



General Characteristics of Demographic in Pathardi Thasil of Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra State, India

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ABSTRACT:

Population is affected by various factors such as geographical, socio-economic and technological, as well as the disparity between the various factors such as population distribution, population density and population growth on this earth. Population is not a static factor but a factor that changes with time and time. In short, population sometimes increases and sometimes decreases. In this Pathardi tehsil, the secondary data has been used for geographical study of population, mainly data from Indian census the data is from 1981 to 2011. The main objective of this research is to study the change in population of Patharditaluka. This study has been done from geographical point of view.

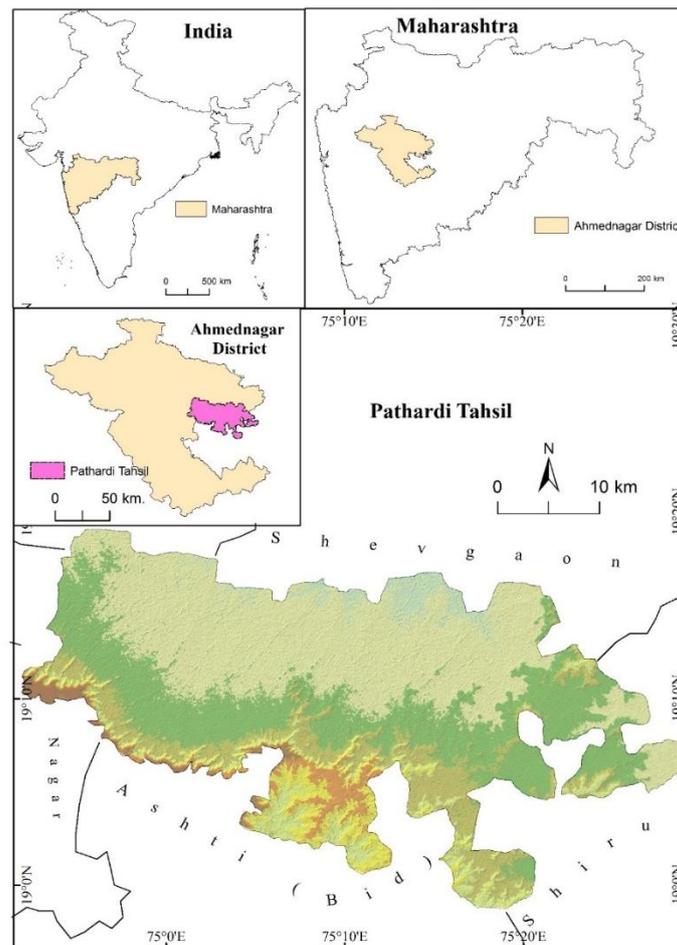
KEY WORDS: Population, Demographic, Population growth rate, population density, Characteristics.

Introduction:

The nature of population geography is multidisciplinary. Demographic is process and demographic factors are effected on change economic development. The any geographical region have economic progress depends on human resources. The demographic parameters are systematic study is given particular area. Population as resources that quantities and qualities types, quantities it as population growth rate, population distribution etc. The qualities of population depend on knowledge skill, age group etc. The main objective of present study to find out significant in population growth rate, population density, population distribution etc. These demographic parameters are deepened on various geographical factors and condition that in study area e.g. relief, soil, climate, etc. Human resources not only resources as an active resources but also play important role of population characteristics in development of any region. Major object of study human resources development in the study area thus, needs to study of demographic aspect.

Geographical Location:

The Pathardi thasil of Amednagar district in Maharashtra state has selected for present study. The thasil covers of 134 villages and 1 urban area spread over area about. The Thasil is located in the east part of the Ahmednagar district. Shirur, Beed & Gevrai Thasil of Beed district is located to the East. Shevgaon and Newasa of Ahmednagar District in the North-West. Ahmednagar Thasil in the West respectively in the South Ashti Thasil of Beed District. Pathardi Thasil lies in between $18^{\circ} 54'$ to $19^{\circ} 12'$ North Latitude & $74^{\circ} 54'$ to $75^{\circ} 24'$ East Longitude. It lies East & West direction. Geographical area of the Thasil is 117784.35 hecter according to 2011 census. Total population of the Tahsil was 258109 and density of population was 219 persons per Sq. km. as 2011 census. The geographical location of the study area about that drought prone area in Ahmednagar district.

