



Population Disparities in Selective Village in Maval Tahsil of Pune District, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract:

Population is important role for rural development in rural areas because less development of industry, transport facility and other activity. In rural areas population mostly engaged in primary occupation like agriculture, animal rearing, mining and others. This paper represents the comparative analyses for population disparities with the help of dependency ratio, age sex pyramid, child women ratio, literacy rate and its effects on development of village & rural development. The research work depends on the basis of primary data including the field work and secondary data from Local authority in Nagathali and Kashal village. Data analysis with the help of computer based technique and Toposheet also this paper is focus on the economic assessments of rural with help of following parameters these are population structure and educational status in village.

Key Words: - field survey, spatial analysis, maps, graphs, tables and various statistical techniques.

1. Introduction:

The Nagthali and Kashal village is very small unit of human settlement. The village is also one of the good examples for cultural development of man on the earth surface. Geographer's role is to understand this stage of cultural development and its relationship with natural environment.

The survey provides the primary data regarding different aspects of life style of man in the village. Environment has direct impact on village culture. Natural phenomenon directly governs the village setup therefore it is very important to study natural phenomenon along with human beings. The government of India and government of Maharashtra continuously try to develop the villages, as the 3/4th of the Indian population lives in this habitat. Government introduces many schemes for people's welfare. Urban people have least contact with villagers therefore it is necessary to visit the village to see the percolation extent of government plans and schemes to find out the problem and finally to conclude the suggestion.

2. Objective:

To study the comparative analyses of different population disparity in study area.

