

# GOLDEN RESEARCH THOUGHTS

## SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL POPULATION CHANGE OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT



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#### ABSTRACT:

Demography is a science of population which reflects the various characteristics of population in an area. The varying content and methodologies of different disciplines studying population notwithstanding each social science has made valuable contribution towards the understanding spatial temporal pattern of population. (Woods, 1979, P-1) The understanding of entire demographic structure of the area study of population growth is key point.

**KEY WORDS:** demography, growth

## INTRODUCTION:

The concept of population change or growth of population is often used to connote the change in the number of inhabitant of territory during a specific period of time, irrespective of the fact whether change is positive or negative. The concern here is simply to calculate growth of population for a period of ten years. This period normally synchronizes with the inter censal period. Such a growth rate calculated with the help of actual population count is known as actual rate of population growth here using the equation as actual rate of population which is derived according to the equation

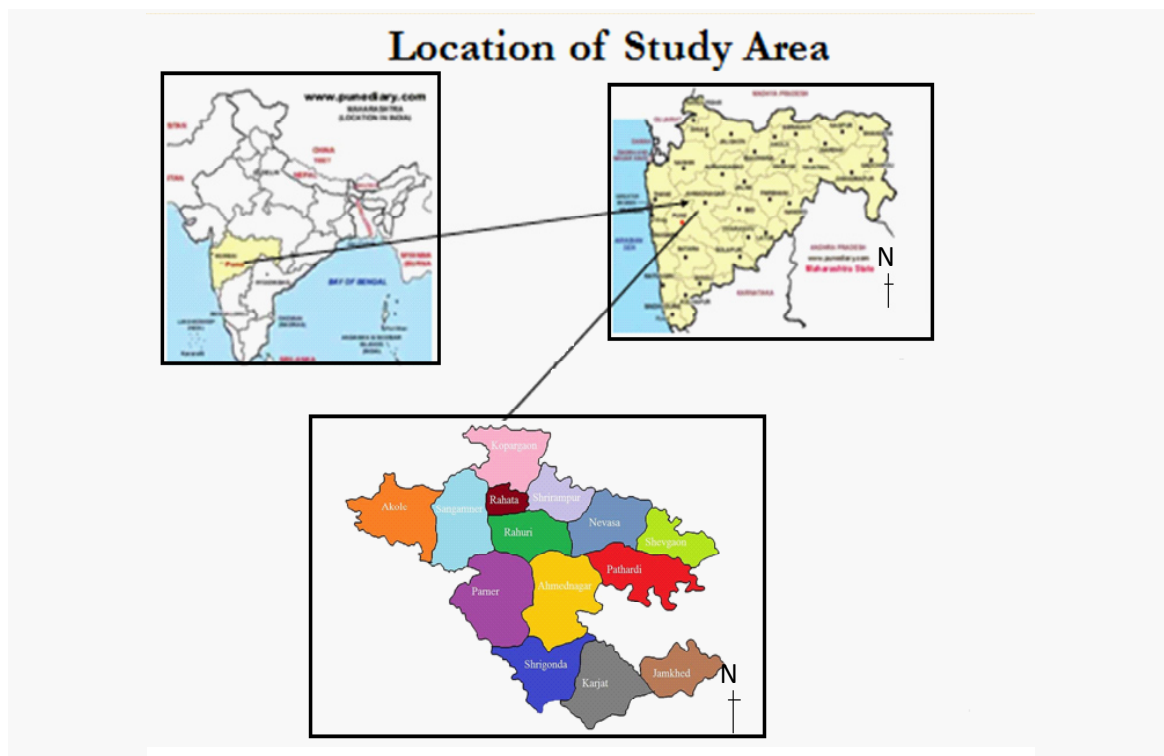
$$r = 100 \ln (P_2/P_1)/(t_2-t_1)$$

Where P1 and P2 are the number of persons at times t1 and t2 respectively, and the time interval (t2-t1) is expressed in years.

## STUDY AREA:

Ahmednagar is situated partly in the upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima river basin occupying a somewhat central position in Maharashtra state. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra in respect of area. It is extending between 180 2' N. to 190 9' North latitude and 7309' E. to 7505' East longitude and is bounded by Nashik district on the North, Aurangabad district to the North-East and Bid district to the East, Thane district to the North-west, Pune district to the West, Osmanabad and Solapur to the South. The district has an area of 17412 sq.km. The population of Ahmednagar district is 4543159 (2011 census). The area of Ahmednagar district is divided into 14 Tahesil for the administrative purpose.

