A STUDY OF DIFFERENTIAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF NAGAR TAHSIL, DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR

A DISSERTATION PRESENTED BY

MISS. MANISHA B. IVALE

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

DR. T.M. VARAT

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE AWARD OF

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TO

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, the dissertation entitled, **A study of differential population characteristics of Nagar tahsil, district Ahmednagar,** Which is being submitted herewith for the award of the master of philosophy in (M.Phil.) in Geography of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by **Miss. Manisha Bhagwan Ivale** under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not been formed the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Dr. T.M. VARAT
Research Guide,
Asso. Professor,
Head, Dept. of Geography,
New Art's Comm. & Sci. College,
Ahmednagar

Place: Ahmednagar
Date: /06/2015.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled "**A STUDY OF DIFFERENTIAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF NAGAR TAHSIL, DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR"** is the original research work carried by me under the guidance of **Dr. T.M. VARAT** Associate Professor, Head of Department of Geography, New Art's Comm. & Sci. College, Ahmednagar for the award of M.Phil. degree in Geography to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune. This has not been submitted previously for the award of any degree or diploma in any other Vidyapeeth or examining body.

Ms. Manisha Bhagwan Ivale

Research Student

Place: Ahmednagar

Date: /06 /2015

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(Manisha B. Ivale)

Research Student

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ABSTRACT

Preamble:

For the first time since Independence in India the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas, rural population increase by 9.0 carores and urban population 9.1 carores from 2001 to 2011 census. Rural – Urban distribution is 68.84 % and 31.16% respectively. Level of urbanization increased from 27.81% in 2001 Census to 31.16 % in 2011 Census. The proportion of rural population declined from 72.19% to 68.84%. The slowing down of the overall growth rate of population is due to the sharp decline in the growth rate in rural areas, while the growth rate in urban areas remains almost the same

Study of rural-urban differential population characteristics help to understand the causes and consequences of uncontrolled population growth of urban areas, the differential growth, distribution and density of population and composition of population i.e. literacy level, sex structure, age structure, occupational structure etc.

Nagar tahsil of Ahmednagar district is third largest in area in district after Parner (1930.28 sq. km.) and Sangamner (1705.06 sq. km.) occupy 1605.74 sq. km. area. Nagar tahsil has highest (6, 06, 690) and Jamkhad has lowest (1, 34,216) population. Tahsil also contributed largest area under urban settlement (132.41sq. km.) and remaining (1473.33 sq. km.) area is under rural settlement. There are total 111settlements in Nagar Tahsil; of which 6 settlements are urban settlements and remaining 105 are rural settlements. Urban population density in nagar tahsil is 2839 and rural density is 157 persons per square kilometer. Ahmednagar city located in this tahsil occupy around half population of nagar tahsil, so there is large rural-urban difference in population characteristics which is selected for detail study

Aims and objectives:

i] To examine the physical background of Nagar Tahsil.

ii] To analyse the growth, density, and distribution pattern of population of Nagar tahsil.

iii) To assess the composition of age and sex ratio, literacy and occupational structure of population.

iv] To find out difference of population characteristics in various Administrative circles of tahsil.

Hypothesis:

"A Rural- Urban differential in population characteristics is a result of geographic residence and variation in socio-economic factors".

Database and methodology:

The study is based on secondary data obtained from Census of Ahmednagar District from 1961-2011, socio-economic abstract of Ahmednagar district, District gazetteer of Ahmednagar district, Annual vital statistical report of Maharashtra state etc. Data on revenue zones is obtained from Tahsil office, Ahmednagar.

From the data provided by revenue department of Ahmednagar tahsil, 119 villages are divided in to 12 revenue circles. On the basis of rural-urban characteristics of settlements 6 revenue circles are grouped in to urban revenue circles and remaining 6 circles are grouped in to rural revenue circles. In this research village wise temporal census data from 1961 to 2011 is grouped in to rural- urban revenue circles and used for rural urban comparison. The collected data were tabulated and applied graphs, pie charts, maps and diagrams. The data were also used for mapping and computing population growth, density, literacy and sex ratio. Besides this, Choropleth method was applied for mapping, bar diagrams and line graphs have drawn for showing temporal trends of population change.

Arrangement of text:

The work is divided in six chapters. The **chapter first** will deals with the introduction, study region, literatures review, aim and objectives, hypothesis, data source and methodology and limitation of study. The **chapter second** will described the physical and cultural background of study region includes location, physiography, climate, drainage, soil types, natural vegetation etc. **Chapter third** deals with the study of population growth, density, distribution, sex-ratio, literacy, and occupation structure of Ahmednagar tahsil and its comparison with district and Maharashtra state. **Chapter fourth** deal with the study of the rural- urban differential of social characteristics of population of Ahmednagar tahsil i.e. the Population growth, density, distribution, sex ratio, literacy etc. In **chapter fifth** deal with the study of rural- urban differentials in economics characteristics of population of Ahmednagar tahsil is analyzed. The **sixth chapter** is devoted to findings and suggestions.

Findings:

1. Nagar tahsil is highest urbanized tahsil in district and urban population exceeds rural population after 2001 census year. Growth rate of population of tahsil is high than the district average.

2. Nagar tahsil has highest density of population in district and its density of population is also high than state and district average in all census years. Urban population density of tahsil is also greater than rural density.

3. Sex ratio of tahsil is always less than district average and it is serious problem. Urban sex ratio is very lower than rural sex ratio. Child sex ratio is also low in both district and tahsil is showing alarming situation and it is indicator of social imbalance.

4. Literacy rate of tahsil is always high than district, but female literacy rate is less than district average and male literacy rate is high than district average.

5. Population engage in primary and secondary occupation is continuously declined in tahsil but population engage in tertiary occupation continuously increases in tahsil.

6. Number of Urban settlements is continuously increased in Nagar tahsil in the last three decades. Rural revenue circles contribute 25.34% population of tahsil and urban revenue circles contribute 74.67% population of tahsil in 2011.

7. Average population growth rate of RRCs is less than URCs in Nagar tahsil. RRCs grow by the average of -11.52 and URCs grows by 2.09 per decade, Savedi and Nalegaon revenue circles are growing rapidly in last 50 years.

8. Density of both RRCs and URCs increases rapidly but it increases more rapidly in URCs. In RRCs density of Kapurwadi increases rapidly and in URCs density of Nagapur and Bhingar increases rapidly.

9. Sex ratio of both RRCs and URCs declined in 50 years but it declined very rapidly in URC's. In RRCs Rui Chattishi and in URCs Nagapur and Nalegaon blocks shows decline in sex-ratio.

10. Declining child sex ratio is one of the serious social problems in tahsil and in RRCs rapidly declined child sex ratio than URCs in tahsil. Except Chichondi patil, it is serious issue in all RRCs and it is problem in Nagapur and Bhingar URCs also.

11. Literacy rate of RRCs and URCs increases with same space, but literacy rate of RRCs increases slightly more than URCs in last 50 years.

12. Disparity index is high in URCs compare with RRCs.

13. Proportion of primary workers declined in both revenue circles but primary workers declined very rapidly in URC's (27.59) than RRCs (15.15%) of Nagar tahsil. In Nalegaon revenue circle it (60.25) declined very rapidly.

14. Population engage in secondary occupation also decline in both revenue circles rapidly but it declined very rapidly in URC's (7.95%) than RRCs (2.34%).

15. Populations engage in tertiary occupation increases rapidly in tahsil. It increases rapidly (35.54%) in URC's and it also increased in RRCs (17.49%). Proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation is high in Nalegaon URCs.

Suggestions:

1) Ahmednagar city is district and tahsil headquarter located centrally in tahsil; it is primate city in district. Rate of urbanization of tahsil is highest compared with other tahsil in district so there is need of urban planning in tahsil.

2) Declining Urban child sex-ratio is one of the serious problems in tahsil so there is urgent need to take serious steps to solve the problem by planners.

3) Declining population engage in secondary occupation is indicator of declining industrial development in tahsil, hence there is need to improve over all industrial development in tahsil by the government.

4) Urban population percentage and number of urban settlements are increasing rapidly in fringe area of Ahmednagar city hence, there is urgent need to take care of urban planning in Bhingar, Nagapur, Savedi and Nagardeole settlement.

5) It can be suggested that there should be social awareness programmes in Rui-Chattishi, Nagapur and Nalegaon blocks for improvement in sex-ratio.

6) As disparity index is high in URC's it is suggested that there should be special focus on female education in urban circles.

7) Population engage in secondary occupation is declining so, it is suggested that there should be special focus on planned industrial development by MIDC in urban areas and through household industries processing activities can be developed in rural areas. It is also suggested that female participation should be increased in secondary activities.

CHAPTER: I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. General introduction

1.2. Concept of rural urban difference

1.3. Significance of study

1.4. Choice of study region

1.5. Aim and objectives

1.6. Hypothesis

1.7. Data source and methodology

1.8. Review of literature

1.9. Scope and limitation

1.10. Chapterization

1.1. General introduction:

"The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man." (Thomas Malthus, 1798). Population geography is recently developed specialized sub-branch of human geography. Scope of population geography has become vast and it is treated as independent and specialized branch. It is mainly concerned with analysis of population. Population geography may be defined as the analysis and geographical interpretation of spatial variation of the structure and value of demographic phenomena. These phenomena analyze size and changes of population growth and its distribution (Garnier 1978). Population structure implies the age and sex structure and population characteristics include such as marital status, literacy, education status and labour force status etc. (Bhende Kanetkar 2000)

Rural- urban disparities, particularly in post-colonial countries, have for long been one of the causes of concern for the policymakers. The disparities are seen in all spheres of human life. The extent of disparities, however, differs from country to country. With regard to demographic profile more than one third of its population live in rural areas. There is a wide gap between rural and urban India with respect to several population characteristics. Rural India lack access to education, nutrition, health care, sanitation, land and other assets and they are trapped into poverty. In rural India there is high number of Infant Mortality with low Life Expectancy at Birth.

For the first time since Independence in India the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas, rural population increase by 9.0 carores and urban population 9.1 carores from 2001 to 2011 census. Rural – Urban distribution is 68.84 % and 31.16% respectively. Level of urbanization increased from 27.81% in 2001 Census to 31.16 % in 2011 Census. The proportion of rural population declined from 72.19% to 68.84%. The slowing down of the overall growth rate of population is due to the sharp decline in the growth rate in rural areas, while the growth rate in urban areas remains almost the same or higher than rural areas.

The improvement in overall sex ratio is recorded in urban areas. Though the Urban Child sex ratio is far worse than in the rural areas, the fall in Child sex ratio in rural areas is around 4 times that in urban areas. The improvement in literacy rate in rural area is two times that in urban areas. The rural urban literacy gap which was

21.2 percentage points in 2001 has come down to 16.1 percentage points in 2011. Improvement in female literacy is more than males in both rural and urban areas. The gender gap in literacy has come down from 24.6 in 2001 to 19.8 in 2011 in rural areas and from 13.4 in 2001 to 9.8 in 2011 in urban areas (census of India 2011).

The growing urban population created many problems in urban areas as well as in rural areas. In urban areas it led to pollution, environmental imbalance and several social, cultural problems.

Study of rural-urban differential population characteristics help to understand the causes and consequences of uncontrolled population growth in urban areas distribution and density of population and composition of population. Literacy level, sex structure, age structure, occupational structure etc. are the aspects of the study.

Nagar tahsil of Ahmednagar district is third largest in area in district after Parner (1930.28 sq. km.) and Sangamner (1705.06 sq. km.) tahsil and occupy 1605.74 sq. km. area. Nagar tahsil has occupy largest share of population (6, 06,690) and Jamkhad has lowest (1, 34,216) population in district. Nagar tahsil also contributed largest area under urban settlement (132.41sq. km.) and remaining (1473.33 sq. km.) area is under rural settlement. There are 119 settlements in Nagar Tahsil. Urban density of population in Nagar tahsil is 2839 and rural density is 157 persons per sq. km (year). District headquarter; Ahmednagar city is located in Nagar tahsil occupy around half population of tahsil, so there is large rural-urban differential in population characteristics so it is selected for detail study.

1.2. Concept of rural-urban differentials:

The census organizations of various countries classify their population into rural and urban population on the basis of definition of an urban center which takes in to account the local conditions. It is difficult to standardize the definition of an urban center, which may be universally applicable because the conditions prevailing in different countries are highly variable.

Most of the countries define their settlement as urban on the basis of minimum size of population. However the size may very from country to country. The criteria of functions, administrative status, lay out and amenities are also combined with the criteria of minimum size. e.g. in countries like Denmark, Sweden, Finland 250 inhabitants, Iceland 300 inhabitants, Germany, Argentina, Portugal, France, Israel

2,000 inhabitants, India, Ghana, Belgium 5,000 inhabitants, Spain 10,000 inhabitants, and in Japan 30,000 inhabitants are sufficient for giving the status of an urban settlement.

This shows that various countries of the world have different criteria for classifying urban place minimum size of population or other criteria for a settlement to get the status of an urban place. The U.N. (1959) has attempted to classify the various definitions of urban places used by different member countries into five principal groups on the basis of criteria used.

1. This Group consists of those countries, which define the urban settlement on the basis of historical, political and **administrative status**.

2. This group consists of those countries which use a statistical criterion to grant urban status to a settlement. In case of such countries a specific **minimum size of population** is considered as the basic criteria to define an urban settlement.

3. Includes those countries which grant urban status to their settlement, considering the form of local **self government** such as a municipality.

4. Includes those countries, which grant urban status to their settlement on the basis of **layout and amenities**, the settlement with proper street pattern, public utility services like electricity, water supply, savage system, police station ,School, health center, post office etc. Than it can be classified as a urban settlement

5. Include those countries where a settlement is classified as urban on the basis of functions, that is to say a specific minimum proportion of its work are required to be engaged in **non-agricultural activities.**

In order to make the international data comparable, the United Nations suggested that the national data on urban population should present according to a standardized scale (UN 1958). In turn with the recommendation of the United Nations, the census of India also classified its urban place in to the following – six categories.

   i) Class I- those having population of 1,00,000 or more

   ii) Class II- those having population of 50,000 to 99,999

   iii) Class III- those having population of 20,000 to 49,999

   iv) Class IV- those having population of 10,000 to 19,999

   v) Class V- those having population of 5,000 to 9,999

   vi) Class VI- those having population of less than 5,000. Majid Hussain(2011)

In the Census of India 2011, the definition of **urban area** adopted is as follows:

(a) All statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

    i. A minimum population of 5,000;

    ii. At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

    iii. A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).

The basic unit for rural area is a revenue village. A **'village'** may be defined as "a statutory recognized unit having definite boundary and separate land records" according to Indian census.

The Differentials between urban and rural settlements can be made as fellows:

URBAN	RURAL
Administrative Differentials	
Municipality, cantonment board cooperation as a governing body, Judgment is given by court and administrated by the police	Gram Panchayat as local set government Judgment mostly is given by village gram Panchayat
Economic Differentials	
Dominance of non-agricultural occupations. More than 70 % people are engaged in secondary activities e.g. Manufacturing, business, commerce etc. High per head income. Due to high standard of living, cost of living is high. Level of Technology is high, Good network of means of Transport and Communication Proportions of female participation in economic activities are less.	Dominance of primary occupations. More than 70 % people are engaged in primary activates e.g. agriculture and allied activities Low per head income. Low standard of living, cost of living is low. Level of Technology is very low; Means of Transport and communications are not so developed. High proportion of female participation in primary economic activities

Demographic Differentials	
High population density above 400/sq. km. Rate of literacy is high; Growth rate of population is high, due to immigration. Low birth rate, Low death rate due to medical facilities. High age at Marriage	Comparatively low population density. Rate of literacy is low; Growth rate is comparatively low due to out migration. High birth rate, high death rate due to insufficient medical facilities. Low Age at marriage
Cultural Differentials	
Urban misery is famous, busy life, education institutions for higher education, big hospitals, research centers are located in urban areas	Rural poverty is famous, not so busy life mostly primary schools, dispensaries are located in rural areas
Social Differentials	
Enjoy a high degree of social facilities /amenities, low socio-cultural religious life. High level of crime, flexible caste system, Cosmopolitan society predominates	Enjoy low degree of social facilities / amenities e.g. medical, educational, sanitary etc enjoy high degree of socio-cultural and religious life, low level of crime rigid caste system, low level of social integration
Settlement Differentials	
Compact types, Skyscraper buildings, concrete buildings. Environmental pollution is high	Compact, semi-compact as well as sprinkled types, rudimentary hutments, and houses made up of available local raw material mud, bamboo and thatched roofs. Comparatively low environmental pollution

Table no: 1.1 The Differentials between urban and rural settlements

1.3. Significance of the study:

The study of population characteristics is very useful from various points of view. By studying population through census data, even after ten years, we get exact number of people in study region, the distribution of population and where more emphasis is to be laid for the development and uplift of the area. This study will help to analyze sex ratio and its rural- urban differentials and take proper steps for the

welfare of the weaker section of the society including both woman and girl-child. We can know the age composition of the people and how much burden of the dependent population (children and old people) the working population has to bear. We can know as to how many people are engaged in the primary, secondary and tertiary occupations and what steps we should take to bring about a change in occupational structure of region. The studying level of literacy of population helps to think what steps we should take to remove illiteracy from particular sectors of study region.

1.4. Choice of study area:

Ahmednagar district is largest districts in Maharashtra. Ahmednagar Tahsil is centrally located tahsil of district. As per provisional reports of Indian Census, population of Ahmednagar district in 2011 was 4,543,083 of which male and female are 2,348,802 and 2,194,281 respectively. Ahmednagar is largest district by area and occupies 4.04 % population of Maharashtra. Ahmednagar Tahsil popularly known as Nagar tahsil of Ahmednagar district is largest populous tahsil occupy 15.15 % population of district. Out of its total (6,84,044) population 37.38 % population(2,55,862) resides in rural settlement and remaining 62.62 % population(4,28,182) resides in urban settlement. Ahmednagar city is head quarter of district lies in central part of Nagar tahsil. Out of total urban population of Ahmednagar district 46.90% population resides in Nagar tahsil i.e. half of Tahsil population resides in urban settlement and reaming half resides in rural settlement, so there is considerable variation in population characteristics and my acquaintances to region is another cause behind selection of study region. Hence, Nagar Tahsil was selected for the study of rural-urban differential in population characteristic.

1.5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

i] To examine the physical background of Nagar Tahsil.

ii] To analyze the growth, density, and distribution pattern of population of Nagar tahsil.

iii] To assess the composition of age and sex ratio, literacy and occupational structure of population.

iv] To find out difference of population characteristics in various Administrative circles of Nagar Tahsil.

1.6. HYPOTHESIS:

"A differential in population characteristics is a result of geographic residence and variation in socio-economic factors".

1.7. Database and methodology:

This study is entirely based on secondary sources of data. For this study data is obtained from various government offices like Census department, District Statistic office, Health department of Zilha Parishad, and Panchayat Samity etc. This study is carried out at village and Panchayat Samity administrative circle level for the period from 1961 to 2011. The census data were tabulated for administrative circles and then represented in the form of maps and statistical diagrams. The processed data were used for mapping and computing population growth, density, literacy and sex ratio of administrative circles. Besides this, Choropleth method was applied for mapping, bar diagrams, pie charts, and line graphs have drawn for showing temporal trends of population change.
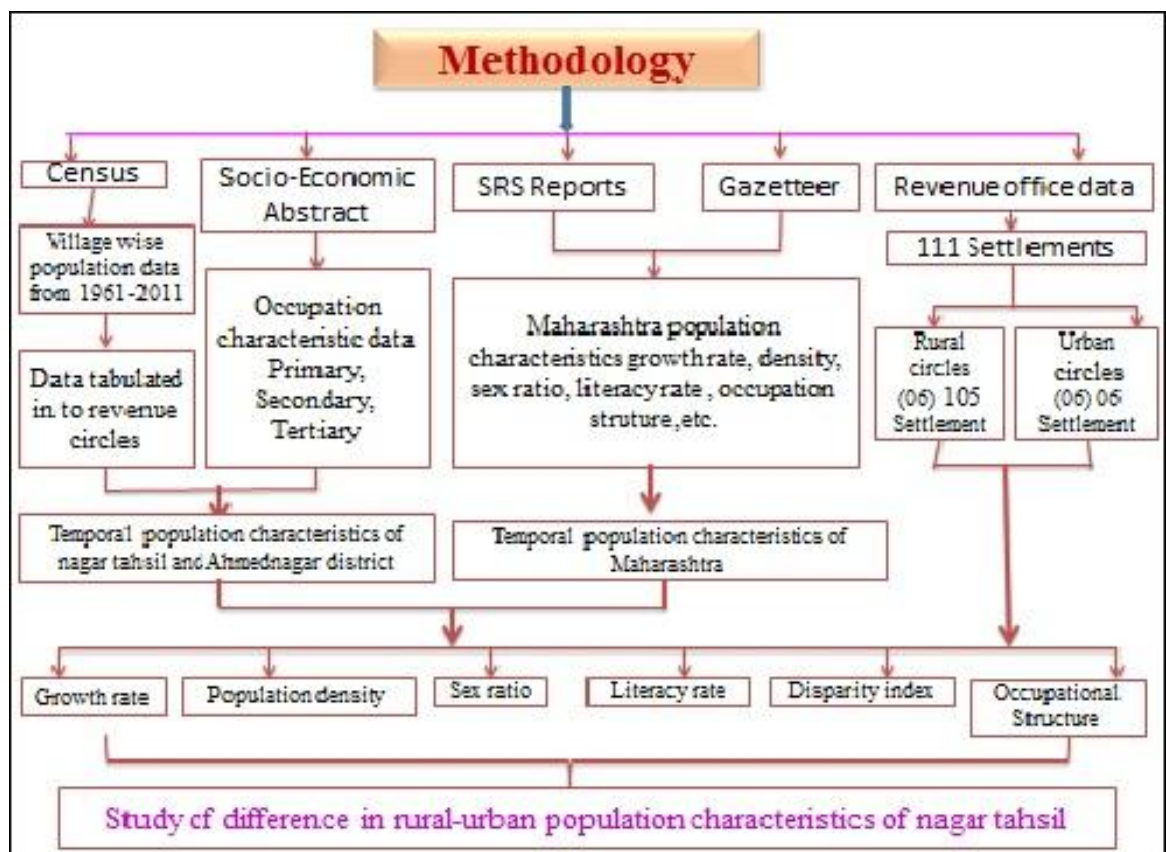
Figure no: 1.1 Methodology of study

1.8. Literature review:

Abhijit V. Pore, Yuvraj S. Mote. (2011) publish research paper on **"An Assessment of Population Characteristics in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra"**. According to authors the quantity and quality of population a significant element to study and is the main consideration in the regional planning. The paper intends to study the growth, distribution, sex ratio, literacy, rural-urban ratio and occupational structure of population in Kolhapur district. Simple growth rate, chi-square test to study population distribution in term of area, density of population, sex ratio, literacy rate, and the proportion of workers in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of economy has been calculated.

Asha Bhend, Tara Kanetakar (2000), in there book publish on "Principle of Population Studies" explains population processes in simple term, defining various concept. Along with developed country they also focus on *Rural-urban differentials* in Indian scenario. When studying fertility differential they focus on rural-urban (ecological factors of) Residence and fertility. In India from 1968-1988 has been observed that the levels and patterns of fertility vary considerably in various sub-groups of the same population. Whether urban or rural, social and economic status in term of educational attainment, occupation, caste, race etc. They also studies differential migration by Age, sex, marital status and Educational level.

Ayoob Khaleel Ismael and Ibrahim Ngah (2011), in paper "Rural Population Density Effect on Socio-economic Characteristics", Using the rural settled areas of Shaqlawa District as a case study, author seeks to reveal the specific importance of rural population density as an important variable in understanding the socio-economic characteristics of sparsely settled rural regions, where spares and falling density presents practical and conceptual problems for rural planners. There is a realization that certain parts of the rural area have been left behind in development and the authority is currently promoting rural area in order to sustain local economies and to enhance employment and growth. Thus, the understanding of rural population density becomes an important issue is studied in this research.

George Demko (1971), publish book entitle "Population Geography: A Reader". According to author, in our science, the central theme of which is *area differentiation*, the dynamic and pivotal element is human life, or population. This is not to claim that people should be directly the object of study to a greater extent than climate, systems

of land use, transportation patterns, etc., but rather to suggest that fundamentally geography is anthropocentric and, if such is the case, that numbers, densities, and qualities of the population provide the essential background for all geography. According to author Population is the point of reference from which all the other elements are observed and from which they all, singly and collectively, derive significance and meaning. It is population which furnishes the focus.

Jagadish Singh and Alok Chauhan (2010) in their paper on "Levels of Literacy in Rajasthan" emphasis that literacy is an indispensible means to acquire skills for improving economic an general well-being. From the demographic point of view also literacy and level of educational attainment are regarded as key variable affecting fertility, mortality and migration. Disparity in literacy levels leads to a number of social and economic problems which in turn give rise to regional inequities. In this paper a part from analysis of literacy differentials at various levels, a modest attempt has been made to identify the districts and groups that need attentions for promotions of elementary education / adult education in order to reduce literacy in Rajasthan.

Jitender Malik. (2012) publish paper on the "Spatio-Temporal Pattern of Literacy in Haryana". According to author literacy one of the most important indicators of socio-economic change, so study of literacy pattern and trend of an area is quite important. This paper is aimed to analyze the spatio-temporal pattern of literacy in Haryana state. This study reveals that overall there is significant increase in literacy rates in the state. There is a significant difference in literacy rates between males and females in the both rural and urban area of the district.

Kumkum Roy and Mr.Shiva Nand Yadav (2008), publish paper on "A Study of Demographic Structure of Bijnor District in Uttar Pradesh". According to authors, Demography, a scientific study of human population is related to various subjects. In its broader sense it is known as population studies that are multidisciplinary in its nature. Demographic processes are determinants of population change in a geographical region. Birth rate, death rate and migration are major demographic processes. All the remaining aspects are analyzed in relation with these three. The main objectives of their study is to describe the demographic structure such as age and sex structure, marital status, educational attainment, occupational structure, death rate, birth rate TFR and migration in context with the district of Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh.

Md. Juel Rana (2013) in paper on "Rural - Urban Composition of Literacy in Malda District, West Bengal", attempts to analyze the rural-urban composition of literacy in

Malda District of West Bengal. Literacy rate has been computed for the population above 6 year and Sopher's Disparity index (1974) modified by Kundu and Rao (1983) has been employed for measurement of *male-female disparity* in literacy. It is observed by the authors that the total as well as male and female literacy rates are higher in urban area than rural area. The total and rural-urban literacy rates are much lower in the district than our national level. The male female disparity in rural area is higher than urban area and the male rural-urban disparity in literacy is lower than female.

Majid Husain (2011) in book 'Human Geography' has dealt satisfactorily with all the main topics of Human Geography. The book has been organized in three parts. The first part deals with the themes and fundamentals of Human Geography, and the spatial distribution and regional trends of world population. Part two analyzes the patterns of unity and diversity, patterns of development and human settlements including the functional organization of rural and urban settlements. Part three presents a concise account of the aboriginals and indigenous peoples termed as the "First People". In chapter three the studies of Indian Population scenario author focus on rural-urban differential in several population characteristics with reference to census 2011.

Mrs. Bindu (2013), publish paper on "Gender Imbalances and Socio Economic Development in Haryana 2011". The Indian population continued to suffer from the deficiency of females. Sex composition is an index of the socio-economic conditions of an area. It has a profound effect on the demographic structure of a region. Author in present paper attempt to examine the following aspects (i) Temporal variations in gender composition; (ii) *rural-urban differential in gender ratio*; (iii) difference between overall sex ratio and child sex ratio; and (iv) spatial pattern of child sex ratio at tahsil level by using 2011 Census data which help to understand the economic, social and cultural traits of the state.

Nikhilm Deshmukh, **Dr. Rajanim Deshmukh** (2012), publish paper on "Sex Composition of Population in Amravati District (Maharashtra)". According to authors the study of population composition is important since it can be viewed as a factor that determines the conditions to subdivide the demographic social composition of population. In this paper authors examine the sex ratio of rural-urban, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. This paper deals with the Tahasilwise variations of Sex composition of population in Amravati District (Maharashtra).

Pacharane S R, Vaidya B.C. (2012), in this paper present study on "population growth in Ahmednagar district". The study of population and its distribution gives an idea about the dispersion of population. The population growth may be positive or negative. With growth of population some other aspects may change and these affecting the health of society. These changes of population can also be predicted by population projection. According to author's population density, distribution and growth are related each other's and therefore such study of population density for better planning are essential.

R. Prasanthi (2003) in paper "Demographic Characteristics and Socio-Economic Development in Million Cities of India" seeks to study the demographic characteristics and socio economic development in the million cities of India. According to author million cities stand out in the urban scenario as potential leaders in a socio-economic sense which finds manifestation in their demographic profile. In India, they also display distinct regional characteristics. Those in the western and south-central part of the country have high density and growth rate compared to those in the northern and eastern part of the country. The western and the southern part of the country hold potential as the regions where urbanization, development, growth and modernization may go hand in hand.

R. C. Chandana (2011), publish book entitle "Geography of Population". In his book author studies various elements of population composition, sex composition, age composition and economic composition hold a prime place for population geographers. The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as natality, mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristics, etc. He also emphasis on the balance between the two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community.

