Chapter VII
Conclusions, Problems and Suggestions

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7.1 Conclusions:

Demography is the part of human knowledge which is most closely concerned with the systematic and organized study of society. Population problems are one of the basic problems of the society, which gives rise to many other problems tending to social dis-organization and disequilibria. Demographic studies can aid in the process of evolving better relation.

In the present study an attempt has been to know the demographic dimension and human resource, spatially to examine the characteristics of population growth and its variation in the present study.

Population is resource to each nation. But now a day’s rapid population growth is one of the problems before us. Due to this excessive growth of population resources are going to exit. While researching the demographic characteristics of the study region, Maharashtra state also experiencing some problems related to population. They are as Uneven distribution of population, Rapid population growth, High fertility rates and problem of health, Rapid increase in densities such as arithmetic, agricultural and nutritional density, Imbalanced sex ratio, Contrast in age structure and increasing dependency, Gender gap in literacy, Uneven distribution of manpower, Problem of employment, Problems related to urbanization.

Urbanization is a fair index of socio-economic development but in the study area it is one of the problems. Urban population growth rate of the study area is much higher than total population growth of the study area. Huge population growth of urban parts very crucially tress on amenities such as housing, drinking water, transportation, energy resources on health facilities and police stations. Problems such as
poverty, malnutrition, slum area, low income and pollution are a gift to man from such type of rapid urbanization.

This diagnostic study is able to pin point in respective chapters about the problems and prosperity of population in demographic view point where all such parameters need attention of not only planners but also people themselves. This shall be possible only when entire rural human resource is developed on par with urban component. In this direction the attempts made in drafting of each chapter of this thesis, shall endeavour to show the emerging patterns and characteristics of population, where these aspects will add to our knowledge of population geography of micro region.

How much water is necessary for filed about this there should be awareness in the farmers, modern instruments and techniques ex. Sprinkler, drop irrigation, belt, irrigation, bullet irrigation should be used. In this way water can be saved. In each and every village there should be a small lake. On village level these lakes should be planned. Help of NSS, NCC students should be taken.

Government load shedding programme should be stopped and need of electricity. Union health and family welfare minister Ghulam Nabi Azad held out a prescription on curbing population growth: electrify villages and ensure they have access to television. “Electricity in our villages can help control population growth. Electricity will lead to television in house, which will lead to population control. When there is no light, people get engaged in the process of population growth”, he said, addressing a function on World Population Day.

Religion-wise population control should be made. Fertility rate should be decreased Rural to Urban migration should be controlled; control on population growth should be made.
The name Maharashtra first appeared in a 7th century inscription and in a Chinese traveler's account. Its name may have originated from rathi, meaning "chariot driver" and referring to builders and drivers of chariots who formed a maharathis, a "fighting force." This region seems to have attained prominence as early as 90 A.D., when king Vedishri made Junnar the capital of his kingdom, thirty miles north of Pune. For the 900 years ending in the early fourteenth century, with the overthrow of the Devgiri Yadavs by the northern Muslim powers, no historical information in this region is available. In 1526, first Mughal king, Babar, established his prominence in Delhi and soon the Mughal power spread to the southern India. The Mughals were to dominate India till the early eighteenth century.

At Indian Independence in 1947, western Maharashtra and present-day Gujarat were joined as Bombay state. The eastern districts were then part of Hyderabad State, but were later added to Bombay in 1956. The present state was formed in 1960 when the Marathi and Gujarati linguistic areas of former Bombay state were separated. Bombay city became the capital of the new state.

Maharashtra is located in the northern center of peninsular India, surrounded by the Arabian sea in the west, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on the north, Madhya Pradesh in the east and Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on the south. The state extends between the latitudes 15.6° North and 22.1° North and longitudes 72.6° East and 80.9° East.

