

**CHAPTER - VI**  
**CONCLUSION**

### CONCLUSION

The growth, distribution and density of population are the vital aspects of population study. The growth of population is characterised by three factors viz. birth rate, death rate and migration. Population growth has close bearing on economic development and its excess growth leads for the enhancement in poverty. The developed nations have been characterised by low growth whereas developing countries by high growth rates. India has recorded high growth rate as compared with others developed countries.

In Malshiras tahsil, the region under study, the growth rate of population is steady from 1961, with little variations from decade to decade. The villagewise picture indicates that there are regional variations in the growth rate of population. It is observed that the growth rate is high in 24 villages. It is the highest in Bagechiwadi (72.16 percent) village and above 50 percent in 7 villages i.e. Chundeshwarwadi (71 percent), Kalamwadi (69.09 percent), Chakore (66.69 percent), Londhe-Mohitewadi (51.39), Savatgavhan (60.53), Wagoli (51.00), Goardwadi (61.61). Moderate growth rate is found in 43 villages whereas low growth rate in another 43 villages (Fig.3.2).

The distribution of population is affected by physiographic and socio-economic conditions of the region. The

high concentration is observed in the eastern and northern irrigated parts of the tahsil as compared to southern hilly and western rugged parts (Fig.3.4 A). The number of people are attracted towards the irrigated tracts of the north and the east which have attained sustained agricultural development. This zone is also marked by the establishment of four sugar factories at Malinagar, Shripur (Mahalung), Shankarnagar and Sadashivnagar. The villages can be grouped under four categories according to their numbers. There are 5 villages having population more than 10,000, of which Akluj village records the highest population number i.e. 31,653. Further, there are 8 villages with population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000; 35 villages with the population between 2,500 to 5,000 and remaining 62 villages with below 2,500 population. The lowest number of population is observed in Salmukhwadi (418) village (Fig.3.4. B).

The density of population depends upon the availability of resources. The density of population is affected by the combined effect of physico-socio-economic conditions. There are some villages which have recorded high density because of low proportion of cultivated area in relation to population i.e. Akluj (2325 persons per sq.km.). The average density of population in the tahsil is 218 persons per sq.km. The region can be divided into five density zones (Fig.3.6 B). Nearly 25 centres have recorded very high density (above 320 per sq.km.), covering 19.99 percent area with 42.06 percent population of the total. High density (240-319 per sq.km.) is observed in 23 villages

occupying 14.94 percent area and 18.75 percent population. Moderate density (160-319 per sq.km.) is observed in 28 villages acquiring 24.28 percent area and 21.37 percent population. Low density (80-159 per sq.km.) is found in 24 villages covering 26.23 percent area with 14.07 percent population. The very low density (below 80 per sq.km.) is observed in 10 villages covering 14.56 percent area with 3.75 percent population.

The level of development of a region can be estimated with the help of the composite picture of social and economic facilities. The present study deals with seven socio-economic facilities i.e. medical, post and telephone, educational, electricity, banking market and transport. The distribution of medical facility seems to be inadequate. In 1991, there are only 24 villages served by this facility. High concentration is confined to 4 villages, whereas 7 villages with moderate and 13 villages with low concentration. This indicates that how the region has deficiency in medical facility. There has been an increase in private medical facilities but they are also concentrated in some specific villages (Fig.4.3 B).

The distribution of post and telephone facility is not sufficient in the study region. In 1991, 59 villages are served by this facility despite post and telephone connections are increased from 20 post offices in 1961 to 48 in 1991 and telephone connections from 87 to 1102. But the increase in post and telegraph facility is slow i.e. from 4 in 1961 to 11 in 1991. The

intensity of this facility presents uneven distributional pattern in the region. High concentration is observed in 15, moderate in 23 and low in 21 villages of the study region.

The remarkable characteristic is that there is no single village which is deprived of primary education. Almost all the villages have been served with primary schools and 52 by middle schools. Highschools are located at 43 villages. And 13 villages are served by Junior colleges. Of the total 5 colleges, Akhuj has 4 and one is at Natepute (Fig.4.5. B). High concentration of educational facility is observed in 32 villages, moderate in 48 and low in 30 villages. The zone of high concentration has been characterised by the works of devoted social workers and the constructive role played by the political workers.

