

Geographical Study of Population Characteristics in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India

Shejul Meena Eknath

Asst. Teacher in Operation Mercy of Indian Foundation's Good Shepherd School, A/P-Kadit, Tal- Shirampur Dist- Ahmednagar, India

Author's Mail ID: meenadj007@gmail.com

Available online at: www.isroset.org

Received: 08/Feb/2021, Accepted: 20/Mar/2021, Online: 31/Mar/2021

Abstract- The paper itself is dependent on secondary data, Reference books and various research papers have been used for this. This article is an only theoretical with geographical for population as a resources. Population is a curse to some countries and a boon to some countries, it depends on the nature of the population. In short, population is a resource that depends on quantitative and qualitative aspect. This article is based on secondary data, it mainly uses various reference books, research articles and internet information and statistical data collected from Indian census. In this article the theoretical study is done from the point of view that human is a resources.

Keywords- Human Resources, Population, quantitative and qualitative, Resources.

I. INTRODUCTION

The population of any country or region is an asset depending on the quality of the population and the numerical factors. There are two main types of human resources one qualitative population another numerical population. Numerical resources consist mainly of population growth and population distribution and qualitative people mainly include people's skills, knowledge, good health age group, literacy, sex ratio etc^[9,12]. Geographically, these include the factors such as Sex ratio, Literacy, Population Density, Growth Rate etc. If a geographical region has a high literacy rate of population, it is considered a population is resources. There is also resources if there is good health of peoples, Also, the population that uses technology and various tools is resources. If the economic development of an area is high then it means that the area has a rich population so that the population contributes a lot to the economic development^[6, 7]. The connectivity of transport and industry is high which means there is a population those region is resourceful peoples is supporting. In short, not only is the population large and of no use, but that population should be useful to the country or to any other factor. We have to look at how that population will become resources. For this, it is necessary to provide a large number of facilities and amenities. The economic development of any region and the development of agriculture depend on Human resources development^[3, 31, 32].

II. STUDY AREA

The present study Ahmednagar district has been selected as a study area. It extends between 18° 20' and 19° 59'

north latitudes and 73° 40' to 75° 43' east longitudes (Map.1) located in part in the upper Godavari basin. The district is very dense in shape and length of 200 km. a width of 210 km. This study region is divided into there are three physical divisions namely, first Sahyadri moutons ranges i.e. Kalsubai, Adula, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad, second Plateau third plains area. The Godavari, Bhima River is the main rivers in this district with the major tributaries are Paravara, Mula, Sina, Dhora, Kukdi ect.

