

CHAPTER - V



LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION



CHARACTERISTICS



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5.1 INTRODUCTION :

Geography are mainly interested in understanding the differences between places. The interest of Geographer in understanding the levels of economic development and population characteristics is much more recent. The best way to find out the economic development of any region is by studying the per capita income of the people. Under-developed countries are predominantly agricultural and thus they remain mainly rural in character (Grigg,1970). Economic development is not uniformly distributed. It varies from place to place and region to region. Some areas have more economic activities than the other. When we try to find out the relationship between population character and economic development, we find that these two aspects have shown close relationship. The example of Western Europe can clearly prove that the economic development has a great bearing of the population character of the region. The percentage of work force engage in primary activity was very high in 1801 but with the economic development the share of secondary and tertiary activity work force has increase more than 65 percent in 1910, in the same way it has also influence the other aspect of population.

The concept of development may be imply an important in the material and cultural well being of the people in a region. The development of a region can be identified with

the increase in the employment opportunities availability of infrastructural facilities, amenities and services proper distribution of resources, increased production, investment and consumption. Thus the development refers to an improvement of all sector of economy and social and cultural pursuits.

Most of the countries of the world are facing with problem of regional imbalances and regional inequalities. In developing countries like India, regional imbalances and inequalities are present in substantial proportions. Even in the most advanced nations, there are glaring regional disparities in the level of development. The identification of regional level of development in multi-dimensional process which requires the investigation of various socio-economic indicators i.e. agriculture, industry, transport, communication, education health, banking and many other (Varma,1989).

In any country economic development in early stage is closely associated with more increase in total population and further it is believed that migration is the important factor responsible for rapid urban growth (Smith W.,1953).

Considering the above observation an attempt has been made here to find out the relationship between the levels of economic development and population character. In order to study population character, following eight aspects have taken into consideration, they are :-

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Sr. No.	District/ R. value	Literacy rate of population		Sex ratio of population		Level of economic development	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	Pune	54.03	59.56	937	936	135.42	130.08
2	Satara	48.15	55.87	1060	1035	81.73	87.40
3	Sangli	46.87	52.69	967	966	86.89	90.35
4	Solapur	40.68	46.25	942	936	96.71	96.03
5	Kolhapur	45.36	56.69	962	966	100.02	95.78
6	R.Value	0.25 ⁺	0.49 ⁺	0.64 ⁻	0.60 ⁻	-	-

- 1) Growth rate of population,
- 2) Growth rate of urban population,
- 3) Growth of secondary population,
- 4) Growth of tertiary population,
- 5) Birth rate of population,
- 6) Death rate of population,
- 7) Literacy rate of population and
- 8) Sex ratio of population.

In order to study whether the economic development of any area has any relationship with the change in population characteristics of population. The correlation coefficient for level of economic development and above eight mentioned aspects have been calculated by Karl Pearsons method and results have been obtained for 1981 and 1991 period.

5.2 RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS :

The calculated 'r' value for above eight indicators and levels of economic development are shown in Table 5.1. It has been observed that out of eight, seven indicators excepting sex ratio indicate positive relationship in the 1981 year. In 1991 there are two indicators, birth rate and sex ratio -ve relationship.

5.2.1 Growth rate and Economic development :

In the study area two indicators show very high +ve relationship for 1981 and 1991 period. It is quite natural