The Maharashtra state has three broad physical divisions: a) the Konkan Coastlands (b) Western Ghats or Sahyadris and other hill ranges, (c) Plateau Region. For administrative convenience the state is divided into six divisions namely Mumbai, Pune, Nasik, Aurangabad, Amrawati and Nagpur. It has 35 districts and 325 Talukas. Various part of
Maharashtra is known as Konkan, Western Maharashtra, Marathwada, Vidarbha and Khandesh.

The climate of Maharashtra is tropically monsoonal in character with four month of rainy season followed by eight month of relatively dry period of winter and summer. The annual climatic cycle consist of four well marked seasons, namely the cold season, hot season, south-west monsoon season.

Considering the ratio of actual rainfall in the season, 86 talukas received rainfall less than 75 percent of the normal rainfall, of these 86 talukas, 29 talukas were from Vidarbha region, 24 were from central Maharashtra, 19 were from Konkan and 14 were from Marathwada region. Out of total 351 talukas 37 talukas received scanty rainfall less than 500 mm (20 inches) in the season and 151 talukas received moderate rainfall of 501 to 700 mm, 98 talukas having the rainfall 1001 mm and above.

As clouds consist of air in a state of saturation, their prevalence will vary according to the relative humidity of the higher strata of atmosphere, skies are heavily clouded to over coast in the south-west monsoon season, when the sea breezes below up for the west and south-west the cloudy season begins and reaches a maximum in June and July. Owing to the obstacle of the western gat which have to be first surmounted and the dynamic heating which the clouds undergo in their gradual descent over the lower plateaus.

Thunder storms occur in the summer and monsoon month their frequency being higher in June and September. Dust-raising winds are common in the summer afternoon’s storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea seldom affect the Maharashtra State.

Soils are an important natural resource of Maharashtra. They not only form the base of agriculture and sustain forests and pasture lands,
but also provide the material for brick making and other industrial activities. The major utilization of this resource is, however, through agriculture which, under the pressure of a steadily increasing demand for higher yields, has adopted, sometimes wisely and sometimes unwisely, all new technical means at its disposal. The agricultural soils in Maharashtra vary greatly in thickness, from a few centimeters to a few meters, in tilt and fertility and are exposed to losses of erosion, danger of Stalinization and toxicity. Thus, they may demand, based on their assessment, different agricultural practices and methods of conservation.

The climatic influence on soils does not only steer leaching processes but, on the micro-scale influences many aspects of soils. Favourable moisture conditions and equable soil temperatures during the rainy season not only promote a rapid vegetative growth, but also let the micro-organisms, earthworms and other meso and macro-fauna thrive. During the hot summer months, where surface temperatures can rise to 70° c to black soils and the soil moisture has disappeared, life within the soil comes to a near standstill, where micro-organisms may encyst or survive as spores.

The general assemblage of landforms in Maharashtra is reflected in soil development. In the Western Ghats, plantation surfaces, or benches at different levels alternate with steep escarpments. The lowest part of the relief is taken by amphitheatre like valley heads and broader valleys. The major western escarpment of the Sahyadri is dissected by steep gorges. Each segment of the relief has soils with different characteristics, i.e. texture, pH values, colour etc. on the Maharashtra Plateau, the major west-east running river valleys are separated by equally west-east running plateau divides. While the highest segments of the relief, as a rule, have only soils developed in situ, soils on slopes and lower segments of the relief are more complex in their origin. There is always a combination
between the in situ development and the addition or transition of soil constituents from the higher section of the relief. Depending upon the relief, the addition from above may be high, like at the foot of a steep slope or low, like over very gentle pediments sections. River deposits are, to a large extent, higher relief material in transition.

Like in many parts of the world, but for very inaccessible areas, the soils in Maharashtra have been influenced or altered over many generations by man. Deforestation in the past has accelerated the rate of soil erosion, ploughing and mechanization brought about changes in the soil structure, crop residues and irrigation and fertilizers altered the soil pH and soil chemistry. Some of the measures brought about an amelioration of soil properties and fertility, while others like faulty irrigation caused a deterioration of soils changing them into alkaline or saline soils, and thus wastelands. Slopes were changed by bonding and terracing to conserve soil moisture and halt erosion. However, not all erosion was brought about by deforestation and faulty agricultural techniques. Many a top soil around cities found their way into brick kilns leaving behind scarred and barren grounds. With a more scientific understanding of soils the agriculturists tried to introduce suitable techniques to offset some of the damages brought about by faulty agricultural methods.