Randhir Singh Sangwan and Sneh Sangwan (2009) publish paper on *"Sex Ratio: Trends in Rural - Urban Differentials"*. According to them, sex ratio is one of the best indicators of status of women in society. Right from the beginning of census operations, the sex ratio in India has been adverse to women not only in rural areas but also in urban counter parts. However, urban areas were characterized with excessive deficiency of women resulting into more rural- urban differentials. These rural-urban differentials in sex ratio in India were largely the product of male-selectivity in rural- urban migration which in turn, was the result of high cost of living

and problem of housing for families in urban centers. In this study authors endeavored to find out the rural- urban differentials in sex ratio in India and to explain their trends form 1901 to 2001.

S. N. Pawar (2013)**,** publish paper on "Literacy differentials in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra". Literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of socio-economic development in a society and for changing women's position and status in the society.. In this paper author intends to examine literacy differential in general and gender wise in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra. Male-female and rural-urban literacy rate is calculated by using various literacy rate formulas. The analysis reveals that the gender wise as well as rural-urban gap in literacy is decreased in the last decade with increasing literacy rate in the study region. But, there is still tehsil wise wide gap between male-female and rural-urban literacy rate.

S. N. Pawar and D.G.Gatade (2013), in research paper 'spatial variations in rural-urban sex ratio in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra'; authors examine the spatial pattern and fluctuation of rural-urban sex ratio during 2001-2011 in tehsils of Ahmednagar district. As per the analysis males and females are unequal and also tahsil wise magnitude of rural-urban inequality varies in the district.

Seema R Chavan (2014)**,** in her paper on 'Growth and Structure of Indian Population' emphasis that there are many issues that pose a threat to our way of life. According to author overpopulation is a serious problem that will eventually have an extremely negative effect on our countries, and our planet. The problems that arise due to overpopulation could even prove to a fatal epidemic that wills eventually wipe out the entire human pace. oftentimes this issue is over looked due to lack of knowledge and understanding of the subject or simply because most of us are so blessed that we are not affected first hand by the problems it is causing this very second, over population, in my belief, is an enormously serious global issue that should be identified analyzed and controlled immediately.

Siddiqui Shafiqullah (2011), publish paper on "*Regional analysis of urban-rural differentials in literacy in Uttar Pradesh, India"* According to authors, an attempt to analyze the trends of differential in literacy rate, spatial patterns of urban-rural differential and the relationship between differential index and selected variables of development among the districts of Uttar Pradesh, India. The urban-rural differential index is found to be high in the south-eastern part and it tends to decline towards western part of the state. The relationship between rural literacy and urban literacy

rate are marked by a substantial increase from western-central to eastern regions. The't' test reveals that male literacy rate, female literacy rate, urbanization, per capita income, commercialization, educational facilities, and medical facilities are the chief determinants.

Warren S. Thompson and D T Lewis (1970), publish book on "Population Problem". According to them the student and the responsible citizen will find the study of population to be of more than academic interest as they discover how intimately their own lives are affected even by distant population events. Population phenomena in India, China, and Japan are inextricably involved with international tensions, threats of war, and ultimately with the world's very chances of survival. In short, knowledge about population is becoming increasingly essential to the individual's education and indispensable to his exercise of intelligent citizenship.

Yusuf Khan Sadullabax (1990), the work entitled "Western Maharashtra: A study in population Geography", gives the physical, social and economic background of Western Maharashtra and pattern of population distribution and density with which all other characteristics of population are intimately related. The study, deals with the spatial variations in distribution and density of population and the factors affecting them. Sex and age composition of the population and its impact on socio-economic conditions of the people rural-urban differentials and differentials by sex also deals with a brief appraisal of the data related to the working forces and occupational structure in Western Maharashtra.

Viktoria Hnatkovskay, Amartya Lahiriz. (2013) publish paper on *"Structural Transformation and the Rural-Urban Divide"*. According to author, development of an economy typically goes hand-in-hand with a declining importance of agriculture in output and employment. Given the primarily rural population in developing countries and their concentration in agrarian activities, this has potentially large implications for inequality along the development path. We examine the Indian experience between 1983 and 2010, a period when India has been undergoing such a transformation. We find a significant decline in the wage divergences between individuals in rural and urban India during this period.

1.9. Scope and limitation:

There is numerous research materials available on Ahmednagar district population characteristics, but these studies are tahsil wise research of district on macro level. Study of Nagar tahsil on micro level is not found even during findings of literature on Nagar tahsil. In this research an attempt is made to study nagar tahsil on micro level. For this research all rural- urban settlements of tahsil are classify in Panchayat Samity Revenue circles. There are 07 rural and 05 urban revenue circles in Nagar tahsil are studied comparatively. Such type of study of rural-urban differences in population characteristics is purely new for Nagar tahsil; even in Panchayat Samity office revenue circle wise data of various population characteristics of Nagar tahsil is not available. This study will provide revenue circle wise data of various population characteristics of Nagar tahsil for planners.

There are two limitations of this study. The first limitation is, this study is entirely based on secondary sources of data. Census is main source of data which is held once in 10 years so whatsoever comparison is done in this study is for time period of census years only. Second limitation of this present study is during the span of 50 years administrative boundaries of some villages and cities are modified or change.

1.10. Arrangement of text:

The work is divided in six chapters. The chapter first deals with the introduction, study region, literatures review, aim and objectives, hypothesis, data source and methodology and limitation of study. The chapter second describes the physical and cultural background of study region includes location, physiography, climate, drainage, soil types, natural vegetation etc. Chapter third deals with the study of population growth, density, distribution, sex-ratio, literacy, and occupation structure of Nagar tahsil and its comparison with district and Maharashtra state. Chapter four deal with the study of the rural- urban difference of social characteristics of population of Nagar tahsil i.e. the Population growth, density, distribution, sex ratio, literacy etc. In chapter fifth rural- urban differentials in economics characteristics of population of Ahmednagar tahsil is analyzed. The sixth chapter is devoted to findings and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

PHYSICAL SETUP OF NAGAR TAHSIL

2.1. General Introduction

2.2. Location

2.3. Site

2.4. Situation

2.5. Physiography

2.6. Climate

2.7. Soil

2.8. Drainage

2.9. Conclusion

2.1. General introduction:

The pattern of population distribution and its various characteristics are influenced by the physical conditions, such as; physiography, drainage system, nature and degree of fertility of the soil, the nature and type of the surface, climatic conditions and spatial relations. Excessively high or low temperature or precipitation influences the degree of erosion, vegetative growth and in turn, nature of economic activities, particularly agriculture, which influences pattern of population distribution and various socio economic characteristics of population. The region of difficult terrain and high altitude, due to limitations put by these on nature of economic activities, have generally low population densities. Nature of soil, affects use of land in an area. This has a bearing on nature of economics activities possible in the region, which affects the distribution of population, economic conditions and occupational structure of population of region. Availability of certain important economic minerals also exerts a pull on population and it leads to in migration to region.

The influence of the physical factors on distribution of population also depends on the ways of life of the people. According to James, "The significance to man of the physical features of the land is determined by culture and therefore, any change in the attitudes, objectives or technical abilities of the people inhabiting an area requires a revaluation of the significance of the land". The more complex a society becomes the less directly physical factors influence the distribution of its population. For obvious reasons, the pattern of spatial distribution of an agricultural population is totally different from that of a population engaged primarily in non-agricultural activities. The techniques of productions are intimately related to the types of economic activities which in turn influence the distribution of population. (Yusuf Khan Sadullabax 1990). Blache thinks to be the first to be considered for the study of the distribution of human establishments. His statement that "nature prepares the site and man organizes it to enable him to satisfy his desires and his needs" approves of the fact that the very concept of site is inherently cultural. Moreover, the effect of site is cultural rather than physical, since the ideal site depends on the goals, ideals and values of people or period and choice of the 'good' site whether lake, river, mountain or coast depends on this cultural definition (R Y Singh, 2012). It is necessity to study physiographic condition of Ahmednagar tahsil and its impact over various population characteristics of study region.

2.2. Location:

Absolute location and Relative location are two ways to explain where the place is. **Absolute location** is the exact place using the actual latitude and longitude of a place or destination. **Relative location** means to locate a place relative to other landmarks while absolute location is locating at a place using a coordinate system.

Absolute location of Ahmednagar tahsil in terms of latitudinal and longitudinal extension is 18^0 47' North to 19^0 18' North Latitude and 74^0 33' East to 74^0 50' East Longitude. Where as relative location of tahsil is it is located in Upper Seena river basin. River Seena passes though approximately central part of tahsil. The northern frontier of tahsil is slightly to the north of Harischandra Balaghat ranges locally known as Gorkshnath ranges. Agadgoan locally known ranges lies to the north-east of tahsil. Gayghat Dongar lies to the south and Brahmandara, Hamdara these are the local ranges lies to the west of Ahmednagar tahsil.

2.3. Site:

Dickinson says that 'site embraces precise features of the terrain on which the settlement began and over which it spread'. Emrys Jones observes that site is the relationship between a dwelling or a group of dwellings and the immediate physical environment (R.Y. Singh 2012). The site is the actual location of a settlement on the earth surface and is composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape specific to the study area. Site factors including things like landforms. It may be undulating terrain or level ground, coastal land or a loop of river. Whatever the physiography of the site, it governs the morphology of settlements and plays its role in growth of settlement.

The Harishchandragad range is the located in the Ahmednagar district and from the water shade between the Godavari and the Bhima river and it passes through Ahmednagar tahsil. To the north of the Ahmednagar city the crest of this range rises again to the dignity of a mountain range. The hill of Gorkshnath 2982 feet (908.91m), Manjarsumba and Gunjala are conspicuous from all a part of the sub- division. Some ranges turn south- east keeping its wall like face towards the northern part of Ahmednagar city (Godavari basin).Some of the hill attain considerable elevation, that on which the tomb of Salabat Khan is built being 3080 ft. (903m) above the sea level and 1000 ft. (304.8 meter) above the Ahmednagar city.

Location of Nagar Tahsil
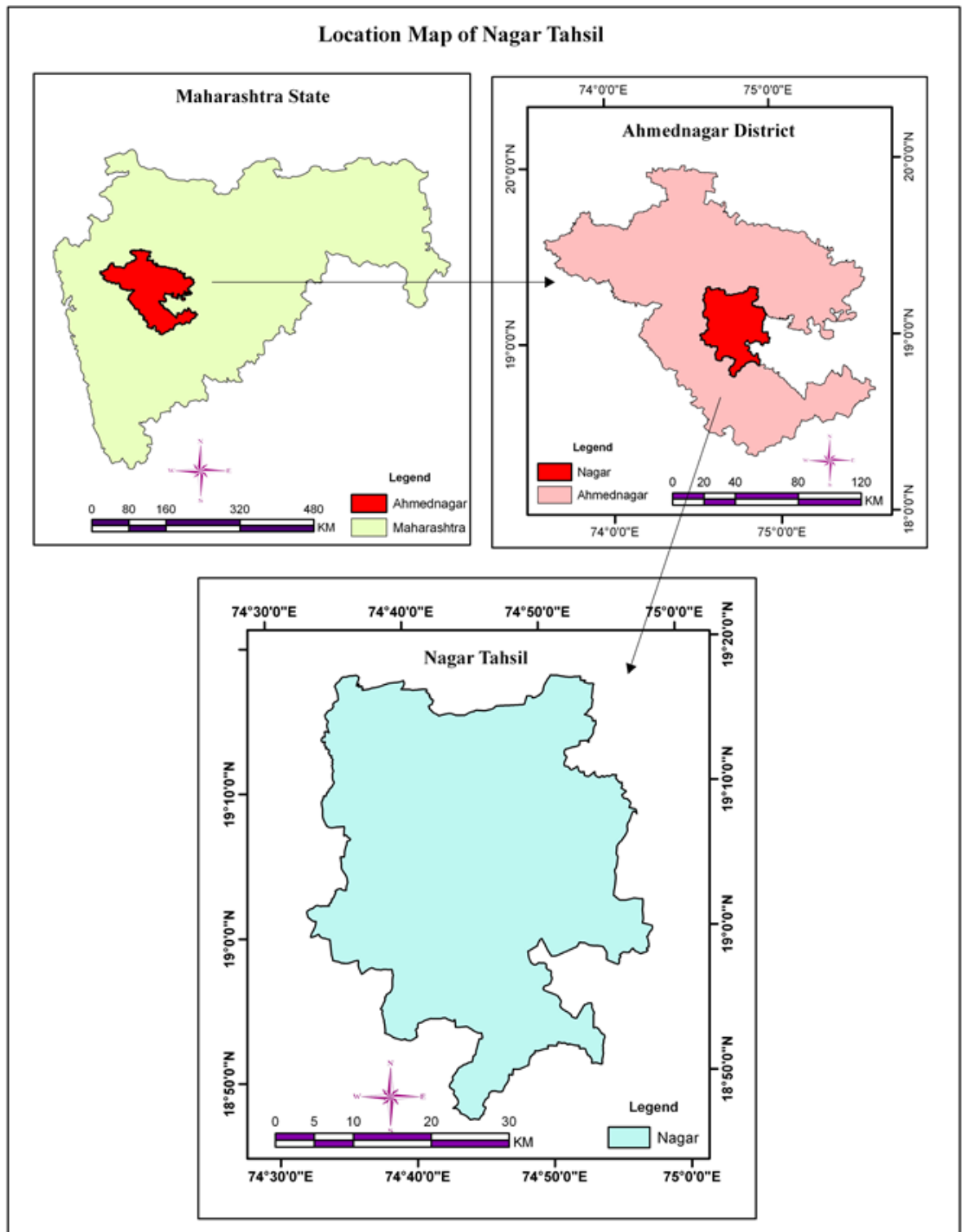
Map: 2.1. Location of Nagar Tahsil

2.4. Situation:

The situation is usually concerned with physical and cultural conditions over a much wider area. It refers to the relation of one settlement with the surrounding settlement in the country through varied linkages. Situation is partially unique and can be generalized to a limited extent (RY Singh2012). Situation is defined as the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.

Ahmednagar tahsil is situated on Ahmednagar plateau. This plateau is situated to the south of Gorkshnath hill. General slope of tahsil is from North-East to South. The river Sina has flows through the central part of Ahmednagar tahsil. The historical town Ahmednagar is situated centrally in nagar tahsil.

Ahmednagar tahsil is located at the distance of 275 km. east of Mumbai and to the 120 km. north-east of Pune city. Ahmednagar is largest district in area in Maharashtra (17048 sq km), Ahmednagar is biggest city in district and Nagar is biggest Tahsil in population size in District. Tahsil has an Ahmednagar railway station on the Daund (69 km), Manmad (130 km) broad gauge route of the Central Railway. Many state and national highways passes through Ahmednagar Tahsil. Pune – Aurangabad, Pune – Manmad, Manmad – Solapur, Pune – Jamkhad – Beed highways and Projected Mumbai – Kalyan –Vishakhapattanum highway (N.H. 222) passes through Tahsil.

2.5. Physiography:

It is well-known assumption that in the selection of settlement sites man is usually guided by both the attractive and restrictive forces of physical setting which is an resemble of various elements, such as, geology, relief, drainage, soil, and natural vegetation (RY Singh 2012). Physiography of Nagar tahsil is undulating and height of tahsil varies between 551 to 959 meters. Ahmednagar tahsil located on plateau region having highest of 959 meter at local Agadgaon dongar range located to the north of Agadgaon village and lowest height of tahsil is shown by BM 551 to the north of Nandgaon village on Ahmednagar- Manmad road at the extreme north of nagar tahsil.

Ahmednagar Tahsil : Physiography

Legend

Elevation in Meters

- 882.8 - 940
- 825.7 - 882.8
- 768.5 - 825.7
- 711.4 - 768.5
- 654.2 - 711.4
- 597.1 - 654.2
- 540 - 597.1
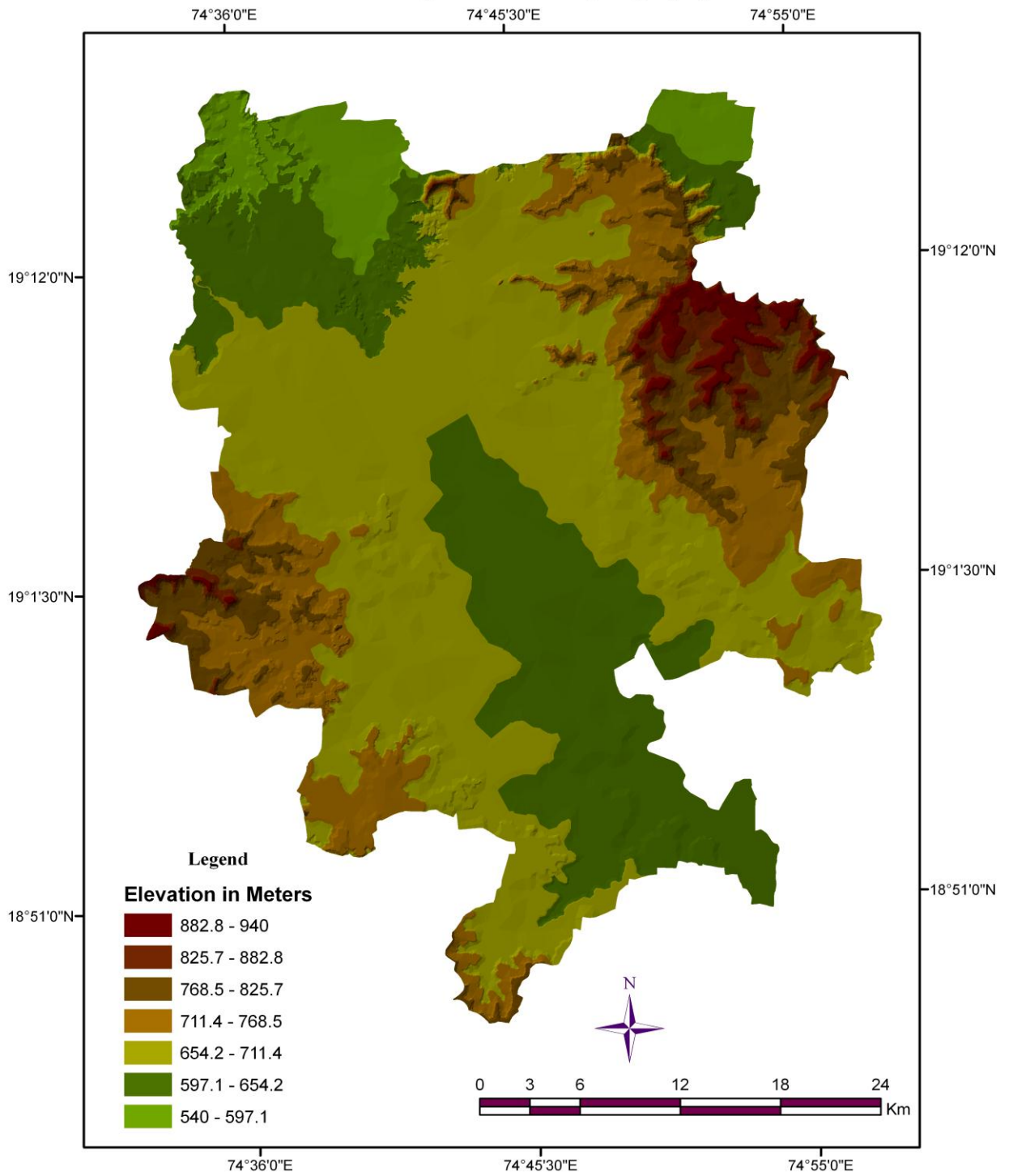
Map: 2.2. Physiography of Nagar Tahsil

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Ahmednagar Tahsil : Contour Map
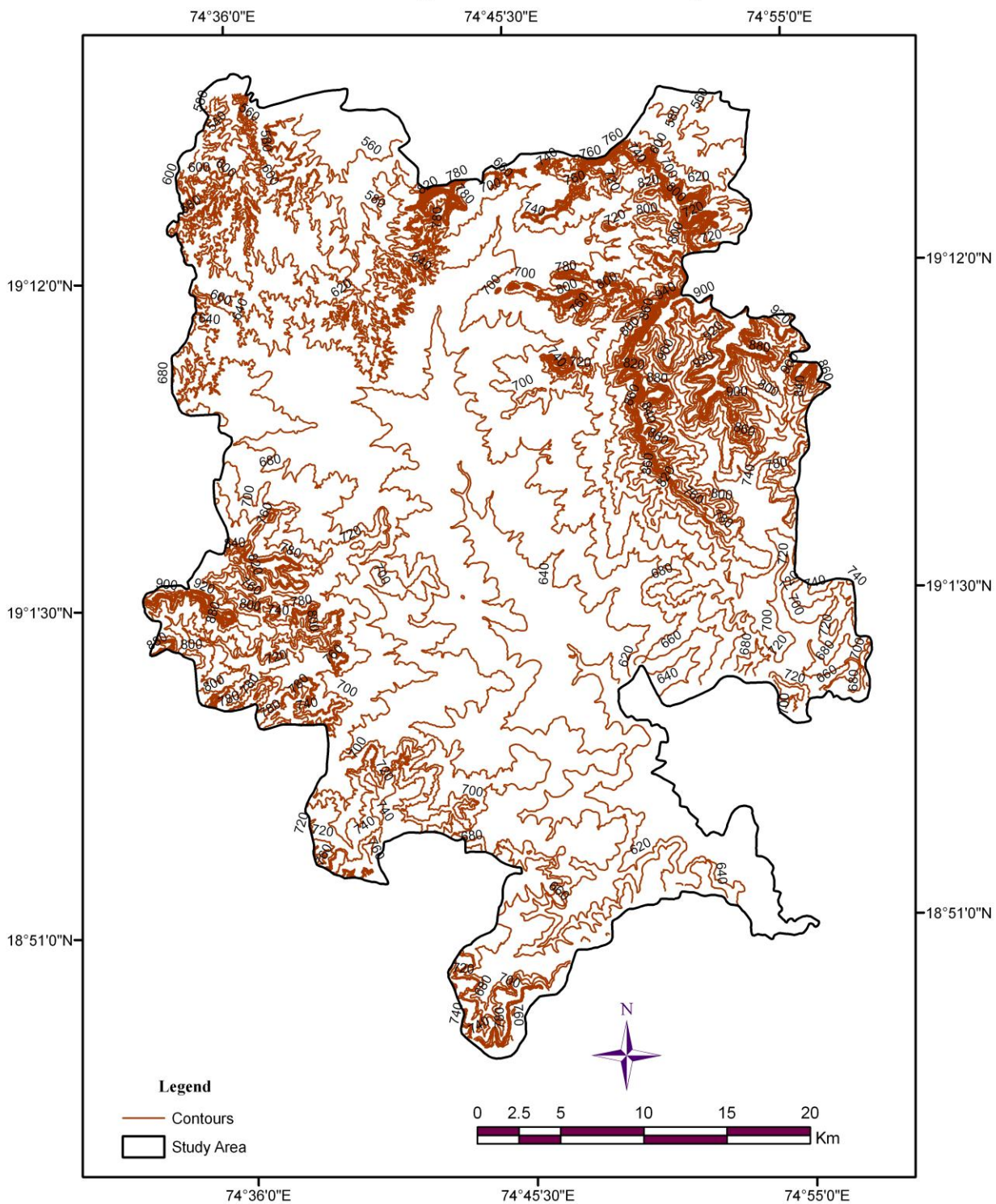
Map: 2.3. Contour map of Nagar Tahsil

As per the contour map (Map no. 2.3) of Nagar Tahsil Topography of Ahmednagar tahsil is highly undulating. Local ranges namely Bhagdi Tekdi, Gorakhnath dongar, Pilya dongar, Gaymukh dongar, Bahirwadi dongar are located to the north of tahsil.   Jeur, Agadgoan (Jhondhaldara), Manjarsumbha, Kuran, Mahaldara, these locally known ranges lies to the north-east of Ahmednagar tahsil. Gayghat dongar lies to the south, Kumjai dongar and dhagya dongar lies to the south-west and Mayltcha dongar, Supati dongar, Kaudya dongar, Bagdi-Baraph, Chandkai, Brahmandara, Hamdara these are the local ranges lies to the west of Ahmednagar tahsil.

2.6. Slope:

Distribution of slope of Nagar tahsil is given in map no. 2.4. As per the slope map slope of Nagar tahsil approximately 15 % of Ahmednagar tahsil drain to north. In this north-western part of tahsil tributaries of river Pravara drain towards north it is part of tahsil lies in Godavari basin known for agricultural production due to availability of drainage and raw water of MIDC of Ahmednagar city.

Around 05 % north-eastern area of Nagar tahsil also drain to the north and lies in Godavari river basin. This is low laying area of nagar tahsil lies to the north east of Agadgaon dongar comprises of height below 540 meter above MSL. Udarmal, Pangarmal Villages of Jeur review circle lies in this part of nagar tahsil.

Remaining entire part of tahsil located to the south of Gorkshnath ranges have general slope to the south and south-east. Spurs of harishchandra-balaghat mountain ranges located to the north of Ahmednagar city divided tahsil in Krishna and Godavari river basin and remaining 80 % tahsil slope to the south and towards south-eastern part of tahsil. Around 90% area of Ahmednagar tahsil lies between 0 to 5.46 degree slopes. Even though larger area of Ahmednagar tahsil lies in less degree of slope it is located at greater height above 710 meter from mean sea level.

Ahmednagar Tahsil : Slope Map

Legend

Slope in Degree

- 0 - 1.72
- 1.72 - 5.46
- 5.46 - 10.64
- 10.64 - 16.97
- 16.97 - 25.31
- 25.31 - 45.45
- 45.45 - 73.36
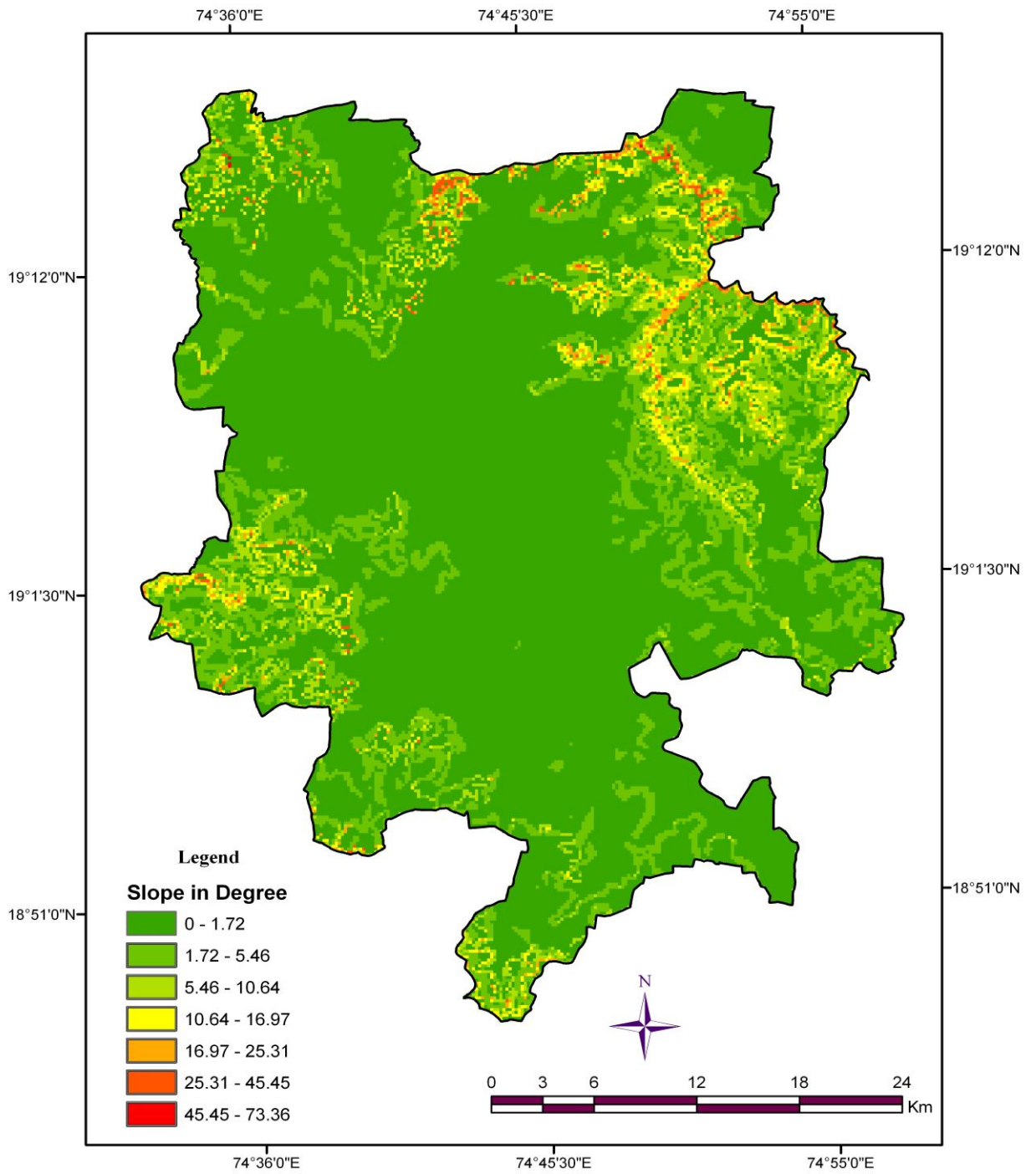
Map: 2.4. Slope map of Nagar Tahsil

2.7. Climate:

The climate of Ahmednagar tahsil is generally dry. The maximum temperature recorded at Indian meteorological department, weather Station at Ahmednagar city is in the month of May which is 42.30cg and the minimum is 7.80cg in December. The temperature fluctuations are gradual in study area. The relative humidity varies from 36% to 80% in the morning and 23% to 71% in the evening. The annual total mean is 61% and 41% for the morning and evening respectively. The annual mean rainfall is 669.8mm. The maximum mean rainfall is observed in September (192.6 mm) and the lowest in January (0.8 mm). The mean wind speed is 7.6 km/hr. and wind direction is NW to SE (IMD weather Station data).

