

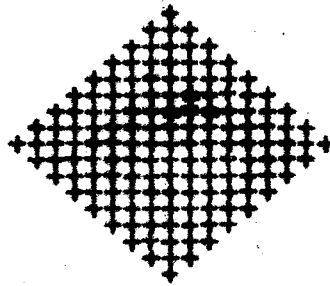
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C H A P T E R - I V

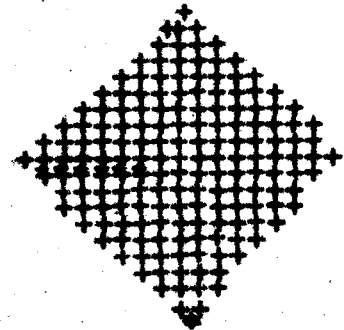
CONCLUSTION

( 106 - 109 )

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C O N C L U S I O N

Just as the taste of pudding lies in eating, like-wise some salient features mentioned in conclusion may, perhaps, give an idea of what has struck the author most in the study of " Population Aspects of Sangli District : A Spatial Interpretation ". Admitting it is neither possible nor practical to take all population aspects to the " Geographers of Population" or "Population Geographers". Even then the author takes some sort of courage to mention a few outstanding aspects of this study as below :-

1) The choice of the " Sangli District " and its further subdivisions into tahsil and village as " The Study Area " is mainly on account of the fact that to-day's administration has accepted these areal units as realities or facts as entities. Moreover, the real-world or real-life issues and problems always revolve and scholars from various disciplines may not agree to justify their acceptance. Areal variations or differentiations, which according to R.Hartshorne, is the core of study in geography can visualized or reflected in the areas as regions or units for study at all levels and on all scales. With this as the background Sangli District has much to offer Viz. :-

a) Sangli District is rich in historical heritage. Its major parts have been under the Princely States of Deccan before the independence.

b) It is a progressive district in Maharashtra State, on account of its background mix-up of Physiography and Climate with her economy and social life.

c) It is known at ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> national level for sugarcane and internationally for production and trade of turmeric.

d) The geographical significance can be stretched from its razor like sharp boundary joins Maharashtra with parts of Karnataka.

2) Improvements in cartographic methods and techniques demand exact quantitative data. Luckily most data has been available from Secondary sources at the district level, but it has ~~not been~~ been analysed ~~not related~~ at the tahsil and village levels simultaneously. Herein this attempt the three-tier approach i.e. the district, 8 tahsils and 708 inhabited villages have been integrated in a ~~single~~ academic exercise. But in the study of " Population Aspects of Sangli District : A Spatial Interpretation" the author had a great desire to use or employ procedures viz. , " Spatial Population Accounting " , " Age-wise Structure of Population " but could not do so - on account of various unavoidable circumstances. It may not be out of place to point out that "What" is / was immediately needed was not available for in-depth studies. This may be very much due to the widening gap between Census taking and Census Publications !

3) Population Geography is more concerned with Spatial Variations in the nature of places and the Spatial Variations in the distribution of population in terms of all such influences that provide the Spatial pattern and temporal dimensions. Seen in this perspective some of the undisputed results from the study are as below :-

i) Certainly the population change at the district level i.e. Sangli district coincides with that of Maharashtra State and India i.e. Bharat. This pattern owes to a decline in mortality and struggling reduction in fertility. ( Data on migration could not be collected at village level ).

ii) The uneven patterns of population aspects at the tahsil and village level have provided immense material for stimulating academic thinking and reflection as well as a " Condensed " material for the use of " Area Planning " and administration. Also the author has been very much influenced or affected by some results.

4) Distribution of Population is relatable to various elements in geographic studies viz. :-

i) Thinness of population in the highlands ( Western Hilly and Eastern Plateau area ) and crowding in the lowlands formed by Krishna, Warana and Yerala basins.

ii) Sex ratio is higher in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. This shows selective male migrations .....

iii) Rural-Urban as well as male-female differentials in literacy points out serious pockets of illiteracy. These are located in remote and highly inaccessible villages where terrain and old value-systems has compelled such like conditions.

iv) Socially deprived as well as economically backward Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are less in proportion but

are are an integral part of the bulk of population in the district. How to mix them up with the mainstream is now a **task** of the development planners.

v) The study leads one to much more seriously think now on some methodological issues and relation of population with economic and social change so that Population Geography or The Geography of Population in Maharashtra would soon occupy a premier position in Population Studies.

