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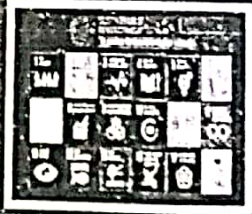
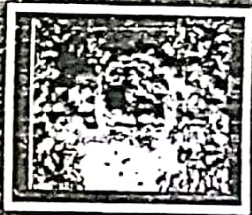
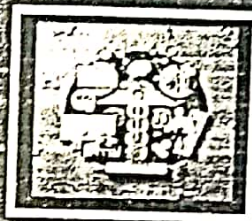
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A Study of the Family size of Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra)

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Abstract:

Ahmednagar is one of the largest district in State of Maharashtra as well it has a very diverse physical and climatic situation i.e. the western part of the district is hilly as well as it is received very high amount of rainfall. On the contrary the eastern part of the district is plateau and it is received very low rainfall so that mostly Dhangar community population depended on their traditional occupation such as sheepherding and livestock breeding. For that mostly they live in Hilly and Mountain area, because of that they do not get any types of services for their up-lifetment as well as development i.e. Education facilities, Transportation facilities, Medical Facilities civil etc. so they live very tradition and backward family life. This paper focus on the characteristic of Family of Dhangar Community i.e. Size of family

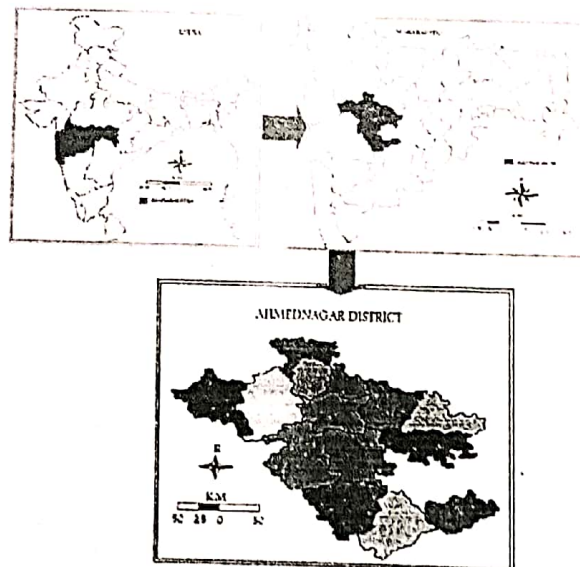
Keywords: Rainfall, Dhangar, Family, Development, Facilities, Occupation, Ahmednagar, Agriculture, sheepherding

Introduction:

The family is an extremely important part in human society. Society is made up of families. The size of family and the type of family play important role in the upliftment and development of the society or community. In this paper mainly discusses the size and type of family of Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District. The Ahmednagar is the one of the largest district in Maharashtra as well it has a very diverse physical and climatic situation i.e. the western part of the district is hilly as well as it is received very high amount of rainfall. On the contrary the eastern part of the district is plateau and it is received very low rainfall so that mostly Dhangar community population depended on their traditional occupation such as sheepherding and livestock breeding. For that mostly they live in Hilly and Mountain area, because of that they do not get any types of services for their up-lifetment as well as development i.e. Education facilities, Transportation facilities, Medical Facilities etc. so they live very tradition and backward family life. This study shows that more than 50 percent families fall into the medium size family group and about 50 % percent families fall on joint family type and 50 % percent families fall on nuclear family type.

Study Area:

Location Map of Study Area



Ahmednagar District recognized by the name of Malik Ahmed who was the chief founder. It was the kingdom of Nizamshah in A.D. 1494. Ahmednagar District was established after the end of Peshwa rule in A.D. 1818. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State having geographical area of 17418 k.m. It comprises the 5.66% of the area of Maharashtra State. Out of total areas 391.5 sq. k. m. is urban area while remaining 16,656.5 sq. k. m. comes under rural area. Ahmednagar is centrally located in western Maharashtra. In this district there are 14 blocks or tehsils/talukas, 1,581 villages and 1,308 Gram Sabhas. The Ahmednagar district is laid between 18.2° to 19.9° North latitude and 73.9° to 75.5° East longitude. It is bounded on the north by Nasik district, on the north east by Aurangabad district, in the east by Beed and Osmanabad, on the south by Solapur and in the south west by Thane and Pune district.

