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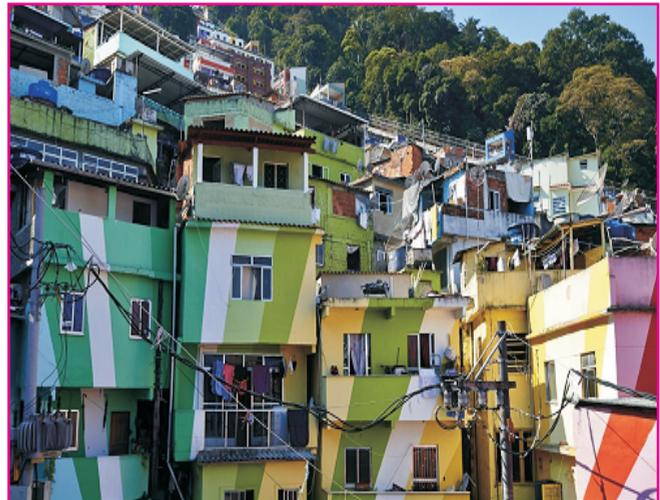
"POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF BARAMATI TAHASIL "

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ABSTRACT

The study of the characteristics of population is an important aspect of the study of population. As pointed out earlier, the study of population among other things. The study of the characteristics of population, which is also known as the study of the composition of population covers the aspects of population studies, Which embraces the following basic social characteristics sex, population growth density, literacy etc. A population may be distributed in to two subgroups, according to each of the fore going characteristics. For instance, when sex is considered. The entire population may be divided in to different



religious groups.

KEY WORDS: Population Characteristics , basic social characteristics sex, population growth density,

INTRODUCTION

Thus more of these characteristics with in a population. Such a study also aims at fading out and measuring changes if any in these characteristic over period of time. In addition to studying the changes in population characteristics or attributes over period of time. In addition to studying the changes in population characteristics or attributes over period of time, study of population characteristics, also takes in to consideration the distribution of these at tributes and their comparisons at a point of time.

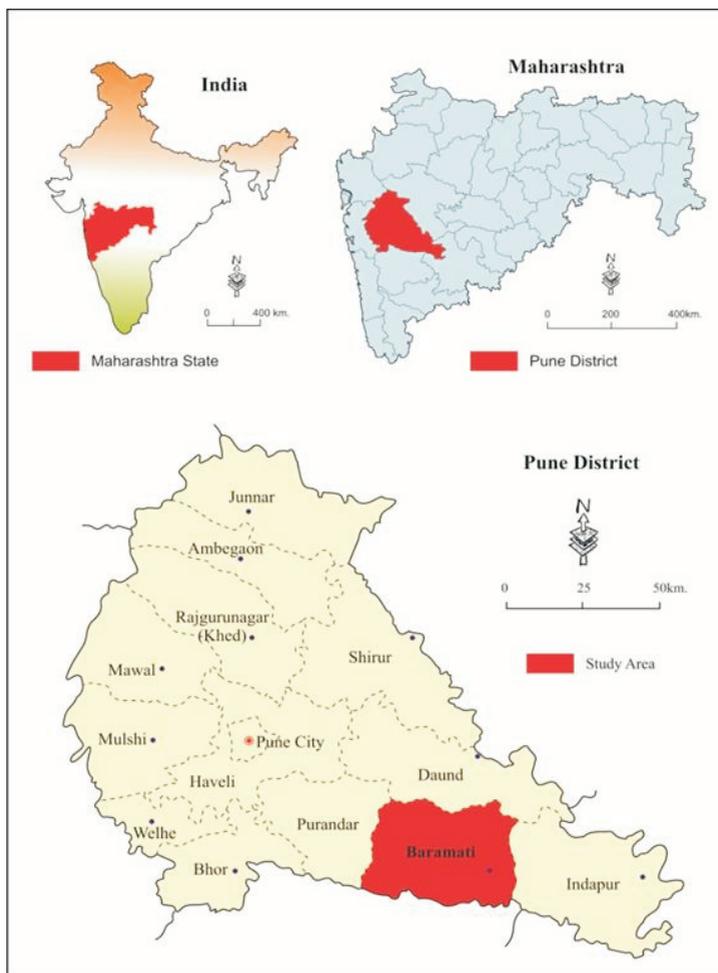
It is of course, not enough only to study the characteristic of any population, It is necessary to seek explanation for any changes which may have occurred and visualise the consequences of these changes, several uses of the study of population characteristics may be identified.

- 1) It helps in an elaborate study of and population thus makes compress ions possible.
- 2) The data on population characteristic are useful in the preparation of inventories of human resources, so necessary for effective development planning.
- 3) When reliable information on births, death, is not avail – able from the cirri registration system, it may be obtained by utilizing the data on the sex distribution of population attributes provide material for the study of the social and economic structure of the population and the changes in this structure, if any population characteristics which can be included in this study study can broadly be divided in two categories namely.

At present baramati is one of the most important taluka in pune district, the tahsil is socially, economically, agriculturally and industrially developed as compare to other talukas in Maharashtra. Due to

various geographical factor in this tahsil there is variation in population and their characteristics, it is necessary to analyses the factors response sible for the variation in population characteristics of baramati taluka.

However in the present situation on attempt has made to highlight characteristics of population composition of baramati tahsil in pune district of Maharashtra.



Location of the Study Area

OBJECTIVES

- 1) Understanding the physical back ground of the study area.
- 2) To understand age and sex structure.
- 3) To assess the present status of urbanisation in the baeamati tahsil.

