



POPULATION CHANGES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Through, "Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) and district level planning various socio-economic facilities were provided to rural areas of the district to bring rural development. Besides, these attempts were made to establish agro-processing units, agricultural produce markets, banking facilities in rural areas of the district on the co-operative basis. The attempts were also made to provide facilities like post and telegraph, education, electrification, transportation and communication, health, etc. However, these facilities seem to be inadequate in some areas of the district, resulting in an unbalanced picture of socio-economic facilities according to the size of the population. The past and present studies of the population growth and its



association with socio-economic facilities are helpful to recognize the future possible trend. The delineation of regions having either adequate or inadequate socio-economic facilities, in the context of an existing number of the population may provide the basis for further studies to be attempted by planners. In light of the above present study is undertaken to analyze the population change and socio-economic facilities in Satara district of Maharashtra. Moreover, the population is regarded as an important component that plays a vital role in economic development in the nation. According to the census of India 2011, the growth of population in India is 17.87 per cent; it is an alarming rate of the growth of population, causing an adverse effect on socio-economic development of the country. The upward trend of population growth calls for more need of socio-economic facilities in India.

KEY WORDS: Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP), socio-economic.

INTRODUCTION

The Concept of Population Change

Population change, defined generally, is the difference in the size of a population between the end and the beginning of a given time period (usually one year). Specifically, it is the difference in population size on 1 January of two consecutive years (Eurostat Glossary on Demographic Statistics, 2000 Edition).

Population change has two components:

Natural population change (the number of live births minus the number of deaths); net migration (the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants, plus statistical adjustment, it should be noted that net migration as referred to in the context of population change statistics includes the statistical adjustments occurring in the annual balance of the population and that it serves the purpose of closing this balance).

A positive population change, when the result of net migration plus live births minus deaths is positive. Positive population change is referred to

as population growth, a negative one is called a population decrease.

The concept of Socio-Economic Development

Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society. Causes of socio-economic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment and ecological change.

Socio-economic development incorporates public concerns in developing social policy and economic initiatives. The ultimate objective of social development is to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual, groups, family, community, and society at large. It involves the sustained increase in the economic standard of living of a country's population, normally accomplished by increasing its stocks of physical and human capital and thus improving its technology.

The Significance of the Problem

The study of population change is very important from the viewpoint of socio-economic development. Population change is the most basic demographic process with which all other demographic attributes are directly or indirectly associated with it. Population change determines the density, distribution pattern and composition of the population. Population change affects on economic factors, such as per capita income and standard of living. Population growth determines density, distribution pattern and composition of population (Ghosh 1985). Therefore, an understanding of the process of population change is essential in geographical studies.

The uneven rate of the population change is a significant factor influencing various aspects of human life. It is therefore, essential to study population change since it influences the future plans for socio-economic development.

Population change affects the migration. Migration keeps a balance between the distribution of population and the study of natural resources. Migration increases the mobility which helps to development of natural resources in turn economic development. It is the fundamental process of to change the structure of population and it contributes a lot for the understanding of the space-content and space-relation of a particular geographical area (Gosal, 1961). A movement of people as an instrumental cultural diffusion and social integration those result into social development. Migration is a sensitive index of changing pattern of economic opportunities in an area (Bouge, 1959). There is a close association in between population change and human resource development. Human resource development is based on technological, social, cultural and economic elements (Jagdale and Saptarshi, 2002).

Socio-economic development is concerned with economic growth and social justice, improvement in standard of living of the people by providing adequate and quality social services and minimum basic needs becomes essential. In this context an attempt is made to study impact of population change on socio-economic development.

The past and present study of population growth and its association with socio-economic facilities will be helpful to recognize future possible trend which may provide basic for further studies to be alternated by planners.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The major aims and objectives of the study are to make the geographical analysis of the impact of population change on socio-economic development in Satara district of Maharashtra. However, the following are some specific objectives of the study.

1. To study the physical and socio-economic set up of the study region.
2. To study the component of population change (1961-2011).
3. To study the spatio-temporal changes in population composition in Satara district.
4. To analyze spatio-temporal growth and distribution of the population in Satara district.

HYPOTHESIS

1. The higher is the positive change in population, more is the socio-economic development.
2. The socio-economic facilities are increases with the increase of irrigated area.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is consonance with the planned objectives using a different methodology. The whole district is a study area and tahsils are taken as a study unit of investigation. This study is based on secondary sources of data. The study period taken for the spatio-temporal examination is from 1961 to 2011. The secondary data is collected through the published and unpublished records. The published records such as district census handbook, socio-economic abstract, published and unpublished records of economics and statistics office of Satara district, Tahsil offices in Satara District, etc.

The secondary data regarding population aspects in the region is collected from District census of Satara District from 1961 to 2011, primary census abstract of Maharashtra State, socio-economic review and district statistical abstract of Satara district, periodicals. The information regarding physiography and rivers is collected from District Gazetteer of Satara district. The data regarding temperature-rainfall is collected from statistical bulletin of Satara district and socio-economic review of Satara district. The data regarding soil types is obtained from soil survey and soil laboratory, Satara. The information and data regarding irrigated area is obtained from Commissioner of Agriculture, Pune and socio-economic of review and district statistical abstract of Satara district. The information about transportation and transport network is collected from PWD and Z.P. Satara. The data regarding socio-economic facilities is collected from Economic and Statistical review of Satara, Economic Survey of Maharashtra.

The study of components of population in Satara district is conducted with help of secondary data. This component of population data is of dynamic nature, it is gathered from various sources such as District Socio-economic abstract of Satara District, District Annual Reports, Tahsildar Office, Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Maharashtra, etc. Along with this, some databases which are generated by other scholars are also utilized in this study.

CONCLUSION

According to the census of India 2011, the growth of population in India is 17.87 per cent; it is an alarming rate of the growth of population, causing an adverse effect on socio-economic development of the country.

Positive population change is referred to as population growth, a negative one is called a population decrease.

Population change affects on economic factors, such as per capita income and standard of living.

Population growth determines density, distribution pattern and composition of population.

It is therefore, essential to study population change since it influences the future plans for socio-economic development.

The major aims and objectives of the study are to make the geographical analysis of the impact of population change on socio-economic development in Satara district of Maharashtra.

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