



C O N C L U S I O N



The Pune division of Maharashtra is a region of physical and human diversity. The population character and the changes therein are related to the economic growth, development of transport, resource potentials, rate of in-migration and development of basic activity. It is normally observed that economic prosperity of region has a great impact on population characteristics. In the study area Pune district is highly urbanised with considerable industrial growth next to it ranks Kolhapur and Solapur districts. These three districts making progress in the industrial field, still they have a dominance of agrarian economy. Remaining two districts Sangli and Satara are basically agriculturally dominated. The present work attempts to find out the impact of economic development on population characteristics. The period taken for study is of ten years from 1981-1991. The salient observation and conclusion of the present study are as under.

The Pune division is one of the progressive region of the most urbanized and industrialized State of Maharashtra. It has it's own identity and typical set of characteristics.

The physical and economic characteristics of the study region have a great bearing on the distribution and characteristics of the urban and rural settlement. The economic organization of the region has brought significant changes in the growth and development of urban settlement. Physical factors play an important role in developing and shaping of urban places, while the socio-economic factors encourage not only the rural settlements to promote as urban centres but also accelerate the growth and development of the region.

The salient feature of levels of development in the study, one observes that, Pune, Kolhapur and Solapur these districts have better overall development in respect of industry, agriculture, transport network and urbanization. However Sangli and Satara districts indicate low level of economic development in respect in industry, transport and urbanization, but they show better agricultural development. Still major part of these two areas is covered by drought zone.

The salient feature of the study of changes in population character reveals several out standing characteristics. In respect of population growth, it is observed that higher growth of population is found in Pune district while Sangli and Satara districts record low growth of population. In respect of density of population in the

year 1981-1991 Kolhapur district records highest density in the study area, while lowest density is observed in Satara, Solapur and Pune district shows increase in the density of population in 1991 year. The study of urban rural population distribution shows that Pune district has more urban population in 1981-1991 span of period. While Satara district shows poor urbanization and moderate urbanization is observed in Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur districts. Surprisingly Satara district shows decline in urban population in 1991 by one percent. Same is the case with Solapur and Kolhapur districts. This decline in the urban population is due to declassification of some of the small towns of these areas. The analysis of birth and death rate of population reveals that in 1981, most of the districts have same birth rate as that of the Maharashtra State. Only Solapur district shows higher birth rate surprisingly the urban population of Satara district is very low but urban birth rate is highest in the study area same trend is continued in 1991 year. Rural birth rate of the study area is nearer to the state birth rate in all the districts. The analysis of death rate indicates that death rate of urban population in Sangli district is very high as compare to other areas of the study region. Rural death rate in all the districts of study area is nearer to average death rate of the division. The observation shows that the sex composition of total population is very high for Satara

district for 1981-1991 period. All the remaining areas have comparative low sex ratio. In respect of urban population lower sex ratio is observed for Pune district followed by Kolhapur, Sangli and Solapur districts. The impact of industrialization and migration of male work force in Pune district is responsible for this imbalance. On the other hand out migration of male population of Satara district is responsible for high sex ratio. The analysis of literacy pattern shows close association with development of region. Progressive highly urbanized Pune district has higher percentage of literacy. Solapur district shows low percentage of literate population. The distribution of Scheduled Caste population and Scheduled Tribes population indicates that more percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in urban areas of Pune district, while in respect of Scheduled Caste population more percentage is found in Kolhapur district followed by Sangli, Solapur, Pune and Satara districts. Migration is very much related to economic development of region industrially developed areas of Pune, Sangli and Kolhapur districts have in-migration of working population. Highest in-migration is observed in Pune district. On the other hand Solapur and Satara districts show out migration, where highest out migration is from Solapur district. This is because of low economic development in the region, drought conditions and poor agricultural development.

The salient feature of working population in the study area and its districtwise analysis indicate that the total working population classified in primary, secondary and tertiary activity indicates drastic changes in Pune, Kolhapur, Solapur and Sangli districts. However, the Satara district indicates insignificant change.

The study of rural population also shows significant change in the tertiary activity in Pune, Satara and Kolhapur districts, while in the Solapur district there is significant change.

The urban working population indicates significant change in all the three categories particularly in secondary activity.

The study of change in male and female working population gives very interesting picture. Male working population shows more change in primary and tertiary activities. On the other hand secondary activity shows little change. While female working population in the primary activity in the Solapur district shows increase. On the other hand all other districts show decrease in primary activity. In respect of secondary activity in all the districts of study area there is very little change, however, in tertiary activity Pune, Sangli and Kolhapur districts indicate positive change, while in Satara and Solapur districts change is negative.

The analysis of functional association of working population in the study area for entire districts indicate that two districts Satara and Sangli have two occupational associations without any change, Solapur and Kolhapur districts have three occupational association for 1981 and 1991 period. While in Pune district in 1981 there was four occupational associations which has change to five occupational association.

The study of rural working population in Pune and Satara districts show two occupational associations for 1981-1991 period without any change; Sangli and Kolhapur districts indicate four occupational association during 1981 period but in 1991 they have shifted to two occupational association.

The urban working population gives different picture. Pune, Solapur and Kolhapur district have an association with three occupations without any change. On the other hand Satara district has four occupational association with no change during the last ten years. The Sangli district of study area has five occupational association for the 1981-1991 period but the dominance of occupation shows shift from manufacturing to trade and commerce.

In respect of total working population the study region shows that Pune and Satara district have four

occupational association but in 1991 one more occupation is added in the association of Pune district, while in Satara district there is no change. Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur districts have three occupation in 1981 but in 1991 Sangli and Solapur district have four occupational association where other services activities have been added.

The analysis of female workers in the study area indicate that in 1981, Satara, Solapur, Sangli and Kolhapur districts have three occupational association where agricultural and other services were dominant activities. Only in Solapur district other services are replaced by manufacturing activity. There is no change in these areas during 1991 period. In Pune district 1981 two occupations, cultivator and agricultural labour are dominant but in 1991 there four occupations association other services and manufacturing activities are added the association.

The overall observation indicates more changes in occupational association of the district where positive economic change is observed.

Regarding, the levels of economic development and population characteristics, one may say that economic development takes place in state. Resource potential 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 activity is low and sex ratio 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.

Close observation of relationship between levels of economic development and most of population variable indicates high positive correlation.

In short one may say that economic development of a region has great bearing on changing population character of a region. With the development of economy and industry it mainly influence the social, economic and political status of people living in the area. This has been observed in respect of Pune and Kolhapur districts of the region where economic change and change in population character go hand in hand.