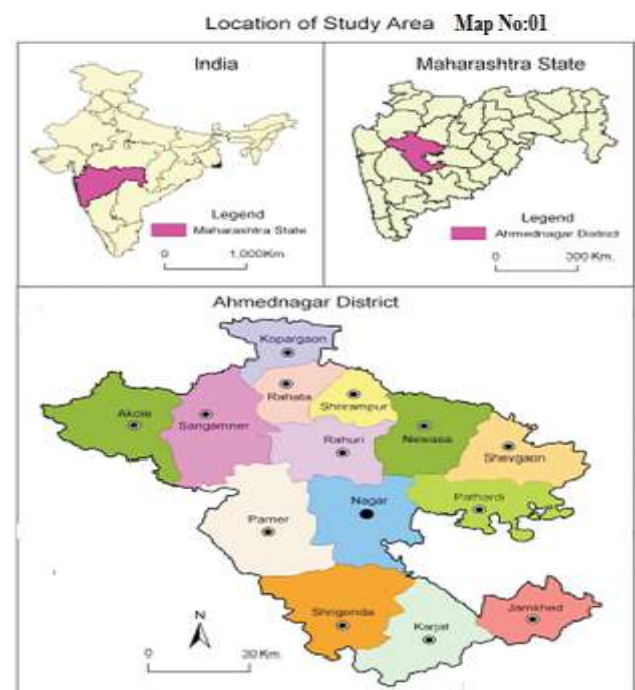


Fig. 1

III. AMIS AND OBJECTIVE

This research paper is based on the secondary information. This research paper geographical study of Population Characteristics in Ahmednagar District. Therefore, the main objective of this research paper is to study it from the point of view of human as resources.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The method of study in this article is mainly based on secondary resources with statistical data. It first collects information in various forms from Internet, research articles and reference books. After reading all the elements, human resources is presented. It tries to show that population is resources. All of this information is theoretically and conceptual, this all information is taken from various books, articles and internet. So this information is a hypothesis or idea because all this information has been collected on this basis. This research uses a second type of study method that collects statistical data from 1961 to 2011 Census of Ahmednagar district. The Population Density, Population Growth, Sex ratio and literacy is used as a human resource parameter.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population is one of the factors on which the resources and economic development of any nation depends. Geographical Distribution of Population, Increase and Decrease, Population Structure, and Characteristics Major factors affect resource development. In short, human as a resources being is an asset or not depends on its quality^[25]. There are many parameters of human resources, among which population growth, population density, literacy, sex ratio are considered important factors^[16,29,30]. The economic development of any region depends on all these factors^[15].

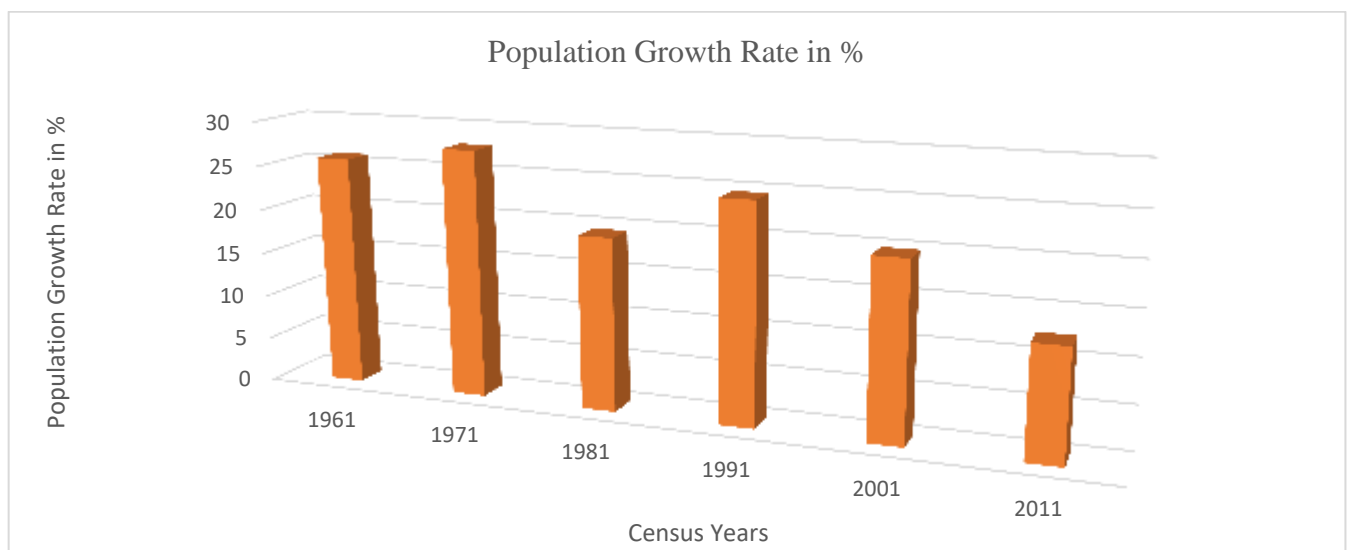
Table 1: Human Resources Parameters

Human Resources Parameters				
Years	Population Growth Rate in %	Population density Per Sq. Km	Population literacy in %	Sex ratio
1961	25.88	104	26.45	962
1971	27.77	133	36.23	956
1981	19.36	159	43.16	959
1991	24.54	198	61.03	949
2001	19.80	232	64.31	940
2011	12.43	260	79.05	939