As per Daily weather Report records at Ahmednagar weather station following observations (2002-2011) of weather elements are as follows.

Average Annual Data of Weather Record (2002-2011)

Year	Temperature (^{o}cg.)	Air pressure (mb.)	Humidity (Percent)	Rainfall (mm.)
2002	25.9	939.4	54.6	276.2
2003	26.2	939.1	54.0	236.7
2004	25.9	938.9	60.5	643.8
2005	24.4	939.1	61.3	525.4
2006	24.5	939.3	60.3	875.1
2007	24.9	938.6	59.2	790.1
2008	25.5	938.4	59.1	830.4
2009	26.0	938.8	58.0	689.6
2010	25.2	938.4	67.6	959.8
2011	24.3	937.8	61.7	425.6
2002-11	25.3	938.8	59.6	625.29

Table no: 2.1 Average Annual Data of Weather Record (2002-2011)

April is hottest month in India but May (30.10cg.) is month of highest temperature and January (20.7ocg.) is lowest temperature month at Ahmednagar station. Average air pressure at Ahmednagar weather station is 938.8 mb. Average humidity at Ahmednagar weather station is 59.6%. Ahmednagar city located in rain shadow zone of western ghat, June and September are significant months for rainfall. Average rainfall is 625.27 mm out of which nearly 1/3 rainfall received in month of

September (192.92mm) and June received 42.24mm rain. Following observations of weather condition of Ahmednagar station are recorded with the help of data collected by department of Geography, Ahmednagar College; Ahmednagar for 10 years (2002-2010).
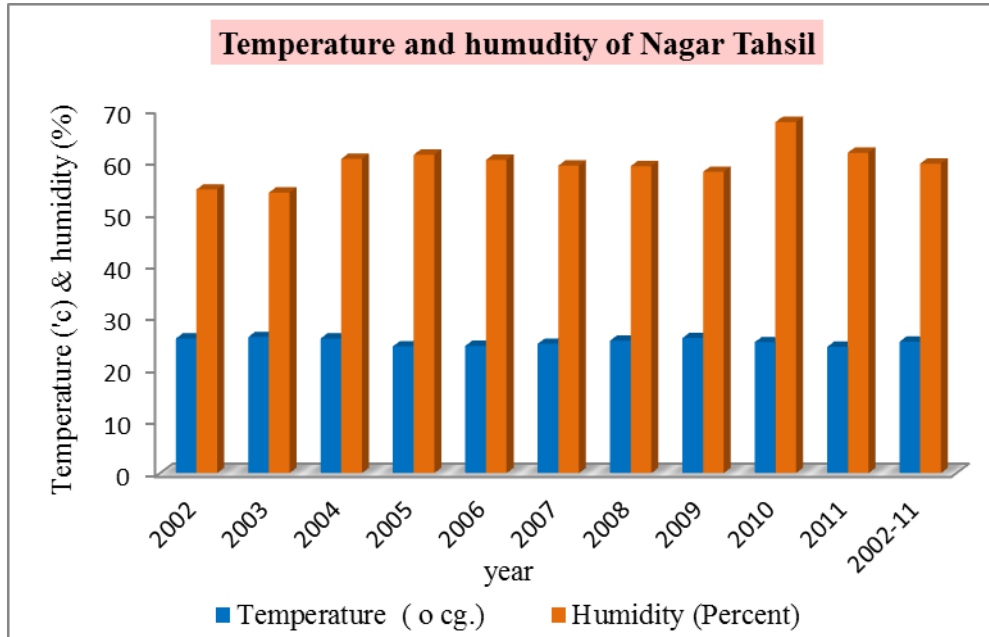
Fig.2.1 Average Annual temperature and humidity (2002-2011)
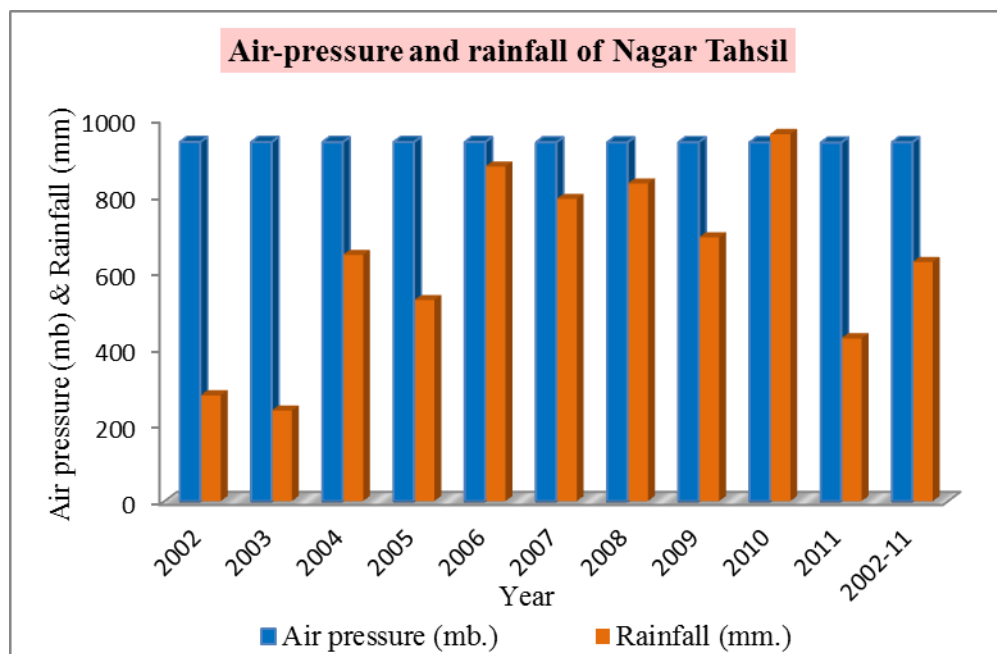
Fig. 2.2 Average Annual air pressure and rainfall (2002-2011)

Ahmednagar Tahsil : Drainage System
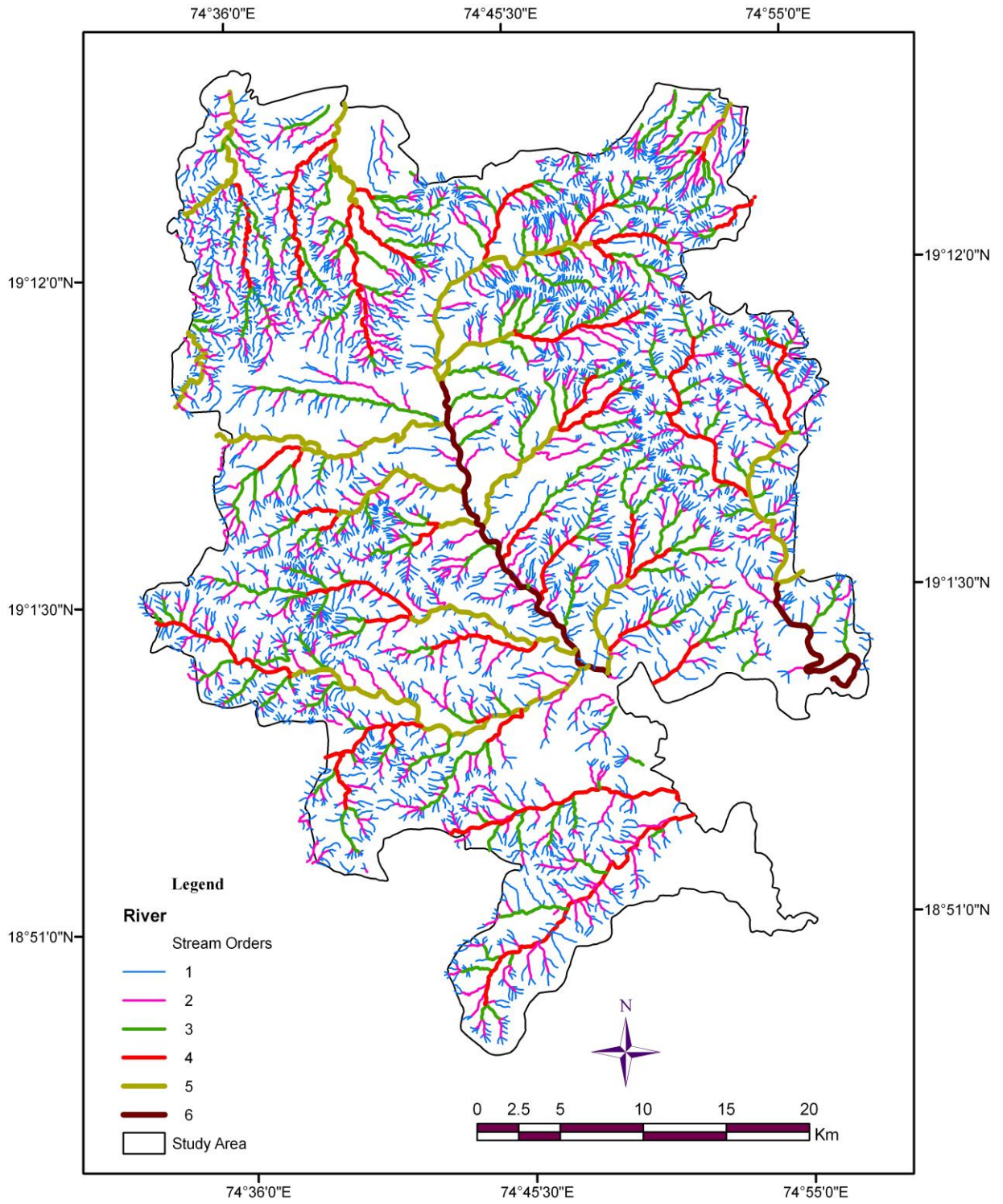
Map: 2.5. Drainage map of Nagar Tahsil

2.7. Soil:

The soils in Ahmednagar district are generally classified into three groups, black or kali, red or tambat, and laterite and the gray of inferior quality locally known as barad including white or pandhari. Of these, barad soils are very poor in fertility found in elevated areas. The chief soils of the entire Godavari and Krishna i. e. Seena basin are kali or black with a variety of gradations depending upon the local terrain conditions and slope. The soils, by and large derived from weathering of basalts under tropical semi-arid climatic conditions, are regur (black cotton soil), a type of clay loam that is moisture-retentive. Soils in Ahmednagar tahsil are more suited to wheat than to cotton, excessively sticky and hard to work during rains and full of cracks in the hot weather, these soils are suited for crops like jawar and bajara.

2.8. Drainage:

Ahmednagar tahsil is located on plateau drain by several streams because of its undulating topography. Seena River is the main river drain trough central part of Nagar Tehsil. This river is originated from its sources near village Jamgaon located 20 km. west of Ahmednagar city. Approximately 1/5 of tahsil is drain by tributaries of pravara basin and remaining 4/5 part is drain by tributaries of river Seena. River Kapari drain from south to north from western boundary between Nagar and Parner tahsil. Pimpal Nala and Hukli Nala are tributaries of Kapri Nadi. Dev nadi originate to north of Ahmednagar city and flowing north of Nagar tahsil.

As per drainage map (Map no. 2.5) of Nagar Tahsil Seena is main river in Nagar tahsil one important source of it originate in Bahirwadi, Jeur mountain ranges and flow from east to west till Ahmednagar city, one tributary is flowing parallel to Seena from Pimplagaon Ujjaini. In Ahmednagar city river Seena flow from North to south and after Ahmednagar City River change its direction to the south-east. Main source of Seena River originates from Jamgaon, tahsil Parner and flow from west to east and join main stream of Seena in Ahmednagar city. Bend nala, Umber nala, Khokar nala, Ambika nadi, Mendka river, Walumba nadi, Bangri nadi, and Sosdala nadi are rivers join Seena River from right side in Nagar tahsil. Bhingar Nala, Darewadi nala and Tukkadwada are the tributaries join river Seena from left. River Mehekari originate from Baradari and flow from north to south form eastern boundary of Nagar tahsil and join Seena after it cross the boundary of Nagar tahsil.

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2.9. Conclusion:

Nagar tahsil located in central part of Ahmednagar district, but it resembles with the characteristics of south Ahmednagar district; which is arid and dry, compare with North Ahmednagar district. It is situated on Ahmednagar plateau, drain by river Seena. It is situated on several National and state highways. Physiography of Nagar tahsil is undulating. River Seena drain through central part of tahsil. General slope of tahsil is from north-west to south-east. In the proximity of river seena found regur soil, but due to less amount of average annual rainfall and non-availability of permanent irrigation facility, Nagar tahsil is agriculturally less developed tahsil than tahsil of North Ahmednagar district. All these conditions influence population characteristics of Nagar district.

CHAPTRE III

SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS OF NAGAR TAHSIL

3.1. General introduction

3.2. Comparative Social characteristics of population

    3.2.1. Rural-urban population

    3.2.2. Population growth

    3.2.3. Population density

        3.2.3. a. Rural density

        3.2.3. b. Urban density

    3.2.4. Sex-ratio

        3.2.4. a. Rural sex ratio

        3.2.4. b. Urban sex ratio

    3.2.5. Child sex ratio

    3.2.6. Literacy

        3.2.6. a. Female literary rate

        3.2.6. b. Male literacy rate

3.3. Occupational structure

3.4: Conclusion

3.1. General introduction:

2011 census of India covered 35 States, 640 districts, 5924 sub-districts, 7935 Towns and 640867 Villages. In Census 2001, the figures were 593 Districts, 5463 sub-Districts, 5161 Towns and 638588 Villages. There is an addition of 47 Districts, 461 Sub Districts, 2774 Towns (242 Statutory and 2532 Census Towns) and 2279 Villages in Census 2011 as compared to Census 2001.

As per the census 2011, the total population of India was 1210.2 million, out of this, the rural population was 833.1 million and the urban population was 377.1 million. The rural population has increased by 90.47 million and the urban population by 91.00 million in the last decade. Uttar Pradesh has the largest rural population of 155.11 million (18.62% of the country's rural population) whereas, Maharashtra has the highest urban population of 50.83 million (13.48% of country's urban population) in the India.

The growth rate of Indian population for the last decade was 17.64%. The growth rate of population in rural and urban areas was 12.18% and 31.80% respectively. Bihar (23.90%) exhibited the highest decadal growth rate in rural population. In percentage terms, the rural population formed 68.84% of the total population and the urban population constituting 31.16% (increase of 3.35%).

The Sex ratio in the country was 933 in 2001 have risen by 7 to 940 in 2011. The increase in rural areas has been 1 point from 946 to 947. The same in urban areas has been 26 points from 900 to 926. Eight states namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, *Maharashtra*, Karnataka show fall in the sex ratio in rural area.

The Country has observed a decline in the percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 years by about 3 % over the decade. Child sex ratio fall and it was all time low of 914 since 1961. The fall has been 13 points (927-914) for the country during 2001-2011. In rural areas, the fall is significant - 15 points (934-919) and in urban areas it has been 4 points (906-902) over the decade 2001-2011.

The literacy rate of India as per the census 2011 is 74.04 %, the rural literacy rate is 68.91% and in urban areas it is 84.98 %. Maharashtra (40.8 million) has recorded the highest number of literates in urban areas. It is significant to note that the gap in literacy rate among males and females has reduced to 16.68 % in the country. The gap is 19.82 % in rural areas and 9.75 % in urban areas.

3.2. Comparative Social characteristics of population:

3.2.1. Rural-urban population:

Population growth takes place when the number of people living in rural or urban settlement increases to the population as a whole. Within the limits of census definitions it is a simple concept to operationalise and measure. At any one time, the percentage of the population that is urban or rural is calculated by following formula given by:

$$\text{Percent population} = \frac{\text{Population living in rural or urban settlement}}{\text{Total Population}} \times \frac{100}{01}$$

Table.3.1 Comparative Rural-urban population percentage

Decade	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar District		Nagar Tahsil	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1961	71.78	28.22	89.45	10.55	51.54	48.46
1971	68.83	31.17	88.92	11.08	51.12	48.88
1981	64.97	35.03	87.03	12.97	50.48	49.52
1991	61.31	38.69	84.18	15.82	54.01	45.99
2001	57.57	42.43	80.11	19.89	38.03	61.97
2011	57.77	45.23	79.90	20.10	37.40	62.60

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
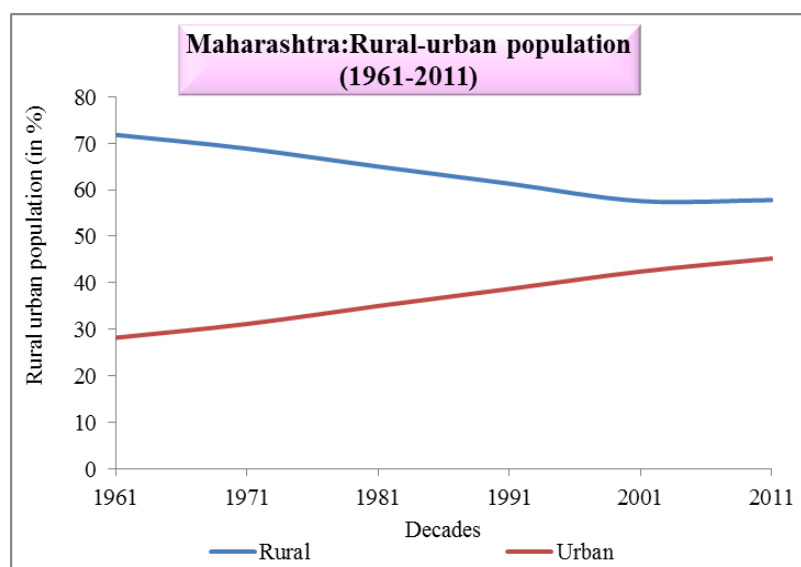
Fig no: 3.1 Rural-urban population percentage of Maharashtra
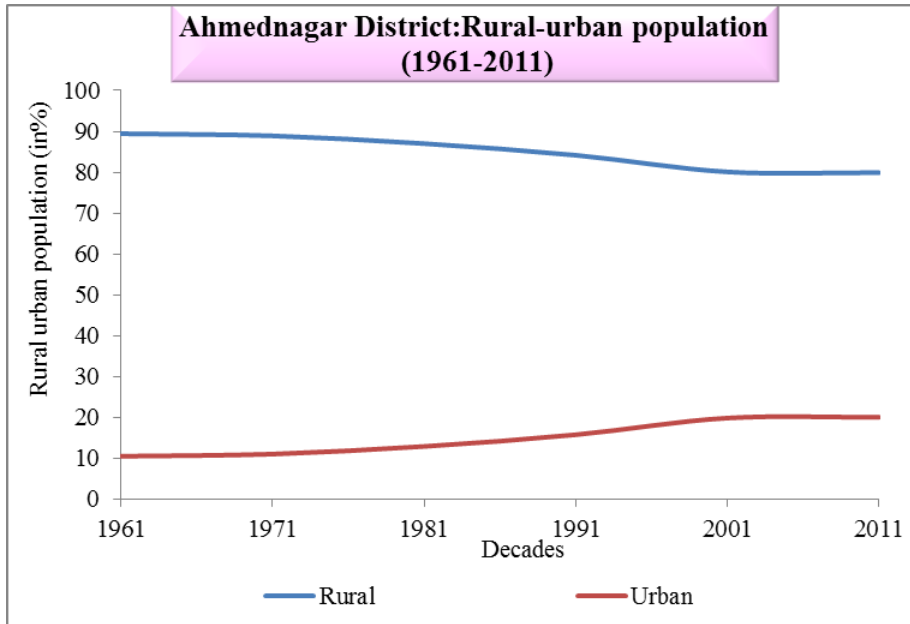
Fig no: 3.2 Rural-urban population percentage of Ahmednagar district
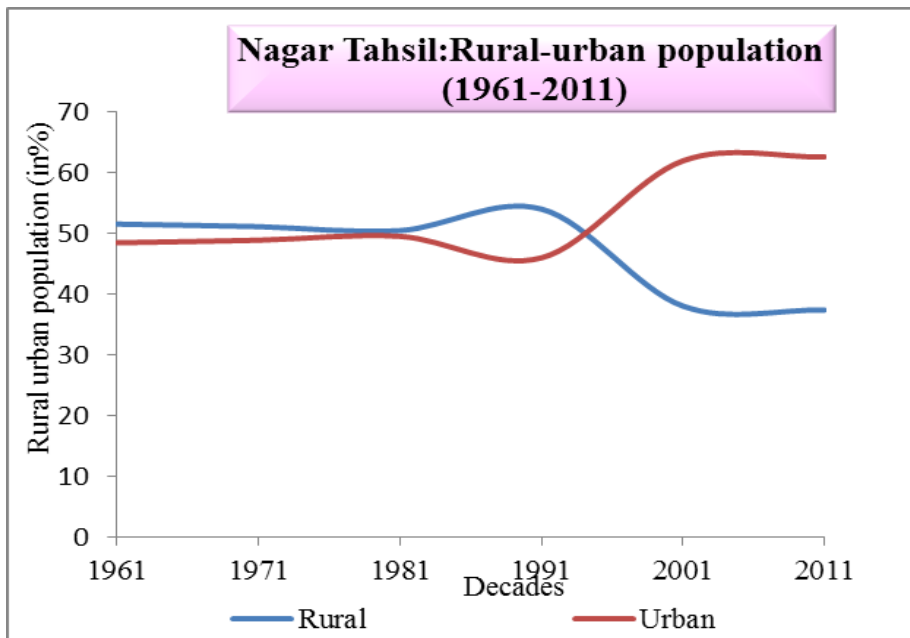
Fig no: 3.3 Rural-urban population percentage of Nagar tahsil

Rural-urban population percentage is given in table 3.1 shows comparative rural urban population percentages of Maharashtra, Ahmednagar district and nagar tahsil. As per the data, rural population of all administrative regions decreases continuously but compare with state and district average rural population percentage of Ahmednagar tahsil decreases very rapidly. Urban population percentage of state population increases from 28.22% in 1961 to 45.23% in 2011 and Maharashtra becomes one of the largest urbanized states in India. Compare with state average,

share of urban population with total population of Ahmednagar district was very less and Ahmednagar is one of the least urbanized district of Maharashtra state. Urban population of Ahmednagar district doubled in the span of last fifty years and it increase from 10.55 % to 20.1% from 1961 to 2011. Ahmednagar tahsil increases its urban population from 48.46% to 62.6% from 1961 to 2011. Ahmednagar is highest urbanized tahsil of Ahmednagar district in all census history.

3.2.2. Population growth:

"The hungry world cannot be fed until and unless the growth of its resources and the growth of its population come into balance. Each man and woman and each nation - must make decisions of conscience and policy in the face of this great problem" Lyndon B. Jonson. Population enumeration is an essential pre requirement for policy formulation and its implementation (Census of India, 2011)

Any change in population over a given period with reference to a region, irrespective of increase or decreases in population is called population growth. It is computed as:

$$\text{Population Growth Rate:} \quad R = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Whereas:

R = Population growth rate in percent.

P_o = Population of base year.

P_n = Population of the next year.

Table no: 3.2 Decadal population growth rate (1961-2011)

Decade	Decadal population growth rate (persons '000' per year)		
	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961-1971	27.45	27.77	23.63
1971-1981	24.54	19.36	20.54
1981-1991	25.73	24.54	31.95
1991-2001	22.73	21.29	25.64
2001-2011	15.99	12.44	12.75

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
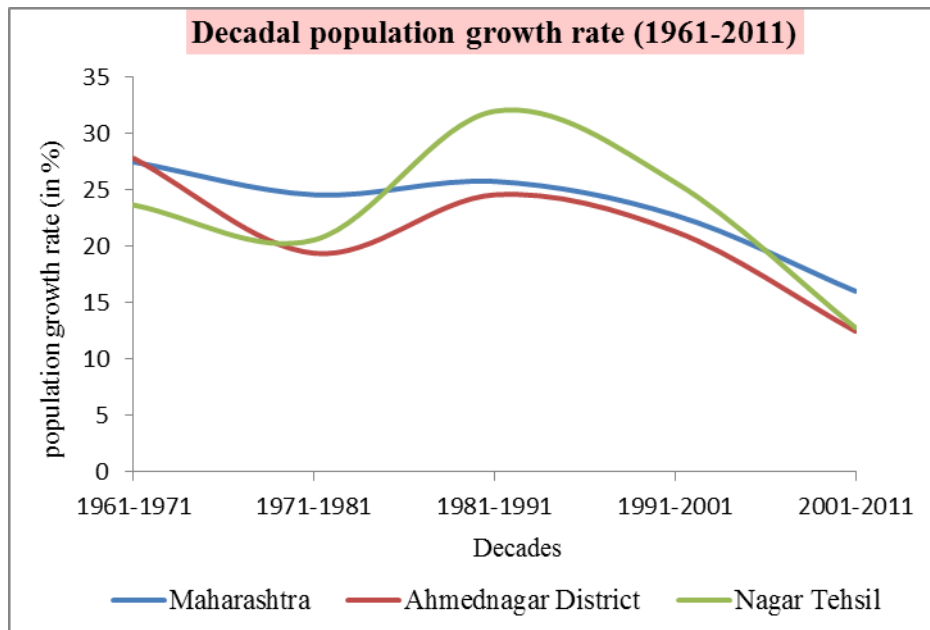
Fig no: 3.4. Decadal population growth rate

Population growth rate of Ahmednagar tahsil compare with Ahmednagar district and Maharashtra state represented in figure number 3.4 shows very little variation in population growth rate. Population growth of Maharashtra state reduced from 27.45 to 15.99 persons '000' per year. Growth rate of Ahmednagar district population also reduced from 27.77 to 12.44 persons per thousand per year from 1961 to 2011 census. Compare with the Maharashtra state and Ahmednagar district, Nagar tahsil shows fluctuating trend of population growth. Population growth rate increases (31.95) in 1981- 1991 and in next decades it reduce up to 25.64 persons '000' per year in 1991-2001, and it was 12.75 persons '000' per year in 2001-2011 decade.

3.2.3. Population Density:

Density of population refers to a ratio between population and land area. Thus, it is a measure of the degree of population concentration in region. Generally, it is expressed in terms of number of persons per unit of area. The ratios have designated as arithmetic density, physiological density, nutrition density, agricultural density and economic density etc. The geographers have been making more frequent the use of concept of 'Arithmetic Density of population'. It is a simple concept of relating population size to land with a view assigns crudely the pressure of population upon the resource of an area.

Table no: 3.3 Comparative Population density (1961 to 2011)

Census year	Population density (persons / sq. km.)		
	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961	129	104	162
1971	164	133	200
1981	204	159	242
1991	257	198	319
2001	315	237	400
2011	365	266	451

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
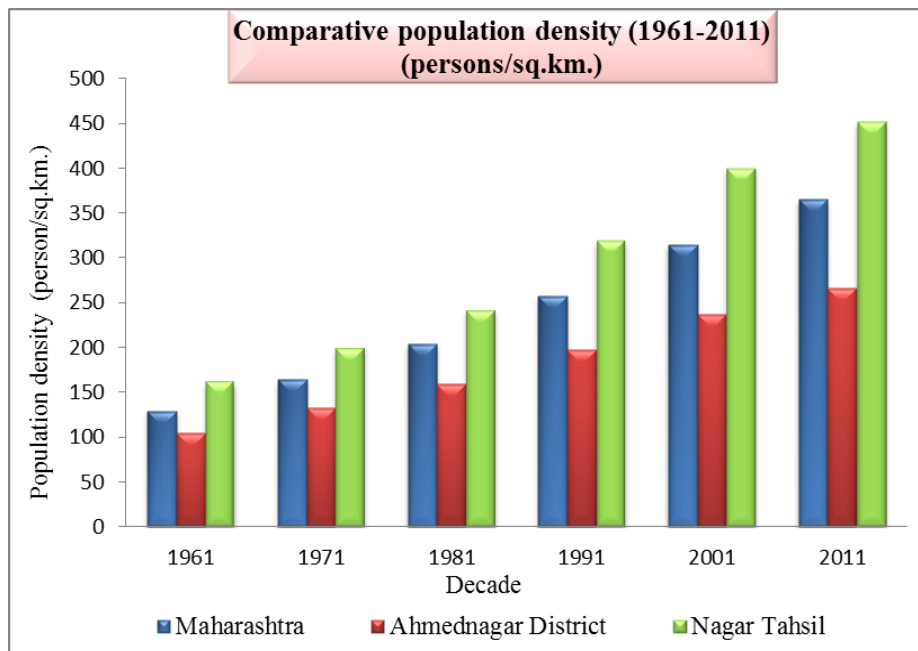
Fig no: 3.5 Comparative population density (1961 to2011)

Comparative population density of Maharashtra state, Ahmednagar district and tahsil is given in table number 3.3 represents that density of all regions increases continuously from 1961 to 2011. Density of Ahmednagar tahsil is always high in all census years compare with district and state average. Population density of state increases by 236 persons per sq.km from 1961 to 2011, and in Ahmednagar district it was increase by 162 persons per sq.km. Population density of Ahmednagar tahsil increases by 285 persons / Sq. km. in the span of last sixty years from 1961 to 2011.

