_5) has been awarded the score of 1. The weights of i indicator in remaining tahsils have been determined on the basis of the following formula:

$$Wix_1 = \frac{i x_1}{i x_5}$$

Where,

Wix_1	=	weight of i indicator in tahsil x_1
ix_1	=	numerical value of i indicator in tahsil x_1
ix_5	=	numerical value of i indicator in tahsil x_5

On the basis of the above formula, the weights of all the indicators in each tahsils have been computed and then composite scores have been obtained for all tahsils on the basis of the following formula:

$$Cx_1 = W_1X_1 + W_2X_1 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + W_nX_1$$

Where, CX_1 = composite score of tahsil X_1

Composite Scores of Social Development

To determine the levels of social development in the study region composite scores of social indicators are combined together and total composite score for each tahsil is calculated and shown.

The composite scores of all tahsils in the study region have been arranged in the descending and on the basis of break in the progression of the scores of the tahsils have been grouped into four levels of social development as follows:

1. Areas of Very High Development
2. Areas of High Development
3. Areas of Medium Development
4. Areas of Low Development

Composite Scores of Social Indicators of Tahsils

Sr. No.	Tahsil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Composite Score
1	Karveer	20.99	12.20	1.37	1.24	1.21	1.64	1.10	1.36	1.16	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.31	1.29	1.21	1.14	4.0	2.95	1.0	4.33	6.0	6.0	69.88
2	Radhanagari	--	1.76	1.17	1.13	1.13	1.20	1.10	1.27	1.17	--	--	1.06	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.0	1.14	2.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	23.98
3	Gaganbawada	--	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	43.52
4	Bhudargad	--	1.54	1.20	1.21	1.40	1.30	1.69	1.25	1.20	1.07	1.11	--	1.17	1.0	1.09	1.17	12.0	1.27	3.0	2.3	1.0	1.0	36.17
5	Shahuwadi	9.55	1.40	1.30	1.04	1.08	1.57	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.16	1.04	1.06	1.17	15.5	1.23	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	49.06
6	Hatkangale	16.47	10.35	1.32	1.20	1.18	1.53	1.22	1.33	1.28	1.0	1.18	1.0	1.28	1.38	1.19	1.04	5.0	3.09	0.6	5.67	6.0	3.0	65.27
7	Shirol	6.02	6.11	1.32	1.19	1.19	1.53	1.22	1.36	1.33	1.08	1.18	1.0	1.29	1.38	1.17	1.1	6.0	2.16	0.6	4.33	2.0	2.0	45.41
8	Kagal	5.46	3.96	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.28	1.08	1.09	1.19	0.98	1.1	1.0	1.28	1.28	1.1	10.9	6.0	1.32	2.0	3.33	2.0	3.0	43.02
9	Ajara	4.77	1.72	1.14	1.16	1.10	1.25	1.04	1.1	1.12	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.16	1.06	1.04	1.19	11.5	1.17	2.5	1.67	2.0	2.0	42.65
10	Chandgad	--	1.55	1.10	1.03	1.07	1.16	1.03	1.08	1.0	--	1.04	--	1.0	1.25	1.0	1.04	11.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	33.95
11	Panhala	1.0	3.59	1.22	1.13	1.14	1.33	1.08	1.2	1.12	1.1	1.13	1.04	1.29	1.49	1.1	1.3	9.0	1.8	2.5	3.67	1.0	1.0	40.22
12	Gadhinglaj	4.0	3.69	1.1	1.09	1.1	1.30	1.06	1.16	1.15	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.19	1.05	1.02	7.5	1.59	2.0	3.33	1.0	1.0	39.69

Source: *Compiled by the Researcher.*

Composite Scores of Social Indicators

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Composite Score of Social Indicators
1	Karveer	69.88
2	Radhanagari	23.98
3	Gaganbawada	43.52
4	Bhudargad	36.17
5	Shahuwadi	49.06
6	Hatkangale	65.27
7	Shirol	45.41
8	Kagal	43.02
9	Ajara	42.65
10	Chandgad	33.95
11	Panhala	40.22
12	Gadhinglaj	39.69

Source: *Compiled by the Researcher.*

To distinguish the role of the indicators operating behind the existing status of social development of the tahsils, the weights of all the indicators have been arranged in descending order and Q1 has been determined. The weights of the indicators in the tahsils above Q1 have been treated as dominant ones responsible for the existing status of social development.

Levels of Social Development

Regional Disparities:

A perusal of reveals that the range of composite score values is very high indicating there by wide regional disparities in social development within the district. Tahsil Karveer stands is at the top in the composite score (69.88) and tahsil Radhanagari stands at the bottom with composite score (23.98). From the above discussion, it is apparent that the disparities in social development are very marked within the district. This situation is not conducive to proper development of the district. A majority of tahsils (Radhanagari, Gadhinglaj, Bhudargad, Chandgad) require immediate attention.Spatial analysis of the levels of social development clearly indicates that only 25.35 percent area of the study region comes under relatively very high development area, 49.49 percent area comes under relatively high development area, 20.59 percent area comes under medium development area and 4.50 percent area comes under low development area. Area under low social development is about 5 percent. To devoid the spatial disparity in the social development special attention of govt. and non-govt. agencies is essential. As the economy of the region has agrarian base priority in developmental process should be given to agricultural sector through modern measures. Social development automatically takes place in association with the economic development.

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