Map no 1: Location Map**Amis and objective:**

This research paper is based on secondary data. The main objective of this research paper is to study the population characteristics of Pathardi taluka from a geographical point of view. This has been achieved with the help of following objectives.

1. To study the population change in Pathardi taluka
2. To study various demographic aspect such as population growth, population density and literacy etc., in study area.

Database and Methodology:

Both quantitative and qualitative methods have been adopted for this research paper. The numerical data required for this research paper is taken from Ahmednagar district census handbook of 1951 to 2011 periods. Some statistical formal have been used to study the characteristics of the population in the form of quantitative methods and qualitative methods. The GIS method has also been used to create location maps, mainly using GI software, and the use of various cartography such as bar graph and line graph.

General Characteristics of Demographic:

The analytical study of the pattern and distribution of population plays an important role not only in evaluating the socio- economic condition of the country but also in facilities for monitoring and introducing corrective measures for the future. The demographic study is significance role for human resources development because of population parameters are identify for social and economic development those parameters are population growth rate, literacy, population density, sex ratio, population distribution and SC, ST Population. However, SC and ST population was Negative role in human resources development otherwise literacy, population density, sex ratio was positive indicators in human resources development. (Chandana 1996) Human population has studied within different area of knowledge but demography is directly to effected on human resources. The word 'Demography' has originated from Greek word in which 'Demos' refers to people and 'Graphein' to description.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION:

Peoples are the base of all resources and allowing to their needs of peoples play an important role as change, supervisor and controller of the all resources. In the base of demographic features of population characteristics have conferred in the present study. (Chandana 1996)The term demography is resulting from the Greek word 'demos' means human being. Population distribution means spatial arrangement of people in a particular region, which mostly based on the aggregate of study about the people within small area or unit of a region.

Population distribution is an active process that is always changing and its progressive and effect vary in spatial-temporal form. The study of distribution of population and density is play vital role to understanding the population geography of any area. The population distribution is also influence by the accessibility of fertile agricultural land, transport and communication, education and marketing facilities.

TABLE NO 1: TOTAL POPULATION

SR.NO	YEARS	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE
01	1981	147837	74150	73687
02	1991	166313	84663	81650
03	2001	214872	110116	104756
04	2011	258109	134041	124068

