

“Geographical Analysis of Index of Population Concentration: A Case Study of Ahmednagar District (MS)”

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Introduction:

Distribution of population is more location. There are several means of describing the spatial distribution of population and many devices have been developed to portray population distribution. One of the simplest ways of measuring population distribution has been index of population concentration in different areas and comparison of index from census to census can be highlighting the temporal trend of distribution and concentration of population. Geographers have made use of this technique, in case of different index to understand for distribution of population. The objective of course has been to arrive at a better understanding of the population concentration. The analysis of population distribution hold immense significance for population geographers, as its successful understanding holds key to the analysis of entire demographic characters of an area. Many attempt have been made by the geographers to understand the complexities of population distribution even before the formal development of the field of population studies.

Study Area:

Ahmednagar district is generally central position in Maharashtra lying between 18° 10' and 20° 00' North latitudes and 73° 30' and 75 ° 37' East longitudes. The district is irregular in shape and resembles a slanting cross with a length of 200kms and a breadth of 210kms. While the area of the district accounts for 5.5 percent of the total area of the state, the district population constitutes 4.04 percent of the total population of the state (2011). Among the 36 districts of the state, the district rank first in terms of area, sixth in terms of population. The district is a part of western plateau with protruded hills, the micro level division of Deccan plateau. The district as a whole is an elevated tableland which has denuded by the Godavari and Bhima rivers basin. According to Census 2011, Ahmednagar district has a total population of 45'43'159 comprising of 36,30,542 rural and 9,12,617 urban. . It is

predominantly an agricultural district with about 75 percent of its population living in rural area and depends upon agriculture and allied activities. Their impact on distribution and index of population concentration in different decades of the district.

Objective:

- i) To understand the distribution of population in the district.
- ii) To find out the decadal variation of index of population concentration.

Sources of Data Methodology:

Geography is a science based on empirical studies which require data collection for various sources. Thus to fulfill the objectives of study there are different data source related to the study area is primary.

- 1) Census of India, Census of Ahmednagar District from 1971-2011.
- 2) District gazetteer of Ahmednagar district.

In the present study; tahsil has been consider as a basic unit of investigation. The present work is accomplished with the help of scientific in the laboratory. The data collected from different sources has been tabulated and processed through statistical techniques. Quantitative methods and technique are used to convert the data. The final result of the statistical methods and important finding has been presented through the maps using various cartographic techniques for the quality of work. Some other important methods are also used in the present study.

To study therural occupational structure, the required data has been collected from district census handbook of Ahmednagar (1971-2011). The census data provides various categories of workers. For the purpose of analysis the workers, the data has been grouped into three categories, i. e. 1) primary activities, 2) secondary activities and 3) tertiary activities. The census data converted into percentages of workers in rural area. The result obtained for the above characteristics of rural occupational structure by percentage.

Result and Discussion:

Index of population concentration in Ahmednagar district was comparatively lower than the state of Maharashtra in different decades. Given table reveals that from among the various tahsils of the district.

During 1971, Nagar tahsil was the most thickly populated with index of population concentration of 1.73 and Jamkhedtahsil was the least thinly populated in the district with concentration index of 0.49 only. Among the other tahsil population concentration index was lie between 1.25 to 1.50, these tahsil were

Kopergaon(1.50), Shrirampur (1.41) and Sngamner (1.25). It was lies between 0.75 to 1.00, tahsils of Rahuri (0.91), Newasa (0.86), Pathardi (0.79), Shrigonda and Parner (0.88), Akole (0.84). The index of population concentration was lower than 0.75, these tahsil were Shevgaon (0.73) and Karjat (0.70).

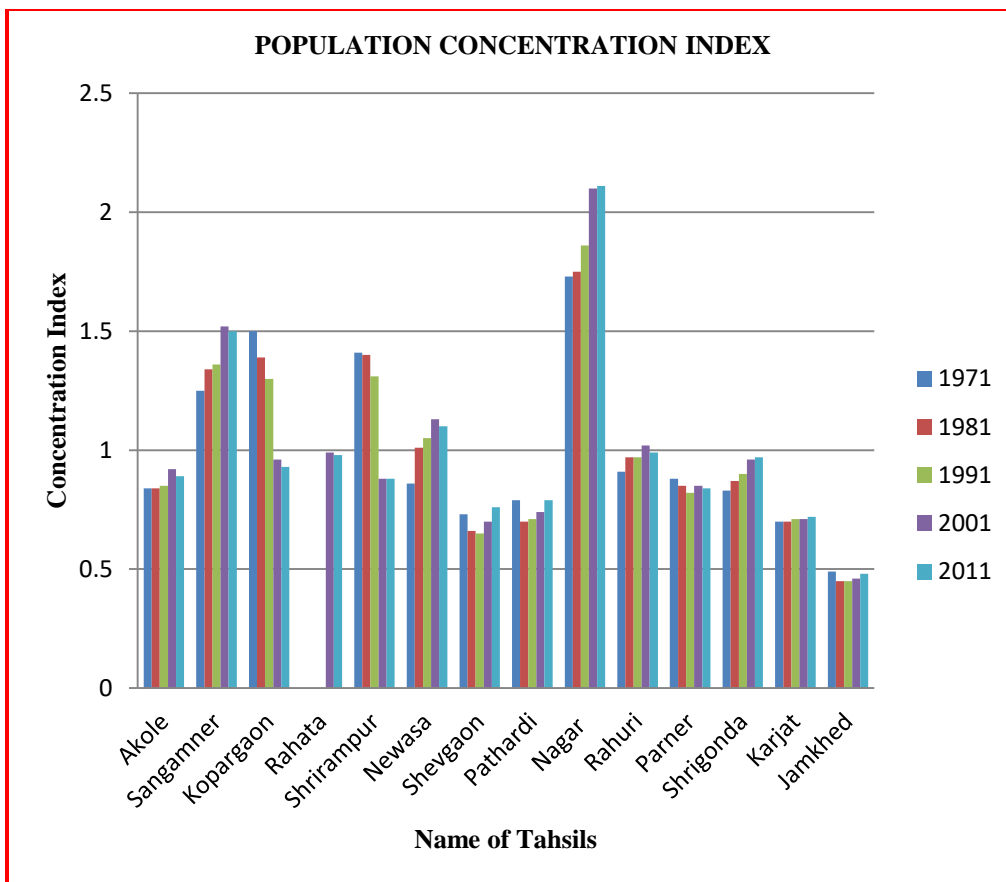
During 1981, index of population concentration was increased in the tahsils of Nagar (1.75), Newasa (1.01), Rahuri (0.97) and Sangamner.