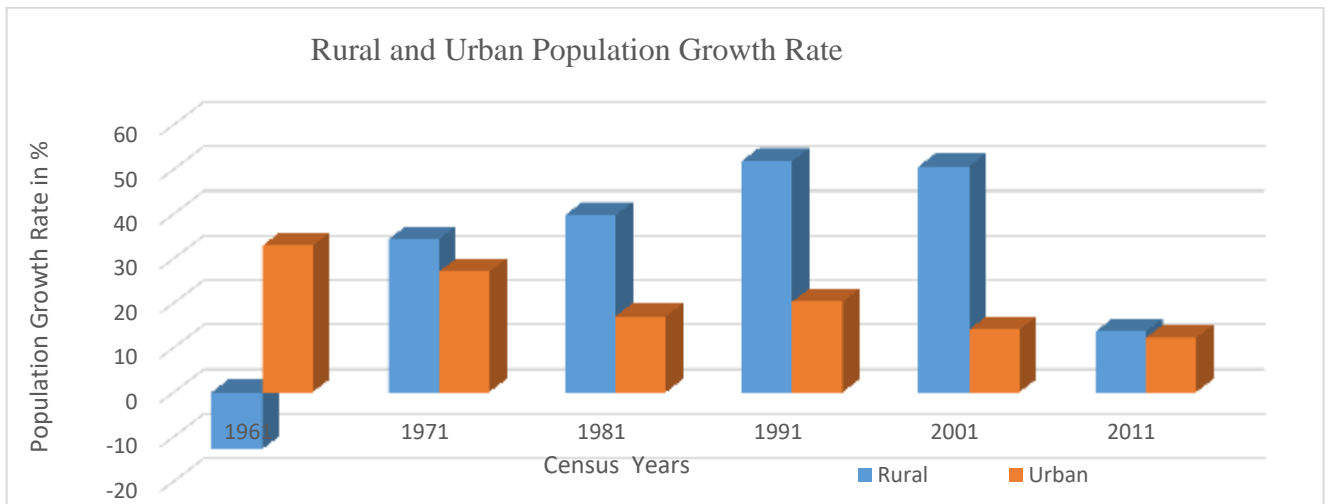
Sources: Analysis by Investigator

POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Human resources are divided into numerical and qualitative and Population growth is measured in quantity. Population growth is a factor on the human resources, which determines the birth rate and mortality rate in the area, as well as the medical facilities in the area. It also indirectly gives your health information. From table number 01 and graph number 01, it is clear that every census period's population has seen increasing or decline population growth. In 1961, the population growth rate was 25.88 percentage and in 1971 years, it was 27.77 percentage. But by 1981, it had shrunk to 19.7 percentage of the population. In 1981, for the last twenty years, the population has grown at a slower pace. And the next time you see population growth in 1991, it's 24.54 percentage. But the population growth above the 2001 census appears to have decaling in the previous census year. In 2011, the population increased again to 12.43 percentage. Graph number 02 shows the difference between population growth rate to rural and urban. It is clear from this graph that the population growth rate in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. In 1961, the population growth rate in the rest of the negative. It was the most urban areas in the migration rate of the brief was clear this was more than the population growth in large-scale migration from rural areas to urban areas. Birth and death rate affects two important factors above the population growth rate. Third, migration also affects this factor.



Graph no 01: Population Growth rate (1961 to 2011)

