

## Geographical Analysis of Demographical Characteristics of Karad City

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Population factors play a significant role in geographical research since they serve as the basis for many other geographical considerations. An essential factor that obstructs regional management and development planning is demographic features. This study is considered in relation to several facets of the population in Karad City, which is well-known to be the centre of religious, social, and intellectual movements as also the centre of political and economic development in the country from ancient times. And also famous for the meeting of the two holy rivers, the Krishna and Koyna. The city of Karad is located in the Satara district, which is part of Maharashtra, India's Pune division. It is located on the eastern edge of Maharashtra's Konkan region. Only the most recent two decades have seen a decrease in the population of Karad, which has expanded over the evaluation period of 100 years. At the time of the investigation, different castings have been seen in this group. In terms of percentage, literacy is also doing well at 87.67%. Additionally, the societal complexity is demonstrated by the occupational system.

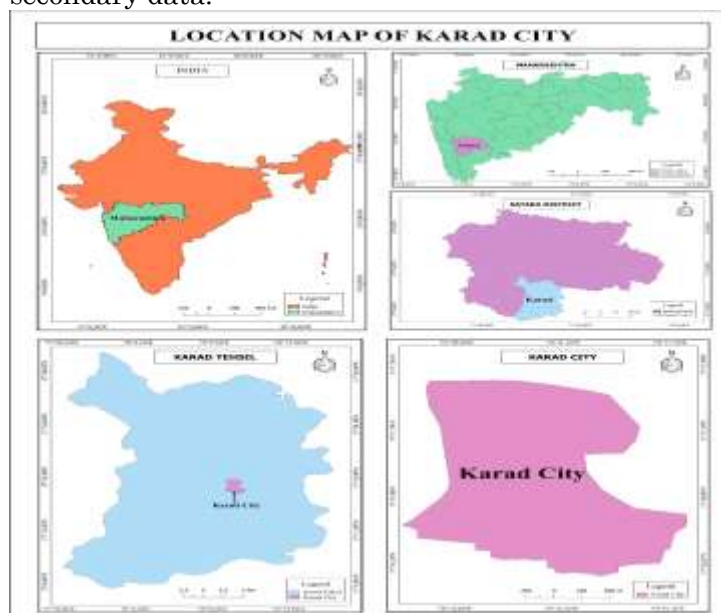
**Keywords:** Demographic Properties, Development Planning, Occupational Structure, Literacy

### Introduction

Geography has traditionally focused on the interaction between people and the environment. A demographic factor that had a direct impact on development was population. The best resource for advancing development is the population. Planning professionals can use the shifting trend and pattern of population characteristics as a useful tool to help them decide, establish, and formulate plans and policies for the balanced development of the region in general and for the development of community, institutions, and services for the development, utilisation, and supply of human resources, etc. in particular. Population density or distribution affects population characteristics, hence a change in either of these factors also affects the latter. Again, demographic characteristics can be considered to alter population density or distribution. As a result, there are regional variances in the amount of population pressure being applied due to the large geographical variation in the patterns of fertility, death, and mobility. This study is considered in relation to several facets of Karad city's population, which is renowned for its market district. Karad is located in the Satara district, which is part of Maharashtra, India's Pune division. It is located on the eastern edge of Maharashtra's Konkan area. Due to the impact of important road connections that run through all four directions, from Bijapur in the east, Belgaum in the south, Pune in the north, and through the Kumbharli ghat towards the Arabian Sea in the west, Karad has developed into a commercial hub. These connections have given the city genuine importance since ancient times.

### Database

Primary and secondary data are the foundation of the investigation. At the city level, primary data are gathered through visits, observations, numerous interviews, and also through questioners that have been developed. Primary Census Abstract, Directorate of Census operation, Census of India, District Census Handbook, Draft Development Plan of Karad, and different data and reports gathered from local governing authorities for the years 1911 to 2011 were used to gather secondary data.