DISCUSSION

Study Area Baramati

Baramati tahsil lies between 18 2 44 N to 18 23 19 North latitudes and 74 13 8 E to 74 42 47 East longitudes. It is located at an altitude of 538 meters above mean sea. Level the tahsil lies in the eastern part of pune district of Maharashtra. The river nira flows west to east forming the southern boundary of the tahsil and the district the river karha flows north west to south – East baramati tahsil is bounded by indapur tahsil to wards the east, satara district to wards the south, purandar tahsil to wards the west and daund tahsil to wards the north.

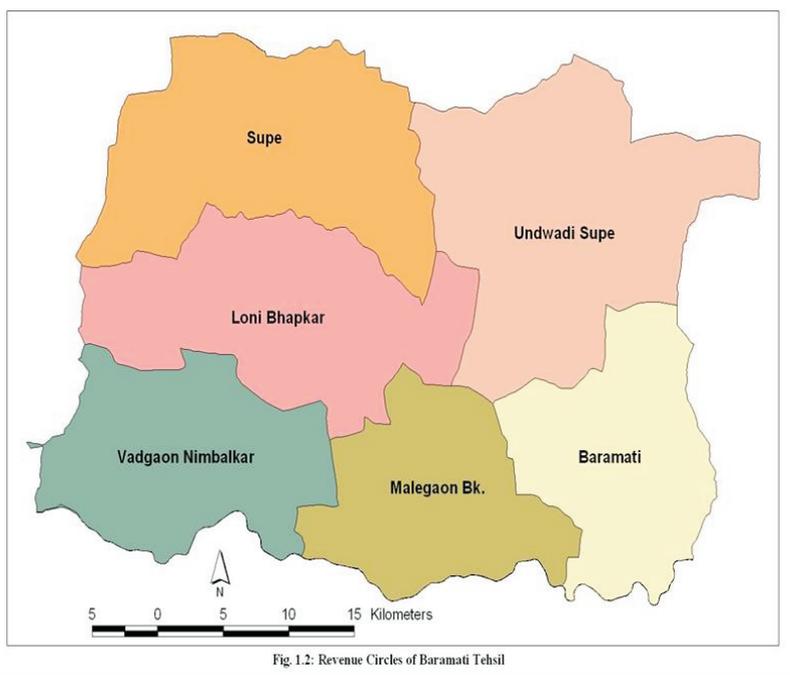


Fig. 1.2: Revenue Circles of Baramati Tehsil

The Study region consists of 117 village. Administratively this tahsil has divided six Revenue circles, Viz. Supe, Loni Bhapkar, Vadgaon Nimbalkar, Malegaon BK., Undawadi Supe, and Baramati Rural. The administrative headquarter of the tahsil is at Baramati Which is the only one urban centre in the tahsil.

Population is an important factor for regional development influencing economic activity and it determines the level of consumption and agriculture force. It is a part of the workforce in terms of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The population in the study area is 372852 persons according to 2001 Census and provisional 479690 persons 2011 Census, having a population density of 270 persons per square kilometre. In 1991 the population was 266014 with a density of 225 persons per square kilometre. In 1981 the density was 186 and 97 persons in 1951 in Baramati tahsil. The growth rate of population from 1991 to 2001 was 40.65 percent. It was 33.64 percent from 1981 to 1991. It is noted that the growth was almost three times from 1961 to 1991 in Baramati tahsil. The population density in the present chapter has been studied to understand the regional variations in the study area. The spatial distribution of population density has been shown for the years 1991 to 2001 (Appendix-C).

Table – 1.1 Growth Rate Of Population in Baramati Tahsil.

Year	Total Population	Density	Growth Rate
1951	134271	96	15.14
1961	173817	124	29.45
1971	227707	165	31.00
1981	257511	186	13.09
1991	266014	224	20.55
2001	372852	270	20.10

Source – Pune District census handbook, 1951 to 2001

Note: Growth rate are given in percent

It is observed from this figure that the highest population density for 2001 was recorded at Malegaon Bk. (1011 persons per square kilometres) followed by Waghawadi (990 persons). There were ten villages having a population density ranging between 500 and 750. These villages are Rui (746), Jalochi (589), Dorlewadi (572), Baramati Rural (590), located in the eastern part. Sangvi (636), Pandare (543), Pawanewadi (534), located as south part, Supe and Sherechiwadi are located in north- west part and Wanewadi (608), Karanjepul (598),

located in the south-west part (Population Density Map-2001, Fig. 2.8/B). These villages have high density due to irrigation; sugarcane is mainly cultivated as cash crop. Thirty-two villages having a population density ranging between 250 and 500 in south part of the Baramati tahsil. Namely Vadgaon nimbalkar (432), Khandobachiwadi (482), Murum (418), Yelewasti (499), Manappawasti (443), Dhumalwadi (405), Kambleshawar (431), Malad (450), Gunawadi (477), Nirawagaj (400), Zargadwadi (448), Pimplici (433), Katewadi (456) and

Supe (441), Malwadi (463) located as south part of the study area. Seventy-three villages in the study region have a density less than 250 persons observed throughout the study region. This area of low density attributed to less fertile soil of the region having low yield per hectare. The spatial distribution of population density in 1991. The density of population in 1991 was 226 persons per square kilometer in the study region. Two villages, namely, Nimbut (1176), Waghawadi (960) and Malegaon Bk. (774) show a considerable increase in population density during the study period due to their locations at nodal place. Nimbut, Waghawadi and Malegaon Bk. are located at a point where there is Baramati-Nira State highway and it is also marked as the mostly irrigated land of the study area.

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