3.2.3. a. Rural density:

Population density is simple man-land relationships but, it cannot be used as a measure of population pressure on land because it merely gives a simple quantitative relationship between man and land. This proportion of man and land is less comparatively in rural areas compared with urban ones.

Table No: 3.4. Rural population density (1961 to 2011)

Decade	Rural population density (persons / sq. km.)	
	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961	95	85
1971	127	105
1981	141	125
1991	170	176
2001	194	158
2011	217	185

Source : Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
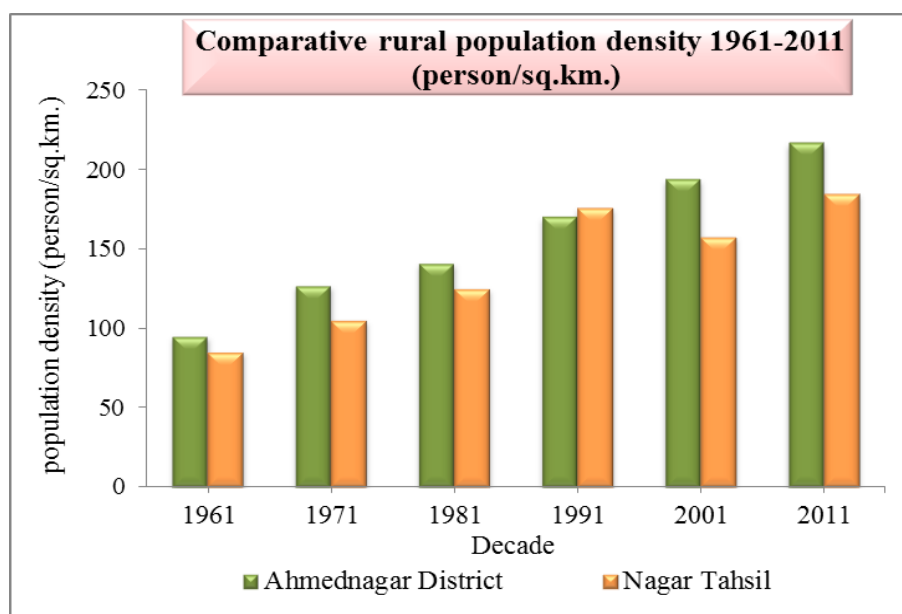
Fig no : 3.6 Rural population density (1961 to 2011)

Comparative rural population density is given in figure number 3.6 represents that there is slight variation in rural population density of Ahmednagar district and tahsil. Rural population density of Ahmednagar districts was always high than nagar tahsil. Rural population density of Ahmednagar district increases by 122 persons / sq. km in last 60 years and in the same time, from 1961 to 2011 rural population density of Ahmednagar tahsil increases by 100 persons / sq. km.

3.2.3. b. Urban population density:

Proportion of man and land is high in urban areas compared with rural areas. One important characteristics of urban population density in Ahmednagar tahsil is that it is an area very high (more than 400 persons / Sq. km. area) in India.

Table No: 3.5. Urban population density (1961 to2011)

Decade	Urban density (persons / sq. km.)	
	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961	542	4838
1971	727	4666
1981	1016	5698
1991	1543	7359
2001	2325	6714
2011	2640	3172

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
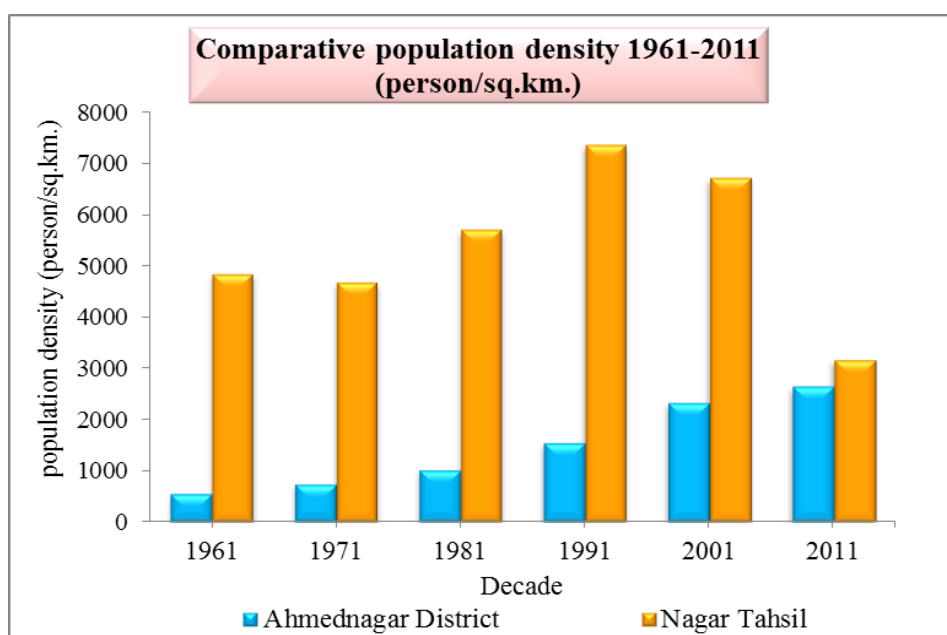
Fig no: 3.7. Urban population density (1961 to 2011)

Comparative urban population density is given in figure number 3.7 and represents that there is considerable variation in urban population density of Ahmednagar district and nagar tahsil. Ahmednagar tahsil is highest urban density in district and show highest urban population density in all census years. Urban population density of Ahmednagar district increase by 2098 persons / sq. km. in the span of 60 years. Urban population density of Ahmednagar tahsil shows fluctuating trend because of change in urban area from 1961 to 2011. In 1961 urban density of tahsil were 4838 persons / sq. kms, which was continuously increased till 1991 and

rich up to 7359 persons / sq. kms. Urban density was reduced in 2001 due to increasing urban area by 25.82 sq. kms. This change in area is result of addition of three urban centers in 2001. Urban density of nagar tahsil is also decrease in 2011 due to increase in urban area 78.9 sq. kms in 2011; there is also addition of one urban center in tahsil in this decade.

3.2.4. Sex-ratio:

Sex ratio is one of the basic tools for the analysis of the composition of population of region. The large differences between the number of males and females affect the population growth, marriage rate and occupational structure etc. N. Deshmukh et.al. (2012)

"Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is expressed as number of females per 1000 male".

$$\text{Sex-ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

Table No: 3.6 Comparative decadal sex ratio (1961 to 2011)

Census year	Sex Ratio (Females/ '000' males)		
	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961	936	962	935
1971	930	956	901
1981	937	959	894
1991	934	949	912
2001	922	940	901
2011	929	939	931

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
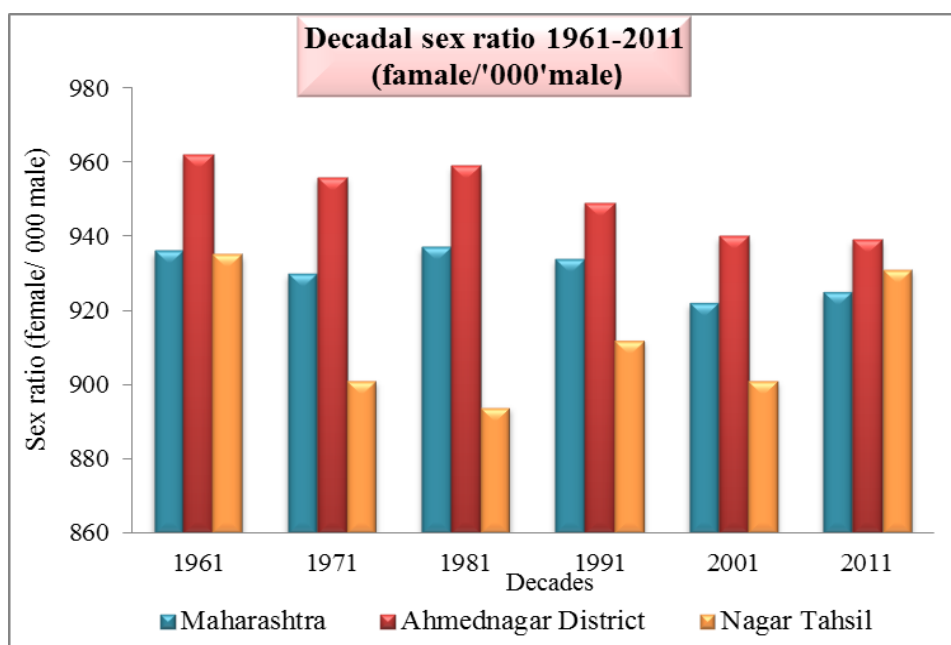
Fig no: 3.8. Decadal sex ratio (1961 to 2011)

Comparative trend of sex ratio of Maharashtra, Ahmednagar district and Nagar tahsil is given in figure number 3.8. It represents that sex ratio of Ahmednagar district is high in all census years than sex-ratio of Maharashtra state. Significant characteristics of sex ratio of state, Ahmednagar district and Nagar tahsil is that it slowly declining trend with very few exceptions. Sex ratio of Nagar tahsil was less than Ahmednagar district and Maharashtra state average except 2011 census years.

3.2.4. a. Rural sex ratio:

Table No: 3.7 Rural-urban sex ratio (1961 to2011)

Census year	Sex Ratio (Females/ '000' males)			
	Ahmednagar District		Nagar Tehsil	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1961	970	890	983	886
1971	968	866	960	844
1981	970	889	942	847
1991	1002	1027	982	881
2001	948	908	934	881
2011	938	942	929	932

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
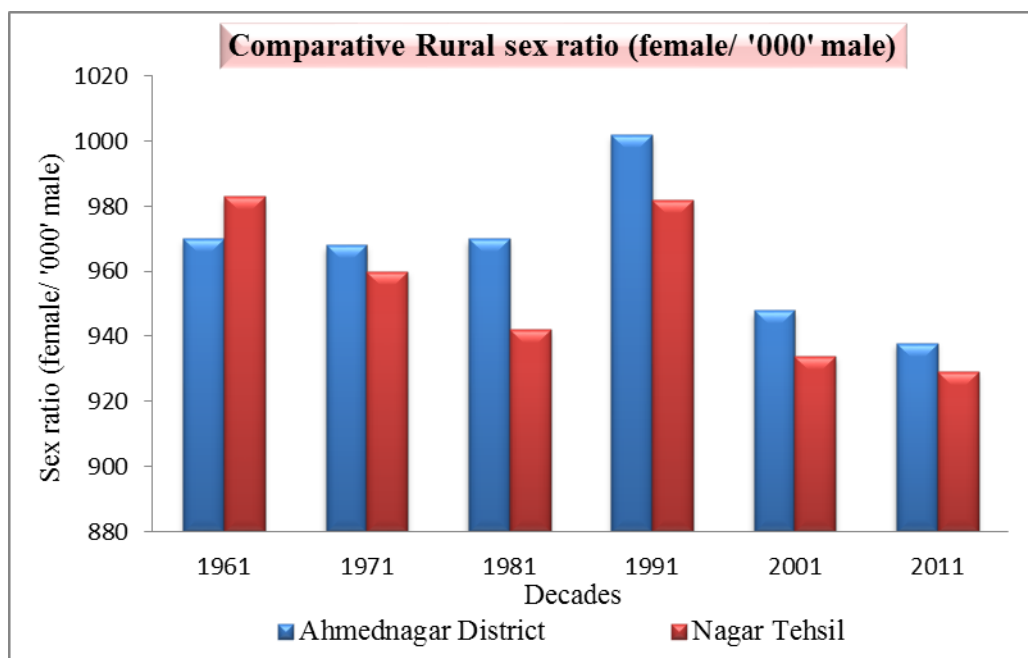
Fig no: 3.9. Rural sex ratio (1961-2011)

Sex ratio is important indicator of social development region. Comparative trend of rural-urban sex ratio of Ahmednagar district and Nagar tahsil is given in figure number 3.9 represents that sex ratio of Ahmednagar district and tahsil was always deficient and declining sex ratio except 1961. Rural sex ratio of Nagar tahsil is lower than district in all census years. Rural sex ratio continuously show declining trend in Ahmednagar district and in nagar tahsil from 1961 to 2011.

3.2.4. b. Urban sex ratio:
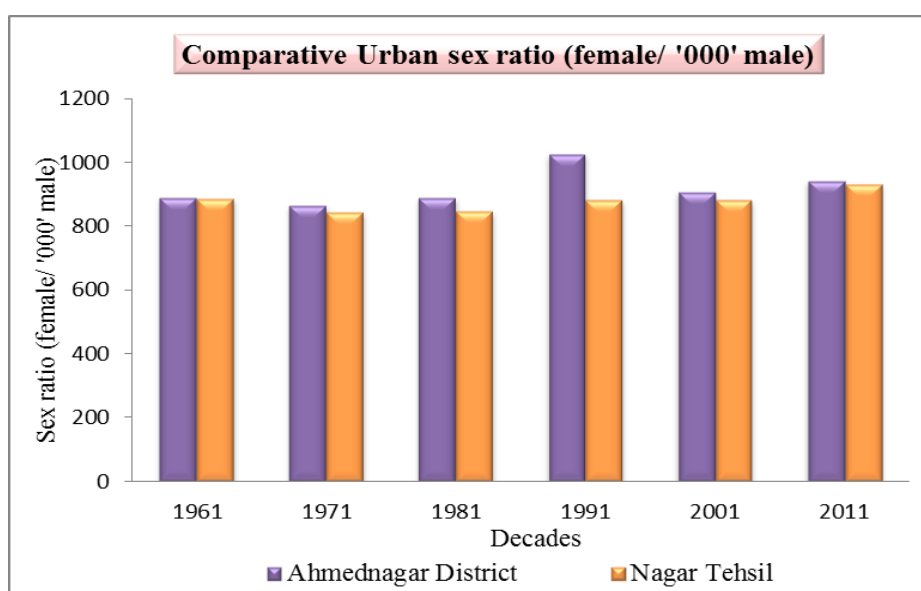
Fig no: 3.10 Urban sex ratio (1961-2011)

Decaling sex ratio is serious social problem of urban settlements. Urban sex ratio of Ahmednagar district and nagar tahsil is given in figure number 3.10, shows that sex ratio of urban population following fluctuating trend. Except census year 2011 it is always less than rural sex ratio in Ahmednagar district. Sex ratio of Ahmednagar tahsil also show fluctuating trend but it is started increasing from 1971 till 2011. In Ahmednagar tahsil urban sex ratio is always less than rural sex ratio except 2011 census year.

3.2.5. Child sex ratio:

Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years) has been defined as "the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1000 males in the same age-group of population". It is expressed as number of female children age (0-6) years per 1000 male children age (0-6) years.

$$\text{Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of female children (0-6)}}{\text{Number of male children (0-6)}} \times 1000$$

Table No: 3.8 Comparative Child sex ratio (1991-2011)

Child Sex Ratio (Females/ '000' male children's)			
Decade	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
Maharashtra	946	913	883
Ahmednagar District	949	884	852
Nagar Tehsil	941	860	866

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
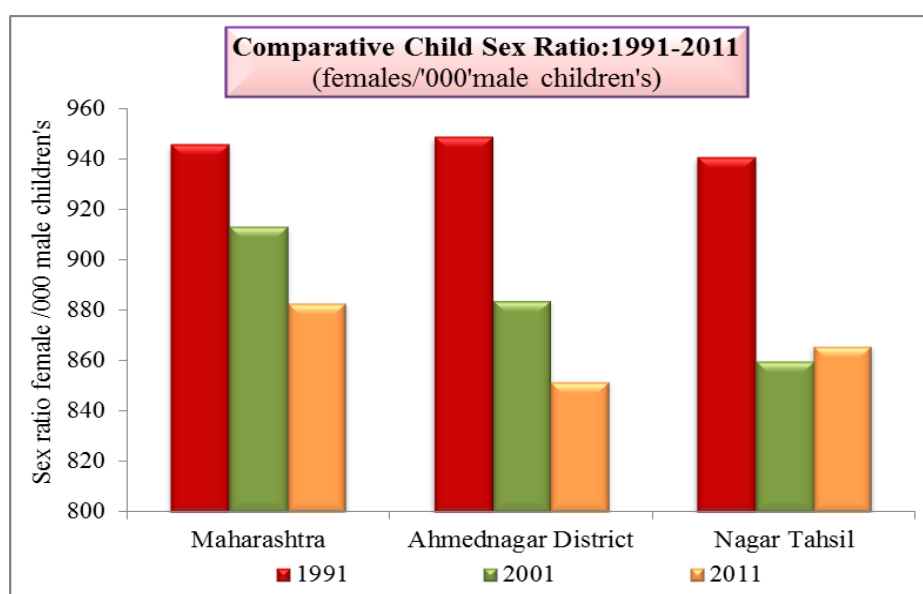
Fig no: 3.11 Trends of child sex ratio (1991-2011)

It is one of the important indicators of social development and it is influences future growth and sex ratio of population. Trends of child sex ratio from 1991 to 2011 for Maharashtra, Ahmednagar district and Tahsil is given in fig. 3.11 represents that Child (0-6 years) sex ratio of all regions show continuously and rapidly declining trend in last three decades. It decline by 63 in state , 93 in Ahmednagar district and 75 female childes / 000 male children's in last 30 years. It is serious social problem of state and district.

3.2.6. Literacy:

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who were blind and could read in Braille are treated to be literates. A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but cannot write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing, are treated as illiterate (Census 2011).

"Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above".

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Population aged 7+}} \times 100$$

Table no: 3.9 Comparative decadal literacy rate (1961-2011)

Decade	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961	29.8	26.45	38.97
1971	41.00	36.23	49.71
1981	55.08	43.16	57.18
1991	64.09	61.03	73.74
2001	77.03	75.30	84.64
2011	82.02	79.05	86.35

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
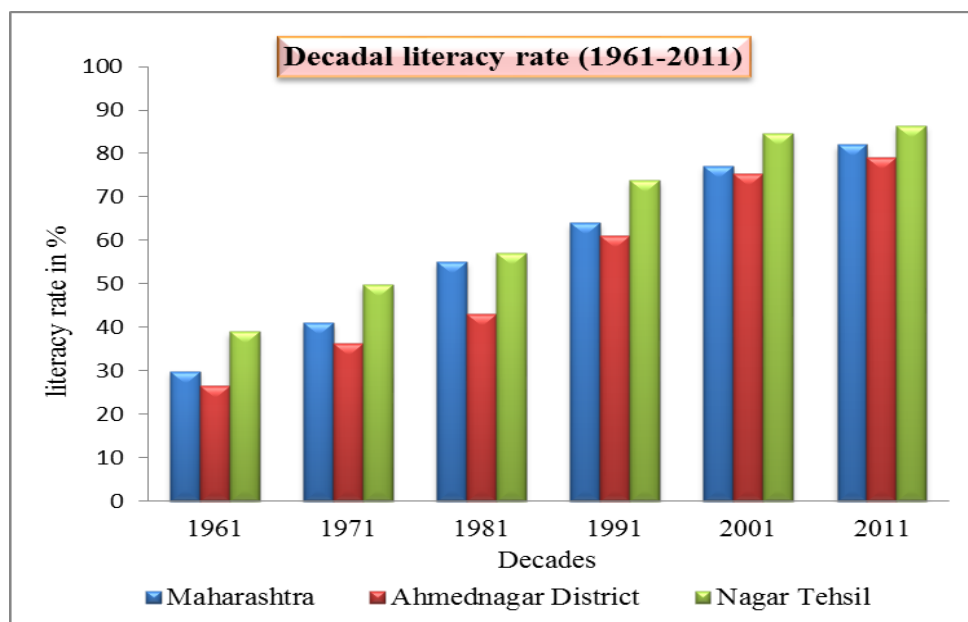
Fig no: 3.12 Comparative decadal literacy rate (1961-2011)

3.2.6. a. Female literary rate:

Table No: 3.10 Comparative decadal female literacy rate (1961-2011)

Comparative decadal Female Literacy (in percentage)			
Decade	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961	16.76	39.36	24.24
1971	26.04	48.97	34.99
1981	41.01	56.51	35.70
1991	52.32	61.57	50.49
2001	67.04	85.70	76.81
2011	75.9	86.82	80.90

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
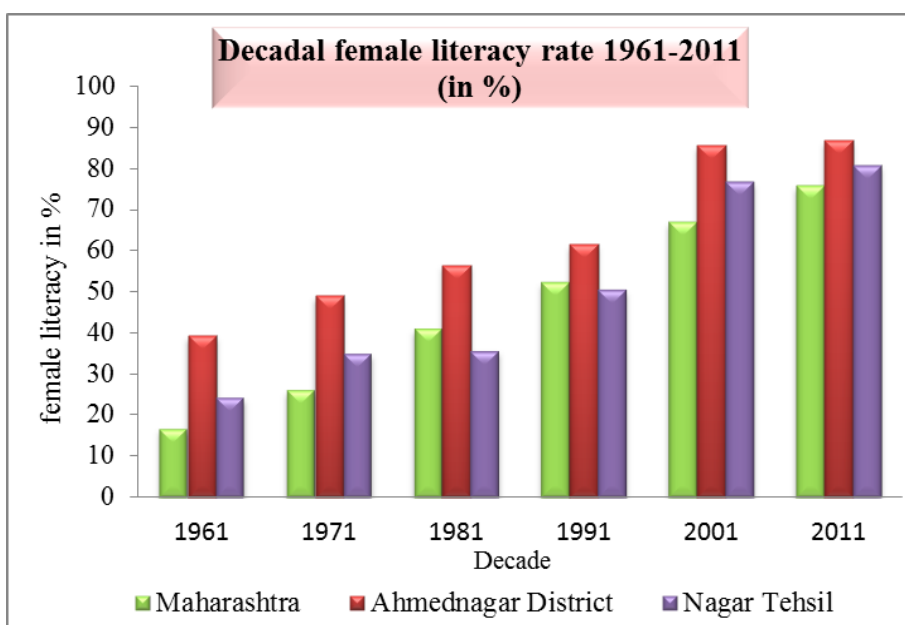
Fig no: 3.13 Comparative decadal female literacy rate (1961-2011)

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Comparative female literacy rate is given in table no. 3.10 represent that literacy of females in all regions increases rapidly. In Maharashtra state literacy amongst females increase by 53.08% in the span of 60 years. It increases by 47.46 % in the Ahmednagar district and by 56.66 % Nagar tahsil from 1961 to 2011. It represents that in the span of last 60 years female literacy increase by almost around 50 % in all respective areas. Compare with Maharashtra and Nagar tahsil female literacy rate is high in Ahmednagar district in all census years.

3.2.6. b. Male literacy rate:

Table No: 3.11 Comparative decadal male literacy (1961-2011)

Decadal Male Literacy (in percentage)			
Decade	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar District	Nagar Tehsil
1961	42.04	13.03	52.72
1971	51.00	22.91	62.97
1981	69.07	29.24	64.30
1991	76.56	37.61	70.79
2001	85.97	64.35	91.75
2011	88.38	70.89	91.47

Source : Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
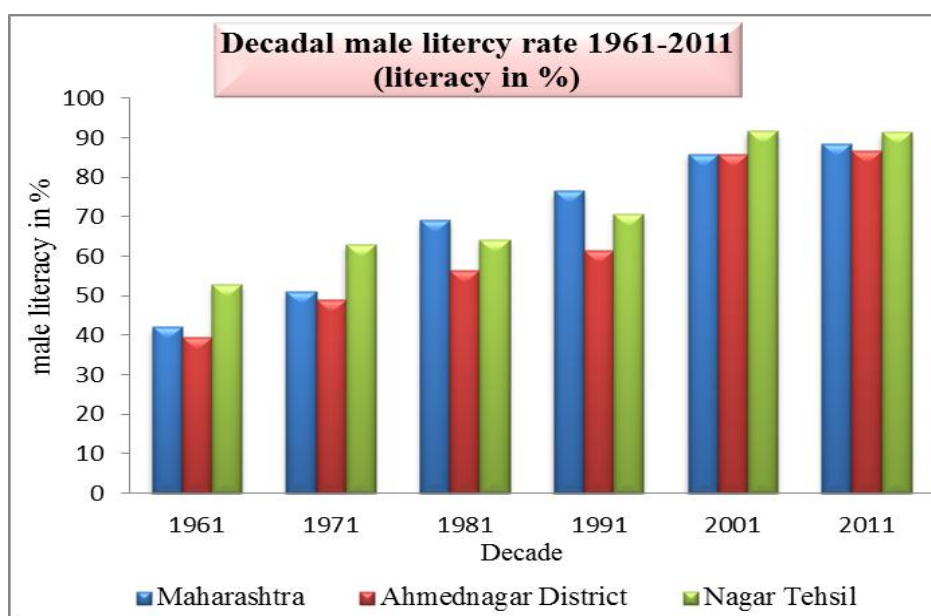
Fig no : 3.14 Comparative decadal male literacy rate (1961-2011)

Comparative male literacy rate is given in table no.3.11 represent that there is continuous increase in male literacy rate in all study regions. Male literacy rate is always high in Nagar tahsil compare with Ahmednagar district and Maharashtra state.

Actual increase in male literacy rate in last 60 years is high in Ahmednagar district where it increases by 57.59 % from 13.03% in 1961 to 70.89% in 2011. Male literacy increases by 45.98% and 38.75% in Maharashtra state and Nagar tahsil respectively. However still there is very low male literacy is found in Ahmednagar district compare with state and Nagar tahsil average.

3.3. Occupational Structure:

Occupational structure is an important component of population composition. Occupation is related to agriculture, industry and services. Occupation is depends upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency load, employment and unemployment. Study of occupational structure gives a proper illustration of ratio of working and non-working population of region. Occupational structure influences the socio-economic development of region.

The proportion of workers engaged in various occupations highlights economic and cultural surfaces of the society. Economic power of a country depends, largely, on the proportion in which the productive workers are prudently engaged in various economic activities. From times, immemorial man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other, because 'certain requirements of human life are so universal and so uniform that they must be fully met and admit no incomplete or intermittent satisfaction' (Brunhes, 1952). Here is an attempt to study occupational structure of population of Nagar tahsil in detail and its comparison with Ahmednagar district.

Comparative occupational structure of population is given in figure no. 3.15 and figure no. 3.16. In 1961 census primary occupation denoted to Agricultural labours, cultivators and workers engage in mining and quarrying occupation. Household Industries, manufacturing workers, engage in construction occupation includes in secondary occupation. Tertiary occupation includes workers engage in trade, transport and other services. In 2011 census Main and Marginal workers engage in cultivation, agricultural labour, include in primary occupation. House hold industrial workers are grouped in to secondary occupation and remaining other services are included in tertiary occupation.