PUNE DIVISION GROWTH RATE AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

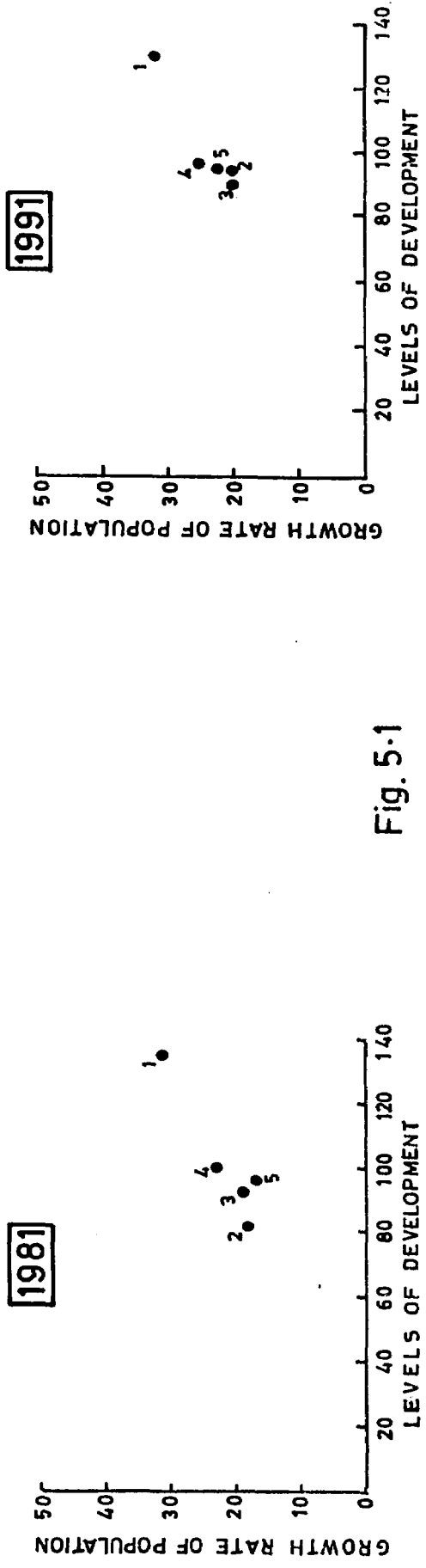


Fig. 5.1

GROWTH RATE OF URBAN POPULATION AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

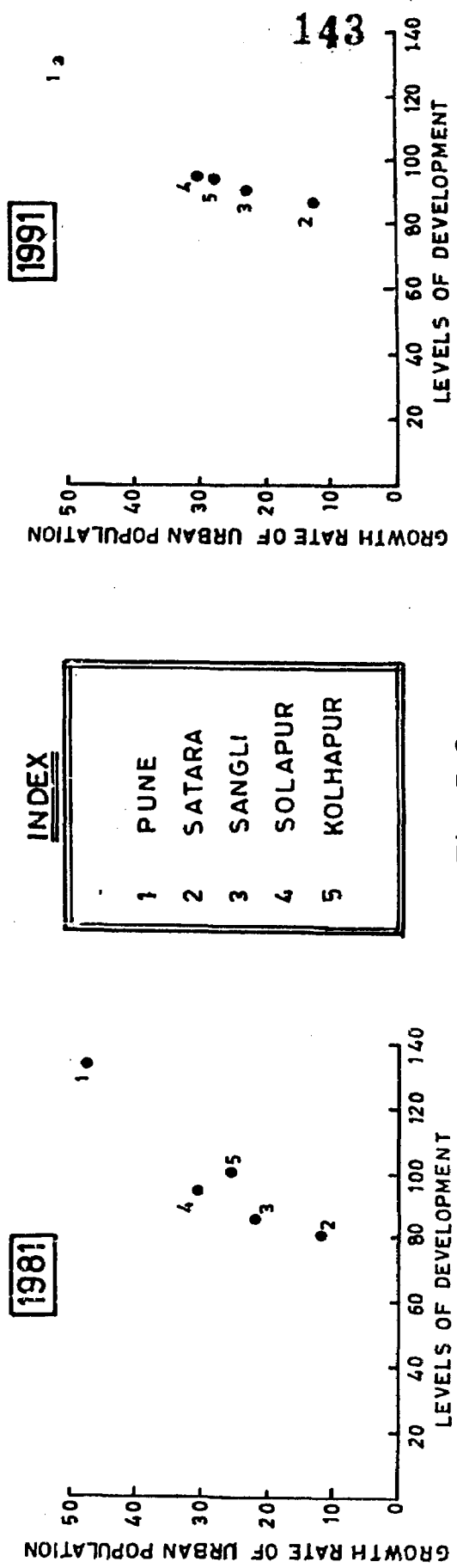


Fig. 5.2

natural that higher economic development brings prosperity to the region and prosperity attract to the people. Therefore the growth rate of population is always high in economically better region. It is clearly shown in Fig.5.1.

5.2.2 Urban Growth and Economic Development :

Urbanization of any region is great influence by economic development of an area. In the study area this two variable have very high ($r=+0.96$) relationship for 1981-1991 years. Within a span of ten years the economic development of the region and urban growth have constant growth as shown in Fig.5.2.