As in all other regions of Maharashtra, the soils of the Western Ghats are not uniform. Differences may be explained by differences in the amount of precipitation as the rainfall decreases not only from west to east, but also from south to north, relief, agricultural practices including shifting cultivation, and by the unique presence of lateritic duricrusts in some areas.

Together, all types of forests occupy around on fifth (20.12%) of the geographical area of the State, as compared to 23.28% area of the
country under forests. These figures are, however, suspect. In reality as agreed upon even by the Forest Department, these figures represent the area marked as forest area in the forest records, and are at variance with the revenue records as well as the figures provided by the forestry report of the Government of India. Thus three sets of figures regarding the forest cover as well as the State are available.

The carts, ploughs, seed drills, threshers, chaff cutter and sugarcane crushers are found in 33 districts. Mumbai and Mumbai suburban these two tahsil is not considered for above livestock facilities because these two districts are metropolitan cities and non agricultural areas.

Highest Carts are found in Bhandara and Gondiya district i.e. 105347 and lowest Carts are noticed in Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban. Total of Maharashtra State i.e. 1249626 Carts. Highest Wooden ploughs noticed in same districts and lowest Wooden ploughs found in same districts.

Total Wooden ploughs (1576731), Iron ploughs (607044), Local Seed drills (70419), Improved Seed drills (826891), Threshers of Bullock or manually operated is 38086, power operated threshers is 18935, Bullock or manually operated chaff cutters is 51546, power operated chaff cutters is 8722, sugarcane worked by power is 6879, sugarcane crushers worked bullocks is 3495, total of the Maharashtra state livestock is 851824.

Total surface irrigation of Maharashtra state is 10117, total well irrigation of Maharashtra state is 22845, total net irrigated area is 32962 and total gross area of crops irrigated from Maharashtra state i.e. 38728.

In Maharashtra state total irrigated area is 3872800 hectare whereas highest total irrigated area was found in Ahmadnagr district i.e. 3791 hectare and lowest total irrigated area was noticed in Ratnagiri district i.e. 5400 hectare.
Total road length was 3968.82 lakhs km. in 1970-71. In 2000-01 total road length was noticed in 18116.49 lakhs km. total number of fleet was noticed in 1970-71, 1980-81, 1980-81, 1995-96, 1999-00 and 2000-01 i.e. 6,086, 10675, 16056, 17547 and 17248 respectively. It means that road system is excellent in the study area and definitely it will support to the agricultural development.

District wise number of accidents by type of vehicles in 2000 is different accidents from different type of vehicles and in accident killed various people and various are injured. In this table represent highest killed people in Pune gramin (865) because highest vehicles are there.

The total population of India has increased from 238 million in 1901 to 1027 million in 2001. In Maharashtra state during the same period also experienced similar trend of increase in total population which increased 19.40 million from in 1901 to 96.87 million in 2001. This increase has not been uniform within the study region. Areas with concentration of urban economic activities were having higher growth of population and areas covered with forest and hilly terrain showed low growth of population.

Highest rate of growth in 2001-11 is found in Thane district (35.94 percent), followed by Pune (30.34 percent), Aurangabad (27.33 percent), Nandurbar (25.50 percent), Nashik (22.33 percent), Jalna (21.84 percent) and Parbhani (20.18 percent).

Negative growth rates are found in three districts after 1921, barring some exceptions like Mumbai during 1981-91. These districts are Mumbai, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, which have registered a negative growth rate of -5.75 percent, -4.96 percent and -2.30 percent respectively.