**Figure 1. Location Map of Study Area**

**Growth of Population**

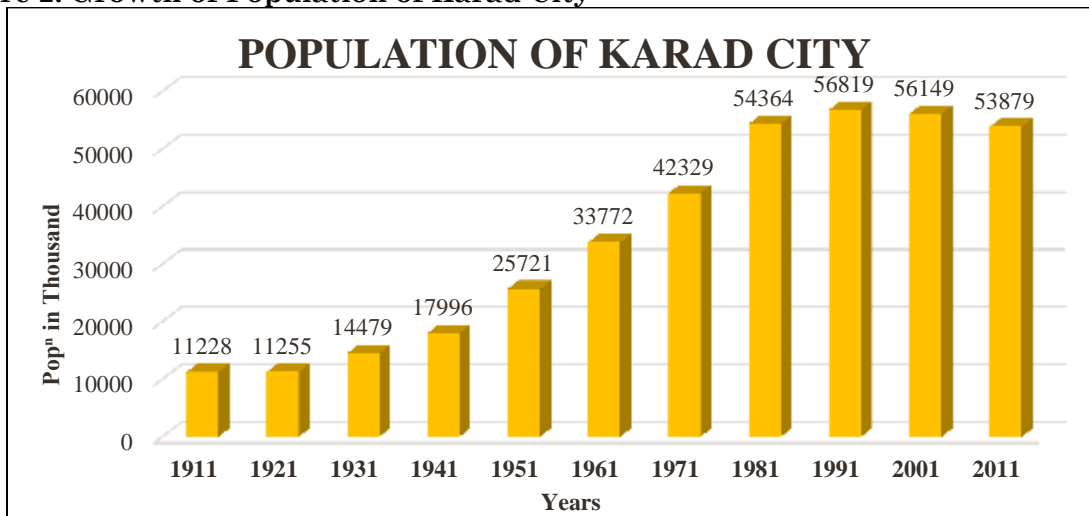
Population characteristics differ greatly between various countries/regions and also between various facets of a society. These variations are the outcome of a variety of factors at play. The following table shows the calculated decadal growth and percentage growth. The changes in Karad City's total population, growth rate, and population fluctuations from 1911 to 2011 are depicted in table 1.1 and figure 1.1, respectively.

**Table 1. Growth of Population of Karad City**

Sr. No.	Year	Population	Decadal Variation (Growth of Population)	Growth of Population in Percentage
1.	1911	11228	---	---
2.	1921	11255	+27	+0.24
3.	1931	14479	+3224	+28.72
4.	1941	17996	+3517	+24.29
5.	1951	25721	+7725	+15.30
6.	1961	33772	+8051	+31.30
7.	1971	42329	+8557	+25.33
8.	1981	54364	+12035	+28.43
9.	1991	56819	+2455	+4.51
10.	2001	56149	-670	-1.71
11.	2011	53879	-2270	-4.043

Source: Draft Development Plan of Karad

**Figure 2. Growth of Population of Karad City**



The population of the Karad increased gradually between 1911 and 1931 after that is growing quickly between 1931 and 1981. However, population growth in 1991 was remarkably extremely slow. Population growth is negative from 1991 to 2001, and it will continue to be so in the following decade. The population of Karad city as a whole is 53879, with a growth rate of -4.043 percent. The population's growth rate and fluctuation drastically decreased after 1991 since the city was physically surrounded by the rivers Krishna and Koyna, which prevented any further growth. The increased population growth rate of Karad Town was 28.72 in 1931 and climbed by 3224 in a similar manner. The following decade saw a similar growth rate in population incline up to 1991. And next decade is suddenly fall in growth rate noticed.

In the years between 2001 and 2011, Karad Town's growth rate reduced by 1.71 percent, and a -670 change in population was noted. The growth rate for the following decade is again declining, at -4.043 percent, and the population variation is noted as being negative 2270. Since people's knowledge and literacy levels are rising and population is both growing and falling, the rate of population expansion is slowing down every day. they choose to stay outside near cities.

According to the census, Karad tehsil had a total population of 498,535 people in 2011. Of that number, Karad town added 10,81 percent of people (53879) in 2011, and its total population was split 50.36 percent male and 46.64 percent female. 5444 people in the town (or 10.10%) are between the ages of 0 to 6.

**Social Category-Wise Population**

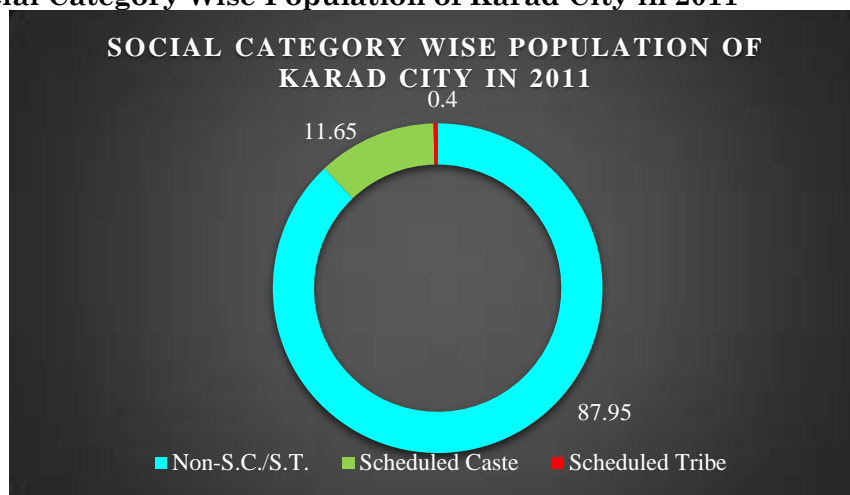
The overall number of Scheduled Castes in the Karad municipal area is 6279, or 11.66 percent of the total population. The number of Scheduled Tribes is 214, or 0.398 percent of the Karad town's total population. Out of the overall population, the town's non-S.C. and S.T. population makes up 87.95 percent.