5.2.3 Growth of secondary activities and Levels of Economic Development :

The analysis of data clearly indicate that in the year 1981 the growth of secondary population has very high +ve relationship with the economic development. On the other hand in 1991 as compare to levels of development the growth of secondary population is comparatively less as shown in Fig.5.3. Hence the +ve relationship is little lower than the 1991 period.

5.2.4 Growth of Tertiary activities and Level of Economic Development :

It is always said if the region has higher economic development it has more share tertiary population. In the

PUNE DIVISION GROWTH OF SECONDARY POPULATION AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

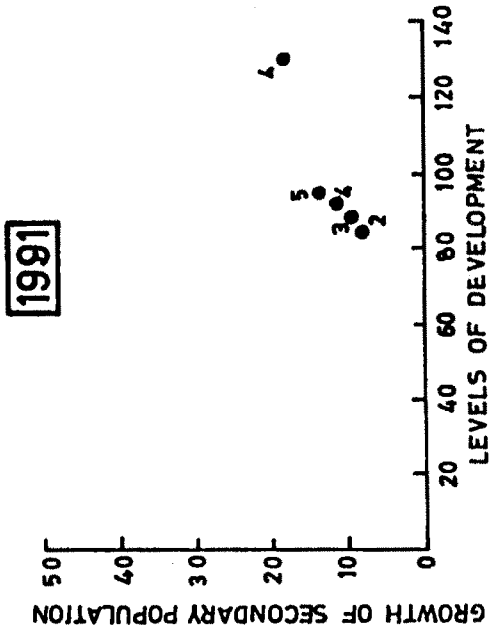
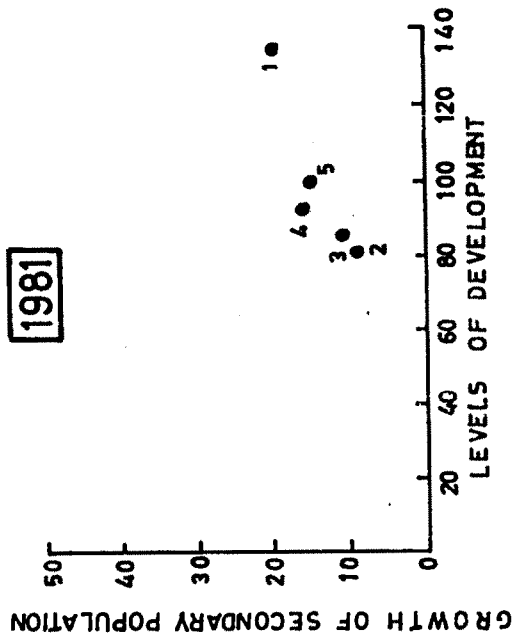


Fig. 5.3



GROWTH OF TERTIARY POPULATION AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

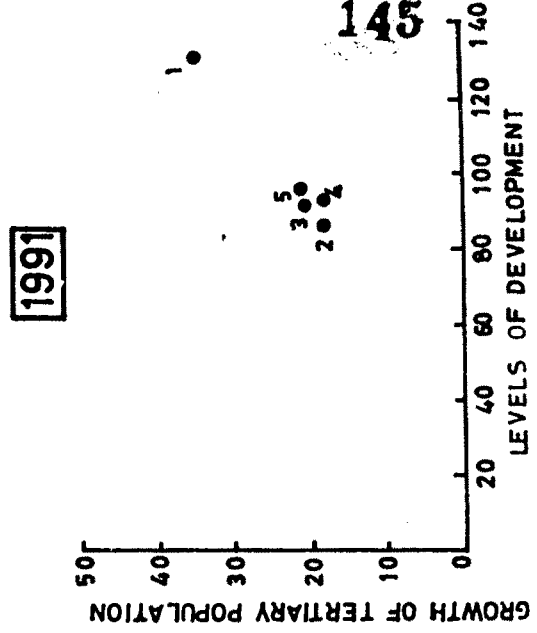
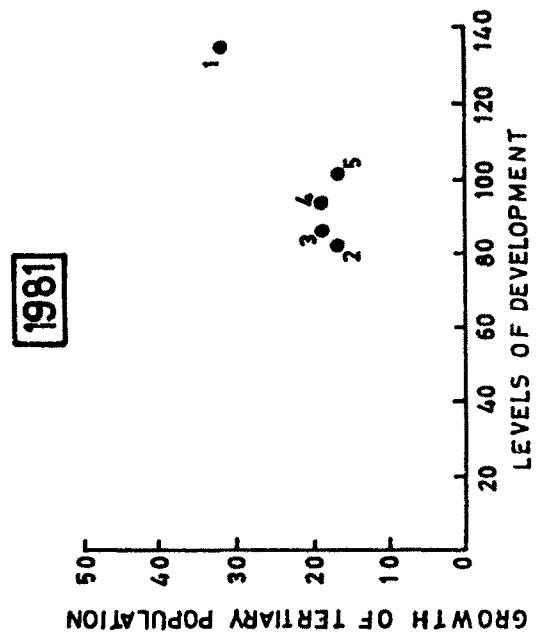