The period 1901 to 1961 shows many ups and downs in growth rates in all the districts of the state. After 1961, Mumbai (Sub-urban) had recorded a highest growth rate of 110.14 percent during 1961-71 and
107.41 percent during 1951-61 and 70.97 percent during 1971-81. Similarly, Mumbai recorded about 66.23 percent growth rate during 1941-51 and Thane was the next district which had recorded growth rate of 56.62 percent during 1981-91.

Maharashtra State has 96752247 persons. Out of this, 50334270 are males and 46417977 are females. In the last decade, three new states were created namely Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh by reorganizing the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Maharashtra with population of 96752247 and area of 307713.00 sq.km. is the 2nd largest State of India in terms of population.

During 1991-2001, the decadal growth rate of Maharashtra has reduced by 3.16 percentage points. Reduction in the decadal growth rate of Maharashtra from 25.73% to 22.57% during the last decade is a welcome trend. At the national level after creation of the new states, we see that Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar are the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively in terms of absolute population. Kerala (9.42%) and Tamil Nadu (11.19%) are having the lowest decadal growth rates whereas, Nagaland (64.41%), Delhi (46.31%), Sikkim (32.98%) are the states with the highest growth rates. As far as the neighboring states are concerned, the Andhra Pradesh (13.86%) has done very well in keeping the decadal growth rate low during 1991-2001. The decadal growth rates of all the states except Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Gujarat have declined.

The district of Mumbai (Suburb) was nowhere in the top 7 at 1961 census but grew very fast to become the largest district from 1981 onwards. Nashik had always remained between 3rd and 5th position during 1961-2001. The district of Thane which used to be smaller than Pune grew faster during the last decade to become the 2nd largest district. Ahmadnagar always ranked either 5th or 6th largest in population during
1961-2001. From the above statement, we can see that during 1981-91 Gadchiroli was the smallest district but in 2001 Sindhudurg has become the smallest district and Gadchiroli, Hingoli and Washim are the next smallest districts.

If we consider the relative ranking based on the decadal growth rates, Parbhani (-21), Jalna (-14), Chandrapur (-9) are the districts to have lost the maximum points. Gadchiroli (+11), Akola (+12), Yavatmal (+12) are the districts to have gained the maximum points in their ranks.

Population per sq.km. is density. The figures of population and area are available at State, District, Tahsil/Town level, on the basis of which densities at each of these levels can be worked out. As per 2001 figures, the national average of population density is 324 and that of Maharashtra is 314. The density of Maharashtra is below national average and is the 17th in Rank.

Sex ratio of the districts for last ten decades is Ratnagiri district has always remained at the top with the highest sex ratio and Sindhudurg came second. Besides these two districts Gondiya, Bhandara, Satara, Raigarh and Gadchiroli have been the traditional districts with very high sex ratio right from, 1901. Mumbai (774), Mumbai (Suburb) (826) and Thane (857) are the districts with lowest sex ratio.

Considering the last decade, Maharashtra as a whole has lost 12 points in sex ratio. 23 districts have registered decline in sex ratio and to districts registered increase. The decline during 1991-2001 noteworthy in Ratnagiri (-70), Sindhudurg (-60), Raigarh (-35), Satara (-34), Thane (-22), Mumbai (-17) etc. appreciable increase in sex ratio has been registered in Chandrapur (+13), Nagpur (+11) and Gondiya (+10).

The proportion of literate population to total population for Maharashtra State in 2001 was 77 percent and higher than that for India.
(65 percent). Before 1991, the proportion of literates to total population in Maharashtra State was relatively less than that for India.

In 1981 the rate of literacy as a whole for Maharashtra state was recorded 47.18 percent which was lower than that Mumbai, Thane, Ratnagiri, Jalgaon, Pune, Satara, Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara showed higher literacy than the average for region. As stated above Satara recorded lowest literacy in 1971 which improved considerably and registered higher literacy than the average for region in 1981. This may be due to increase in the number of educational institutions in 1981, on the other hand lowest proportions were recorded among Raigad, Nashik, Dhule, Ahmadnagar, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Hingoli, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Chandrapur districts.