Table :Population Concentration Index (1971 to 2011):

Sr.No	Name of Tahsil	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Akole	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.92	0.89
2	Sangamner	1.25	1.34	1.36	1.52	1.50
3	Kopargaon	1.50	1.39	1.30	0.96	0.93
4	Rahata	-	-	-	0.99	0.98
5	Shrirampur	1.41	1.40	1.31	0.88	0.88
6	Newasa	0.86	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.10
7	Shevgaon	0.73	0.66	0.65	0.70	0.76
8	Pathardi	0.79	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.79
9	Nagar	1.73	1.75	1.86	2.10	2.11
10	Rahuri	0.91	0.97	0.97	1.02	0.99
11	Parner	0.88	0.85	0.82	0.85	0.84
12	Shrigonda	0.83	0.87	0.90	0.96	0.97
13	Karjat	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.72
14	Jamkhed	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.48

Source: computed by researcher.

Graph :Population Concentration Index Of Ahmednagar District (1971-2011):



(1.34), but Kopergaon(1.39), Shevgaon(0.66), Pathardi (0.70) and Parner(0.85) tahsils the index of population concentration was decreased other tahsils the index of population concentration were Shirampur (1.40), Shrigonda (0.87), Akole (0.84), Karjat (0.70) and Jamkhed (0.45).

During 1991, the index of population concentration among the various tahsils of the district was different. Nagar tahsil (1.85) has highest and Jamkhed (0.45) tahsil whasas lowest index of population concentration. Among the other tahsils index of population concentration were Sangamner (1.36), Shirampur (1.31), Kopergaon (1.30) Newas (1.05), Rahuri (0.97), Shrigonda (0.90), Akole (0.85), Parner (0.82), Pathardi (0.71), Karjat (0.71) and Shevgaon (0.65).

During 2001, the indexes of population concentration among the various tahsils of the district were different. Nagar tahsil (2.10) was highest and Jamkhed (0.46) tahsil was lowest index of population concentration, but Kopergaon (0.96) and Shirampur (0.88) were decreased index of population concentration, due to new tahsil came into existence like Rahata (0.99). Among the other tahsils index of population concentration were Sangamner (1.52), Newasa (1.13), Rahuri (1.02),

Shrigonda (0.96), Akole (0.92), Parner (0.85), Pathardi (0.73), Karjat (0.71) and Shevgaon (0.70).

During 2011, the indexes of population concentration among the various tahsils of the district were Nagar tahsil (2.11) was highest and Jamkhed (0.48) tahsil was lowest index of population concentration. Among the other tahsils index of population concentration were Sangamner (1.50), Kopergaon (0.93), Shrirampur (0.98), Rahata (0.88), Newasa (1.10), Rahuri (0.99), Shrigonda (0.97), Akole (0.89), Parner (0.84), Pathardi (0.76), Karjat (0.72) and Shevgaon (0.79).

Conclusion:

The mainstay of Ahmednagar district economy continues to be agriculture, the factors district are those that promote good agriculture practices in district. Overall depths of soil, fertility of soil, availability of water for irrigation are thus some of the factors that have guided the distribution pattern of population and their concentration index in the district. Tahsil wise disparities in index of population concentration were observed at micro level. The tehsil of Nagar hold the distinction of having highest degree of concentration of population in the district and it also continuous increased of every decade. The main reason of the increased index of concentration was that, Ahmednagar city which is district place, this include in Nagar tehsil. Another tehsil index of population concentration increased every decade in Sangamner, Rahuri and Newasa, these are the irrigated as well as economical developed tahsils. Low concentration of index of less than 0.5 was observed in Jamkhed tehsil in every decade. Generally, decreased index in Jamkhed tehsil, due to continuous migration of people toward urban areas for earning purposes. Another observation of population concentration index was in Shrirampur tehsil, it was decreased every decade. Other tahsils were not far changes in their index of population concentration.

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