

A STUDY OF BEHAVIOUR OF DEMOGRAPHICAL PATTERN AND CONSTRUCTION OF PREDICTION MODEL USING STATISTICAL METHODS OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT:

Kolhapur district is in Maharashtra state. The city of Kolhapur is the district headquarters. Kolhapur is eleventh largest city in 'one of the six top districts in the state of Maharashtra with highest per capita income . Demography is a scientific study of different topics related to the human population. The study of the population from a socio-economic point of view is very interesting In a geographical area, demographic processes are Determinants of population change. The present study based on the secondary sources of data collected from the district statistical office Kolhapur . The objective of the present paper is to study the pattern of mortality ,fertility and the population growth rates and its distribution of population in Kolhapur district and formulate the predication model using regression analysis techniques .Our study shows Fertility rates are high as compared to mortality rates in all talukas in kolhapur district and the slope parameter in prediction model is play vital role in predication of mortality ,fertility and the population growth rates.

Keywords:- Graphical Representation, Small Test, CBR,CDR, Pearls Vital Index Level of Significance.

INTRODUCTION:

Demography is a scientific study of human population related to various subjects. The study of population is very important from socio-economic point of view. Demographic processes are determinants of population change in a geographical region. As of 2011., the district had population of 3,876,001, of which 33% were urban. According to the 2011 census Kolhapur district has a population of 3,876,001. This gives it a ranking of 65th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 504 inhabitants per square kilometre (1,310/sq mi). Its population growth over the decade 2001-2011 was 9.96%. The process of migration of population from rural areas to urban centres and transformation of villages into town and cities is called urbanisation (Ramotra, 2004). In the present day scenario, cities are becoming hub of all human activities. This has resulted in ever growing size of cities, squeezing open spaces available within city and has started exerting pressure on civic amenities. The very high growth of population has led to various socio-economic problems such as hunger and malnutrition, poverty and lower living standard, lower availability of natural resources, degradation in natural environment, scarcity of comfortable and hygienic houses, unemployment, overcrowding, in schools, hospitals and other social amenities (Shrivastri, 2010). Today we are living in 21st century. We know that India has 2nd largest population in the world. But there are limited resources and