It is a fact that the progress in female literacy has been observed after independence whereas in male literacy it has been observed since the beginning of the century. Mumbai, Ratnagiri, Jalgaon, Pune, satara, Akola, Amravati Wardha and Nagpur districts have higher rates of increase in proportion of male and female literates. These are economically and socially developed districts of Maharashtra State. In 1961 the proportion of literates for males varied from 21.88 percent for Sangli district to 65.10 percent for Mumbai district, whereas for females it varied 05.16 percent for Nanded district to 48.84 percent for Mumbai district. In 2001, the proportion of literates for males varied from 66.32 percent for Nandurbar to 90.25 percent for Nagpur district and for females it varied from 45.55 percent for Nandurbar district to 82.71 percent for Mumbai district.

In 2001, proportion of literates to total population for Maharashtra State was 77.27 percent. As excepted proportion of literates among males was as high as 86.27 percent while that for females was 68.51 percent.
Level of urbanization, industrialization and proportion of people belonging to backward classes seem to affect variations in proportion of literates among males. Proportion of literates therefore, is high for highly urbanized districts, like Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur districts. The proportion of literates is lowest for Marathwada region in which urbanization is relatively less. Proportion of literates among males varied from 90.25 percent Nagpur district to 66.32 percent Nandurbar district. Mumbai, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Jalgoan, Pune, Satara, Kolhapur, Buldhana Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Gondiya districts recorded higher male literacy, whereas Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Sangli, Solapur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Washim, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli recorded lower literacy that the average for the region.

In 2001, within the region proportion of male literates in urban areas varied from 95 percent in Bhandara to 84 percent in Jalna district.

In 2001, rural male literacy as a whole decreased to 59.00 percent. Similar pattern was also observed in 2001, recording high male literacy in Singhudurg and Bhandara districts. Male rural literacy was observed low in Gadchiroli district.

Proportion of literates among females in rural areas in 1991 was substantially lower than that for males in rural areas as well as for males and females in urban areas. Proportion of female literate in rural areas of Maharashtra state was very low i.e. only 36.66 percent in 1991 which increased to 41.00 percent in 2001. The broad pattern of female literacy in rural areas was similar to that of male literacy. The pattern for 1991 was not substantially different from that for 2001.

Scheduled tribes are socially more backward than those of scheduled castes. In this case as low proportion of literates among
scheduled tribes has influenced the general literacy in most area, where there is sizable proportion. In the study region, proportion of Scheduled Tribes literates in 2001 varied from 80.81 percent in Mumbai City to 42.34 percent in Nandurbar district.

The pattern of spatial distribution of workers to total population in 2001, the proportion of worker was observed high in agriculturally prosperous region and was relatively low in areas where non-agriculture sector is important.

In the year 2001, the proportion of workers among males was 48.44 percent, while that for females was 22.22 percent in Maharashtra State. This differential was that still male is the main earner of the family and in some cases; wife has taken up a job in 1991, the corresponding proportion were 49.28 percent for males and 33.53 percent females that is the gap was quite similar, since the proportion of females was also considerable in the State, which shows that to maintain a reasonable standard of living, more and more females are trying to take up a job.

In 2001, the proportion of cultivator and agriculture labours the proportion of cultivator for Maharashtra State has come down from 10.50 in 2001 and agricultural labourer has come down from 7.88 percent in 2001.

In 2001, the proportion of Household Industry and Other Industry the proportion of household industry for Maharashtra State has come down from 8.36 in 2001 and other industry has come down from 16.63 percent in 2001.