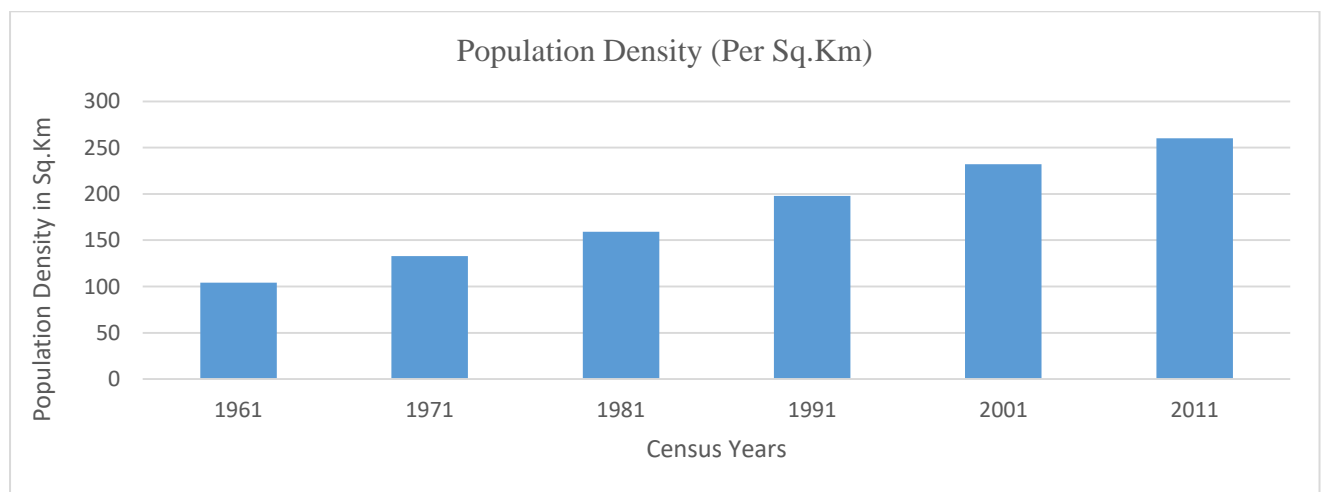


Graph no 02: Population Growth Rate (Rural & Urban) (1961 to 2011)

POPULATION DENSITY

Population density is measured in quantity because human resource is measured in qualitative and quantitative. Population density affects regional inequality [11]. Population density shows the relationship between land and population, as well as how much pressure is exerted on a natural resource. Population density is expressed by how many people live in per square kilometer. Graph No.

3 shows the ratio of the population density, mainly showing the population density according to the 1961 to 2011 census periods. From this group it is clear that the population density is increasing with each census periods, this means that the population growth rate is constantly increasing. This means that the population density was 104 per sq. km in 1961 census year, it was 198 km in 1991 census year and 260 sq. km in 2011 census year.

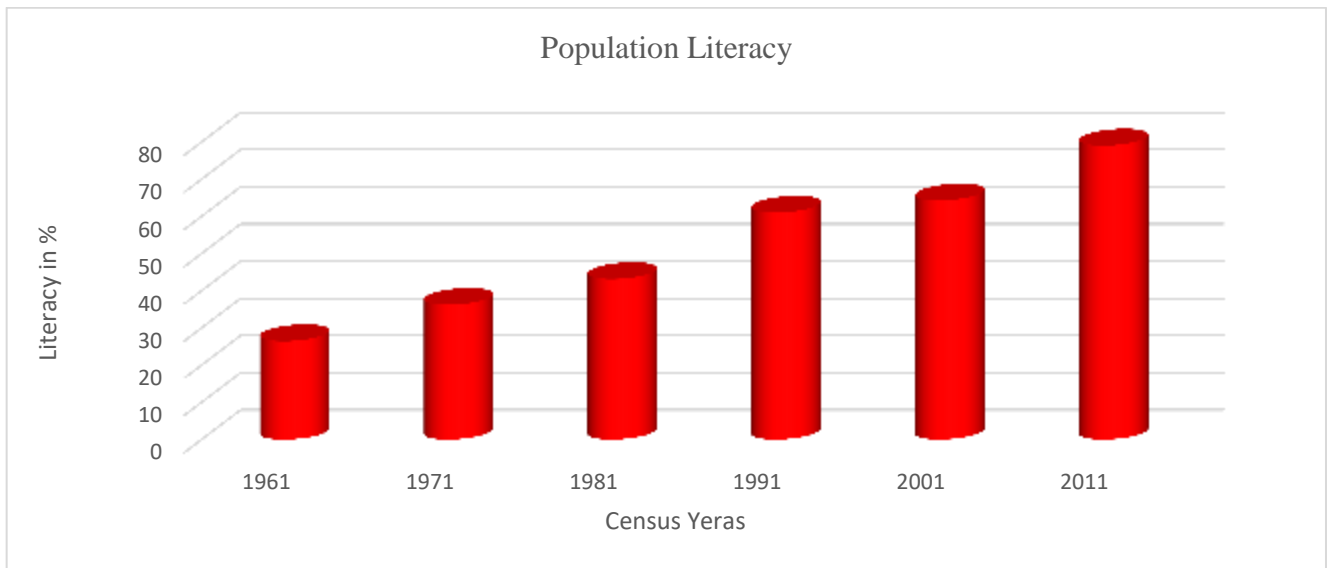


Graph no 03: Population Density (1961 to 2011)