Source: Census Year

FIGURE1: TOTAL POPULATION

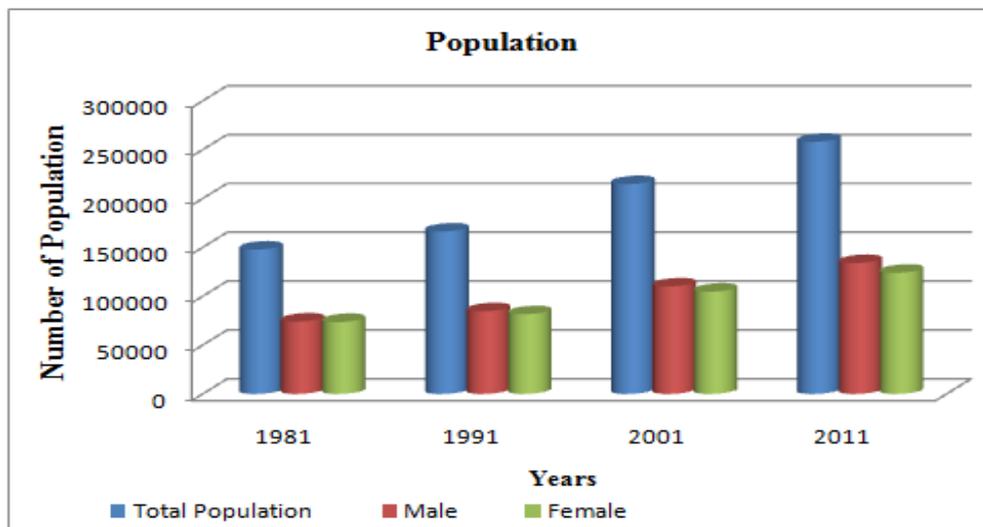


Table no 1 and Figure no 1 shows the distribution of population in the study area. It was clearly indicators that there is considerable contrast in the number of person living in different block. In 1981 to 2011 number of population increasing each census years, the population was 147837,166313, 214872 and 2581109 from 1981 to 2011 respectively. But male female ratio was very poor status each period male population was always more than female each census period was recorded.

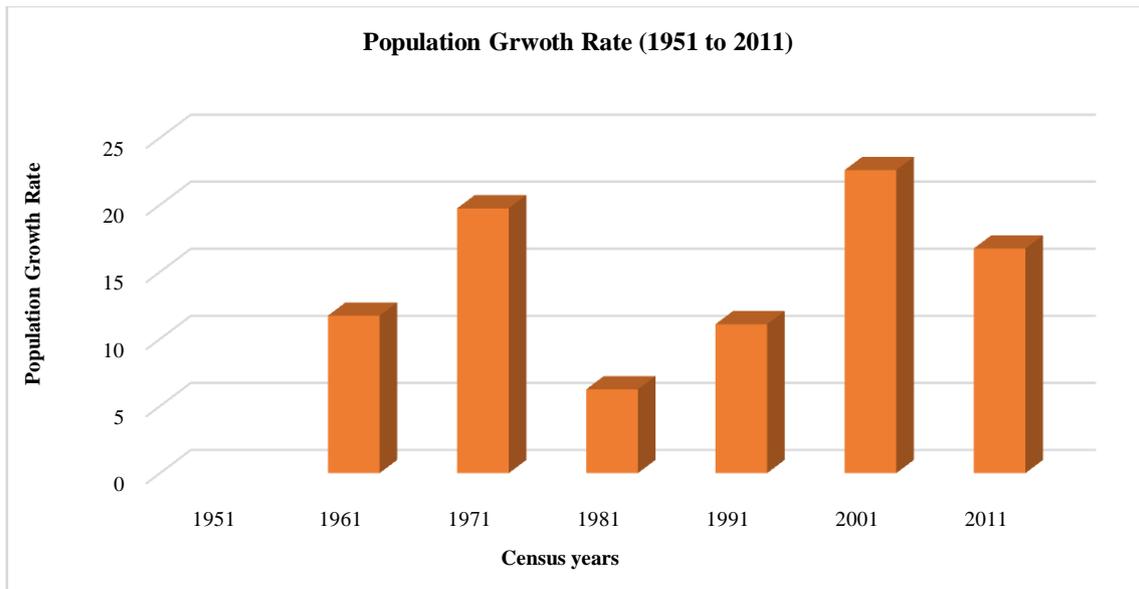
POPULATION GROWTH RATE:

Growth rate of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two given points of time. The net change between two points of time is express in percentage and is describe as the growth rate of population. The growth basic positive and negative types, positive growth rate when the population increases between two given points of time, it is called growth rate. It takes place when the birth rate is higher than the death rate or people migrate to other place. Negative growth of population decrease between two given points of time. It takes place if the birth rate is lower than death rate or people migrate to other places. The positive population growth rate was satisfy indicators of human resources development because of birth rate high and death rate is low it means satisfy medical amenities available in given place. The population change in any given place depended on the birth and death rate and other factors is migration. However, migration not affected on negative factors because migration of peoples to number causes, pull and push factors affection on migration. Death and birth position was great affecting on population growth rate (Chandana 1996, 2012).