Due to the rapid of economic development the state has witnessed a rapid growth in the level of Urbanisation during the last century. Thus in sharp contrast to 1901 when only 16.59% of its population was living in towns, by 1991, 30.5% of the population of the state was urban. During this period the urban population increased tenfold. There has however not
been a corresponding increase in the number of towns. Urbanisation in the state has been primarily due to the increasing concentration of population in the existing towns. In addition, the largest towns have shown a higher rate of growth, resulting in a highly imbalanced urban structure. The three largest towns in the state (Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur) account for 54.86% of the urban population of Maharashtra. Mumbai city alone accounts for 32.5% of the urban population of the state and when the towns in its vicinity are included this increases to 43.65%. The concentration effect is clearly reflected by Ginni's index which has increased from 0.67 in 1951 to 0.75 in 1991.

With an average growth rate of 49.84%, it appears that the towns in Maharashtra have a significantly higher growth rate than the national average. However, if the extreme values (3 towns with growth rates exceeding 500% and 16 towns having negative growth rate) are excluded from the analysis, the growth rate, at 31.78% approximates that for the country as a whole.

The distribution of towns and urban population in the six population size categories from 1901 to 2001 clearly reveal that the polarization tendencies in the largest cities are on the rise. In 1901, class I cities accounted for 32.86 percent of the total urban population, while today the figure has risen to 77.85 percent. In 1901, Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune together had 32.86 percent of the urban population, while in 2001, Mumbai alone accounted for 42 percent of the total population of the state, and what makes it more problematic is that this amounts to a staggering 12.5 million. In contrast, in 1901, class IV, V and VI towns together accounted for 1.5 million urban dwellers, after a hundred years the size of population in the above three classes remains the same, at 1.6 million. This growing disparity between class I and other four classes can be appreciated in the rank size distribution pattern. In 1901, the second
ranked city, Nagpur was five times smaller than the primate city of Mumbai and Solapur the fourth largest town in the state was eleven times smaller than Mumbai. In 2001, the second ranked city Pune is still five times smaller than Mumbai, Nagpur is 7.5 times smaller, while the fourth ranked city of Nashik is 12.5 times smaller than Mumbai and Solapur has been relegated to one-twentieth of the population of Mumbai.

In the year 2001, Urbanisation process is day to day very high because mostly industrial job are available, educational facilities is high, business facilities and small scale and large scale industrial impact on rural areas. In 2001 below 20 percent Urbanisation are recorded in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Satara, Jalna, Hingoli, Beed, Osmanabad, Washim, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Gondiya and Gadchiroli districts whereas 20 to 30 percent Urbanisation found in Raigad, Dhule, Jalgaon, Sangli, Kolhapur, Nanded, Latur, Buldana and Wardha districts. Above 30 percent Urbanisation was registered in Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Nashik, Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur and Chandrapur districts.

Major people is arrived from neighboring state such as arrived from neighboring state such as Goa, U.P., M.P. Bihar, Chattisgad, Gujrat, Andra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Employment, business, earnings, services are the economic reasons to move people from one district to another. Some socio-cultural factors are also responsible for such type of migration.

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 260.54 lakh migrants in Maharashtra in 1981 made up of 103.74 lakh males and 156.80 lakh females. These migrants constitute 41.50 percent of the total population. Male migrants constitute 32.00 percent of the male population while female migrants account for 51.63 percent of female population.
There are a total of 43.80 lakh persons in Maharashtra who were born in other states of India, constituting 6.97 percent of the total population of the state in 1981. The number of migrants born in other states has gone up from 32.83 lakhs in 1971 to 43.80 lakhs in 1981. While in 1971, 6.51 percent of the population were born in other states of India, in 1981 this proportion had gone upto 6.97 percent. Among the migrant population, migrants born in other states constituted 16.82 percent of the total migrants in 1971 while in 1981 this proportion is 16.81 percent. Thus, while the proportion of inter-state migrants to total population has gone up between 1971-81, their proportion to total migrants has remained the same.