**Table 2. Social Category Wise Population of Karad City in 2011**

Sr. No.	Category of Population	Population	Population in Percentage
1.	Non-S.C./S.T.	47386	87.95
2.	Scheduled Caste	6279	11.65
3.	Scheduled Tribe	214	0.40
	Total		100

Source: District Census Handbook, 2011

**Figure 3. Social Category Wise Population of Karad City in 2011**



One of the main issues of considerable concern to the policy makers for the development of the concerned region is illiteracy. Government has worked to promote literacy ever since independence and the implementation of planning. And as a result of that policy, the government spends a huge amount of money on education each year. Karad is well known for being a significant centre of education, and its economy. Therefore, it is crucial to draw attention to the literacy and illiteracy rates among the local population.

Table 1.3 shows Karad town's literacy and illiteracy rates by gender. It has been noted that the literacy rate as of 2011 is 80.05%. In Karad Municipal Area, 19.5% of the population has been found to be illiterate. Additionally, there are somewhat more literate men (41.94) than literate women (38.11).

**Table 3. Gender Wise Composition of Literate and Illiterate Population in Karad City (2011)**

Sr. No.	Demographic Aspect	Karad City
1.	Total Population	53879 (100)
2.	Literate Persons	43131 (80.05)
3.	Literate Male	22599 (41.94)
4.	Literate Female	20532 (38.11)
5.	Illiterate Persons	10748 (19.95)
6.	Illiterate Male	4535 (8.42)
7.	Illiterate Female	6213 (11.53)

Source: District Census Handbook of Satara 2011

**Figure 4. Gender Wise Composition of Literate Population in Karad City**

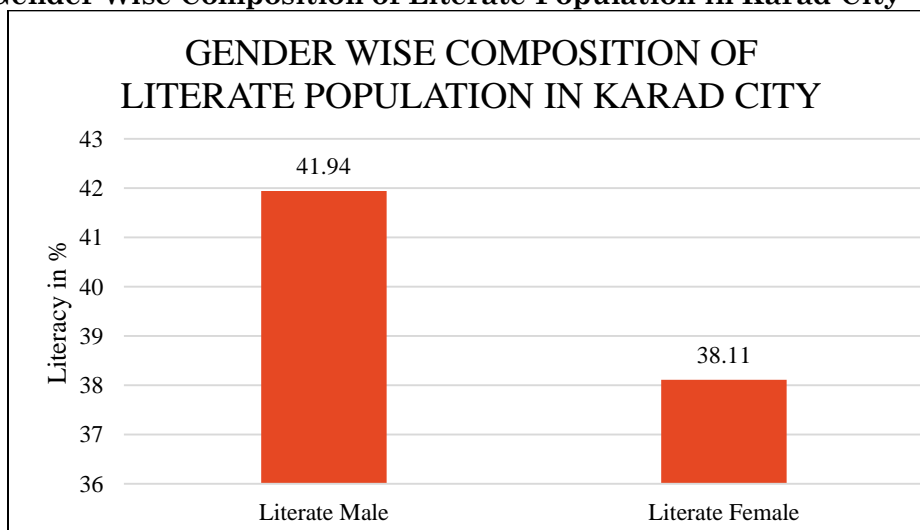
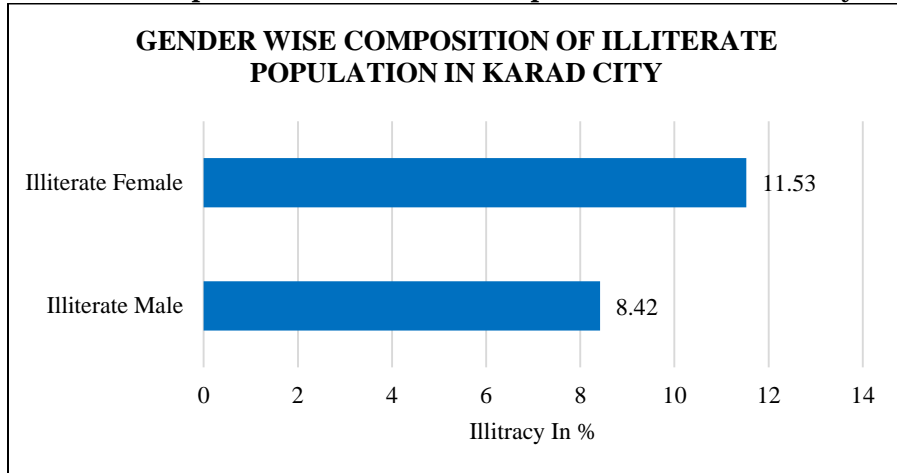