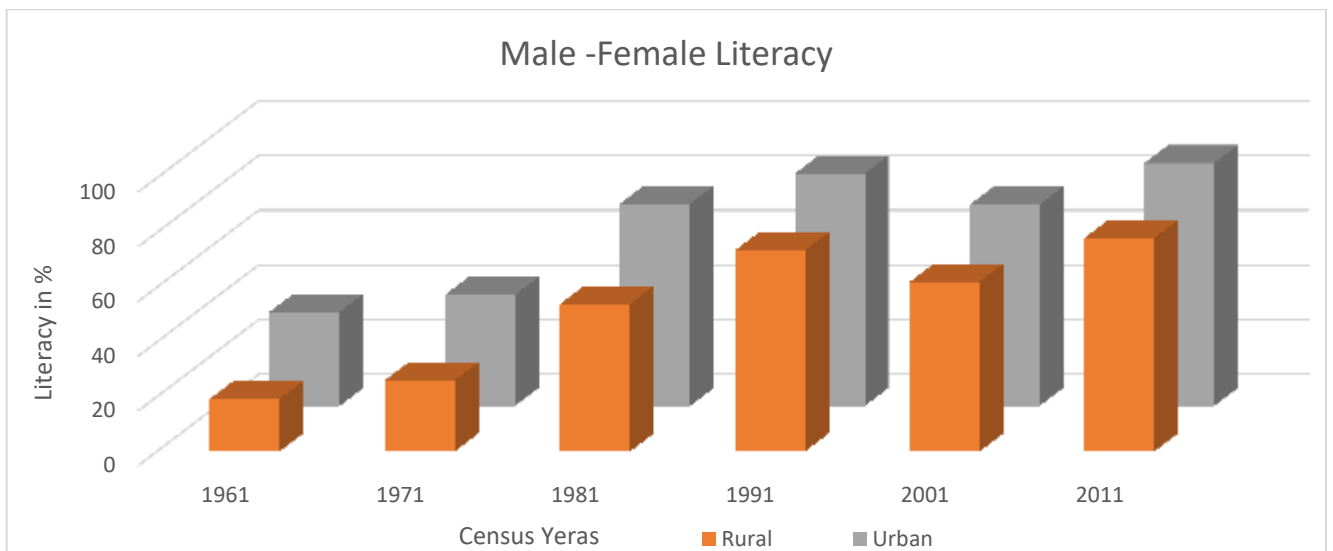
POPULATION LITERACY

Literacy is considered to be one of the most important factors in determining the quality of a human being. Human resources are divided into numerical and qualitative. Literacy is measured in qualitative factors. Because literacy is the development of skill, knowledge, read and write in human beings. The socio-economic status of women depends on literacy [5,8]. Graph No. 4 shows the literacy rate of the population and Graph No. 5 shows the male-female literacy rate and also the literacy rate is expressed in percentages. It is clear from this group that the literacy rate in each census is constantly increasing. This means that the educational facilities in this study area are constantly increasing and it benefits the people to increase their quality. Also graph number five