Inter-state migrants have increased from 32.83 lakhs in 1971 to 43.80 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been a minimum inter-state migration of 19.97 lakhs during the period 1971-81. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has decreased form 3.17 lakhs in 1971 to 2.53 lakhs in 1981 or there has been a decrease of 0.64 lakh in the number of such migrants during this same period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is of the order of 10.33 lakh persons out of 504.12 lakh persons counted in the state in 1971. Therefore, during the decade 1971-81 the population of Maharashtra increased by 2.05 percent due to in-migration. In the absence of data on out-migration from Maharashtra to other states of India or to other countries the net impact of migration on growth rate cannot be quantified at this stage.

Of the total intra-state migrants of 214.21 lakhs, 60.85 percent were rural to rural, 10.52 percent were urban to urban, 20.98 percent were rural to urban and 7.59 percent were urban to rural. In 1971, 63.41 percent of migrants were rural to rural, 8.70 percent were urban to urban, 20.52 percent were rural to urban and 7.18 percent were urban to rural.
component and the increase in the urban component by about 2 percent may be partly due to the formation of a number of new towns in Maharashtra in 1981.

It would, thus, be seen that a very large proportion of the migrants were from the rural areas. 80.02 percent of the migrants within the state were for rural areas -75.19 percent in the case of males and 82.81 percent in the case of females. However, only 57.00 percent of the male migrants within the state had gone to rural areas while 75.18 percent of the female migrants had gone to rural areas. In case of inter-state migrants into Maharashtra, 63.36 percent of the males and 59.49 percent of the females had come from rural areas but only 15.22 percent of the males and 24.96 percent of females were absorbed in rural areas. That is, of the migrants from other state, 85 percent of males and 75 percent of females had gone to urban areas.

The allocation of funds for health services in the State plan has been continuously increasing. During 2008-09, total expenditure incurred was Rs. 555.25 crore against outlay of Rs. 1156.46 crore. This outlay was increased during 2009-10 to Rs. 1,193.19 crore and expenditure upto October, 2009 was Rs. 125.33 crore. For the year 2008-09, per capita expenditure on health services for the State was Rs. 206 whereas for All India it was Rs. 149. The percentage of expenditure on health to GDP by the Central Government was 0.35 per cent whereas the share of such expenditure to GSDP by the State Government was 0.32 per cent.

7.2 Problems:

Population is one of the most serious problems in the world. It is increasing day by day. In fact, it is dangerously spread but not develops the resources. Resources are stable. We can progress about the resources, while researching the demographic characteristics of the study. Firstly,
physiographic setup of the district is varied at micro level mountainous and hilly area rainfall heavy but not plain area. In the district wise, mortality rate is decreased due to improvements in medicine but birth rate is still remains high. It is growing decade to decade within last fifty years. It is not only increased in India but also all over the world.

During the period of investigation the population of the region is growing immensely. The growing population increases the pressure on land therefore per capita agricultural area decreases. When population increases the size of the farming area decreases and therefore it is not possible for the individual to introduce modern implements in their land. Majority of the farmers depends on agriculture for their daily food. When pressure on agriculture is increases due to growing population then the output of agriculture is not sufficient to fulfill farmer's daily needs.

Nearly 50% population of the Maharashtra below poverty line, malnutrition also a problem of major population it in the house, many members available but not get proper treatment to everyone. Life expectancy of the population is improved due to medical care fan impact of that is dependency burden also grown up in the district.

Population is resource to each nation. But now a day's rapid population growth is one of the problems before us. Due to this excessive growth of population resources are going to exit. While researching the demographic characteristics of the study region, Maharashtra also experiencing some problems related to population. They are as follows:

- Uneven distribution of population.
- Rapid population growth.
- High fertility rates and problem of health.
- Rapid increase in densities such as arithmetic, agricultural and nutritional density.
- Imbalanced sex ratio.
• Contrast in age structure and increasing dependency.
• Gender gap in literacy.
• Uneven distribution of manpower.
• Problem of employment.
• Problems related to urbanization.