TABLE NO 2: POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN PERCENTAGE

SR.NO	YEARS	POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN%
01	1951	-
02	1961	+ 11.74
03	1971	+19.74
04	1981	+6.25
05	1991	+11.1
06	2001	+22.59
07	2011	+ 16.75

Source: Calculated by Researcher

FIGURE 2: POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN PERCENTAGE

According to 1981 census, the study area had total population of 147837 persons. Table no 3.5 shows that except in 1961 to 2011 there have been a rapid increase in population of study area. But in 1971-81 period decreasing population growth rate and after census year again increasing population and again next census decreasing growth rate at 15.62 % it means lowest population growth rate recorded in 1971-81 and maximum population growth rate recorded in 1991-2001 was 15.62%. The average population growth rate of 16.75 percentage during 2001-2011 does not give true picture as there difference in the growth rate with reference to space and time these are called spatial- temporal variation in population growth. There can be different reasons for differential growth rate in different parts in the study area. A study of Table no 02 and Figure no 02 gives an idea of regional variation in population growth rate.

$$\text{Decadal Growth Rate} = \frac{P2 - p1}{P2} \times 100$$

Where,

P1= Population of the base year

P2= Population of the present

POPULATION DENSITY:

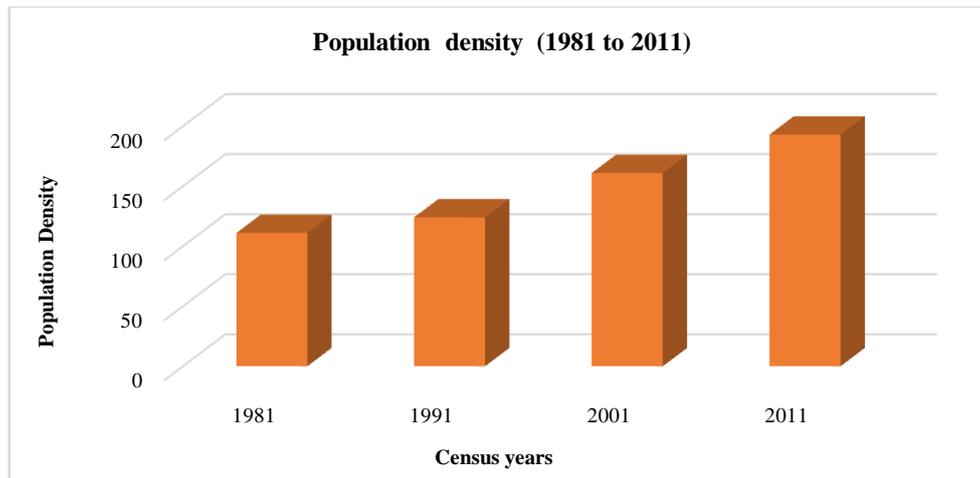
The study of population density presents the integral relationship between population and land. It is importance from various perspectives parts from demographic transition. It becomes substantially useful to implement required and expedient developmental schemes like infrastructure and services in the target area. Density of population is a better measure of understanding the variation in the distribution of population. It is express as number of persons per unit area. In other words, it is ratio of total population to the total area in part. Population density is positive indicators for human resources development and role of population distribution. Population density calculated has per sq.km. (Chandana 1996, 2012).

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Geographical Area}}$$

TABLE NO 3: POPULATION DENSITY

SR.NO	YEARS	POPULATION DENSITY IN (km ²)
01	1981	111
02	1991	124
03	2001	161
04	2011	193

Source: Census Year

FIGURE 3: POPULATION DENSITY (1981 to 2011)

The population density is measuring of population pressure on a given area in during periods. The population density having study area a whole is 193 persons per sq.km in 2011. It is observe that in 1981 to 2011 census, population density is increasing per census years. In that period lowest population density found in 1981 and highest population density found in 2011 census. But male and female population density is a different each period. In 1981 male population density is 64 and female 63 persons per sq.km. In that time very less difference between male and female population densities. In 2011 male and female population density is recorded 111 and 102 is showing more variation comparatively back census years. During 2011 more difference between male and female population density

SEX RATIO:

Sex ratio is the elementary tool for the study of the composition of population. A part from it directly influences married persons in population with birth rate it also determines the socioeconomic and political structure of the population. Sex ratio is positive indicators in human resources development. Sex ratio play very importance role in socio- economic condition and regional analysis. The population growth rate, marriage and occupation structure are affect by sex ratio. The sex ratio is ratio between male population and female population(Chandana 1996, 2012). Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristic, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural pattern of a society in different ways. It is an importance social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between male and females at a given point of time. (Chadana 2012) the males and female are importance for different types of planning with the analysis of demographic characteristics such as fertility, mortality, marital status, economic characteristics, migration etc. the balance between male and female is related social and economic community. Sex composition is expresses with the help of a ratio known sex ratio. The according to Indian census Sex ratio means the ratio between number of females per 1000 males.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}} \times 1000$$

Sex ratio of 1000 implies complete parity between the two sexes. Ratio above 1000 indicate excess of female over males those 1000 indicate a deficit of females. Sex ratio of population of a region is mainly the outcome of the interplay of sex differential in mortality, sex selective migration, sex ratio at birth and at times the sex differential in population account. In the study area, preceding pattern of sex ratio also the term sex ratio has been use to present number of females per thousand. According to 1951 to 2011 census, there were 983 females for every 1000 males in the study area.

TABLE NO 4: SEX RATIO

SR.NO	YEARS	SEX RATIO
01	1951	983
02	1961	973
03	1971	968
04	1981	994
05	1991	957
06	2001	951
07	2011	926

Source: Census Year

Sex ratio show in the table no 04, sex ratio of study area shows a dominance of male population. In 1951 the sex ratio of the study area was 983 females per 1000 males compared to in 1961 to 2011, 973,968,994,957,951 and 926. Sex ratio shows that the highest in 1981 that is 994 and lowest sex ration in 2011 at 926. In the study area, sex ratio growth was dealing in 1951 to 1971 and 1981 to 2011. It means in 1951 to 2011 each census female ratio was dealing rate but in 1981 year satisfy position of number of female after that decreasing the ratio. In latest census of 2011 has revealed that the study area has attained not satisfy sex ratio (926) in back census years. It is best position sex ration in 1981 census year (994).

LITERACY:

Education importance role in the process of development of human resources. Literacy is indicator of human development with the quality of human. The poor literacy is indicator for economic progress and progress of family planning (Tiwari 2006). Literacy not only helps to develop human resources but also efforts to control population growth and finally projecting towards welfare of the society. The literacy is consistent index for socio-economic progress and importance for rural economic progress (Ramotra 2008).

Literacy is a person's first step in learning and knowledge building and therefore literacy indicators were essential for measurement of human development. Literacy influence and determined qualitatively and quantitatively not only the human resources but also other population attributes e.g. fertility, mortality, age of marriage and economic participation of a population ultimately aiming towards welfare of the society. Education is consider as a pre requisite for socio-economic development particularly for weaker section of the society who has been long subjective to derivation and discrimination. It is a satisfy thing that literacy is increasing in recent period but rural part and females are behind in terms of educational development. Table 05 shows the literacy pattern with male and female during period of 1981 to 2011 census. It is observed that population of literacy was increasing with male and female literacy population but female literacy ratio less than male literacy. According to 1981 census, 37 % population was literate in 1991 census that time 54 % peoples are literate and last 2001 to 2011 census only one percentage literate population was increased. Male literacy was more states have engaged in total percentage of literacy but female literacy rate was very slow in all census period.