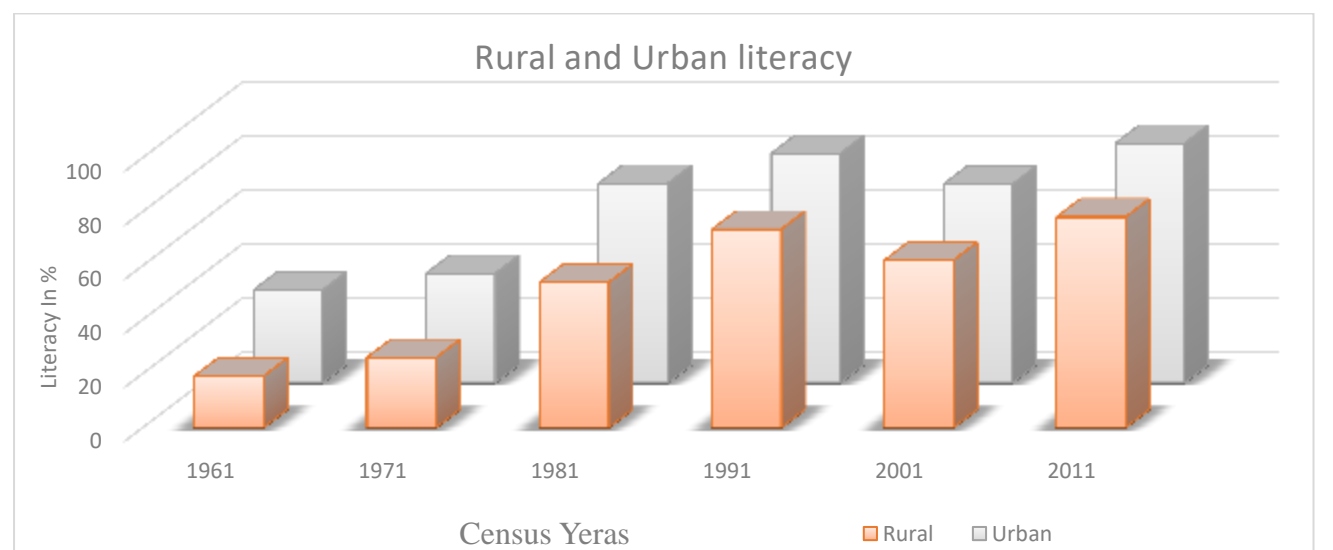
shows the difference in literacy between male and female. It is clear from this that female are less educated than male. But the literacy rate of female above the 2001 census year seems to be lower than the previous census year (1991 census year). However, the most important reason why women are less literate than men is because of the depression among the people. Graph number six shows the literacy rate in Rural and Urban areas. This makes it clear that the literacy rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the rising literacy rate in rural areas means an increase in educational facilities in rural area. The high literacy rate in urban areas is due to the educational facilities available in the area and the mentality of the people.



Graph no 04: Population Literacy (1961 to 2011)



Graph no 05: Male -Female literacy (1961 to 2011)

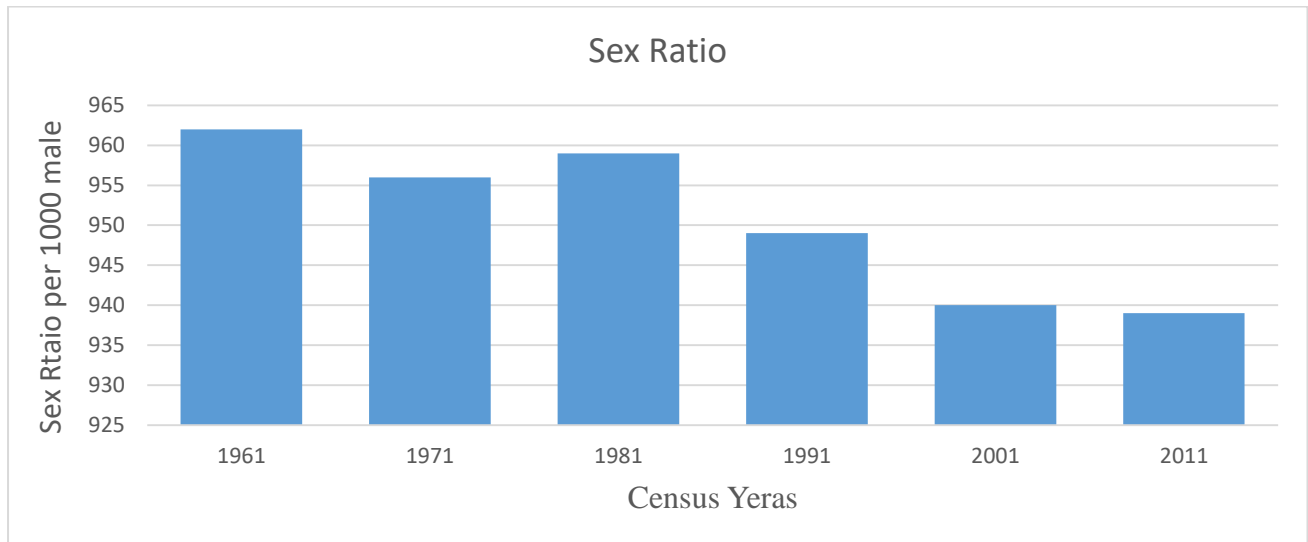


Graph no 06: Rural-Urban literacy (1961 to 2011)