7.3 **Recommendations:**

1) **Micro Level Study of Rainfall in the Study Region:**

To solve the problem of untimely and unequal distribution of rainfall micro level planning should be done in all tahsils for crops system on the basis of ecological considerations. It is necessary to identify the best cropping system for any local area under the prevailing rainfall and climatic conditions. The farmers should be given training about the drip irrigation. Each and every drop of rainwater should be percolated in the soil and extra running water should be collected in percolation tanks, more and more percolation tanks, Kolhapur types bandharas should be constricted in all villages.

2) **Should be Increase Forest Area:**

Today district is facing the problem of deforestation so forestation should be the need of time on Government level there should be planning about tree plantation. According to the total population of district in comparison with it tree plantation should be done and an ideal of it should the district present such type of planning should be made by Collector, Talukadar, Talathi, Gramsevak and People. In urban areas while giving permission for building a home minimum ten small or big tree planting should be made compulsory. To tell the importance of trees boards can be used effectively. In Schools, College, Administrative
Officer, besides railway routers, road ways, canals tree plantation should be planned. Government employee’s tree plantation should be made compulsory farmers who plant more and more trees in their farm. Government should give those loans with zero percent interest. And it’s registration should be available in Talathi office for forestation forest act should be very strict.

3) To Increase Sex Ratio:

Per 1000 male condition of female is very low. To increase female policy of Kerala State should be used. Ex. To give free education to women, give different Government schemes, to stop dowry system to give share in property, positive attitude towards them to give knowledge about human rights, women empowerment to create awareness about all this. And to increase sex ratio insurance of girls should be drawn on Government level and the educated girl will get that money at the age of 18. And it’s result will be increase in sex ratio of girl’s attitude of society towards seeing women will change female infanticide will decrease in future due to this reason.

4) To Increase Literacy Rate:

Government should made primary education compulsory, female education free, to attract children give them different schemes to give reservation in government services to females, all government facilities should be given after 10th standard literate women should given women saving group.

5) To Create Awareness about Nutritional Diet:

Which diet should be taken, for how many times it will be taken, about this awareness should be there. Whatever we are eating what is in it
we should see it, that energy, protein, minerals, carbohydrates, iron all these factors are necessary and in how much level they are available, to see this. In rural areas was excepted using cereals and pulses fruits and vegetables other foods also used in diet.

6) To Create Awareness About Water Planning:

How much water is necessary for filed about this there should be awareness in the farmers, modern instruments and techniques ex. Sprinkler, drop irrigation, belt, irrigation, bullet irrigation should be used. In this way water can be saved. In each and every village there should be a small lake. On village level these lakes should be planned. Help of NSS, NCC students should be taken.

7) To Create Awareness about Sex-Education:

Recently population growth rate is very fast in district for this family planning scheme should be planned effectively. In rural areas sex education awareness is very low. Use of condoms and various population control medicine, defensive period, small family one family one child to create awareness and importance of all this, those families who have two children or below two various Government facilities should be made available to them.

8) To Reduce Load Shedding:

Government load shedding programme should be stopped and need of electricity. Union health and family welfare minister Ghulam Nabi Azad held out a prescription on curbing population growth: electrify villages and ensure they have access to television. “Electricity in our villages can help control population growth. Electricity will lead to television in house, which will lead to population control. When there is
no light, people get engaged in the process of population growth”; he said, addressing a function on World Population Day.

“Don’t think that I am saying this in a lighter vein. I am serious. Television will have a great impact. It’s a great medium to tackle the problem”, he added. When light will reach (villages), 80% population growth can be reduced through TV, he said, adding that the UPA government is working to ensure greater rural electrification. The minister also exhorted media and television channels to provide quality material and highlight positive news. It is the duty of all MPs, ministries and of all individuals to help in curbing the population growth, he said, adding that India contributes to 17% of the global population but the land area of our country is just 2.5% of the total land available in the world. “We need to think that more children means more problems,” Azad said.

The pressure on land may be reduced by starting industries in the rural areas provide employment to the landuse labours.

9) **Other Recommendation**:

Religion-wise population control should be made. Fertility rate should be decreased Rural to Urban migration should be controlled; control on population growth should be made.