CHAPTER : V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER : V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Satara district is one of the districts of the Maharashtra state. It extends from 17° 5' north to 19° 11' north latitude and 73° 33' east to 74°54' east longitude. The study region covers an area of 10484 km² with 24,51,372 population according to 1991 census. It consists of 11 talukas, 11 towns and 1547 villages as per 1991 census. Physiographically the study region may be divided into three units : (i)Hills and Ghats, (ii) Foot Hill Zone, (iii) Plain Area. Climatically, the study regiion enjoys monsoonal characteristics. The Krishna, Nira, Koyana, Venna, Yerala and Man are the important rivers of the study region. With regard to the soils two types are prevélent: (i) latérite and (ii) black. Natural vegetation are mainly found on the undulating terrain and hill ranges of Sahyadri on the eastern slopes. Minerals of notable economic importance are not known to have occured in any part of the district.

About 58.86 (1991) per cent of the geographical area of the study region is under cultivation. Forest covered 13.83 per cent area in 1990-91, while uncultivable land accounted for 12.56 (1991) per cent of the

total area. Only 4.58 per cent land remains as follow. Double cropped area accounts for 13.87 per cent of the total net sown area. With the recent development in Satarta, Karad, Phaltan the industrialisation has started and good number of large scale industries especially sugar factories and engineering have come up. Study region has relatively good network of transport which incudes roads and railway.

Population distribution in the Satara district reveals some unique characteristics showing major human concentrations near urban centres. An examination of the statistics and the environment shows that population density is typically arranged as (environmental types.) ? to have been explained

While the Krishna river basin is represented by the fertile soil, perennial source of water, well developed road network, high degree of rural crowding, western part of the study region is characterised by the hilly area (western ghat), forest cover, Shivsagar catchment area, steep scarps, differential erosion and relatively sparse population. This anomaly has been caused mainly due to fertile land having high population carrying capacity. It also shows direct relationship between the nature of people and the kind of intensity of land use.

The central part of the study region records higher arithmetic density, due to fertile land, avalability of water, development of agriculture and agrobased industries. While eastern and western parts of the study region record lower arithmetic density due to unfavourable condition for cultivation. The arithmetic desnity at the taluka level is not uniform and range between high and low density zone (is not so much.) ?

The average regional increase in arithmetic density has been recorded from 18.18 per cent in 1971-81 decade to 20.00 per cent in 1981-91 decade.

The trend of the agricultural density therefore, has followed the intensity of soil fertility and agricultural facility in the study area. High agricultural density areas lie in the Krishna river basin, where irrigated facilities are sufficient.

The decennial variation of agricultural density for the region as a whole comes to 39.62 per cent for 1971-81 and 22.98 per cent for 1981-91.

The physiological density records a wide range between high and low figures of the taluka level and thus hardly reveals any uniformity. An average regional increase in physiological density has been recorded from 35.91 per cent in 1971-81 decade to 15.05 per cent in 1981-91 decade.

Overall nutritional density of the Satara district comes 354, 394 and 429 persons per km² in 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. The high nutritional density (above 450 persons per km²) is generally found among the talukas of Krishna and Koyana river valleys. While low nutritional density is found in northern and eastern parts of the study region.

The percentage decade variation of nutritional density in the study region comes to 11.30 and 8.88 per cent 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively.

High rural crowding has been obvious along the peripheri talukas of the study region. While central part and Mahabaleshwar taluka exhibit comparatively lower ratio of rural population. More than 86 per cent population of the study region belong to rural area, much above the rural population of the state (61 per cent) as per 1991 census.

Relatively higher rural population density is visible amongst all the talukas of Krishna river valley of the study region. On the other hand rural population density has been found amongst all the talukas of eastern and western parts of the study region.

Overall rural population density in the study region in 1991 comes 211 persons per km^2. Which is higher than the state average (160 persons per km^2).

As per 1991 census, the urban population in the study region comprise 12.88 per cent of the total population being much below the state average (38.69 per cent). There were nine urban talukas in 1971. Two talukas Khandala and Patan became rural in 1981. By 1991, as a whole, eight talukas had became urban with the addition of one more taluka Patan. Highest percentage of urban population is found in Mahabaleshwar (47.48 per cent) in 1991.