Fig. 5.4



INDEX

1	PUNE
2	SATARA
3	SANGLI
4	SOLAPUR
5	KOLHAPUR

PUNE DIVISION BIRTH RATE AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

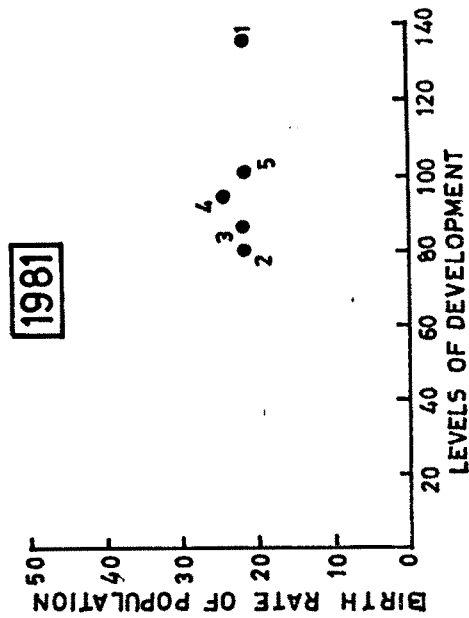
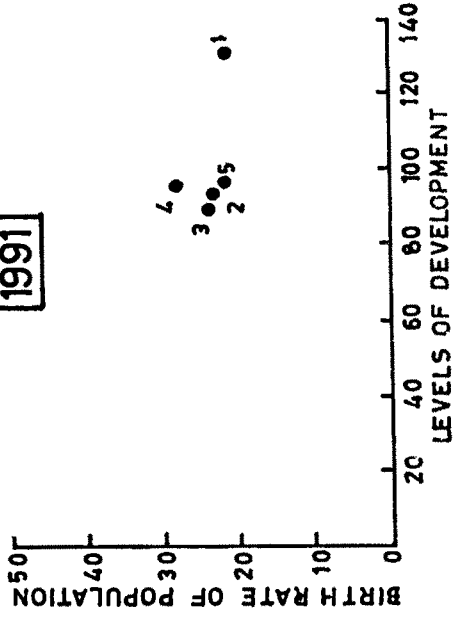
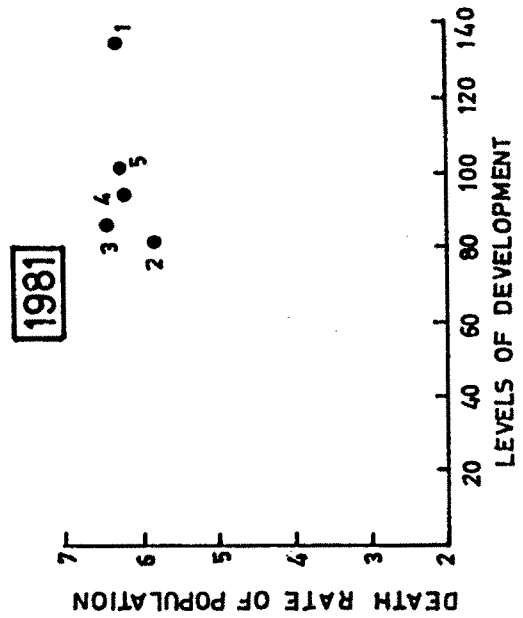
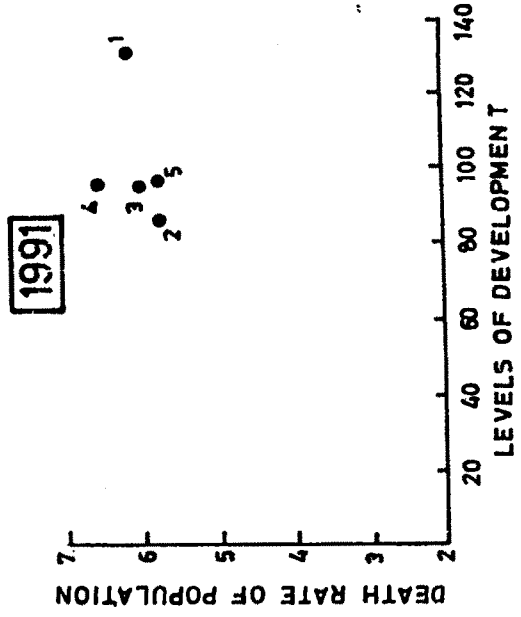