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Table No: 3.12 Comparative occupational structure (1961-2011)

	Primary Occupation		Secondary Occupation		Tertiary Occupation	
	A'nagar District	Nagar Tahsil	A'nagar District	Nagar Tahsil	A'nagar District	Nagar Tahsil
1961	81.68	58.24	9.2	15.35	9.12	26.46
1971	78.38	48.67	9.33	16.62	12.29	34.71
1981	75.76	45.41	2.02	2.56	22.22	52.03
1991	75.56	44.17	10.51	22.17	13.93	33.66
2001	69.70	35.22	2.91	4.76	27.39	60.02
2011	73.31	36.14	2.69	4.55	26.10	59.31

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
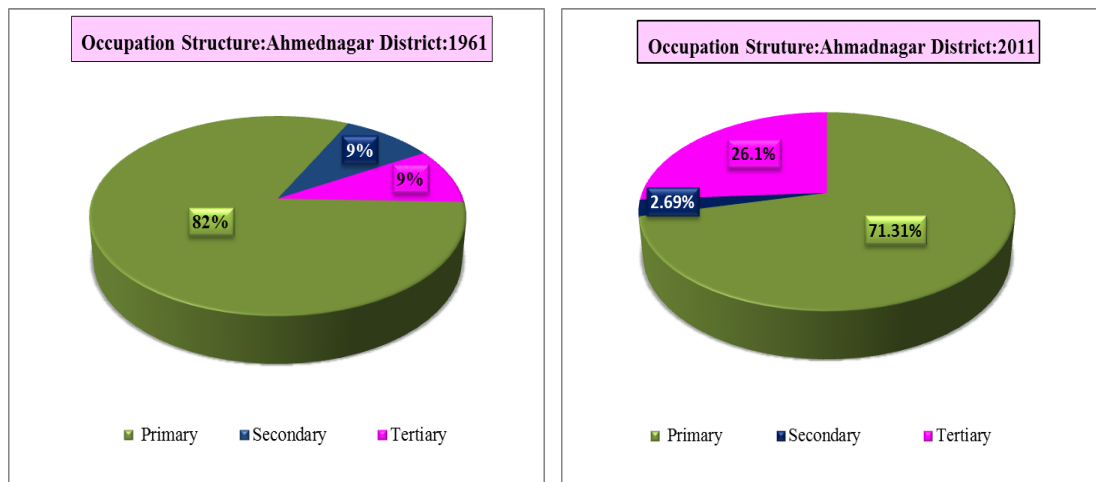
Fig no: 3.15 Occupation structure of Ahmednagar district (1961-2011)
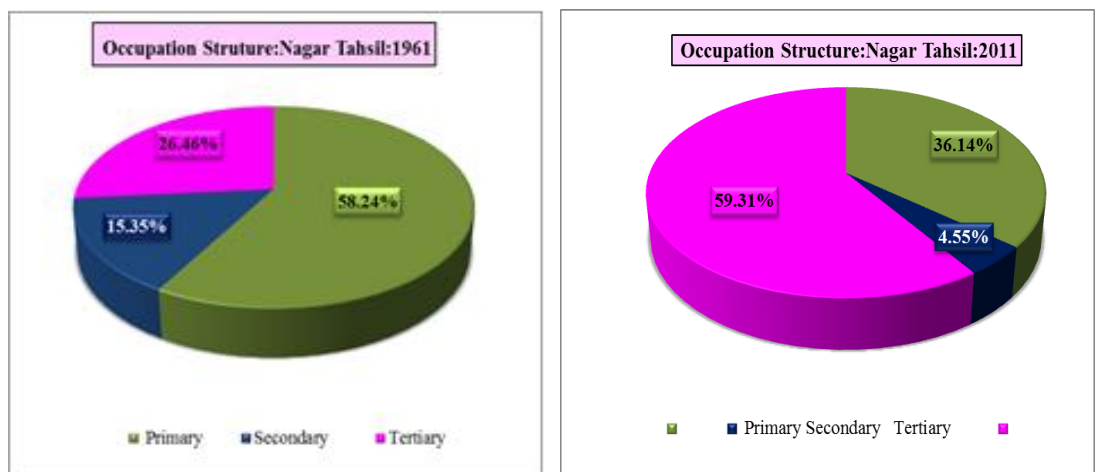
Fig no: 3.16 Occupation structure of Nagar tahsil (1961-2011)

According to this classification of occupational structure of population it is found that percentage of population engage in primary occupation decline from 81.68% in 1961 to 71.31% in 2011 Ahmednagar district which was declined from 58.24% to 36.14% in Nagar tahsil during same time. Populations engage in secondary occupation also declines in Ahmednagar district and tahsil from 9.2% to 2.69% and 15.35% to 4.55% respectively it is due to declining in Industrial unites in Ahmednagar city. But in same span of 50 years participation of service industries increase by 9.12% to 26.1% in district and 26.46% to 59.1%in Nagar tahsil from 1961 to 2011. Being a headquarter of district Ahmednagar city provided basic service like Banking, Medical, education etc. to the district and occupy around half population of Nagar tahsil, so population engage in service activities is more in tahsil than population engage in any other activity.

3.4. Conclusion:

Maharashtra is one of the highest urbanized states in India. In this chapter population characteristics of Nagar tahsil are compared with Ahmednagar district and Maharashtra state. Nagar tahsil shows rural urban difference in population characteristics compare with Ahmednagar district and Maharashtra state, such as high level of urban population percentage, population density, literacy rate and proportion of tertiary workers etc. There are problems of rapidly declining general and child sex ratio and population engage in primary and secondary occupation in Nagar tahsil. In Ahmednagar district; Nagar tahsil is leading urbanized tahsil growing very rapidly.

CHAPTER IV

RURAL - URBAN DIFFERENCE IN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF NAGAR TAHSIL

4.1. General introduction

4.2. Rural - urban classification of revenue circles of nagar tahsil

4.3. Population growth

      4.3. a. General population growth

      4.3. b. Decadal difference in population growth rate

      4.3. c. Decadal difference in rural population growth rate

      4.3. d. Decadal difference in urban population growth rate

4.4. Population density

      4.4. a. Circle wise decadal population density

      4.4. b. Decadal   difference of rural population density

      4.4. c. Decadal difference of urban population density

4.5. Sex ratio

      4.5. a. Revenue circle wise sex ratio

      4.5. b. Decadal difference in sex ratio

          4.5. b. i. Decadal difference in sex ratio of RRCs

          4.5. b. ii. Decadal difference in sex ratio of URCs

      4.5. c. Child sex ratio (0-6 years)

      4.5. d. Decadal difference in child sex ratio

          4.5. d. i. Decadal difference in rural child sex-ratio

          4.5. d. ii. Decadal difference in urban child sex ratio

4.6. Literacy rate

      4.6. a. Revenue circle wise total literacy rate

      4.6. b. Decadal difference in literacy rate

      4.6. c. Male literacy rate

      4.6. d .Decadal   difference in male literacy rate

      4.6. e. Female literacy rate

      4.6. f. Decadal difference in female literacy rate

4.7. Disparity index

      4.7. a. Rural disparity index

      4.7. b. Urban disparity index

4.8. Conclusion

4.1. General introduction:

When boundaries of a territory are fixed, its population can change only as a result of births to residents, deaths of residents and movement across those boundaries. Identifying these disparities is an important first step in understanding the social, economic and biological processes that underlie demographic development. If urban populations are growing rapidly in relation to rural populations because of their lower mortality, the implications for policy and planning are quite different than if the source is job-inspired migration. Separating the elements of population growth in urban and rural areas serves to establish proximate causes of demographic change in much the same way that distinctions between nuptiality and marital fertility can establish proximate causes for fertility change (UN, 1980).

The disparity in the number of males and females in any population is of interest of geographers because of the contrasting roles played by two sexes in economy and society. However the rural- urban differentials in sex ratio are of tremendous importance as they reflect the tempo of life and the nature of sex selectivity in rural- urban flows of population These rural-urban differentials in sex ratio in India were largely the product of male- selectivity in rural- urban migration which in turn, was the result of high cost of living and problem of housing for families in urban centers (Randhir Singh Sangwan and Sneh Sangwan 2009).

RRC means Rural Revenue Circles and URC means Urban Revenue Circles.

4.2. Rural - urban classification of revenue circles of Nagar tahsil:

Table.4.1 Number of settlement and area and Population of Nagar tahsil

Decade	Nagar Tahsil	No of Settlements	Area (Sq. km.)	Population
1961	Rural	107	1491.05	126561
	Urban	02	24.60	119020
1971	Rural	108	1483.9	155201
	Urban	02	31.8	148405
1981	Rural	112	1483.9	184747
	Urban	02	31.8	181210
1991	Rural	114	1483.9	260796
	Urban	02	30.18	222088
2001	Rural	104	1459.65	230733
	Urban	05	56	375957
2011	Rural	105	1380.66	255862
	Urban	06	134.99	428182

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher.

Nagar Tahsil : Rural-Urban Revenue Circles
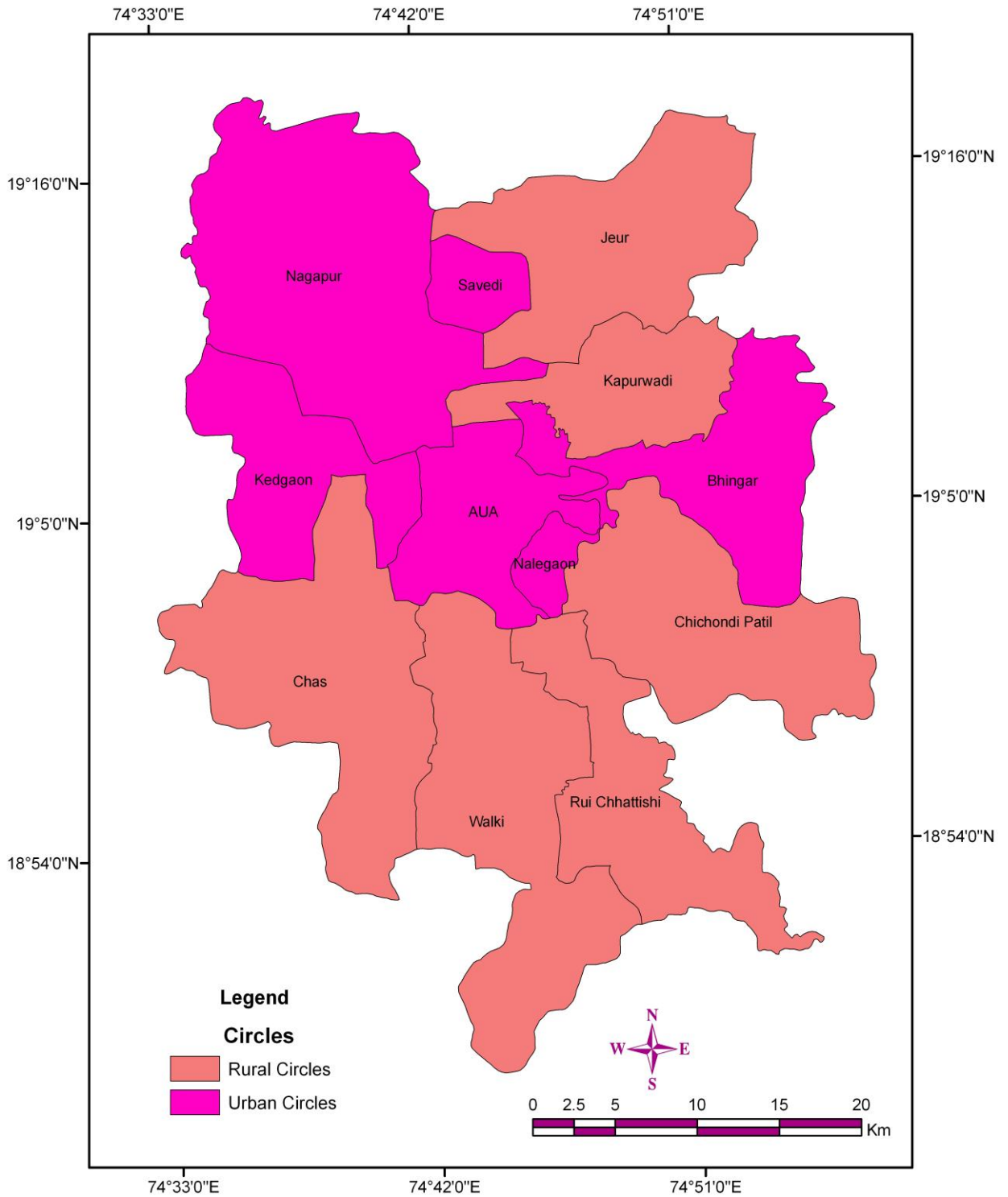
Map: 4.1 Revenue circles of Nagar tahsil
Source: Prepared by researcher from the census village map (2011)

Rural-urban settelments classification, growth of settlements and area Nagar tahsil from 1961 to 2011 is givan in As per the data there are 107 rural and 02 urban settlements in Ahmednagar tahsil in 1961. Which was changed in 2011 to 105 Rural settlement and 6 urban settlements. Rural settlements declined by two numbers due to addition of near by rural settlements in the Ahmednagar city and urban settlement increase by four numbers it is due to qualifing rural settlement in urban frienge area of Ahmendnagar city as urban settlement and villages around city denoted status of census towns

Table.4.2: Revenue circle wise percentage of population in nagar tahsil

Percentage population of revenue circle to nagar tahsil population				
Revenue circles	**1961**		**2011**	
	Population	% population	Population	% population
Rural Circles (RRC)				
Jeur	12186	4.99	26864	3.88
Chichondi patil	13142	5.38	29119	4.21
Walki	16544	6.73	36171	5.23
Chas	17260	7.07	32071	4.64
Rui Chhattishi	11002	4.50	22256	3.22
Kapurwadi	8906	3.65	28786	4.16
Urban circles (URC)				
Nagapur	10590	4.33	40526	5.86
Nalegaon	6507	2.66	14872	2.15
Savedi	6440	2.64	12924	1.87
Kedgaon	10574	4.33	16370	2.37
Bhingar	12229	5.01	51860	7.50
UAG	119020	48.72	379845	54.92

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher.
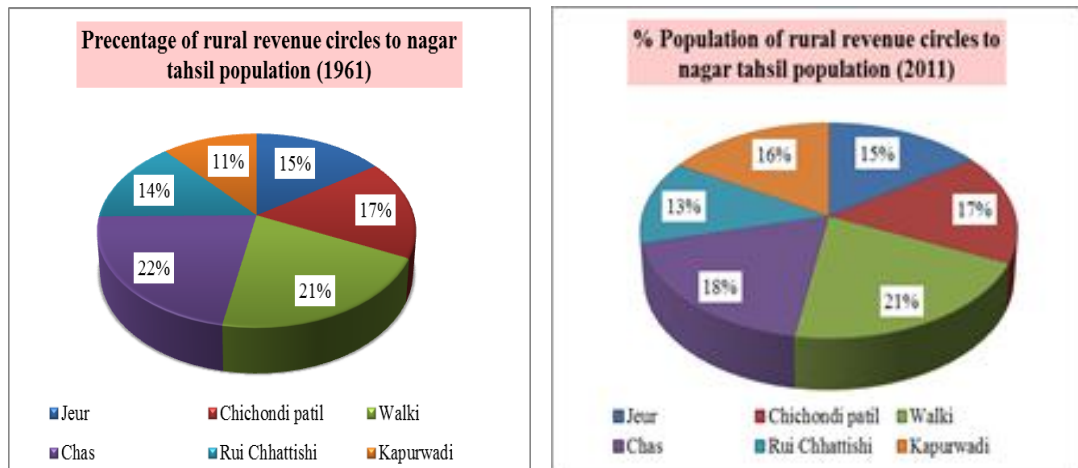
Fig no: 4.1: Percentage population of RRC (1961)   Fig no: 4.2: Percentage population RRC (2011)
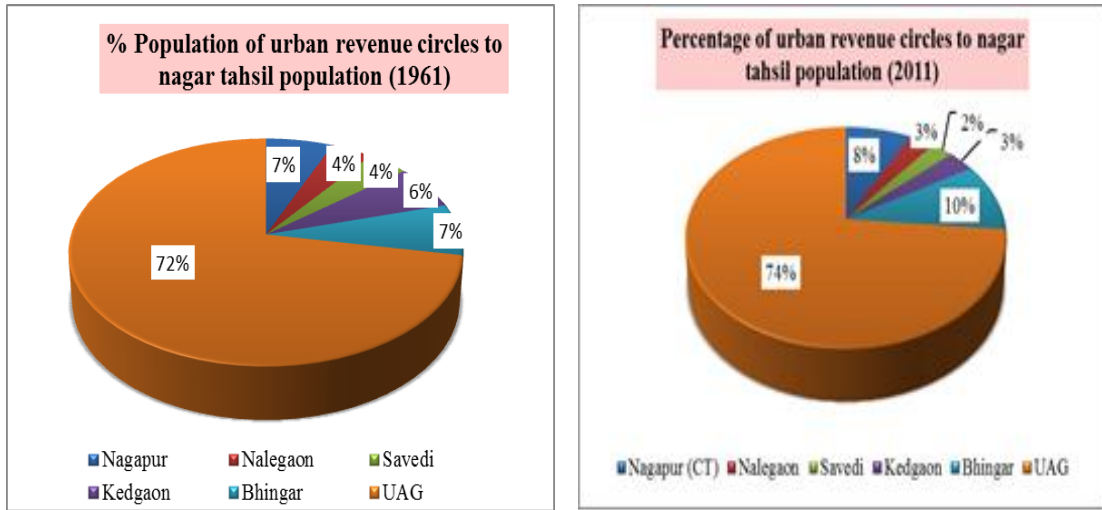
Fig no: 4.3: Percentage population of URC (1961)   Fig no: 4.4: Percentage population URC (2011)

There is considerable variation in rural- urban population percentage of Nagar tahsil. In 1961 RRCs occupies 32.31 % population of tahsil and URCs accomodate remaining 67.69 % population of Nagar tahsil. In census year 2011 RRCs occupies 25.34 % population of tahsil and URCs accomodate remaining 74.66 % population of Nagar tahsil.

As per data provided by tahsil office (29/04/2013) Nagar tahsil, all settlements of Nagar tahsil are divided in to 12 revenue circles. Out of these 12 revenue circles; six revenue circle comprises of all rural settlements and remaining six revenue circles are partaly urban or pueraly urban in character.

Nagar tahsil village boundary map was provided by census,and with the help of data provided by Nagar tahsil office, tahsil is divided in to 12 revenue circles. With the help of village boundary map revenue circle map of Nagar tahsil is prepared. Term RRC'S is used for rural revenue circles and URC'S is used for urban revenue circles, AUA is Ahmednagar Urban Agglomorations includes Ahmednagar city and Bhingar Cantonmnet area.

In the span of last 50 years urban population increases by 6.97% or rural population decreases by the same. In 2011 Jeur RRC comprises of 12 settlements and occupies 3.88 % population of tahsil. Chichondi Patil comprises 13 settlements and 4.21% population, Walki 11 settlements and 5.23% population. Chas 13 settlements and 4.64% population Rui Chattishi 13 settlements and 3.22% population, Kapurwadi 9 settlements and 4.16% population. In URC'S Nagapur comprise 11 settlements and

5.86% population, Nalegaon 8 settlements and 2.15% population, Savedi 4 settlements 1.87% population, Kedgaon 9 settlements and 2.37% population, Bhingar 15 settlements and 7.50% population and two settlements of Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration (AMC) occupy 54.92% population of Ahmednagar tahsil.

4.3. Decadal population growth:

4.3. a. General population growth:

Comparative population growth rate of rural and urban revenue circles is given in fig no: 4.1 represent variation in rural and urban population growth rate. In general all rural circles showing comparatively low population growth rate than urban circles. Nearly all rural revenue circles decline population growth in 1981 compare with 1971 decade. Again it increases in 1981-1991 decade and started decline from 1981-91 decade till 2011. Within rural revenue circles Kapurwadi circle shows comparatively high population growth rate in all decades and chas circles represent continuous decline trend of population growth rate.

Table: 4.3 Decadal population growth rate of revenue circles

Tehsil/Circle	Decadal population Growth Rate (in %)				
	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Rural Circles					
Jeur	28.31	8.99	16.51	20.10	12.66
Chichondi Patil	19.91	18.46	15.20	11.80	7.21
Walki	18.49	23.37	20.15	16.91	7.13
Chas	15.72	15.36	18.54	7.94	8.77
Rui Chattishi	21.79	13.07	21.91	10.86	8.70
Kapurwadi	34.28	19.78	26.32	27.36	24.91
Urban Circles					
Nagapur	29.70	26.66	73.55	7.67	24.66
Nalegaon	34.79	8.07	86.74	-50.89	71.08
Savedi	-2.69	20.90	70.74	-9.38	10.24
Kedgaon	23.04	38.79	71.56	-51.85	9.74
Bhingar	44.44	17.39	67.48	5.51	41.54
CITY/AUA	24.71	22.08	16.51	56.49	09.29

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Comparative population growth rate of rural and urban revenue circles is given in table no: 4.3 represent variation in rural and urban population growth rate. In general all rural circles showing comparatively low population growth rate than urban

circles. Nearly all rural revenue circles decline population growth in 1981 compare with 1971 decade again it increase in 1981-1991 decade and started decline from 1981-91 decade till 2011. Within rural revenue circles Kapurwadi circle shows comparatively high population growth rate in all decades and chas circle represent continuous decline trend of population growth rate.

All urban revenue circles represents fluctuating trend of population growth rate. In the decade of 1961-71 some population of Savedi village is added in Ahmednagar city and population of Savedi revenue circle show negative growth rate, except Savedi revenue block remaining all revenue circles contributing urban population by the rate above 20 percent / decade, which decline slightly in decade of 1971-1981 in all urban revenue blocks. Except Ahmednagar city urban agglomeration remaining all blocks shows increases in population by the rate above 60 percent / decade.

In 2001 Ahmednagar city urban agglomeration grows by the rate of 56.49 percent / decade which was highest in all census history of Ahmednagar city. It is because of net addition of 60 sq.km area in Ahmednagar city and city area increases from 18.21 sq. km. to 80.21 sq. km. in 2001. Due to addition of 12 villages of fringe area in Ahmednagar city population growth rate of AUG increases and revenue blocks in proximity of AUG reduces their net population which shows negative growth rate. Revenue circle Nalegaon and Savedi reduces their population and shows negative population growth rate.

In 2011 Kedgaon and AUG shows growth rate below 10 percent / decade and Nalegaon, Nagapur and Bhingar blocks increases their population rapidly. Population growth rate of AUG decline from 56.49 percent / decade to 9.29 percent / decade from 2001 to 2011 is result of decline in population growth rate in cantonment area. Ahmednagar Municipal corporation population growth rate was 14.06 in 2001-2011. This was 27.42 in cantonment board due to actual decline of 10948 persons from cantonment board from 2001 to 2011.

4.3. b. Decadal difference in population Growth rate:

Average difference in decadal growth rate of rural and urban circles is given in table no 4.4 as per the data average growth rate of RRC was declined from 1961-71 to 1971-81 decade by 6.58 percent / decade which was increase (3.27) in 1971-81 to 1981-91. After 1981-91 decade average growth rate of RRC continuously declined rapidly. Overall rural revenue circles show declined growth rate of population from 1961 to 2011.

Table: 4.4 Decadal differences in population growth rate of revenue circles

Name of Circle	Decadal difference in population growth rate				
	1961-71 to 1971-81	1971-81 to 1981-91	1981-91 to 1991-2001	1991-2001 to 01-11	1961-71 to 01-2011
Rural Circles					
Jeur	-19.32	7.52	3.59	-7.44	-15.65
Chichondi Patil	-1.45	-3.26	-3.4	-4.59	-12.7
Walki	4.88	-3.22	-3.24	-9.78	-11.36
Chas	-0.36	3.18	-10.6	0.83	-6.95
Rui Chhattishi	-8.72	8.84	-11.05	-2.16	-13.09
Kapurwadi	-14.5	6.54	1.04	-2.45	-9.37
Average	-6.58	3.27	-3.94	-4.27	-11.52
Urban Circles					
Nagapur	-3.04	46.89	-65.88	16.99	-5.04
Nalegaon	-26.72	78.67	-137.63	121.97	36.29
Savedi	23.59	49.84	-80.12	19.62	12.93
Kedgaon	15.75	32.77	-123.41	61.59	-13.3
Bhingar	-27.05	50.09	-61.97	36.03	-2.9
UAG	-2.63	-5.57	39.98	-47.2	-15.42
Average	-3.35	42.12	-71.51	34.83	2.09

Source: computed by researcher with the help of census

Average decadal growth rate of urban revenue circle was declined in 1961-71 to 1971-81 by 3.35% percent / decade. In 1981-91 to 1991-2001 decade part of Nagapur, Nalegaon, Savedi and Kedgaon included in Ahmednagar city and they show rapidly declining growth rate. Due to this areal change in area and during the same time growth rate of Ahmednagar city (39.98) was increasing rapidly due to net addition in population of city. Except the 1971-81 and 1991-2001 decades in all decades population of URC increase rapidly. Overall URCS continuously shows increasing trend of decadal population growth rate.

4.3. c. Decadal difference in rural population growth rate:

Table 4.4 represents decadal variation in rural population growth rate. According to the data of population growth rate of RRCs from 1961 to 2011 decline consistently except 1971 to 1991 decade, where Rui chattishi and Kapurwadi RRCS population growth rate was high in 1981-91 decade than 1971-81 decade. Maximum decline in population growth rate was recorded in Jeur RRC (15.65) where population growth rate was 28.31 percent / decade in 1961, which was reducing up to 12.66 percent / decade in 2011 census. Lowest decline in population growth rate was recorded in Chas RRC which is lies in fringe area of Ahmednagar city and growth rate was decline by 6.95 only which was least in 1961 (15.72) and reduced up to 7.13 in census decade 2011. Rapid decline in population growth rate (above 10) is recorded in Jeur (15.65) Chichondi Patil (12.7) Rui Chattishi (13.09) and Walki (11.36) Blocks and slower rate of decline in growth rate was (below 10) recorded in Kapurwadi (9.37) and Chas (6.95) RRC'S. Overall RRCs which have proximity of Rural Urban area of Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration notices slower decline in population growth rate and areas away from Ahmednagar city were decline population growth rapidly.

4.3. d. Decadal difference in urban population growth rate:

Table 4.4 represents variation in decadal population growth rate in URC's of Nagar tahsil. As per the data except decade 1971-81 to 1981-91 decades nearly in all census decades' population of urban RRC's increases rapidly. In 1991-2001 decade population of Nagapur, Nalegaon, Savedi and Kedgaon URC's added in Ahmednagar city, due to this addition of population in city area growth of rate of urban population was very high than previous year for Ahmednagar city but due to net reduction in population size these remaining URCs show declining growth rate than previous census decade. Population growth rate of sprawl area of Ahmednagar city area of UR Blocks increase rapidly i.e. Nalegaon show increase in growth rate by 36.29 percent / decade from 1961 to 2011 from 34.79 to 71.08 percent / decade. Savedi URC grows by 12.93 percent / decade from 2.69 in 1961 to 10.24 in 2011. Growth rate of Bhingar URC is almost consistent but growth of Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration decline from previous census decade to 2011 due to decline of Ahmednagar city Cantonment Board area population size.

4.4. Population density:

It is a simple concept related to population size to land. With a view assigns crudely the pressure of population upon the resource of an area. It is expressed in terms of number of persons per unit of area. The ratios are designated by arithmetic density, rural density, urban density, physiological density, nutrition density, agricultural density and economic density.

4.4. a. Circle wise decadal population density

Table: 4.5 population density of revenue circles

Tehsil/Circle	Density of Population					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	91	117	128	149	178	201
Chichondi Patil	84	100	119	137	153	164
Walki	82	97	119	143	168	180
Chas	84	97	112	132	143	155
Rui Chattishi	90	110	125	152	168	183
Kapurwadi	81	109	130	165	210	262
Urban Circles						
Nagapur	53	68	86	150	161	201
Nalegaon	140	189	204	382	187	321
Savedi	127	123	149	254	231	254
Kedgaon	103	127	177	303	146	160
Bhingar	92	132	155	260	274	388
UAG	3944	3918	6004	7359	11516	4124

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Nagar Tahsil : Population Density 1961

Nagar Tahsil : Population Density 1971

Legend
Density in Sq.Km
- <= 100
- 101 - 150
- 151 - 200
- 201 - 250
- >= 251
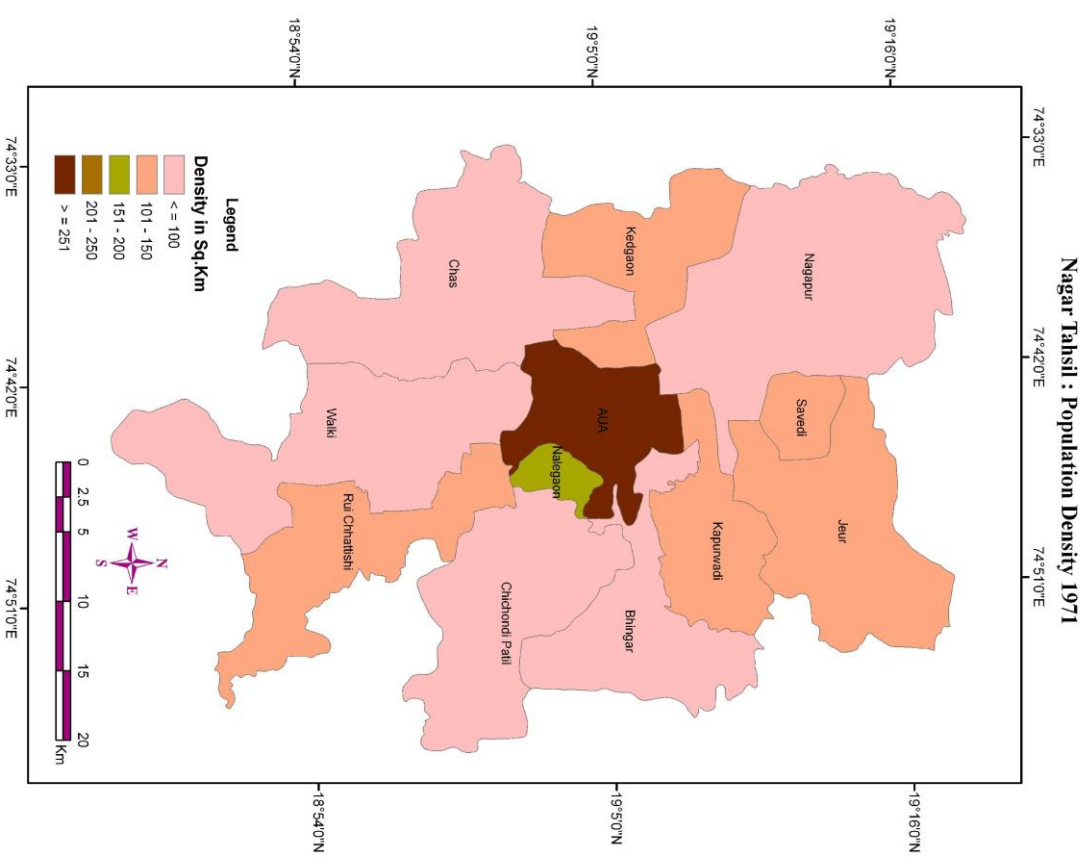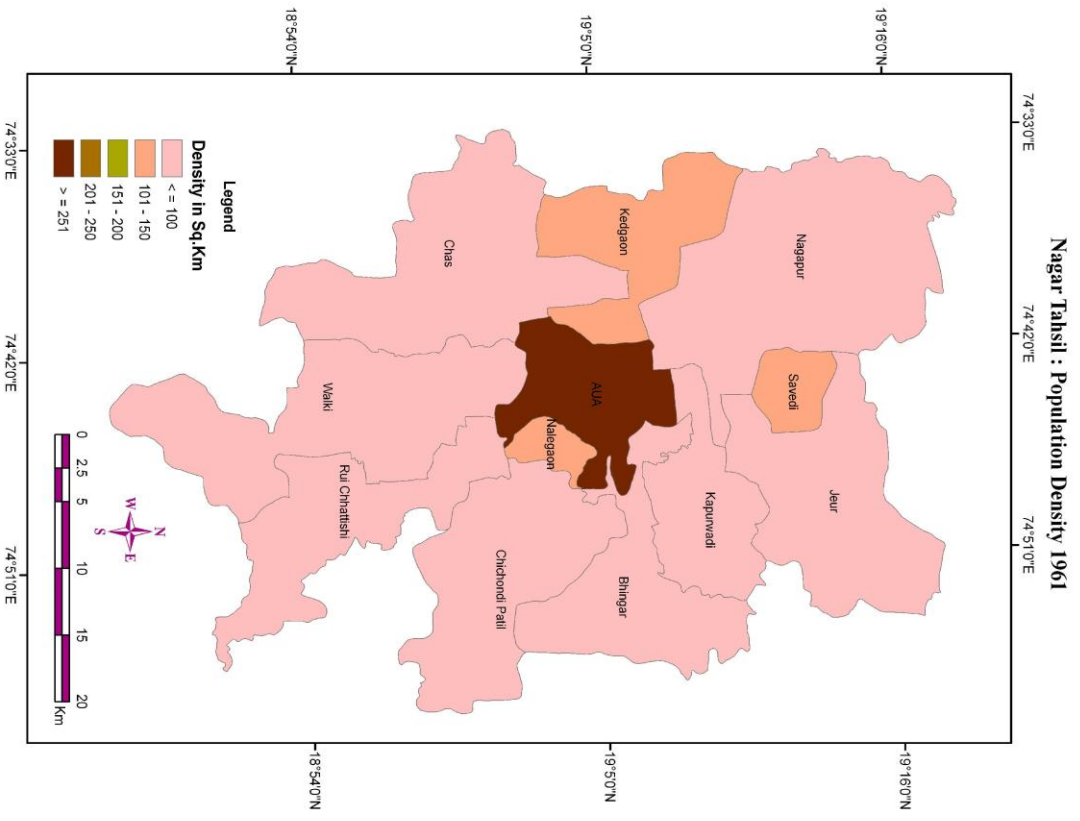
Map: 4.2 , 4.3 population density of revenue circles of Nagar tahsil (1961,1971)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone map and Census data.