## LOCATION MAP:



**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To analyze population growth rate of Ahmednagar district.
2. To study spatial temporal population growth rate of Ahmednagar district.

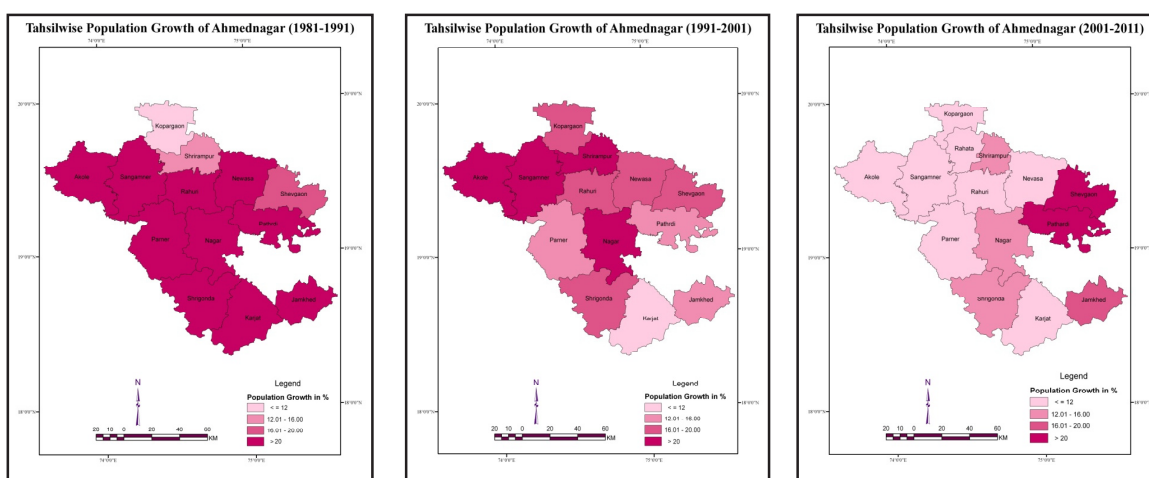
**DATABASE & METHODOLOGY:**

The present research work is entirely based on secondary source of data collected from Census CDS District census hand book ,research articles , non published Ph.D thesis etc. The collected data is processed by GIS software Arc GIS software.

**Table No. 1**

Sr. No.	Name of Tahesil	Total Population Growth Rate (%)		
		1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Akole	25.95	20.02	7.44
2	Jamkhed	29.22	12.52	18.00
3	Karjat	25.72	11.58	8.97
4	Kopergaon	15.70	17.85	9.21
5	Nagar	31.95	25.64	12.75
6	Newasa	25.27	19.37	9.53
7	Parner	20.60	15.18	11.20
8	Patherdi	25.71	15.62	20.12
9	Rahata	-	-	11.28
10	Rahuri	23.75	16.77	9.46
11	Sangamner	26.53	24.42	10.94
12	Sheogaon	23.31	19.45	20.64
13	Shrigonda	29.92	17.67	13.92
14	Shrirampur	15.03	24.64	12.10
	Ahmednagar	24.35	21.29	12.44
	Maharashtra	25.73	22.57	15.99
	India	24.66	21.54	17.64

**Source:** District census handbook 1981-2011



## Analysis-

### 1 Temporal Population Growth Rate of Ahmednagar District :

Ahmednagar district has 12.44 percent population growth rate (2011 census). This is lower than the state average population growth rate of 15.99 percent and 17.64 percent of our country. Table No.1 shows temporal variation of population growth of district from 1991 to 2011 average population growth rate falls sharply from 24.35 percent (1991 census) to 21.29 percent (2001 census) and sharpest decline in 2011 is 12.44 percent.

### 2 Spatial Population Growth Rate of Ahmednagar District:

Among the all tahsils there is large variation about population growth rate. Table No. 1 shows Akole, Karjat, Kopergaon, Sangamner and Shirampur tahsils have lower population growth rate than district in 2011 census year due to commendable achievement indeed in these tahsils. Remaining tahsils namely Jamkhed, Patherdi, Sheogaon and Shrigonda have high population growth rate than district. There are several causes behind it but mainly in these tahsils are lies in drought prone areas where per capita income is very less, poverty, unemployment, low age of marriage, illiteracy, agriculture base activities are more dominant, less medical facilities etc. problems are found but recently district government given attention to this.

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