Figure 5. Gender Wise Composition of Illiterate Population in Karad City



Figures 1.3 and 1.4 depict the city of Karad's overall gender-based literacy and illiteracy rates. Only 38.11 percent of women are literate, which is a serious worry for the local government. Around 11.53 percent of females are illiterate. In Karad City, women have a respectable percentage of literacy, but it is lower than that of men.

**Occupational Structure-**

The definition of an occupation defines it as a specific type of engagement in any economically productive activity, whether it be mental or physical. Along with actual work, the occupational structure includes efficient work supervision and direction. The total population has been divided into three main groups, namely main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers, in accordance with this concept.

The term "primary workers" refers to all employees who, in essence, work the entire calendar year and are involved in economic activity for at least 183 days or more.

All employees who have worked at all during the year but not during the bulk of it are considered marginal workers. In other words, any employees who work fewer than 183 days in a given year are considered marginal workers.

The non-workers category shows the percentage of the population that is not productive. All employees who have not worked at all in the previous year are considered non-workers.

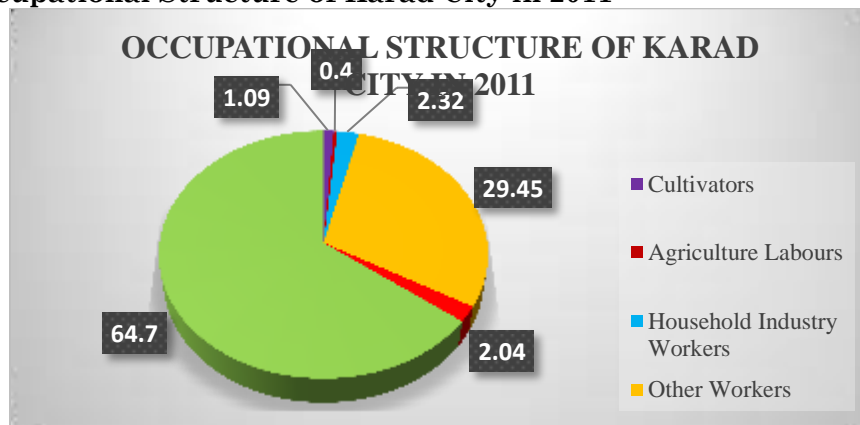
Table 4. Occupational Structure of Karad City in 2011

Sr. No.	Category of Main Workers	Persons	Percentage
1.	Cultivators	588	1.09
2.	Agriculture Labours	217	0.40
3.	Household Industry Workers	1250	2.32
4.	Other Workers	15866	29.45
5.	Marginal Workers	1098	2.04
6.	Non-Workers	34860	64.70
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>53879</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: District Census Handbook of Satara 2011

Table 1.4 and picture 1.5 show the occupational breakdown of Karad Town. The population of Karad City is estimated to be 0.40 percent employed in agriculture, 29.45 percent employed in other occupations, 2.04% employed as marginal workers, etc.

Figure 6. Occupational Structure of Karad City in 2011



The results show that the non-working population of Karad makes up about 64.70 percent of the total population. It suggests that the majority of the population depends on the labour of the working population for economic support. The whole labour force in India was split into six broad divisions for the population census: principal workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, home industry employees, marginal workers, and other workers.

### Result and Discussion

Municipal council authority, which is under the Satara district, is in charge of running Karad town. The population of Karad grew gradually between 1911 and 1931, then rapidly between 1991 and the present since more people began to live in the city's environs. However, since 1991, the population of Karad has dropped. Additionally, Karad has excellent rail and road connections. It has been noted that a developed infrastructure is necessary for population growth.

The total Scheduled Castes population in the Karad municipal area is 6279 (11.65% of the total population), while the total Scheduled Tribe population is 214 (0.40%) of the Karad town's total population. It has been noted that the literacy rate as of 2011 is 80.05%. In Karad Municipal Area, 19.5% of the population has been found to be illiterate. Here, it is seen that there are more men than women, which can be attributed to traditional India's social, cultural, and economic factors. Additionally, a complicated type of habitation is shown in the town of Karad. The family business has resulted in a larger non-working population.

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