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Nagar Tahsil : Population Density 1981

Nagar Tahsil : Population Density 1991

Legend
Density in Sq.Km
47 - 100
101 - 150
151 - 200
201 - 250
251 - 6004

Legend
Density in Sq.Km
47 - 100
101 - 150
151 - 200
201 - 250
251 - 14000
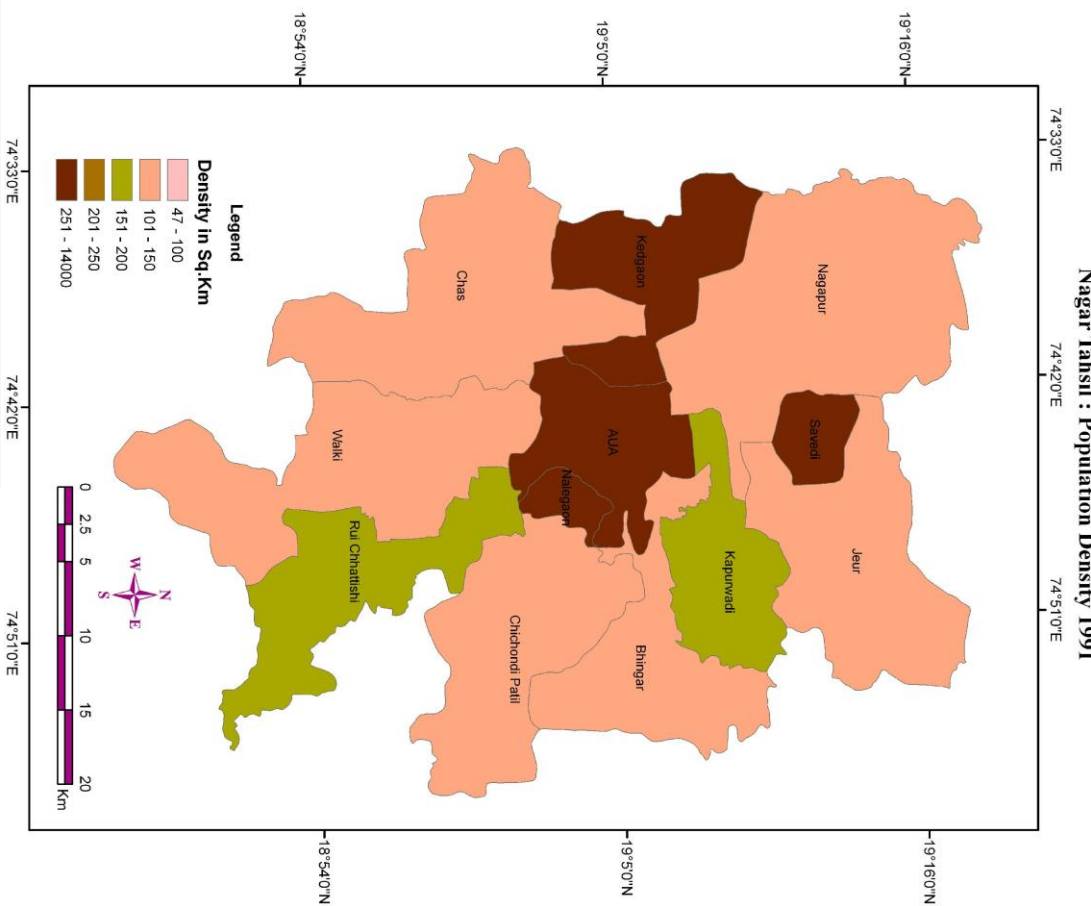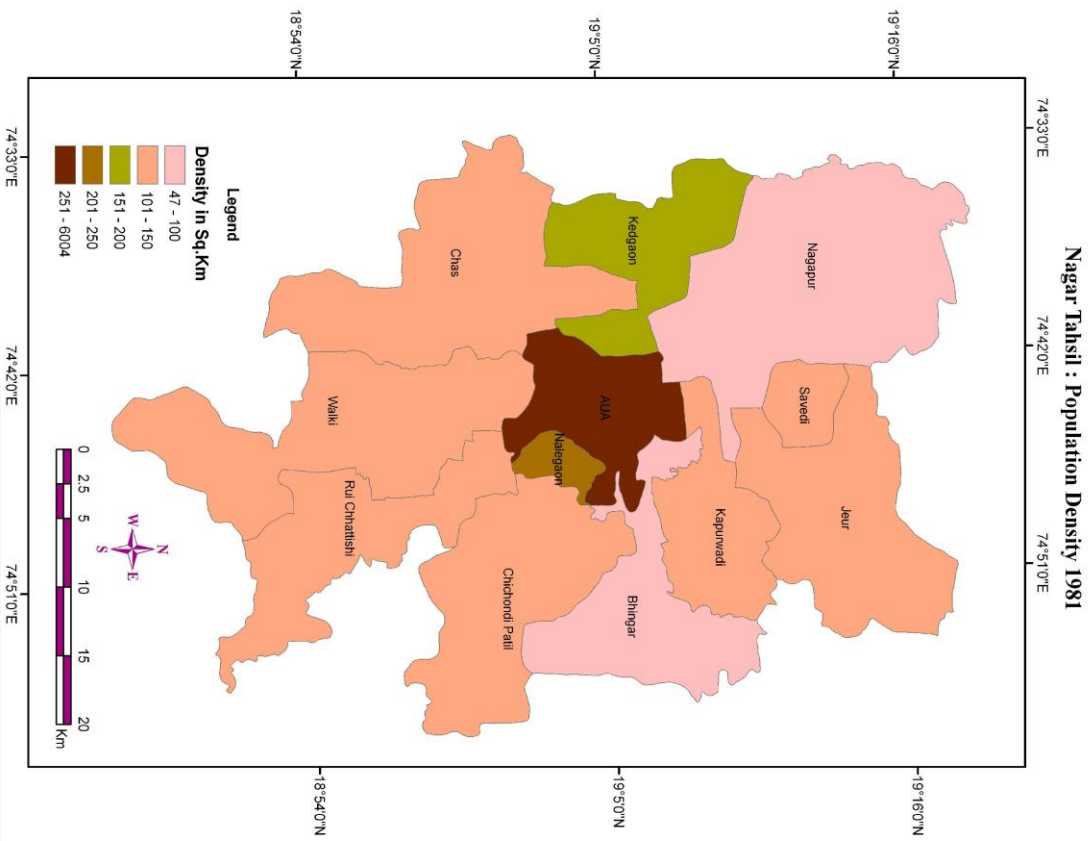
Map: 4.4, 4.5 population density of revenue circles of Nagar tahsil (19681,1991)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone map and Census data.

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Nagar Tahsil : Population Density 2001

Legend

Density in Sq.Km
- 47 - 100
- 101 - 150
- 151 - 200
- 201 - 250
- 251 - 14000

Nagar Tahsil : Population Density 2011

Legend

Density in Sq.Km
- 47 - 100
- 101 - 150
- 151 - 200
- 201 - 250
- 251 - 14000
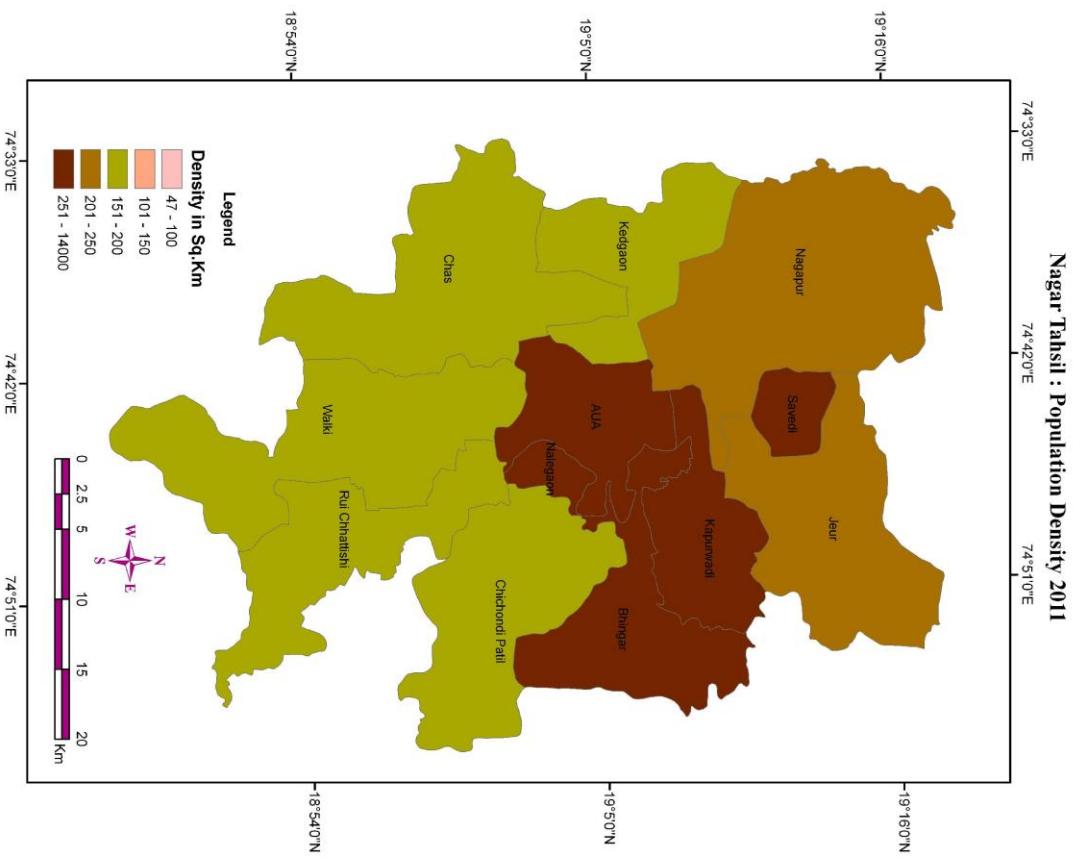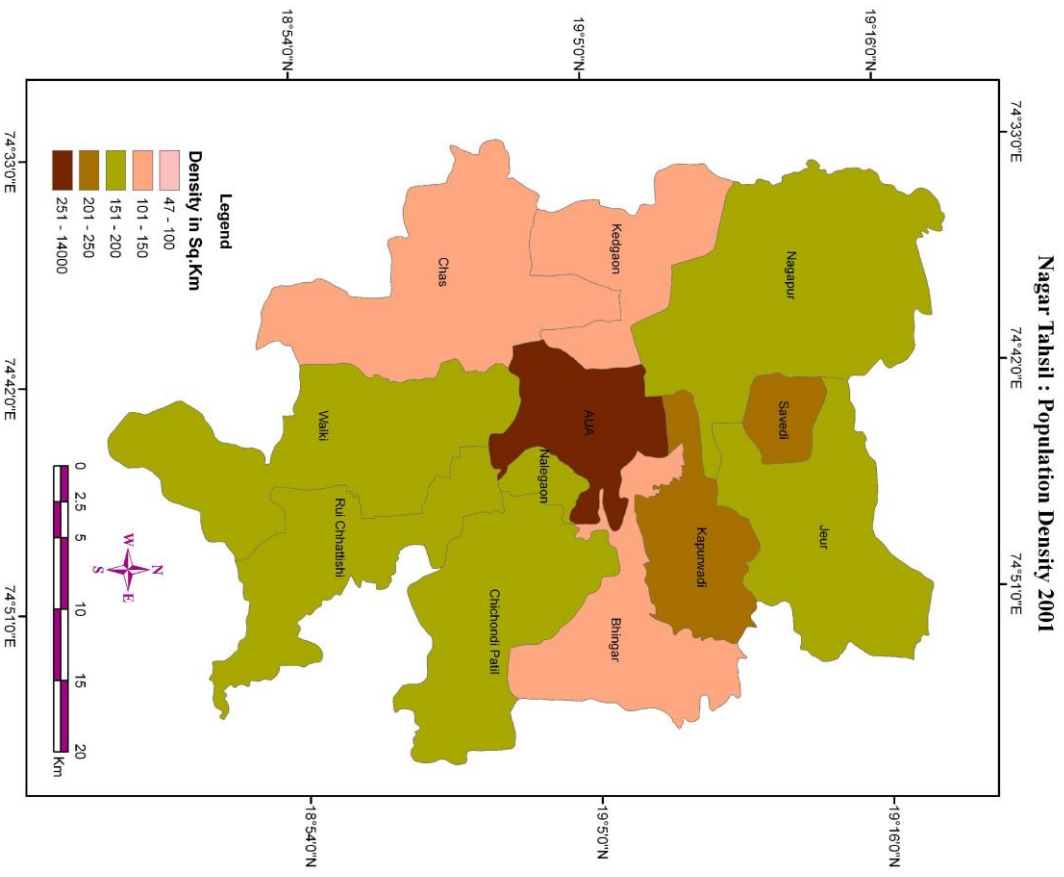
Map: 4.6, 4.7 population density of revenue circles of Nagar tahsil (2001, 2011)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone map and Census data.

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4.4. b. Decadal difference of rural population density:

Distribution of population can be studied with the help of density of population of region. Urban population is characterized by high population density and comparatively rural areas with low population density. In Nagar tahsil rural revenue circles has low population density than URC. In rural circles Chas circle with larger area show lowest population density and Kapurwadi circle with smaller rural area in proximity of cantonment board and Burhanagar showing highest population density. Over all in an average all rural circles increases by around 109 persons/ sq.km in the span of last 50 years.

Table: 4.6 Decadal difference of population density of revenue circles

Circle	Decadal difference in Density of Population					
	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	26	11	21	29	23	110
Chichondi Patil	16	19	18	16	32	101
Walki	15	20	26	25	12	98
Chas	13	15	20	11	12	71
Rui Chattishi	20	15	27	16	15	93
Kapurwadi	28	21	35	45	52	181
Average	20	17	25	24	24	109
Urban Circles						
Nagapur	15	16	66	11	40	148
Nalegaon	49	15	178	-195	134	181
Savedi	-4	26	105	-23	23	127
Kedgaon	24	50	126	-157	14	57
Bhingar	21	12	54	40	56	183
UAG	-26	2086	1355	4157	-7392	180
Average	13	368	314	639	-1188	146

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher

4.4. c. Decadal difference of urban population density:

In UR circles Nagapur revenue circle contribute largest geographical area. Contributed lowest population density, but its growth is 148 persons /sq.km and highest growth is shown by Bhingar revenue circle where density increases by 183 persons/ sq.km. In Nalegaon, Kedgaon, Savedi revenue zone density decrease in 2001 due to addition of village of this revenue circle in Ahmednagar city area and actual density of city increases very rapidly. In 2011 density of Ahmednagar urban

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Agglomeration decreases because of addition of new area/space to city area and actual decline of population of Ahmednagar cantonment board. But overall all rural and urban revenue zones except AUG increases population from 1961 to 2011.

4.5. Sex ratio:

Sex composition is one of the significant demographic characteristics of population. The separate data for male and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristics, etc. the balance of sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. Declining sex ratio is a serious phenomenon for demographer, sociologist, geographers, planners, medical and public health worker. In India, in general child sex ratio is higher in rural areas than urban areas. Similar trend is observed in most of the states. In general, highest decline in sex ratio is recorded in urban areas. In Maharashtra the magnitude of female child loss is higher, in rural areas than the urban area.

4.5. a. Revenue circle wise sex ratio:

Table: 4.7 Sex ratio of revenue circles

Tehsil/Circle	Sex Ratio females/ '000' males					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	966	996	1000	984	943	933
Chichondi Patil	1004	977	937	972	948	942
Walki	1000	936	915	956	927	923
Chas	967	967	893	963	935	932
Rui Chattishi	1017	986	977	962	955	926
Kapurwadi	983	955	976	946	922	935
Urban Circles						
Nagapur	1006	991	925	911	893	898
Nalegaon	956	922	943	908	905	750
Savedi	977	949	932	861	903	918
Kedgaon	991	971	871	919	957	926
Bhingar	959	908	923	934	929	929
UAG	886	905	847	881	881	943

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Nagar Tahsil : Sex Ratio 1961

Legend
Female / '000' Male
<= 900
901 - 925
926 - 950
951 - 975
976 - 1000
> = 1001

Nagapur, Kedgaon, Chas, Walki, Rui Chhatisi, AUA, Nalegaon, Chichondi Pati, Savedi, Kapurwadi, Jeur, Bhingar

Nagar Tahsil : Sex Ratio 1971

Legend
Female / '000' Male
<= 900
901 - 925
926 - 950
951 - 975
976 - 1000
> = 1001

Nagapur, Kedgaon, Chas, Walki, Rui Chhattishi, AUA, Nalegaon, Chichondi Patil, Savedi, Kapurwadi, Jeur, Bhingar
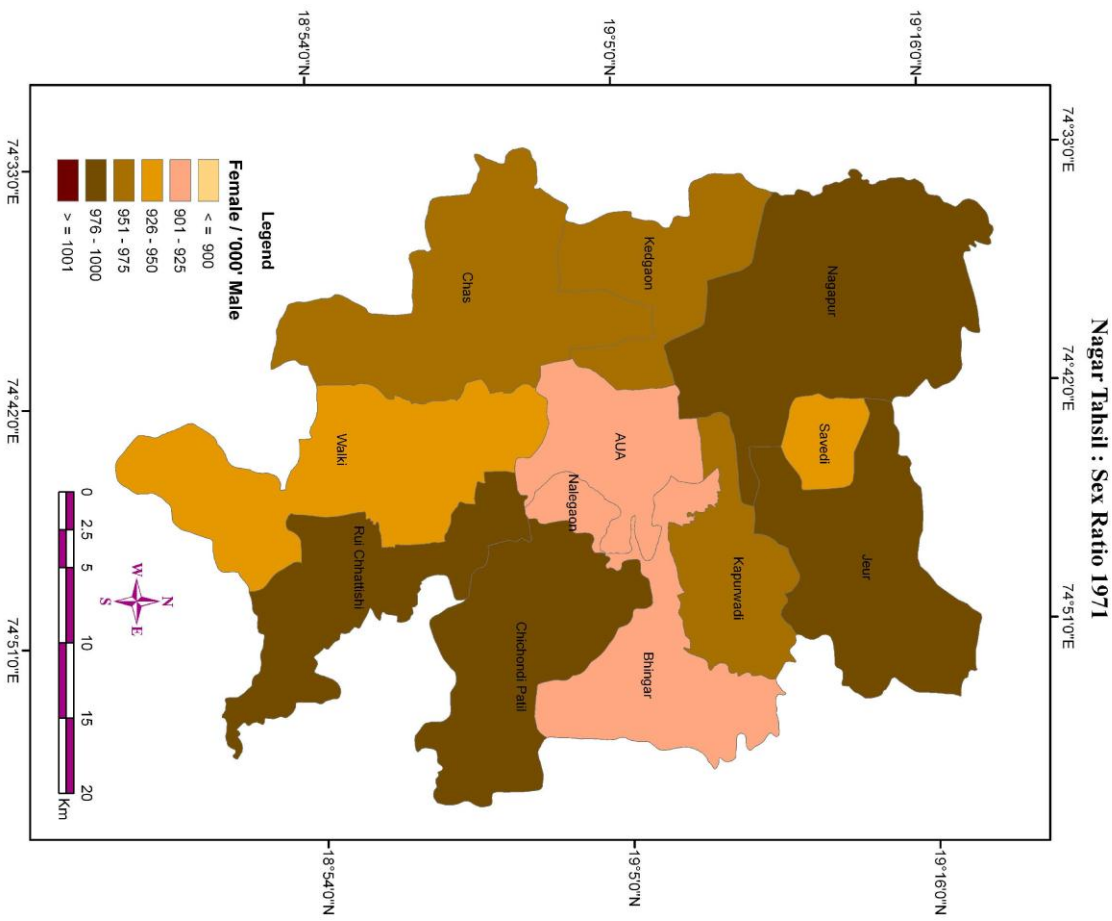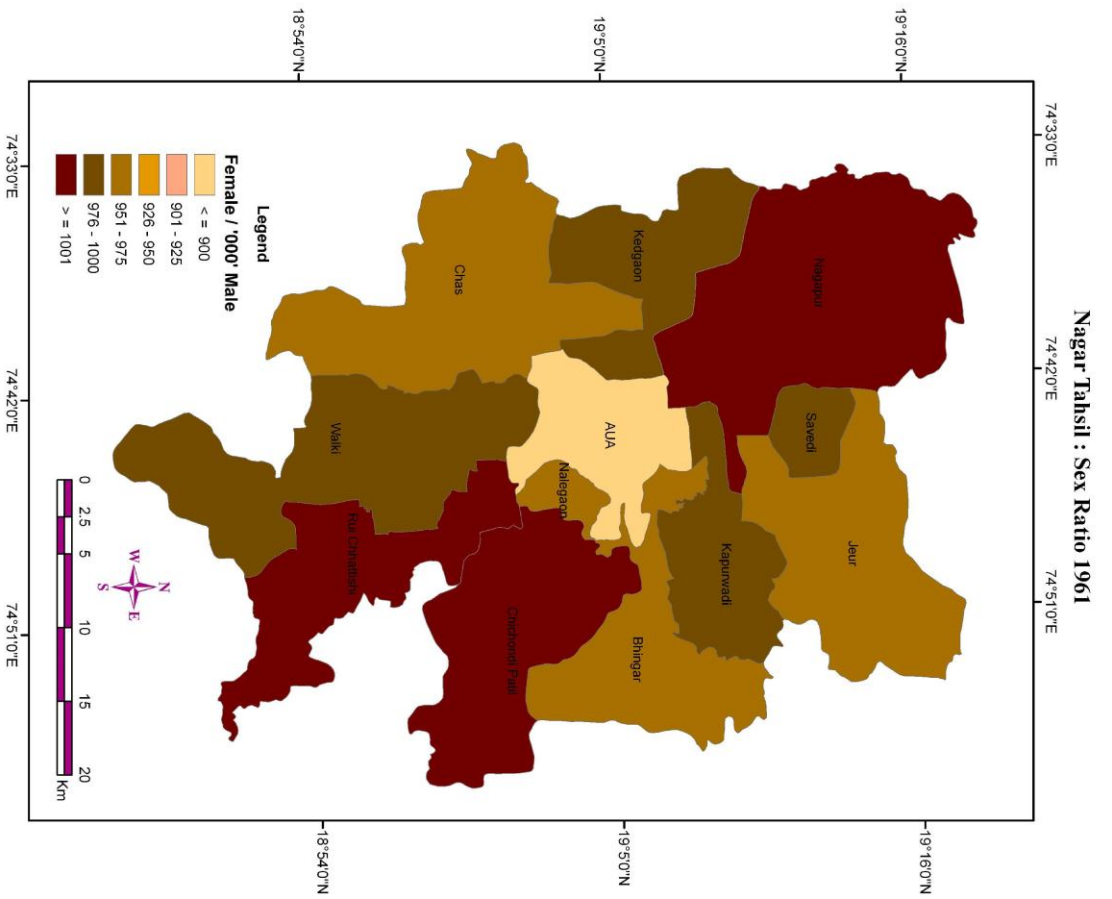
Map: 4.8, 4.9 Sex ratio of revenue circle of Nagar tahsil (1961, 1971)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone   map and Census data.

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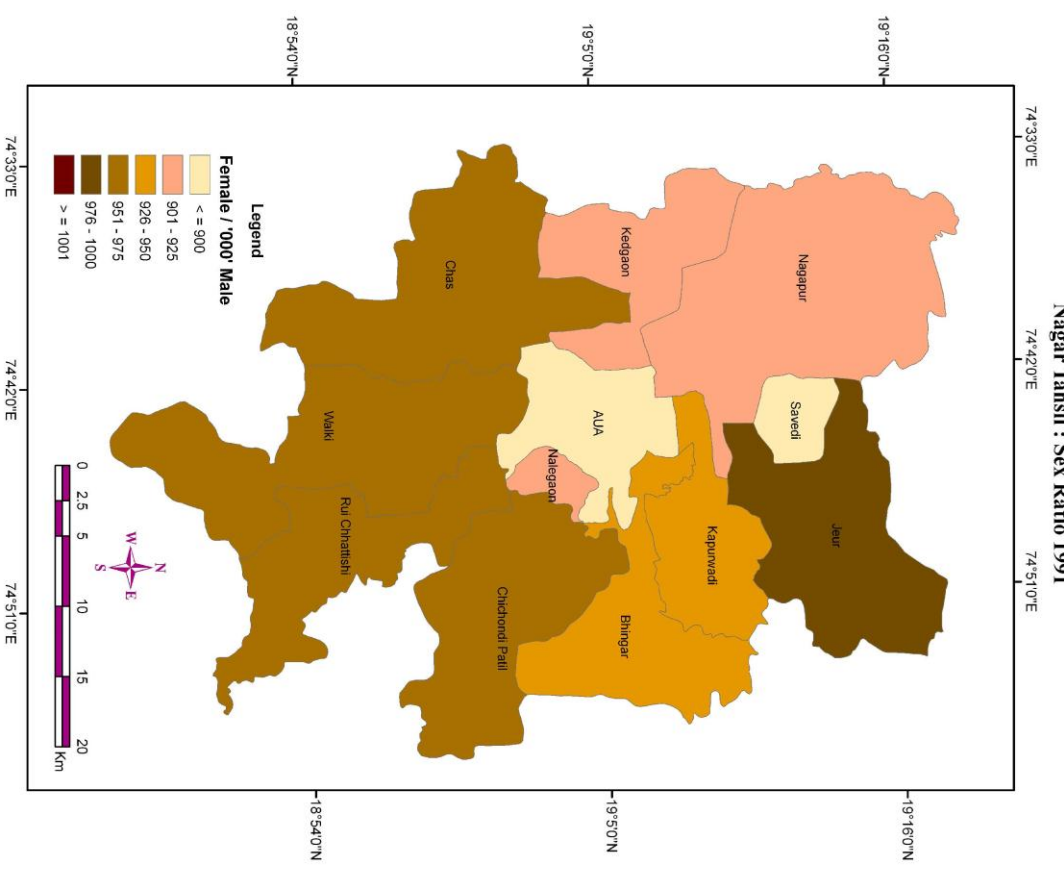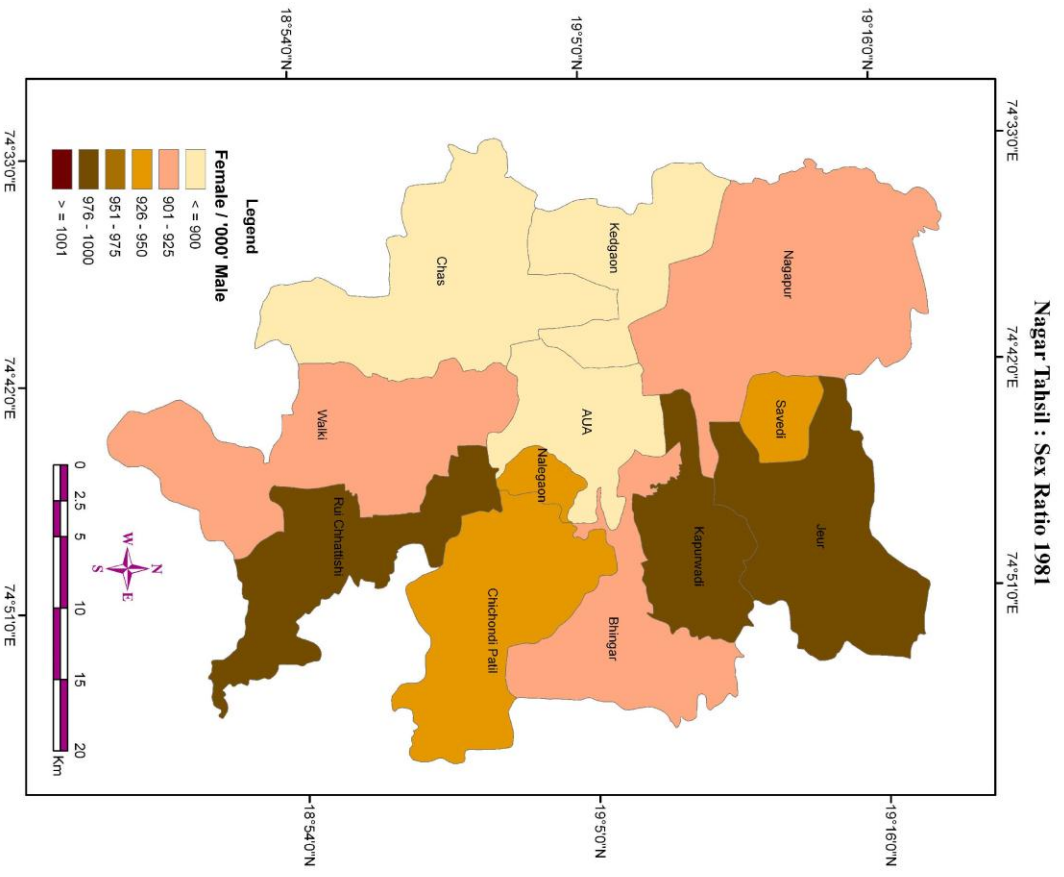
Map: 4.10, 4.11 Sex ratio of revenue circle of Nagar tahsil (1981, 1991)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone map and Census data.