SEX RATIO:

Sex ratio are factors that affect socio-economic status^[13]. Sex ratio is considered to be a component of human resource^[10, 35]. As well as Sex ratios are a qualitative factor, it also understands human quality. Human resource is considered to be developed in areas where the proportion of sex ratio is high. Birth rate and mortality rate are two important factors affecting on sex ratio as well as migration. Graph No. 7 shows the difference between sex

ratio from 1961 to 2011 census periods. From the graph it is clear that the amount of sex is decreasing with each census periods. The sex ratio was 962 in 1961 census year and 239 in 2011 census year, indicating a decrease in the proportion of female. This means that boys are more preferred than girls. Migration, employment, birth rate, death rate and medical facilities affect factors on sex ratio. All these factors effect on this study area.



Graph no 07: Sex Ratio (1961 to 2011)

V. CONCLUSION

The fact that population is a resource depends on its nature, in short if you geographically the population is a resource asset that includes many factors. Such as the literacy, sex ratio, population density, population growth rate, Population engaged in actual occupation Structure etc. In short, there are two types of human resources, one quantitative and the other qualitative. Numerical resource wealth Population distribution, Population growth, Population density, these factors are included. At the same time, the qualitative population includes the literacy, knowledge, skill, Age group etc. Also these human resources are affected by various factors such as natural, cultural, socio-economic and political. These factors have a positive or negative effect on human resources.

REFERENCE

- [1]. Arjun B. Doka., "Fluctuation of Sex Ration in Maharashtra with Sepal Reference to Pune District". *Int J Recent Sci Res.* **7(9)**, pp. 13277-13282, 2016.
- [2]. Bhoge T. O , "Human Resources Development in Janlgaon District", *Shodh, Samiksha aur Mulyankan*, International Research Journal, **Vol. II, Issue-13**, pp.51-53, 2010.
- [3]. Borade B.L., "Agricultural land use Pattern of Ashti Tahsil in Beed Dist. of Maharashtra", *Shodhankan International Journal*, **Pp41-45**, 2012.
- [4]. Chandna, R. C., "Geography of Population-Concept, Determinants and Patterns, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, Pp 100, 188, (1986).
- [5]. Deepak J Gadekar, "Socio-Economic Status of Women in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra", *Research Journey International E-Research Journal*, 236 **Pp103-112.**, 2020.
- [6]. Gadekar Deepak J, "Level of Human Resources Development- Concepts and Review", *Acme international Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, **3(6) Pp48-61**, 2015.
- [7]. Gadekar Deepak J, "Human Resources Development in the Akole Tahsil, Ahemdagar District (M.S,India)", *Quest International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* **Vol. 4, Issue. 4, pp. 113-119**, 2015.
- [8]. Gadekar Deepak J, "Regional Disparities of Socio- Economic Development in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra (India)" , *International Journal of Recent Research and Applied Studies* **4 (5), 30-36**, 2017.
- [9]. Gadekar Deepak J, "Level of Human Resources Development in the Akole Tahsil District- Ahmednagra Maharashtra". Unpublished Ph. D Thesis, Savitribai Phule Pune University, 2018.
- [10]. Gadekar deepak J , "A Micro Level Study of Sex Ratio in The Akole tahsil of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra", *Research Journey International E-Research Journal*, **100 Pp143-147**, 2019.
- [11]. Gadekar Deepak J, "Regional Disparities of Woman Resources in the AkoleTahsil District Ahemdagr Maharashtra State, India". *Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, **9(2), 94-99**, 2019.
- [12]. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan, "A Temporal Study of Human Resources Development in the Akole Tahasil", *International Journal of Research*, **3(5) 273-280**, 2016.
- [13]. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan, "A study of caste wise socio-economic status of women in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra, India", *Research Journey International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal*, **226 Pp 15-18**, 2020.
- [14]. Ghosh B.N, "Fundamental of population Geography, Sterling Publishers New Delhi **P/p139-145**, 1985.