TABLE NO 5: POPULATION LITERACY

SR.NO	YEARS	POPULATION LITERACY	MALE	FEMALE
01	1981	55222	38850	16372
02	1991	70608	47933	22675
03	2001	128495	77456	51039
04	2011	168841	98930	69911

Source: Census Year

TABLE NO 6: POPULATION LITERACY IN PERCENTAGE

SR.NO	YEARS	LITERACY IN %	MALE IN %	FEMALE IN %
01	1981	37	52	22
02	1991	42	57	28
03	2001	60	70	49
04	2011	65	74	56

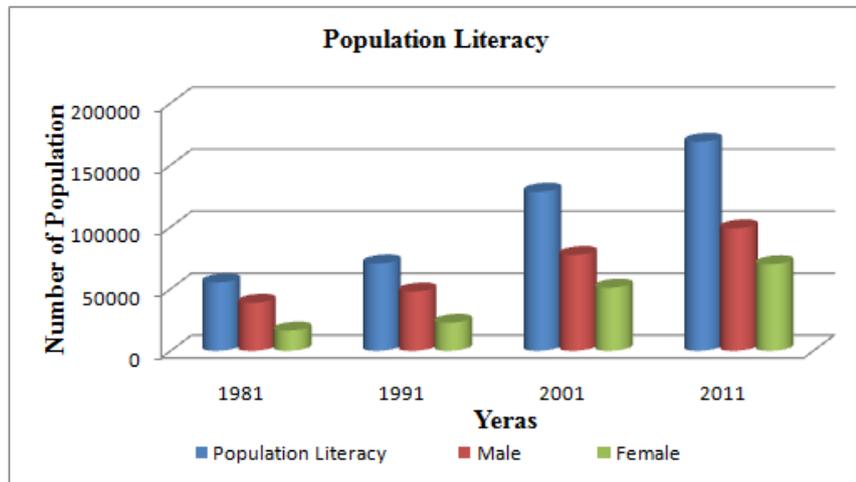


FIGURE 4: POPULATION LITERACY

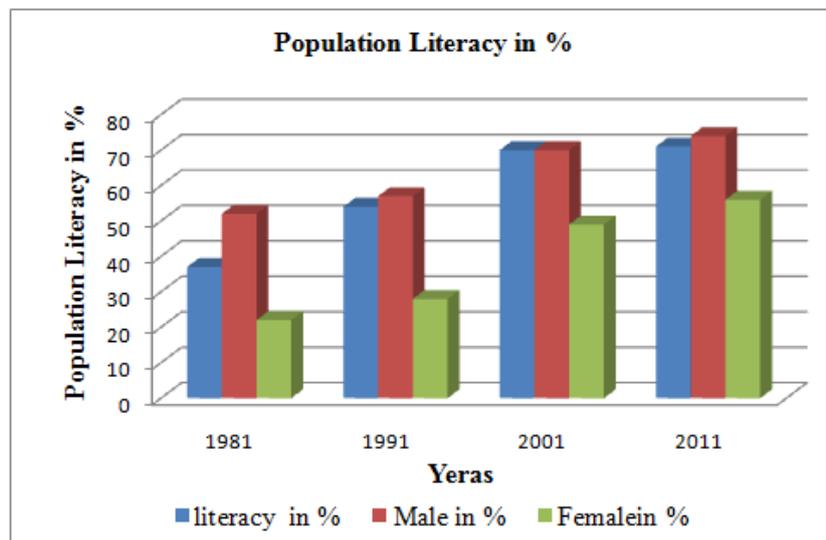


FIGURE 5: POPULATION LITERACY IN PERCENTAGE

Literacy rate of any area has great significance since it serves as indicators of the capacity of people to learn and approve the new techniques and method of production both in economic, health, agricultural prosperous and active life. In the study, area had registered continuous increase in the literacy rate since 1981 to 2011. In 1981, the study area registered 37 % literacy rate and male literacy rate was 52%, female 22 %. In 1991 literacy rate was 42 % with 57% male and 28% of female literacy. The literacy rate increase in next census year except female literacy rate was not show satisfy status comparatively male literacy rate. Female literacy rate was slowly increasing each census period. The detail information shows in table no 6 and Figure no. 4 and 5.