Nagar Tahsil : Sex Ratio 1981

Legend
Female / '000' Male
<= 900
901 - 925
926 - 950
951 - 975
976 - 1000
> = 1001

Chas
Kedgaon
Nagapur
AUA
Walki
Savedi
Nalegaon
Rui Chhattisi
Kapurwadi
Jeur
Chichondi Patil
Bhingar

Nagar Tahsil : Sex Ratio 1991

Legend
Female / '000' Male
<= 900
901 - 925
926 - 950
951 - 975
976 - 1000
> = 1001

Chas
Kedgaon
Nagapur
Walki
AUA
Savedi
Nalegaon
Rui Chhattisi
Kapurwadi
Jeur
Chichondi Patil
Bhingar

Map: 4.12, 4.13 Sex ratio of revenue circle of Nagar tahsil (2001, 2011)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone map and Census data.

4.5. b. Decadal difference in sex ratio:

        Table 4.8 represent Decadal difference of sex ratio in RRCs and URCs from 1961-2011. According to the data of sex ratio in revenue circles, it is clear that there is rural urban difference in sex ratio in Nagar tahsil. Except 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 census year when reclassification of Ahmednagar city is occur, in remaining all decade's sex ratio of URCs decline rapidly than urban revenue circles.

4.5. b. i. Decadal difference in RRC'S Sex ratio:

        Declining sex ratio is serious problems of urban environment but in Nagar tahsil it is also a serious problem in rural revenue circles. Sex ratio of Jeur RRC increase in 1961 to 71 and 1971 to 1981 census and afterwards it decline continuously in all census years. Sex ratio of Chichondi Patil, Walki and Chas RRC increase in 1981 to 1991 census decade in remaining all decades it decline in these RRC. Sex ratio of Rui Chattishi RRC continuously decline from 1961 to 2011. Sex ratio increases in 1971 to 81 and from 2001 to 2011 in Kapurwadi RRC and in remaining census decades it decline in this revenue circle.

Table: 4.8 Decadal differences in sex ratio of revenue circles

Tehsil/Circle	Decadal difference in Sex ratio (females /000 males)					
	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	30	4	-16	-41	-10	-33
Chichondi Patil	-27	-40	35	-24	-6	-62
Walki	-64	-21	41	-29	-4	-77
Chas	0	-74	70	-28	-3	-35
Rui Chattishi	-31	-9	-15	-7	-29	-91
Kapurwadi	-28	21	-30	-24	13	-48
Urban circle						
Nagapur	-15	-66	-14	-18	5	-108
Nalegaon	-34	21	-35	-3	-155	-206
Savedi	-28	-17	-71	42	15	-59
Kedgaon	-20	-100	48	38	-31	-65
Bhingar	-51	15	11	-5	0	-30
UAG	19	-58	34	0	62	57

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher

4.5. b. ii. Decadal difference in sex ratio of URCs:

    In urban revenue circles sex ratio of Nagapur increase in decade 2001-2011 and in remaining all census decades it decline from previous census decades. In Nalegaon URC sex ratio continuously decline rapidly from 1981 and the difference

was highest of 155 females/000 male is result of dominance of Army residence in Darewadi and Wakodi census towns. Savedi URCs showing quite good condition after 1991 census where as Kedgaon and Bhingar also show increase in sex ratio in 1981 to 2001 census years. Compare with other URCs of Nagar tahsil difference in sex ratio was less in Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration. Except 1971-81 in remaining all decades there is either no change in sex ratio or there is increase in sex ratio of population.
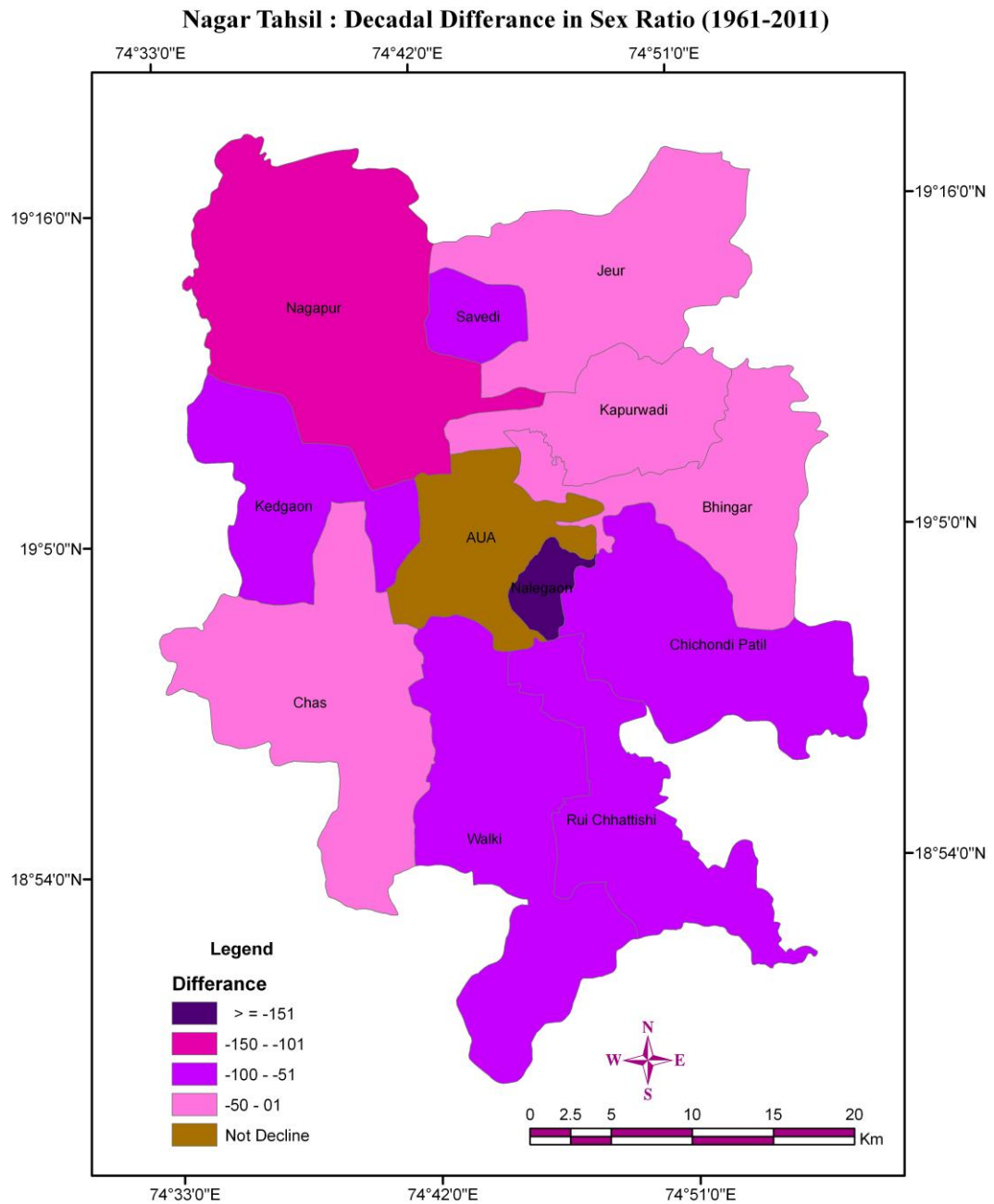
Map no: 4.14 Decadal differences in sex ratio of Nagar tahsil
Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher.

4.5. c. Child sex ratio (0-6 years):

Rapidly declining child sex-ratio is serious social problem of rural India. Child sex ratio is declining rapidly in rural area compare with urban areas. In Nagar Tahsil Child sex ratio declined very rapidly by the average of 102 female/000 males in th span of just 30 years from 1991 to 2011 in rural circles. This is decline by 81 female children's/000 males in Chichondi Patil rural circle. Child sex ratio decline by 92 females in Walki, 101 females/000 males in Kapurwadi and Chas circle and it was very rapidly decline by 149 numbers i.e. from 964 to 815 females/000 males in Jeur rural circle.

Compare with RRCs, URCs decline in child sex ratio is quite slowly by the average of 40 females/000 males in the span of last 30 years from 1991 to 2011. Savedi is the only revenue circle where there is a increase in child sex ratio by 70 numbers i.e. from 819 to 889 females/000 males from 1991 to 2011. Child sex ratio decline in remaining all urban revenue circles and chronologically followed by Nagapur (21) Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration (48) Nalegaon (64), Kedgaon (87) and Bhingar (91).Child sex ratio is declining very rapidly in Nagar tahsil by an average of 74 females per 000 males per decade which is not good sign of social development.

Table: 4.9 Child sex ratio of revenue circles

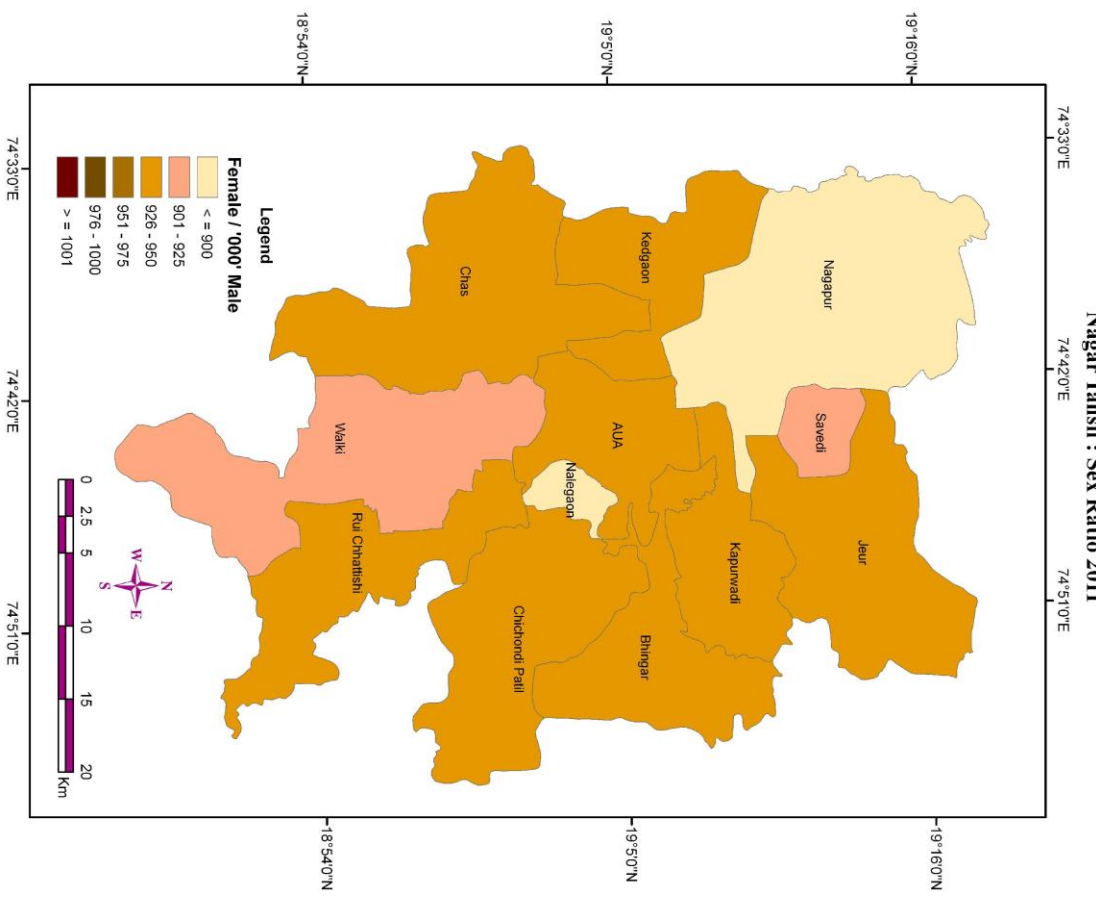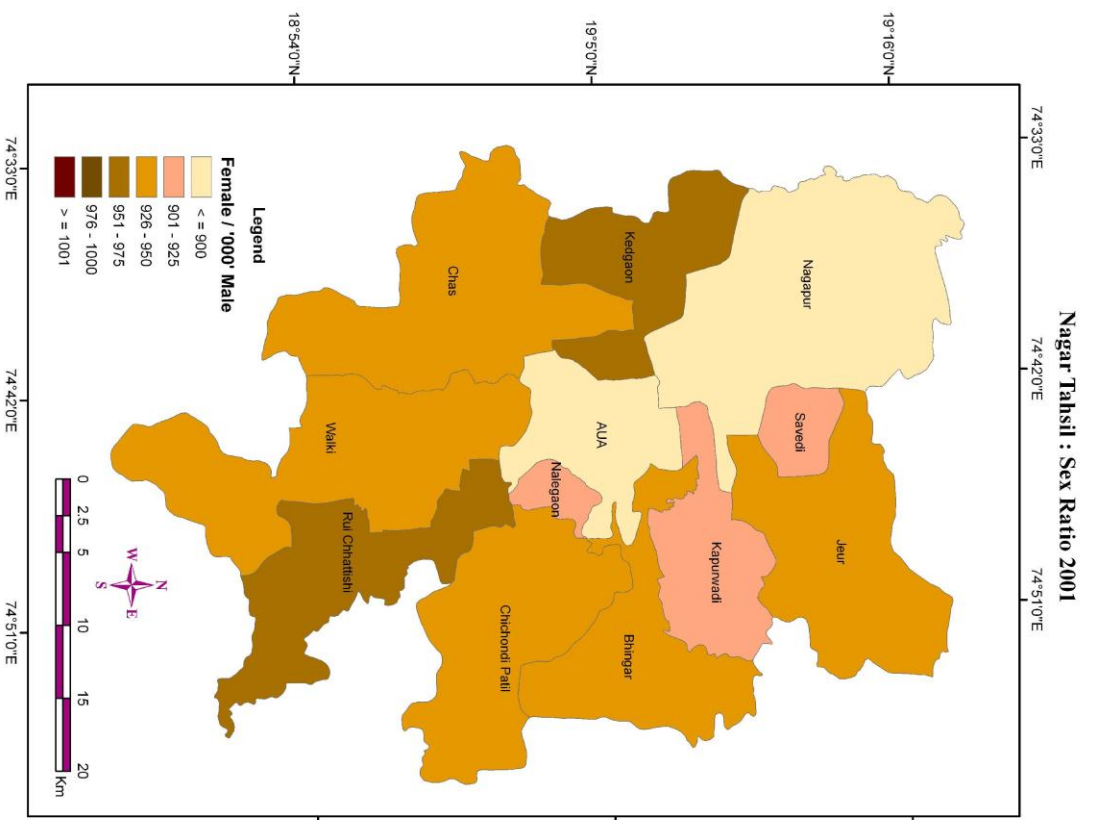| Child Sex Ratio (females /000 male childes)			
Tehsil/Circle	1991	2001	2011
Rural Circles			
Jeur	943	838	826
Chichondi Patil	949	835	901
Walki	949	828	847
Chas	977	839	857
Rui Chattishi	981	910	851
Kapurwadi	942	878	821
Urban circles			
Nagapur	945	839	835
Nalegaon	884	794	818
Savedi	843	840	893
Kedgaon	886	869	800
Bhingar	960	901	849
UAG	933	863	885

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
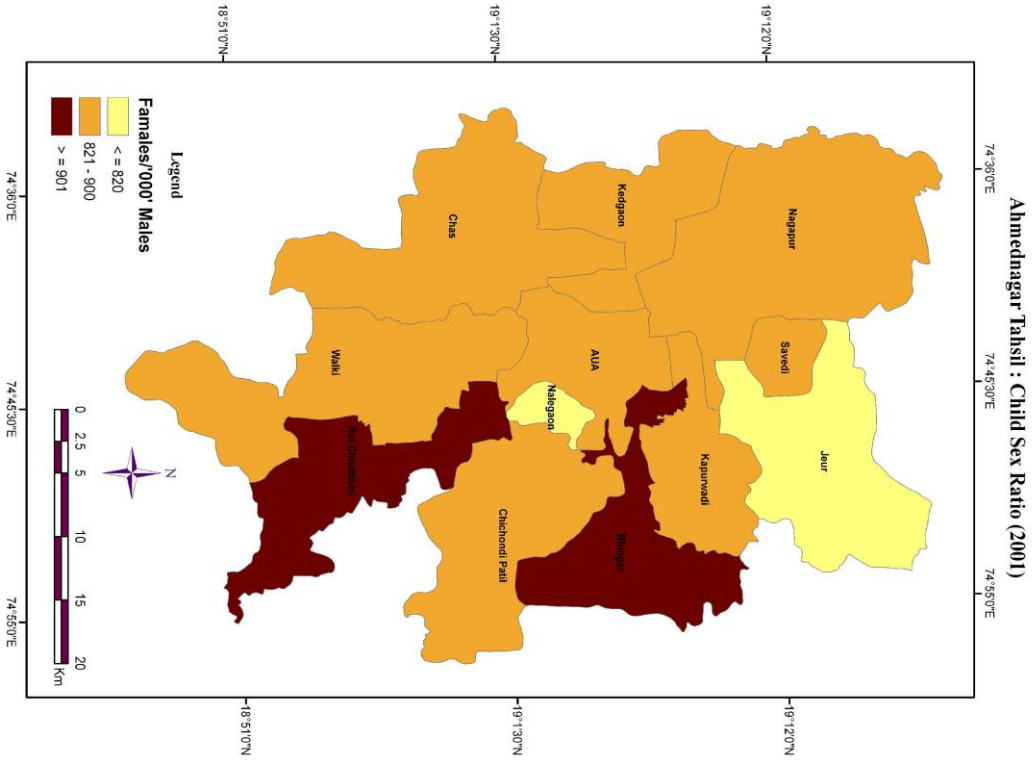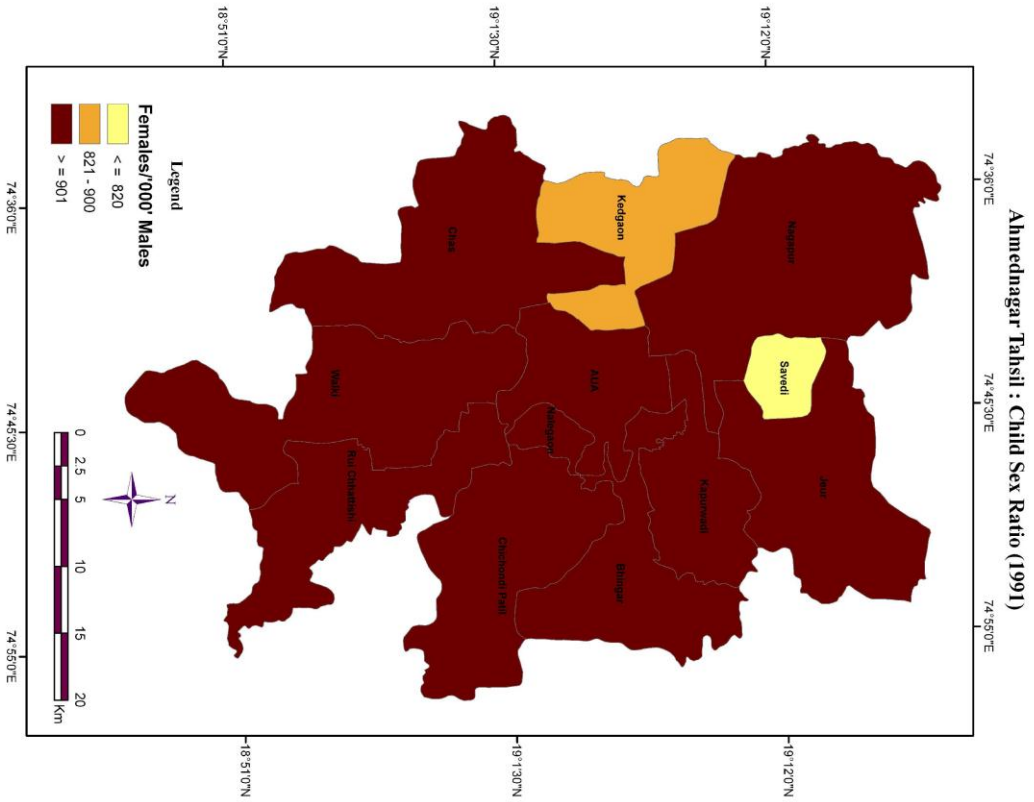
Map: 4.15, 4.16 Child sex ratio of revenue circle of Nagar tahsil (1991, 2001)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone map and Census data.

Ahmednagar Tahsil : Child Sex Ratio (2011)
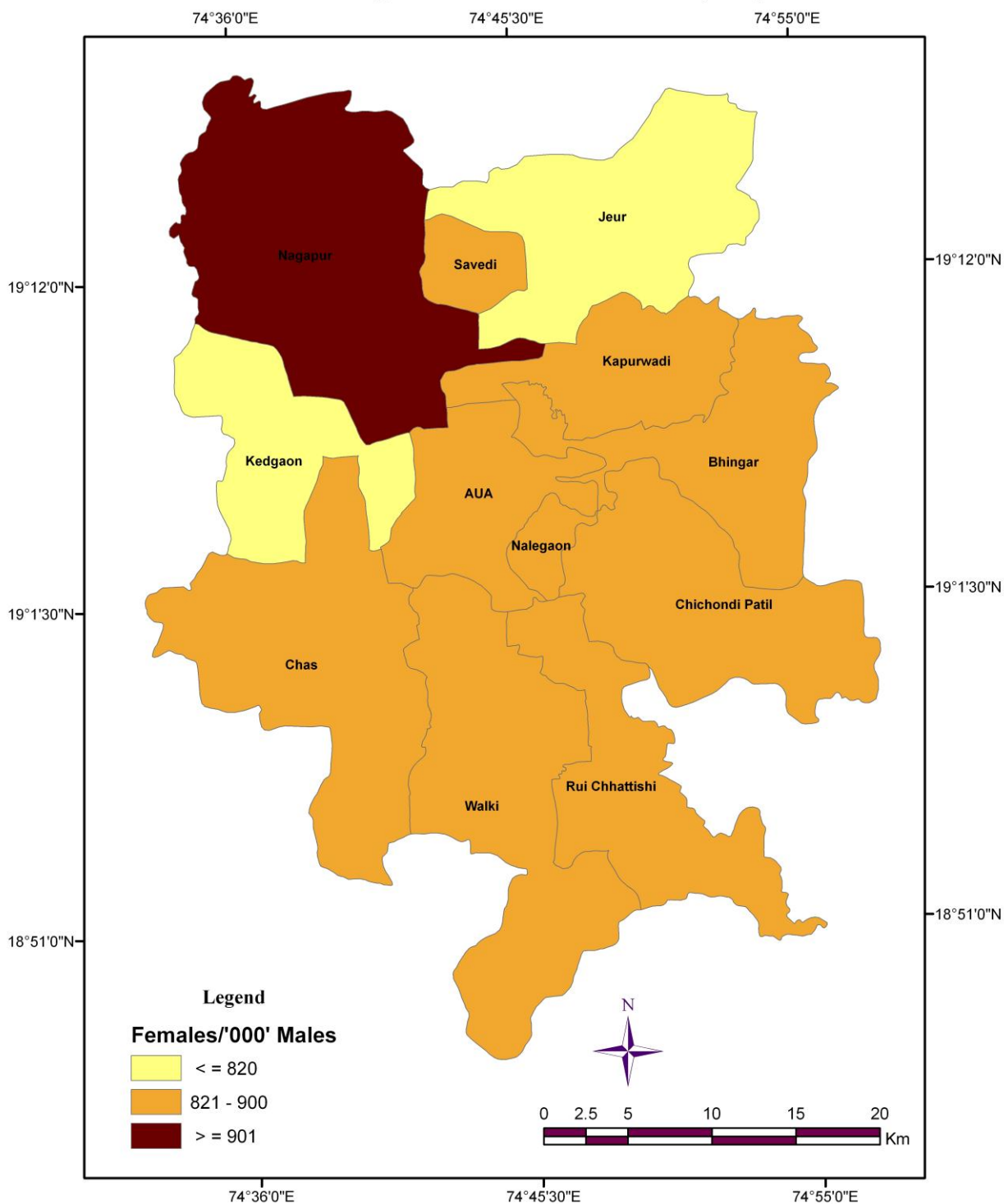
Map: 4.17 Child sex ratio of revenue circle of Nagar tahsil (2011)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone   map and Census data.

4.5. d. Decadal difference in child sex ratio:

4.5. d. i. Decadal difference in rural child sex-ratio:

From table number 4.10 it is clear that in the span of last 30 years child sex ratio decline rapidly in RRC'S and the average decline is of 106 females childes/000 male childes. Rapid decline in child sex (102) ratio is observed in decade 1991 to 2001, in decade 2001 to 2011 Chichondi Patil, Walki and Chas RRC'S improve child sex ratio resulted in to the declining gap in child sex ratio compare with earlier decade. In all RRC'S in Rui Chattishi circle rapidly decline child sex ratio by 130 females/000 males.

Table: 4.10 Decadal differences in child sex ratio of revenue circles

Decadal difference in Child Sex Ratio			
Circle	1991-2001	2001-2011	1991-2011
Rural Circles			
Jeur	-105	-12	-117
Chichondi Patil	-114	66	-48
Walki	-121	19	-102
Chas	-138	18	-120
Rui Chattishi	-71	-59	-130
Kapurwadi	-64	-57	-121
Average	-102.17	-4.17	-106.33
Urban Circles			
Nagapur	-106	-4	-110
Nalegaon	-90	24	-66
Savedi	-3	53	50
Kedgaon	-17	-69	-86
Bhingar	-59	-52	-111
UAG	-70	22	-48
Average	-57.50	-4.33	-61.83

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

4.5. d. ii. Decadal difference in urban child sex ratio:

Table 4.10 represents differential urban child sex ratio. The average difference in urban child sex ratio in last 30 years is 62 females/000 males. This decline in child sex ratio in URCS is also high during 1991-2001 decade where average 58 females were declined per/000 males. Kedgaon, Bhingar and Nagapur also shows same declining trend of child sex ratio between 2001 to 2011 census decade, but Nalegaon, Savedi and Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration show increasing trend of child sex ratio between 2001 to 2011. In the span of 30 years Bhingar URC reduce its child sex

ratio by 111 females/000males and Nagapur by 110 females/000 males. In the span of last three decades rural child sex ratio decline by 106 females/000 male and Urban child sex ratio decline by 62 females/000 male, represent that there is considerable variation in rural-urban sex ratio rapidly is more serious problem in rural areas than in urban once.