- [15]. Giri Sanjay Pralhad , “Level of Development In Tribal Area-A Case Study of Akole Tehsil, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India”. Mukt Shabd Journal, **Volume IX, Issue VIII Pp 297-306, 2020.**
- [16]. M .E. Shejul, “Temporal Analysis of Human Resources Development (HRD) in Pathardi Tehsil of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India”, International Journal of Scientific Research in Multidisciplinary Studies, **6(8) Pp 36-45, 2020.**
- [17]. Mali K.A, “Level of Human resources development in Amravati district”. A special perspective published in Maharashtra Bhugolshatra Sanshodhan Patrika, Pune. **Vol. XIII No 02. P/p 153-161, 1999.**
- [18]. Musmade Arjun H, Saptarshi Praveen G, More Jyotiram C, “The study of Human Resources Development in the Rahuri Tahsil of Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra)” Maharashtra Bhugolshatra Sanshodhan Patrika, **Vol. XXIX No 01 P/p 9-12, 2012.**
- [19]. P. H Mhaske, “Analysis of roads network connectivity in Ahmednagar district”, International Referred Research Journal, **2(18) 26-27, 2009.**
- [20]. P.H Mhaske, “Land Use & Economic Activity in Shirdi. Rahata Taluka, District Ahmednagar MH”, International Refereed Research Journal, Research Analysis and Evaluation, **2(18) Pp 75-76, 2001.**
- [21]. Pandey Deepika, Singh and Rai, “Human Resources Development in Varanasi District: A Geographical Analysis”. Uttar Pradesh Geographical Journal Kanpur **Volume 15 p/p.32 - 41, 2010.**
- [22]. Patil D. Y and Kulkarni S. P , “Spatio-Temporal analysis of decadal population growth rate of Ahmednagar District (M.H)”. **P/p15to21, 2012.**
- [23]. Roy P. K., “Economic Geography; A Study of Resources”, New Central Book Agency Ltd. Kolkata. **P/p26-29, 2005.**
- [24]. S. N. Pawar, “Literacy Differentials in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra”, Golden Research Thoughts, **2(12), 2013.**
- [25]. S.D Gulave ,Use of Landsat ETM+ Data for Delineation of Vegetation Cover Area in Akole Thasil, , International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, **Volume 7, (2)57-61, 2020.**
- [26]. Sachin N Pawar, “Population Distribution by Gender in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra: A Spatial Perspective”, Studies in Indian Place Names, **40(50) Pp 4874-4886, 2020.**
- [27]. Saptarshi P.G and Jagdale. U. G, “Regional Disparities in the Human Resources Development in Juner Tahsil”, Bhugolshatra Sanshodhan Patrika Pune, **Vol. XXII No. 01 P/p 68- 78, 2010.**
- [28]. Sawant S.B and Athavale A.S, “Population Geography, Mehta Publishing House, Pune **18-20,37-39,41, 1994.**
- [29]. Shejul M. E, “Level of Human Resources Development - A Conceptual and Review Exposition”, International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology, **vol.8, Issue 03 , pp.687-691, 2020.**
- [30]. Shejul M. E et al., “A Geographical Study of Human Resources Development in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India”. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, **vol., 6 Issue. 03 pp 86-93, 2020. Doi.org/10. 36713/epra4116**
- [31]. Sonawane V. R. et.,al., “A Geographical Study of Crop Combination in Tribal Area of Nashik District, Maharashtra, India”. Studies in Indian Place Names, **Vol., 40 Issue 3, pp.3915-3940, 2020.**
- [32]. Tiwari R.C, “Geography of India, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad. **P/p 769-771, 2006.**
- [33]. Tripathi R.S and Vishwakarma J.P, “Human resources Development in Uttar Pradesh. Geographical Review of India”, The geographical Society of India, Calcutta **Vol. 48. No.03, P/p 22-28, 1986.**
- [34]. Vasudev S Salunke, “Application of Geographic Information System (GIS) for Demographic Approach of Sex Ratio in Maharashtra State, India” International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology, **8(11) Pp 259-275, 2020.**

AUTHORS PROFILE

Shejul Meena Eknath Pursed in M.A. B.Ed, she is currently working as Asst. Teacher in Operation Mercy of Indian Foundation's Good Shepherd School, A/P-Kadit, Tal-Shirampur Dist- Ahmednagar, since 2011 to till. She has been the experience of teaching 10 years, in English and social science subjects. She has been published five research papers in National and International level with including Thomson Reuters (UGC care listed).