Scheduled Caste Population:

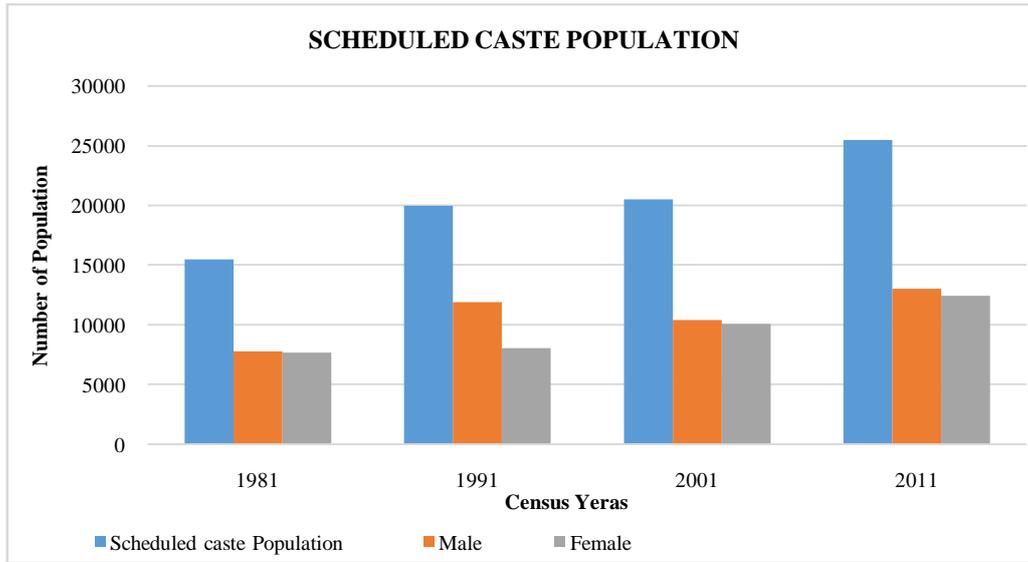
Scheduled caste population was negative indicators of human resources development. in the study area population was growing each census years in 1981, 15519 population and share of male 7820, female 7699 and in 2011 census period population is 25508 with share male and female 13057,12451 each census year male female Scheduled caste populationshow in table no 07 and figure number 6.

TABLE NO 7: SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

SR.NO	YEARS	SCHEDULED CASTE POPULTION	MALE	FEMALE
01	1981	15519	7820	7699
02	1991	20022	11932	8090
03	2001	20512	10411	10101
04	2011	25508	13057	12451

Source: Census Year

FIGURE 06: SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION



Scheduled Tribe population:

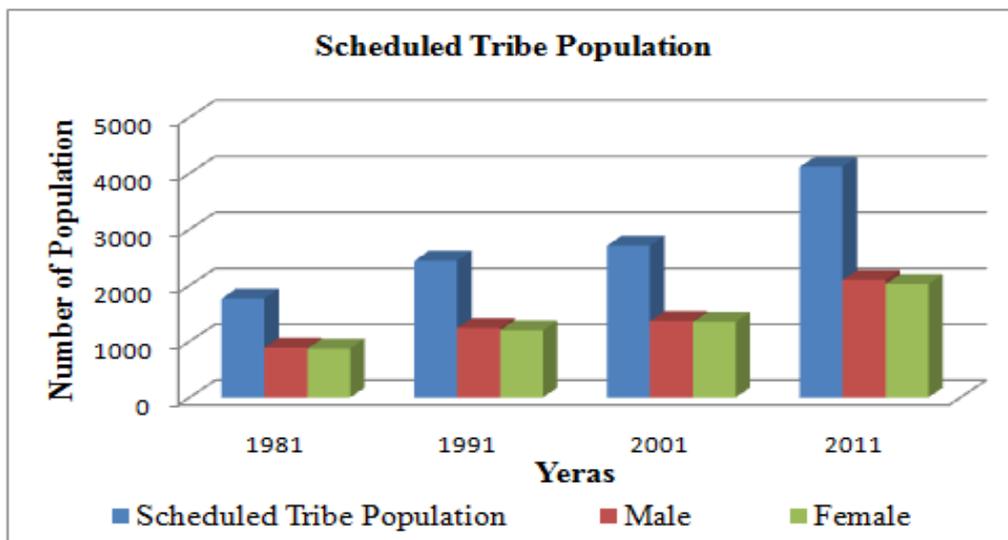
Scheduled Tribe population was negative indicators of human resources development. In the study area, Scheduled Tribe population is very low in that total population. According to 1981 census, Scheduled Tribe population was 1767 but male female ratio not a very gap observed that is 893 and 874. Every census period Scheduled Tribe population was increasing as well as increase the ST male female population. The population increasing because of the first cause. is decreasing Death rate and increasing Birth rate it is medical amenities was increase second cause is the poor economic condition of family so maximum birth rate sported family members.

