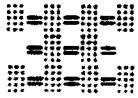
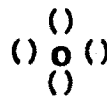
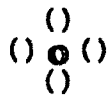
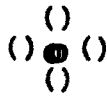


CHAPTER - V



CONCLUSION





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C O N C L U S I O N

Population is an important factor playing a dominant role in country's socio-economic development. Hence, the study of population gets more importance. Population growth, distribution and density are the important aspects of population study. The growth of population is affected by three factors viz. birth rate, death rate and migration. In Kagal taluka it is seen that the growth of population is steady, but the percent growth varies from decade to decade. The study shows that the growth of population in study area has decreased from 1971 to 1981, but there is an increasing trend from 1961 to 1971 and 1981 to 1991. This general picture of population growth does not reflect the actual growth of population of villages. Hence, the villagewise growth rate is calculated. It is observed that the growth rate is higher in the eastern part of taluka as compared to the western. The highest growth rate is observed at Shindewadi (43.60%). The villages with relatively high growth rate are five in number, moderate 32 in number and 47 villages in low growth rate category.

The distribution of population study reveals that the Kagal taluka have sparse population and it varied from village to village. As the taluka suffers from a deficit of fresh ground water resources, its large part of population has to live with a perpetual fear of adequate rainfall water. The only one

urban centre, that is Kagal has some concentration of population and accounts for nearly 10 percent of total. The availability of facilities are responsible for concentration of population at these centre. There are four centres having population in between 5000 to 10,000 and thirteen centres having population in between 3000 to 5000.

The study of general distribution of population could not give visual idea of the distribution. Therefore, the density of population is calculated. The density study reveals that the density of population is affected by relief, soil and climate. The average density of population in taluka is 387 persons per sq.km. This average density of taluka could not give real picture of density patterns. Therefore, villagewise density is calculated. This study reveals that the density of population varies from village to village. The highest density is observed at Pirachiwadi (914 persons per sq.km.). This village and some other villages of taluka have high density only because of low proportion of area as compared to population. But some centres like Murgud and Kagal have density owing to their location and level of development. In 1991, eight centres have high density, which covers 12.17 percent area of taluka and moderate density is observed at 41 villages, covers 49.33 percent area. Low density is observed at 31 villages. They cover 25.94 percent population and 50.84 percent area.

The study of socio-economic facilities reveal that the socio-economic facilities have assumed special importance with

growing emphasis on improving the quality of life at all levels. In this study eight socio-economic facilities are taken into consideration. They are education, medical, post and telegraph, transport, electricity, bank, transport and drinking water. The distribution of each facility is different. The primary and middle school education facility is provided to all villages in the taluka. The highschools are observed at 30 villages in the taluka. The intensity of facility is shown on map with the help of concentration index. High concentration is observed at 4 centres, moderate at 22 centres and 60 have recorded low concentration.

The distribution of medical facility is not sufficient. In 1991, there are only 11 centres served by this facility. High concentration is recorded at 4 centres, moderate at 25 centres and low at 12 centres. There is remarkable change in medical facility in 1981. In 1971, 13 centres were served by medical facility, but in 1981, 39 villages were served by medical facility. That is double of 1971.

Post and telegraph facility is well distributed in the taluka. In 1991, 73 centres were served by this facility. It increased from 19 in 1961 to 52 in 1971 and 54 in 1981. The high concentration of facility is recorded at 2 centres, moderate at 22 and low at 49 centres. Transport facility is developed in taluka. All villages are connected by roads since 1971. In 1961 only 38 centres were connected by roads.

Bank facility is provided to 17 centres in 1991. In 1961 only two centres were served by this facility and this picture not changed upto 1981. Drinking water facility is provided to all villages in taluka. But the high concentration is recorded at 4 centres, moderate at 31 and low at 52 centres.

The electricity facility is well distributed in the taluka. In 1991, 86 villages were served by this facility. It increased from 3 in 1981 to 19 in 1971 and 85 in 1981. The high concentration of facility is recorded at 12 centres, moderate at 49 and low at 25 centres in 1991. Market facility is provided to 18 centres in 1991. High concentration of facility is observed at 6 centres, moderate at 10 centres and low at 3 centres.

The relationship between population and socio-economic facilities is also studied. By threshold population the sufficiency and deficiency of facility is shown. The study indicates that five facilities needed sufficient population for their support. There are many deficient villages which have population above the threshold, but do not have the facility. This shows that mere threshold population is not sufficient to have the facility developed.

In Kagal taluka all villages are sufficiently served by primary and middle school facility. The highschools do not occur at many places. There are 31 centres sufficient and 17 deficient centres for this facility.

Medical facility is provided to 41 villages. Sufficiently and 35 villages are deficient for this facility. Post and telegraph facility is provided to 54 villages. Only 4 centres are recorded deficient for post and telegraph facility.

Transport facility is sufficient in taluka. Not a single village is deficiently served by transport facility. Electricity and drinking water facilities are also provided to all centres in taluka sufficiently with 'r' values of 0.73 and 0.97 respectively.

There are 17 centres served by bank facility and 15 centres which have population above threshold, but are not served by the facility. Market facility is sufficiently provided to 18 centres and deficiently provided to 6 centres. The correlation between population and various facilities is positive and it is significant.

The present research work is designed to test the validity of three hypothesis in context with population distribution and socio-economic facilities. The first two hypothesis intend to test the distribution of population and socio-economic facilities. It is observed that the two aspects are not evenly distributed all over the area under study. But the third significant hypothesis of work is to test association between population and socio-economic facilities. It is seen that the selected facilities do not increase with the growth of

population in the taluka. More over high capital and technology based facilities increase slowly and sparingly with felt needs. It would be worth to study further, the temporal queening of the facilities and capital and technological affordability.