Data base and Methodology:

Geography is a science based on empirical studies which require data collection for various sources. The study has conducted for the study of Family size of Dhandar Community in Ahmednagar District. 1) The present study is based on the primary data obtained from the Dhangar Community people (Respondents)
2) Processed and analyzed data has been applied by appropriate methods, cartographic techniques and statistical techniques.

Objectives:

The basic objectives of this study is –

To investigate the size of family of Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District.

Discussion:

As mentioned earlier, A study of Family size of Dhandar Community in Ahmednagar District. is mostly based on Primary data which has been collected from the Dhangar Community population (Respondents) in Ahmednagar District.

Size Family:

Makwana (2012) Families can be classified into three groups according to their size 1) small family 2) medium family 3) large family. All the three groups have their advantages and disadvantages in this context the size of families of respondents is examined in the table given below

According to Makwana the medium and large size of the family is significant family sizes in rural areas, which have more family members, are the prestigious family in rural area. Therefore, many families' Head keeps their family members in large size. The statement of Makwana about family size also applies to families in the Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District. Like that the proportion of medium and large families in Ahmednagar district is about 73 percent.

Table No.1, Distribution of Respondents by Family Size

Sr.No.	Tehsils	Family Size			Total
		Small (1-4 Member)	Medium (5 - 9 Member)	Large (10 and above)	
1	Sanganner	20	16	14	50
2	Kopargaon	16	22	02	40
3	Rahata	06	21	03	30
4	Shrirampur	07	19	04	30
5	Newasa	06	18	06	30
6	Shevgaon	06	10	04	20
7	Pathardi	05	12	03	20
8	Nagar	09	17	04	30
9	Rahuri	09	22	09	40
10	Parner	10	18	12	40
11	Shrigonda	11	12	07	30
12	Karjat	05	19	06	30
13	Jamkhed	04	19	07	30
	Total	114	225	81	420
	Percentage	27.00	54.00	19.00	100

Source: - Compiled by Researcher

Table 1 shows that 19.00 percent of respondents belong to large families and 54.00 percent of the respondents are from medium families while 27.00 percent respondents are from small families. Large and middle sized families were found in a notable ratio in the present study. It means socio-economic factors have influenced the size of the family. It is observed that Dhangar communities' population are having a number of children. (Diagram No.1)

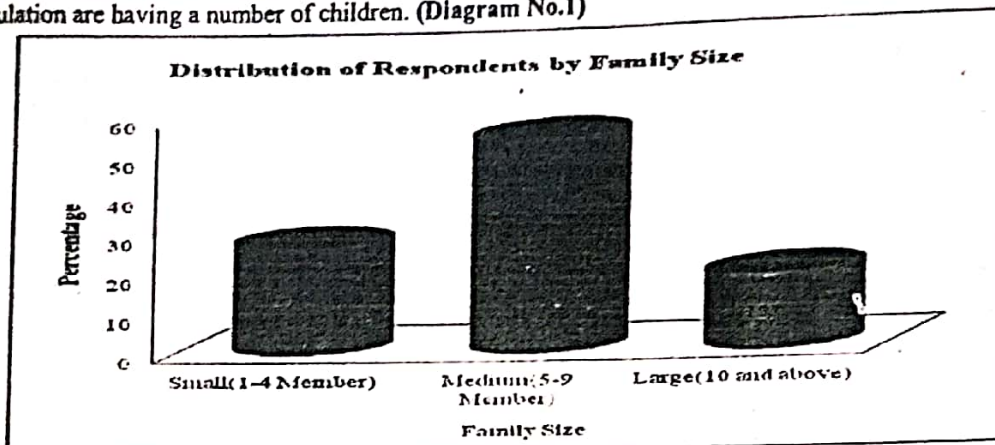


Diagram No.1

Conclusion:

This study shows that 19.00 percent of respondents belong to large families and 54.00 percent of the respondents are from medium families while 27.00 percent respondents are from small families. Large and middle sized families were found in a notable ratio in the present study.

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