Fig. 5.5

DEATH RATE AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT



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5	KOLHAPUR

Fig. 5.6

study area the 'r' value for this two variables was +0.89 but in 1991 it has increase to +0.98. Tertiary population is clearly associated with various social political and economic considerations as shown in Fig.5.4.

5.2.5 Birth rate, Death rate, Literacy rate and Levels of Economic Development :

These three variables are very sensitive in nature and the relationship changes with very high fluctuation with economic development. Birth rate is reduced to very high amount in 1981 the 'r' value was + 0.01 but in 1991 it is - ve with 'r' value of - 0.39.

As compare to birth rate, death rate do not show any change more with the growth in the economy and technical advancement. Death rate remain constant for this period as shown in Fig.5.6. In respect of literacy rate, it is observed that 'r' value for literacy was + 0.25 in 1981 it has increased to + 0.49 within last ten years. The clear picture of literacy is shown in Fig.5.7.

5.2.6 Sex ratio and Levels of Economic Development :

Economic development needs man power, economic development increases urbanization it encourages migration to urban area and people migrate in underdeveloped countries. Then the observation shows that mostly male population migrate.

PUNE DIVISION LITERACY RATE AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

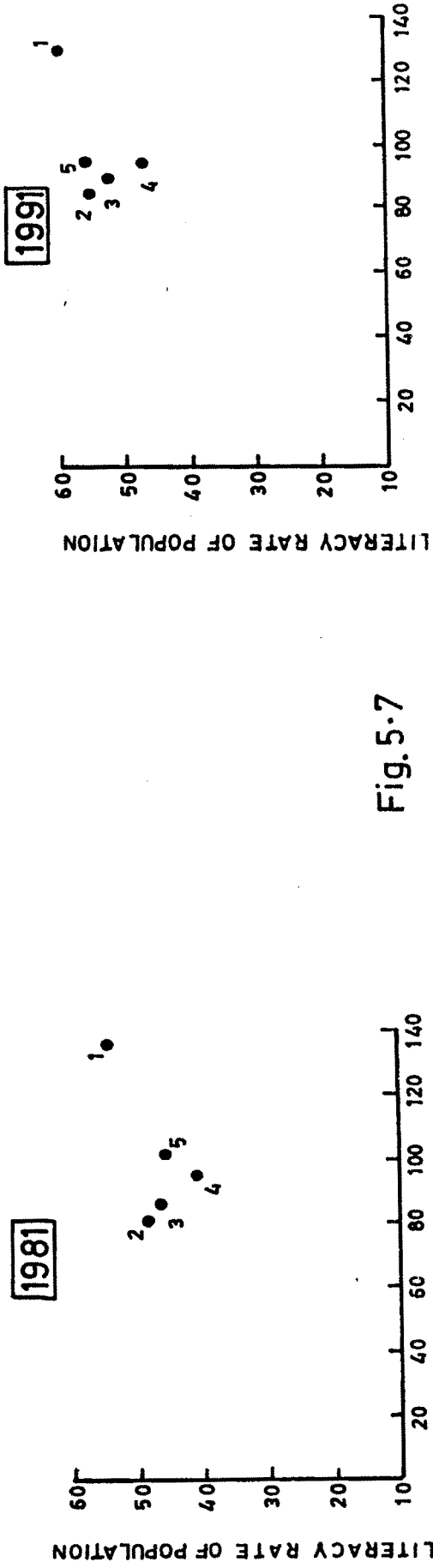
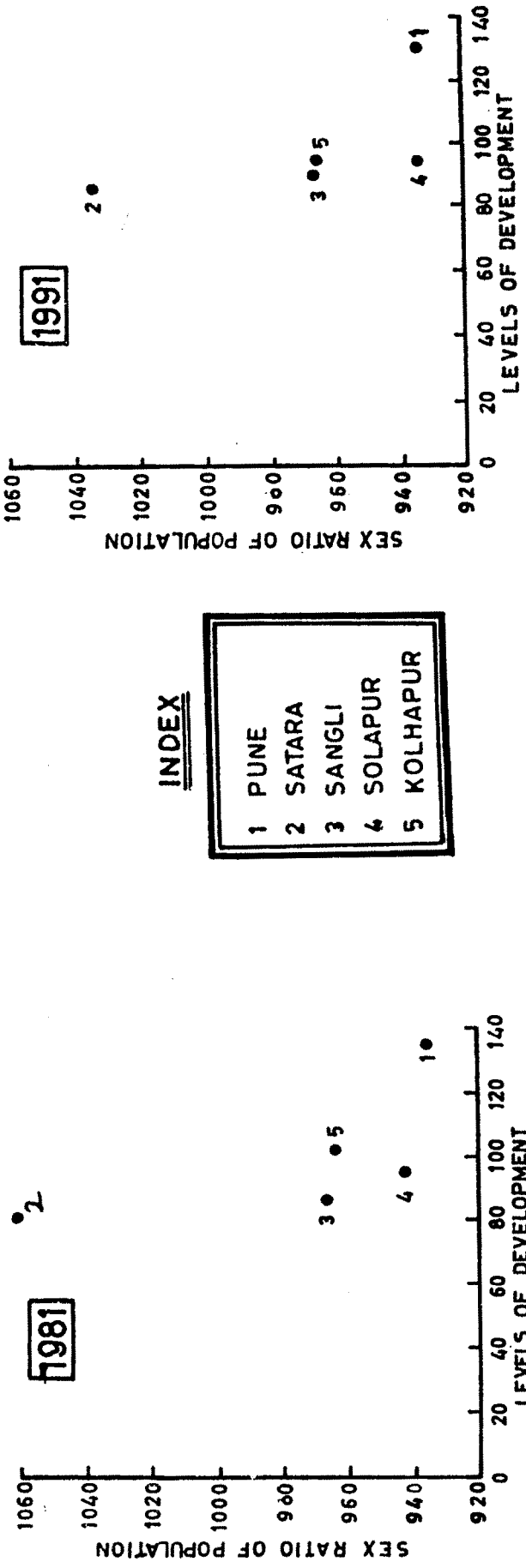


Fig.5.7

SEX RATIO AND LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT



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- 1 PUNE
- 2 SATARA
- 3 SANGLI
- 4 SOLAPUR
- 5 KOLHAPUR

Fig.5.8

Therefore, where ever there is higher economic development there is low sex ratio as compare to economically backward area. This has been provided in this area also highly developed urban areas have low sex ratio as compare to other. Therefore sex ratio and economic development show high -ve relationship for the year 1981-1991. The scatter graphs 5.8 indicate the relationship between the levels of economic development and several population variables.

5.3 CONCLUSION :

Concluding the salient features of the levels of economic development and population characteristics, one may say that economic development takes place in stages. Resource potentials and economic base are the important factors which encourage the growth of population urbanization and changes in occupation characteristics. The regional analysis indicate that some districts having agricultural base and dominance of rural population have less economic development and in such areas urbanization is poor. Dominance of secondary and tertiary activities, low and sex ration is high in these districts comparatively birth and death rates are also high and literacy rate is low. While in Pune and Kolhapur districts with more economic development there is very high percentage of urban population and more dominance of secondary and tertiary activity. The close observation of relationship between the levels of economic development and most of population variable indicates high positive correlation.

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