Majority towns of the study region are concentrated along railway lines, National Highway and State highway. During 1971 urban population density was the highest in Satara taluka but by the 1981 and 1991 Karad taluka attained the highest urban population density (21403 and 22370 persons per km^2 respectively). In Karad taluka density of urban population increased due to the declining of the Sadashivgarh urban area, which was urban place in 1971.

The decennial variation of urban population density comes to 26.43 per cent (1971-81) and 16.78 per cent (1981-91) in the study region.

In 1951, the population of Satara District was 1177 thousands, which by 1991 rose to 2451 thousands showing 108.27 per cent increase during four decades as compared to state's growth (146.66 per cent).

In Satara district, the growth rate of population has been decreasing since 1951 except 1981-91 decade, being always lower than the corrosponding growth rate of the state.

During 1971-81 Karad taluka has registered the highest (23.04 per cent) growth rate of population, while the lowest (12.22 per cent) growth rate of population has recorded in Patan taluka.

During 1981-91 the growth rate of population has been ranging from 12.06 per cent in Jaoli taluka to 26.05 per cent in Satara taluka.

The rural population of the study region rose from 1017 thousands in 1951 to 2136 thousands in 1991 showing 110.05 per cent increase.

The growth of rural population in Satara district recorded higher than that of state average during Post Independence decades except 1961-71.

The growth of rural population in the study region has been higher than that of urban population.

In 1961-71 decade the rural population growth declined due to remarkable growth of urban population. Rural - urban migration also caused sluggish growth in rural population.

The growth of rural population in the study region during 1971-81 and 1981-91 decades, more or less coincide with that of the total population excepting for a few talukas.

The study region is undergoing the initial process of urbanisation. Except 1961-71 in all the Post-Independence decades the urban population of the study region shows lower percentage decade variation than the state average.

The urban population of the study region has gone up from 1,60,339 persons in 1951 to 3,15,840 persons in 1991, showing about 96.98 per cent increase.

During 1951-61 the urban population in the study region declined by 1.19 per cent due to the declassification of towns, which in itself was the resullt of change in definition of urban areas.

As compared to the Post Independence decades during (1961-71) the growth of urban population in the study region was highest (43.45 per cent) due to the emergence of five new towns. In this decade

growth rate of urban population was higher than the state average (40.75 per cent).

All the talukas having urban population show lower growth of urban population than the state average (38.36 per cent) during 1981-91 decade.

In the study region 2,33,014 persons belong to the scheduled castes, comprising 9.51 per cent of 1991 population and recording lower proportion than the state (11.10 per cent). The corresponding percentage in the previous census were 5.39 per cent in 1971 and 6.21 per cent in 1981. Thus the 1991 proportion is higher than the two previous census.

The scheduled castes population of Satara district has gone up from 74,875 in 1961 to 2,33,014 in 1991, showing about 211.20 per cent.

The scheduled tribes population of the study region has gone up from 2417 in 1961 to 18,342 in 1991. The study region has recorded an increase of over 658.9 per cent in its scheduled tribes population with the span of three decades.

The growth of scheduled tribes population in the study region has always been higher than the state average during 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91.

Six population growth types have been recognised in the study region based on three variables : (i)density (d), (ii) absolute increase per km^2 (a) and (iii)relative increase (r). These variables are considered talukawise as higher (h) and lower (l) in relation to regional average during the decades 1971-81 and 1981-91.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Asha, A. Bhende and Tara Kanitkar (1988), 'Principles of Population Studies', Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

2. Canter Leonard, M. (1967), 'A World Geography of Irrigation', Oliver and Boyd, London, P.10

3. Census of India (1971), 'District Census Handbook, Satara District'.

4. Census of India, (1981), 'District Census Handbook of Satara'.

5. Census of India (1991), 'Maharashtra Provisional Population Tables', Census Operation, Maharashtra, Bombay.

6. Chakravarti, A.K. (1976), 'Population Growth Tuypes in India - 1961-71', Geography, Vol.75, No. 6, P. 343

7. Chandna, R.C. and Sidhu, M.S. (1980),'Introduction to Population Geography', Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, P. 17

8. Chaturvedi, D.D. (Compiler), 'Research in Geography', Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, PP. 21-53

9. Clarke, J.I. (1973), 'Population Geography', Pergamon Press, Oxford, Second Edition, P.14

10. Demko, G.J. et. al. (1970), 'Population Geography: A Reader', McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York.

11. Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends (1953), U.N. Publication, Study No.17, P. 170

12. Dixit, K.R. (1986), 'Maharashtra In Maps', Maharashtra State Board for Literature and Culture, Bombay, PP. 21-25

13. Finch and Trewartha, G.T., 'Elements of Geography (Physical and Cultural)', London, PP.60-65

14. Gatade, D.G. and Kumbhar, A.P. (1990), 'A Geographical Analysis of Growth and Distribution of Social Forestry in Satara District', Research Project, Director of Social Forestry, Government of Maharashtra, Pune, PP. 13-22.

15. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency Satara District, (1884), Vol. XIX

16. Ghosh, B.N. (1987), 'Fundamentals of Population Geography', Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. P. 58

17. Government of India, (1991), 'Population Census, Provisional Figures.

18. Government of Maharashtra (1992-93), Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Satara, P. 12

19. Government of Maharashtra, (1993-94) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract, Satara.

20. Handbook of Basic Statistics of Maharashtra State, 1991.

21. Kale, R.G. and et.al. (1994), 'A Geographical Analysis of Road Network in Satara district', Unpublished M.A.Dissertation, Department of Geography, Chh. Shivaji College, Satara.

22. Prasad, Rajendra (1990), 'Population Geography of India', Radha Publications, New Delhi, P.55

23. Shinde, S.B. (1981), 'Some Aspects of Agriculture of Satara District : A Geographical Analysis', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis , Shivaji University, Kolhapur,PP. 39-47

24. Singh, Jasbir (1975), 'Agricultural Atlas of India : A Geographical Analysis', Vishal Publication, Kurukshetra.

25. Singh, S.N. and Uma Devi, (1975), 'Manav Bhugol Ka Vivechanatmak Adhyayan', P. 276

26. Trewartha, G.T. (1953), 'A Case for Population Geography' Annals of the Association of American Geographers', Vol. 43, PP. 71-95 .

27. Trewartha, G.T. (1969), 'A Geography of Population World Pattern', John Wiley and Sons, INC. P.72

28. United Nations (1953), 'The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends', Population Study No.17, New York, PP. 163-177

29. Zelinsky, Welibir (1962) : A Bibliographic Guide to Population Geography', Southern Illinois University, Chicago.

30. Zelinsky, W. (1966) , 'A Prologue to Population Geography', Engleword Cliff, Prentice Hall,P.1

ANNEXURE NO. 1

POPULATION OF SATARA DISTRICT (1971)

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	No. of Agricultural Persons (Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers)
1.	Satara	2,39,984	1,73,551	66,403	13,665	686	42,729
2.	Wai	1,25,099	1,04,059	21,040	3,952	887	30,838
3.	Khandala	71,929	69,538	2,391	3,303	54	20,292
4.	Koregaon	1,64,455	1,43,790	20,665	7,868	238	31,280
5.	Phaltan	1,86,627	1,59,853	26,774	14,023	249	49,870
6.	Man	1,20,758	1,08,091	12,667	9,556	11	32,865
7.	Khatav	1,77,501	1,77,501	----	10,543	115	43,957
8.	Karad	3,11,026	2,60,836	50,190	18,973	39	61,247
9.	Patan	2,07,867	1,94,994	12,873	8,063	249	53,203
10.	Jaoli	91,939	91,934	----	1,889	1015	31,523
11.	Mahabaleshwar	30,191	15,967	14,224	1,268	68	5,269
	Satara District	17,27,376	15,00,119	2,27,257	93,103	3610	4,03,073

Source : District Census Handbook of Satara(1971).