TABLE NO 08: SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

SR.NO	YEARS	SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE
01	1981	1767	893	874
02	1991	2440	1238	1202
03	2001	2712	1364	1348
04	2011	4118	2098	2022

Source: Census Year

FIGURE 07: SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION



ILLITERACY:

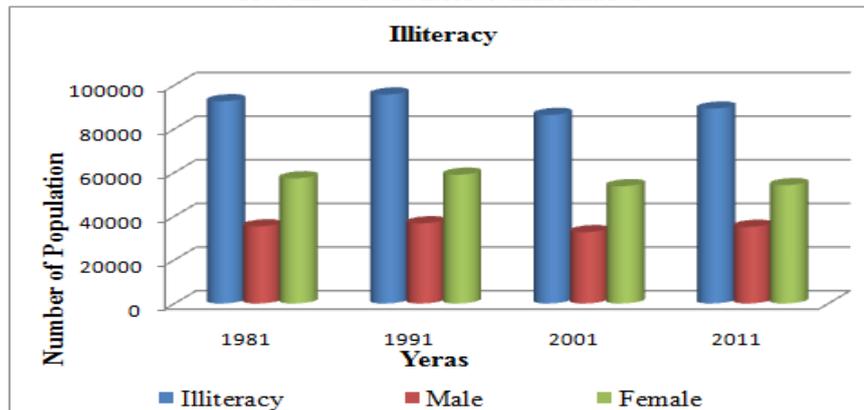
(Mishra et.al 2015) Illiteracy is negative indicators of human resources development thus importance of study in this parameters. More population comes to illiteracy those area was very poor economical and human resources development. Illiteracy is take away from man his dignity, perpetuates, ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deter peaceful and friendly international relation and free democratic processes and hamper social advancement, economic growth and political maturity. Literacy influences other attributes of population such as fertility, mortality, sex ratio and occupation.

In the study area illiteracy observation population in 1981 to 2011 census 92615, 95705, 86377 and 89268 but number of female illiteracy more than number of male population. Illiteracy states were as not satisfy social background. Illiteracy states of female is not satisfy each census area more than fifty thousand female illiterate, high male and female difference because of unsupported background for female, not aware of peoples. The data for illiteracy census wise has been classified Just an idea about the growth rate. The literacy rate in 2001 census only 57.12% and 2011 census literacy rate 63.30% but illiteracy rate in 2001 census 42.76% and in 2011 census 36.70%. The illiteracy rate not very fast decreasing because of number of peoples migrated other area peoples not have aware, poor economical states.

TABLE NO 09: POPULATION ILLITERACY

SR.NO	YEARS	ILLITERACY	MALE	FEMALE
01	1981	92615	35300	57315
02	1991	95705	36730	58975
03	2001	86377	32660	53717
04	2011	89268	35111	54157

Source: Census Year

FIGURE 08: POPULATION ILLITERACY**Conclusion:**

From this research paper it can be seen that geographical, socio-economic etc., factors affect population distribution. In Patharditaluka there is a great diversity in this population Characteristics. Considering the total Ahmednagar district, the literacy rate in Patharditaluka is very low but the literacy rate of women is also lower than the previous. Patharditaluka in Ahmednagar district is one of the drought prone talukas. The effect of this geographical situation on the population here. At the same time, due to the lack of educational facilities in the study areas, the literacy rate is low.

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