The electricity facility is well distributed in Malshiras tahsil. In fact, the region presents hundred percent rural electrification in 1991. There are three obvious concentration zones of this facility (Fig.4.6 B) during 1991. High concentration is observed in 14 villages, moderate in 64 villages and the remaining 32 villages have low concentration. This variation is mainly related to the electricity connections for different purposes enjoyed by each village.

In the study region, all villages are connected either by metalled or unmetalled roads. Out of 110 villages, 70 villages by the network of metalled roads and remaining 40 villages are

served by unmetalled roads (Fig.4.7). The network of road transport seems to be satisfactory in the region as almost all the villages have been connected with each other by means of metalled or unmetalled roads.

Bank facility is well distributed in Malshiras tahsil. In fact, 94 villages are served by this facility. Banking facility includes Nationalized, Co-operative and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). The number of nationalized bank is 13, co-operative 41 and PACS 91. The high concentration is confined to 23 villages, moderate to 46 and low to 25 villages of the study region (Fig.4.9 B).

Weekly market facility is observed in 17 centres in the year 1991. In 1961, 14 centres were served by this facility and it is increased to additional 3 centres in 1991. The high concentration is found in 9, moderate in 4 and low in 4 villages of the study region (Fig.4.10).

The relationship between population and socio-economic facilities can also be studied with the help of threshold population by which sufficiency and deficiency of specific facility for each village may be determined (Chapter V). The study indicates that three facilities require sufficient population number for their support. There are some villages which have population above threshold, recording deficiency in these facilities.

The medical facility is provided to 24 villages. There are 51 villages which have population above the threshold, but they are not served by medical facility. The correlation between population and this facility is positive with +0.91 'r' value. The post and telephone facility is provided to 59 villages. There are 19 villages having the population above threshold but they are not served by this facility. The remaining 32 villages have the population below the threshold marking the absence of this facility. The correlation between population and this facility is positive with +0.67 'r' value.

Although primary schools are provided to all the villages the secondary, higher secondary and Higher educational facilities through highschools, junior colleges and colleges are not feasible to all the villages. There are 52 middle school centres, 43 highschool centres, 13 junior colleges and 5 senior colleges (Fig.5.3 B). The correlation between population and this facility is positive with +0.89 'r' value. About 52.72 percent population has, however, sufficient educational facilities (Table 5.1).

The electricity is provided to all the villages. Out of 110 villages 44 centres have been sufficiently served (35.27 percent population) by this facility and the remaining 66 centres are served (64.47 percent population) by electricity facility but they are deficient as far as the number of electricity connections are concerned. The correlation between population and electricity is positive with +0.89 'r' value.

There are 94 centres served by bank facility and 2 centres with population above threshold are not served by this facility. Nearly 38 villages have enjoyed (16.33 percent population) sufficient bank facilities and the 56 villages (69.63 percent population) have deficiency in this respect. The remaining 16 villages have recorded the absence of this facility with positive correlationship i.e. +0.79 'r' value. This indicates that efforts have to be made to strengthen this facility.

The transportation facility is provided to all the villages by the network of either metalled or unmetalled roads. In the study region 70 villages are connected by metalled roads and remaining 40 centres are connected by unmetalled roads. However, 17.38 percent population enjoys this facility satisfactorily and remaining 82.62 percent has the deficiency. The length of metalled roads needs to be increased.

The weekly market facility is provided only to 17 centres of the study region. Availing of this facility by all the villages is not feasible. Consequently, 63.56 percent population has experienced absence of this facility (Table 5.1). In view of the rural background, 8.17 percent population has sufficiency of weekly markets.

The foregoing analysis indicates that there are three facilities i.e. transport, education and electricity which have not marked their absence in the region. The facilities like medical,



## 123 ##

post and telephone, weekly market and bank have recorded their absence in many places from which major section of population is still kept aside.