4.6. Literacy rate:

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes (Chandana, 1980). Prior to the advent of the skill of reading and writing, society could be classified as pre literate and literate. Davis observed that if the rate of literacy transition was low the economic development slowed down, while the economic development was rapid if the literacy transition was fast. Rural-urban populations in a country also display a wide disparity in respect of literacy rate. The literacy rate of urban population is significantly high in comparison to rural population in the developing country (Chandana, R.C., 2004). Literacy and educational attainment is one of the significant indicators of socio-economic development of the society, which affects demographic behavior related with marriage, mortality, migration fertility. A high level of literacy rate is an important factor in the process of modernizations. Mass education and literacy rate are a hallmark of modern society (Sharma & Rutherford, 1987)

4.6. a. Revenue circle wise total literacy rate:

Total literacy rate of rural and urban revenue circles is given in table no: 4.11. As per the data of total literacy rate it is clear that there no considerable variation in rural-urban literacy rate, but literacy rate is not same in rural-urban areas. It is less in rural areas compares with urban areas, average literacy rate of RR circles in 1961 was 24.25% and it was 28.31% in URCs circles.

Table: 4.11 Percentage of literacy rates in revenue circles

Decade	Total literacy in percentage					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	28.10	37.85	44.46	61.00	78.99	81.37
Chichondi Patil	28.52	36.11	48.11	63.07	78.26	81.23
Walki	22.56	35.45	45.52	59.16	76.42	79.62
Chas	22.64	37.25	44.62	62.18	77.74	79.33
Rui Chattishi	24.14	36.27	41.33	55.94	77.68	79.80
Kapurwadi	19.55	31.14	45.24	61.11	81.69	81.37
Average	24.25	35.68	44.88	60.41	78.46	80.45
Urban Circles						
Nagapur	25.18	35.42	44.30	65.41	80.52	82.95
Nalegaon	22.44	39.89	49.46	68.75	80.71	89.54
Savedi	15.89	31.98	44.81	67.75	81.86	81.03
Kedgaon	26.92	37.08	52.84	72.18	78.57	80.40
Bhingar	25.38	37.54	47.94	72.22	83.11	80.40
UAG	54.05	63.73	68.58	83.63	88.24	89.98
Average	28.31	40.94	51.32	71.66	82.17	84.05

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from census of India

This difference in rural urban literacy increase in 1971 from 35.68% in RRC to 40.94% in URC 1981 44.88% to 51.32% and difference was highest in 1991 where RRC literacy average was 60.41% which was 71.66% in UR circles. This gap started declined afterward and in 2001 RRC literacy rate average was 78.46% and it was 82.17% in UR circles and it was 80.45% in RRC which was 84.05% in UR circle in 2011 census. Map 4.14 represents that average of total literacy rate was less in rural revenue circles compare with urban revenue circles of Nagar tahsil.

Ahmednagar Tahsil : Literacy Rate
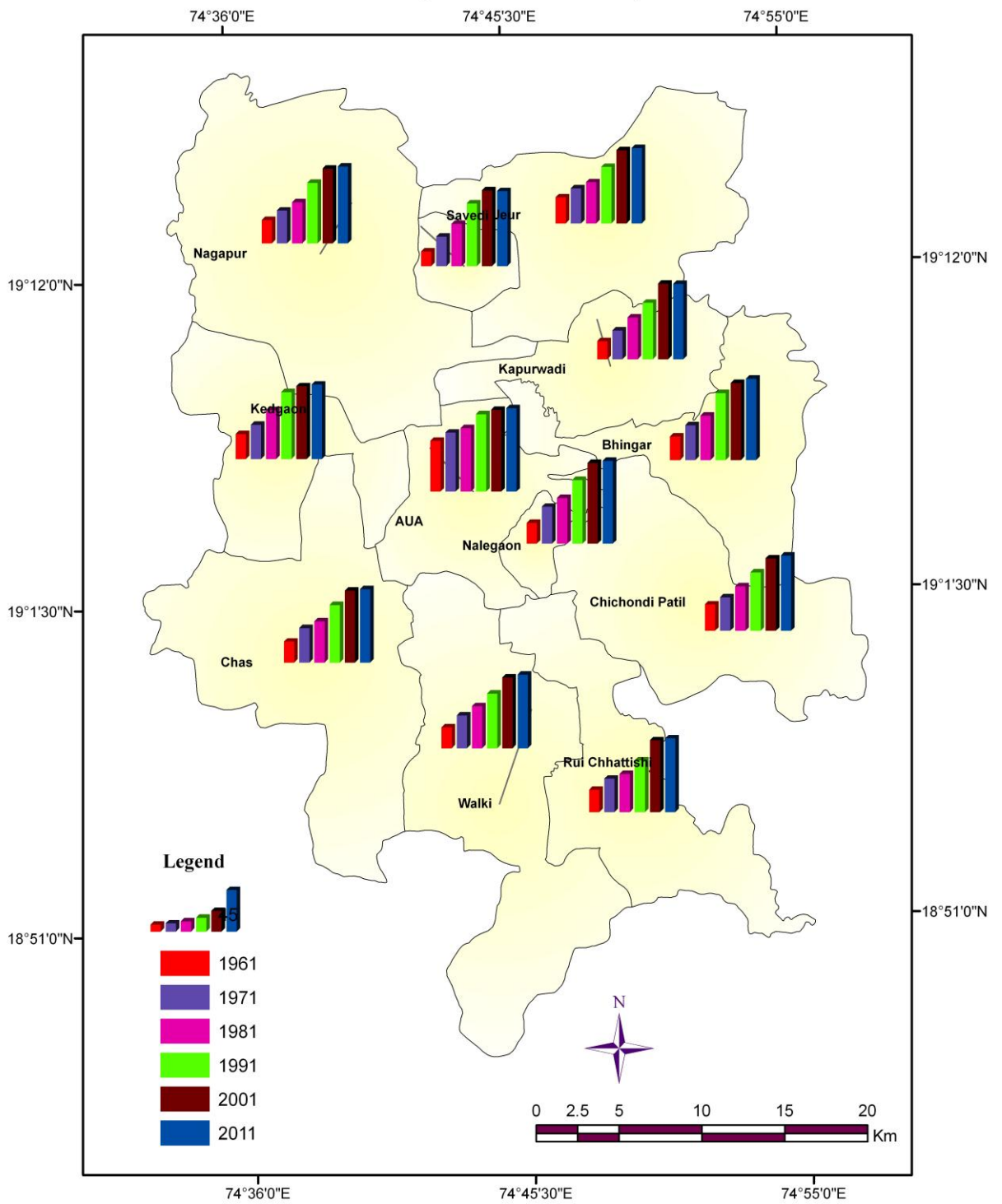
Map: 4.18 Literacy rate of revenue circle of Nagar tahsil (1961-2011)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone   map and Census data.

4.6. b. Decadal difference in literacy rate:

Rural-urban differential in literacy emanates from the differences in the type of economy, degree of concentration of educational institutions, status granted to the female and migratory pattern of the two areas. The rural-urban differential in literacy has been narrowing down largely due to the opening of large number of schools in the countryside and also due to the increasing degree of socio-economic awakening among the rural population. It is also reliable index of socio-economic development and an important precondition for rural development (Ramotra, 2008)

Table: 4.12 Decadal differences in Literacy rate in revenue circles

Tehsil/Circle	Decadal difference in total literacy (in percentage)					
	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11	1961-2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	9.75	6.61	16.54	17.99	2.38	53.27
Chichondi Patil	7.59	12	14.96	15.19	2.97	52.71
Walki	12.89	10.07	13.64	17.26	3.2	57.06
Chas	14.61	7.37	17.56	15.56	1.59	56.69
Rui Chhattishi	12.13	5.06	14.61	21.74	2.12	55.66
Kapurwadi	11.59	14.1	15.87	20.58	-0.32	61.82
Average	11.43	9.20	15.53	18.05	1.99	56.20
Urban circles						
Nagapur	10.24	8.88	21.11	15.11	2.43	57.77
Nalegaon	17.45	9.57	19.29	11.96	8.83	67.1
Savedi	16.09	12.83	22.94	14.11	-0.83	65.14
Kedgaon	10.16	15.76	19.34	6.39	1.83	53.48
Bhingar	12.16	10.4	24.28	10.89	-2.71	55.02
UAG	9.68	4.85	15.05	4.61	1.74	35.93
Average	12.63	10.38	20.34	10.51	1.88	55.74

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher

Decadal difference in total literacy rate is given in table no 4.12 represent that there is considerable variation in decadal and rural-urban total literacy rate. Total literacy rate of Kapurwadi RRCs increase by 61.82% from 1961 (19.55%) to 2001(81.37%) and in same time it increase by 65.14% in Savedi UR Block where literacy rate increase from 15.89% (1961) to 81.03% (2011) in the span of 50 years Average increase in literacy rate is more in U.R circles between 1961 to 1991 but it was more in R.R. circles in between 1991 to 2011. Difference in literacy rate of RR circle in 1991-2001 was 18.05% it means that in R.R.Circles literacy rate was found in earlier census in UR circle. Compare with the literacy rate of all urban review

circles in 1981 literacy was increase by 20.34% in 1991 census. There is slight increase in literacy rate of decade 2001 to 2011 census in both rural and urban revenue blocks. Kapurwadi RR block and Bhingar V.R Block denote negative changes in total literacy rate it is because of immigration of illiterate male worker wards these revenue circles.
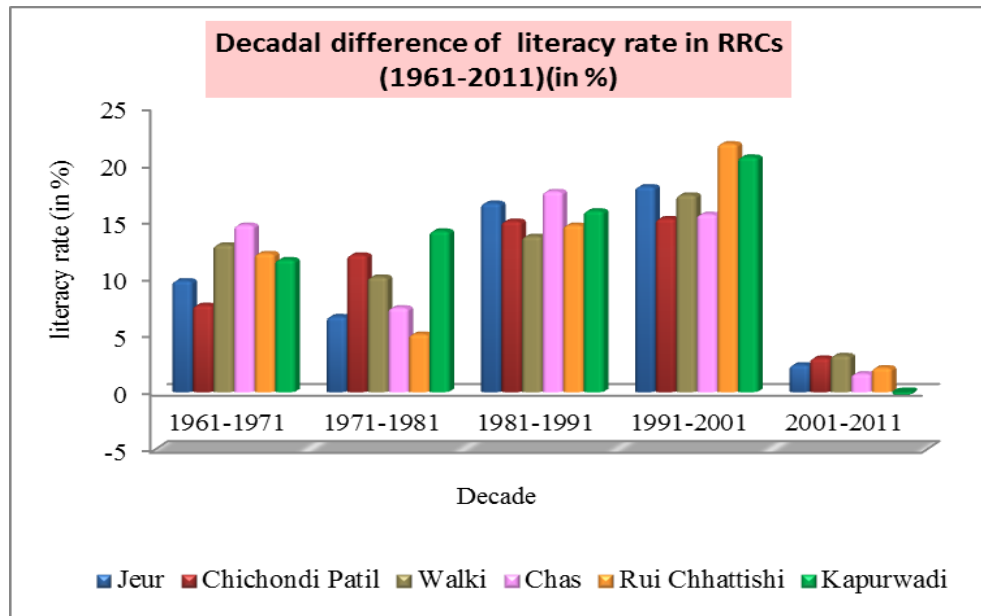
Fig no:4.5 Decadal difference in literacy of RRC in Nagar tahsil

Fig no: 4.6 Decadal difference in literacy of URC in Nagar tahsil
Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher.

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4.6. c. Decadal difference of Male literacy rate:

Urban differentials in male literacy are represents in table no: 4.13 as per the data of differential literacy rate in nagar tahsil. It is clear fact that always urban literacy rate in high amongst male than rural male literacy rate. Average male literacy rate of male was 37.38% in RRC and 41.72% in URC in 1961 which was increase up to 50.45% in RRC to 54.97% in URC in 1971, consistantently increase in 1981,1991,2001 and 2011 by the average difference of 5 to 6% amongst the rural and urban revenue circles. In the span of last 50 years from 1961 to 2011, male literacy rate of Kapurwadi RRC increase by 51.13% from 37.38% (1961) to 88.5% (2011) and it was highest increase of 61.56% in Savedi UR circle where it was increase from 25.54% (1967) to 87.10% (2011).

Table: 4.13. Decadal Male Literacy rate

Tehsil/ Circle	Male Literacy In Percentage					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	41.37	54.43	60.31	76.61	88.79	89.08
Chichondi Patil	41.55	50.82	64.72	78.98	89.75	89.99
Walki	36.18	49.99	59.58	74.76	86.53	87.82
Chas	35.31	51.74	59.22	77.50	87.79	87.77
Rui Chattishi	37.54	50.59	57.21	72.91	88.27	88.96
Kapurwadi	32.35	45.11	57.40	75.66	89.42	87.45
Average	37.38	50.45	59.74	76.07	88.43	88.51
Urban circles						
Nagapur	40.33	49.04	56.50	79.47	88.60	88.90
Nalegaon	35.44	54.77	62.94	81.05	93.26	94.28
Savedi	25.54	47.96	60.45	80.98	90.47	87.10
Kedgaon	41.71	50.35	66.98	83.61	89.58	88.64
Bhingar	40.46	53.91	65.26	85.93	91.45	88.64
UAG	66.84	73.77	77.79	91.50	93.63	93.39
Average	41.72	54.97	64.99	83.76	91.17	90.16

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Map: 4.19 Male literacy rate of revenue circles of Nagar tahsil (1961-2011)

Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone   map and Census data.

4.6. d. Decadal difference in male literacy rate:

Table no: 4.14 represent difference in male literacy rate in a decade from previous census year. As per the data of male literacy rate differentials highest difference in RRC is found in between 1981 to 1991 census where average 16.33% increase in male literacy is recorded which was increase rapidly from previous (1981) census to 1991 census year. In same period UR circles also denoted rapid increase in male literacy rate by 18.77% where average male literacy rate of 1981 was 64.99% and suddenly it increase up to 83.76% in 1991 census. Male literacy percentage was declined from 2011 to 2001 it not means that the actual number of literate persons decrease but the proportion of literate declines compare with literate persons.

Table: 4.14 Decadal differences in Male Literacy rate of revenue circles

Tehsil/ Circle	Decadal difference of Male Literacy (percentage)					
	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011	2011-1961
Rural Circles						
Jeur	13.06	5.88	16.3	12.18	0.29	47.71
Chichondi Patil	9.27	13.9	14.26	10.77	0.24	48.44
Walki	13.81	9.59	15.18	11.77	1.29	51.64
Chas	16.43	7.48	18.28	10.29	-0.02	52.46
Rui Chattishi	13.05	6.62	15.7	15.36	0.69	51.42
Kapurwadi	12.76	12.29	18.26	13.76	-1.97	55.1
Average	13.06	9.29	16.33	12.36	0.09	51.13
Urban Circles						
Nagapur	8.71	7.46	22.97	9.13	0.3	48.57
Nalegaon	19.33	8.17	18.11	12.21	1.02	58.84
Savedi	22.42	12.49	20.53	9.49	-3.37	61.56
Kedgaon	8.64	16.63	16.63	5.97	-0.94	46.93
Bhingar	13.45	11.35	20.67	5.52	-2.81	48.18
UAG	6.93	4.02	13.71	2.13	-0.24	26.55
Average	13.25	10.02	18.77	7.41	14.54	48.44

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Fig no: 4.7 Decadal differences in male literacy of RRC in Nagar tahsil
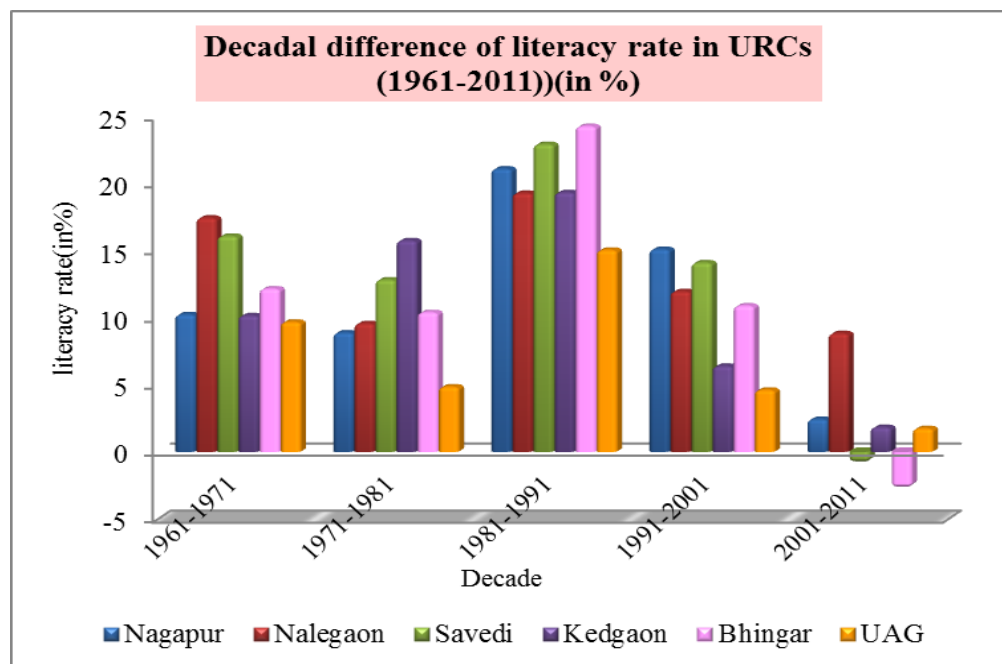Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher.

Fig no: 4.8 Decadal differences in male literacy of URC in Nagar tahsil
Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher
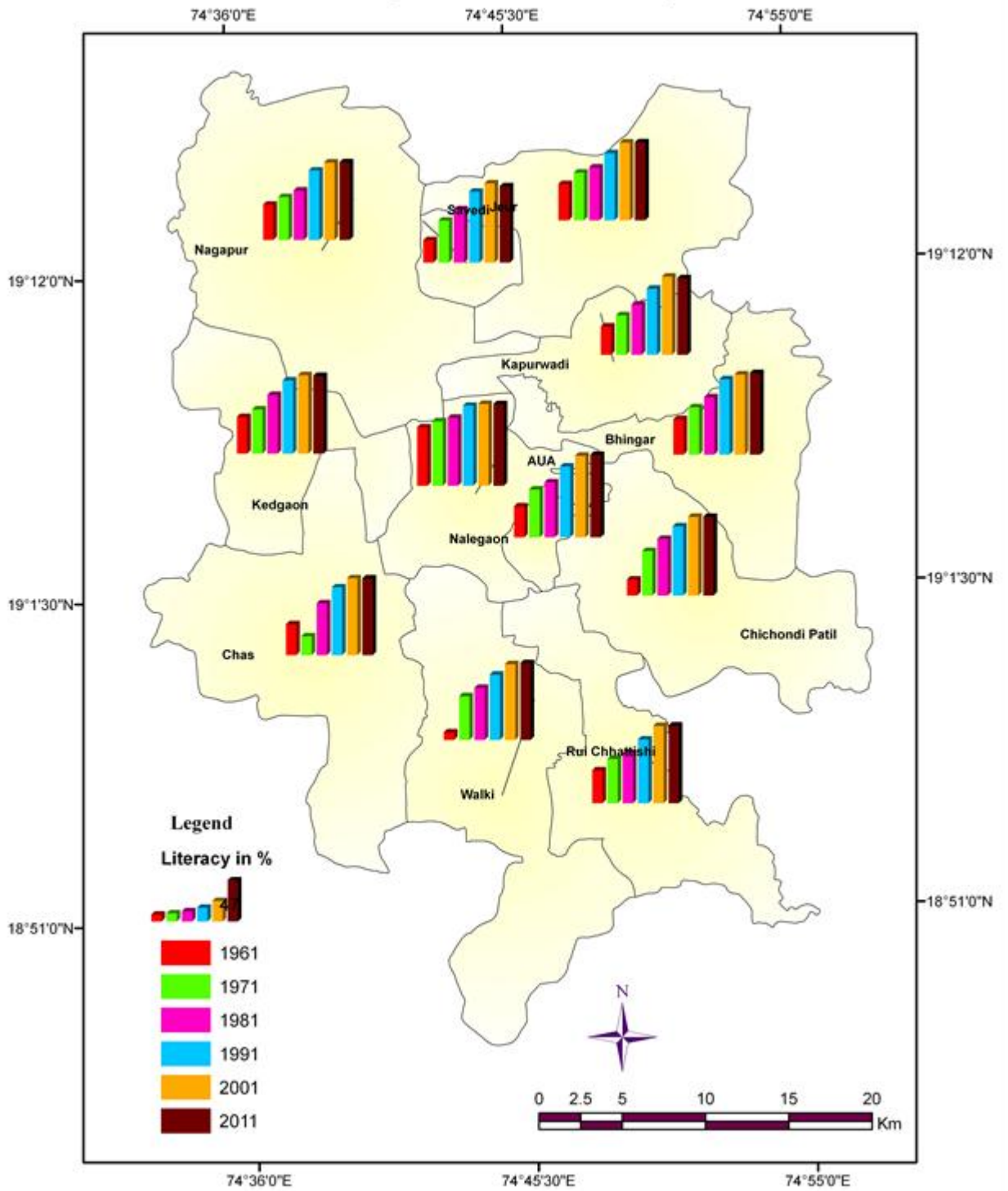
4.6. e. Decadal differences of Female literacy rate:

Table: 4.15 Decadal Female Literacy rate of revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Decadal difference of Female Literacy (percentage)					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rural Circles						
Jeur	14.36	21.21	28.61	45.07	68.84	73.2
Chichondi Patil	18.18	21.06	30.38	46.76	66.37	72.0
Walki	8.67	19.92	29.33	42.89	65.70	70.8
Chas	9.54	22.26	32.83	46.22	67.15	70.4
Rui Chattishi	10.96	21.75	25.06	38.21	66.68	70.0
Kapurwadi	6.52	16.52	32.77	45.74	73.38	74.9
Urban Circles						
Nagapur	10.13	21.68	25.88	49.81	71.58	76.4
Nalegaon	8.84	23.67	35.17	55.28	80.71	83.2
Savedi	6.00	15.14	28.82	52.46	72.44	74.4
Kedgaon	11.99	19.98	36.60	58.57	67.21	71.7
Bhingar	9.66	19.52	29.16	57.44	74.18	71.7
UAG	39.61	52.51	57.72	74.60	82.13	86.4
Average	14.37	25.42	35.56	58.03	74.71	77.30

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Rural-urban literacy differential in females is given in table: 4.15 as per data there is variation (of average 6%) in rural-urban female literacy rate. In all census years from 1961 to 2011 female literacy rate was high in UR circles than the rural revenue circles. In 1961, average female literacy rate of RRC was 11.37%. Which was 14.37 in UR circle. This difference in rural-urban female literacy rate was highest (13.88%) in 1991. Where RRC female literacy rate was 44.15 and it was 58.03% in UR circles, gap between female literacy rate in Rural and Urban revenue circles was 4.96 in 1971, 5.73% in 1981 and it was of 6.69% in 2001 decline to 50.42% amongst rural-urban circles in 2011 census.

Map: 4.20 Female literacy rate of revenue circle of Nagar tahsil (1961-2011)
Source: Prepared by researcher from the revenue zone map and Census data.

4.6. f. Decadal difference in female literacy rate:

Difference in female literacy rate from previous census year is given in table: 4.16, same to male differential and female differential in decadal literacy rate is recorded in Ahmednagar tahsil. In rural Revenue circle highest difference is recorded in between 1991 to 2001 census decade where average 23.87% literacy was increased from 44.15% in 1991 to 68.02% in 2001.

In urban revenue circles highest difference (22.47) is recorded between 1981 to 1991 census. Where in census 1981 average female literacy of URC was 35.56%. This was increase up to 58.03% in 1991 census year.

In all revenue circle Kapurwadi RRC increases (by 68.38%) female literacy rate from 6.52% in 1961 to 74.9% in 2011. Highest rate of increase in female literacy rate was recorded (74.36%) in the span of 50 year in Nalegaon review circle from 8.87% to 70.8% in 2011. Overall female literacy rate was high and increase rapidly in urban circles compare with RRC in Ahmednagar tahsil.

Table: 4.16 Decadal differences in female Literacy rate of revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Decadal difference Female Literacy In Percentage					
	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011	2011-1961
Rural Circles						
Jeur	6.85	7.4	16.46	23.77	4.36	58.84
Chichondi	2.88	9.32	16.38	19.61	5.63	53.82
Walki	11.25	9.41	13.56	22.81	5.1	62.13
Chas	12.72	10.57	13.39	20.93	3.25	60.86
Rui Chattishi	10.79	3.31	13.15	28.47	3.32	59.04
Kapurwadi	10	16.25	12.97	27.64	1.52	68.38
Average	9.08	9.38	14.32	23.87	3.863	60.51
Urban circles						
Nagapur	11.55	4.2	23.93	21.77	4.82	66.27
Nalegaon	14.83	11.5	20.11	25.43	83.2	74.36
Savedi	9.14	13.68	23.64	19.98	1.96	68.4
Kedgaon	7.99	16.62	21.97	8.64	4.49	59.71
Bhingar	9.86	9.64	28.28	16.74	-2.48	62.04
UAG	12.9	5.21	16.88	7.53	4.27	46.79
Average	11.05	10.14	22.47	16.68	16.04	62.93

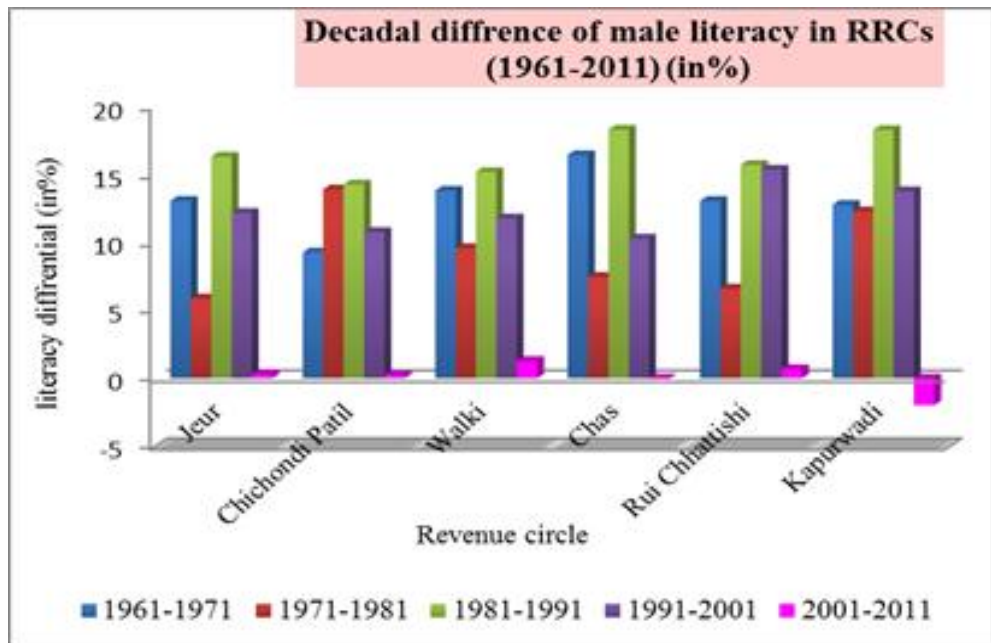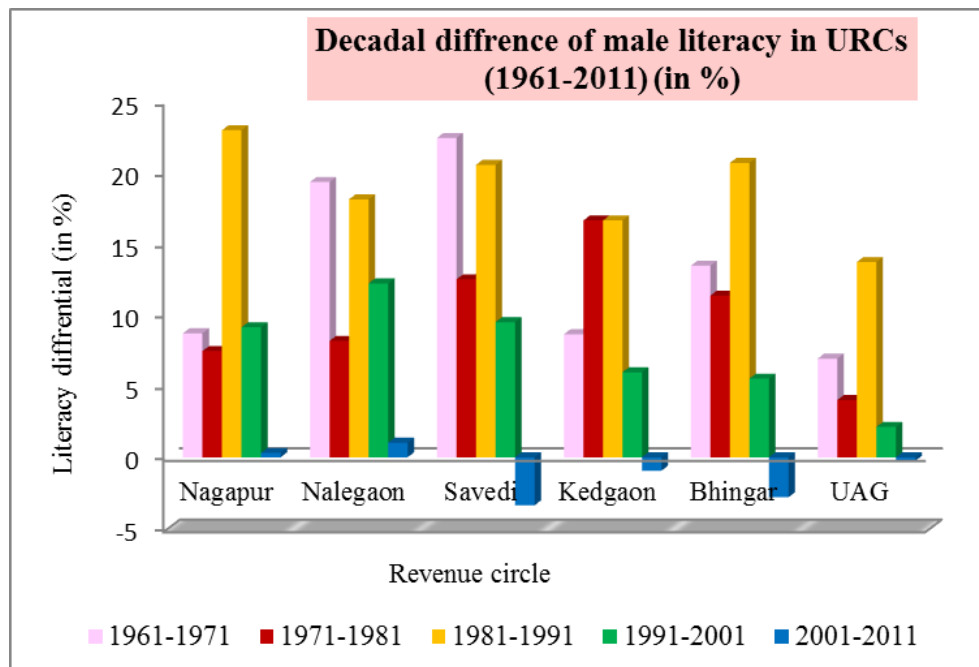Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher
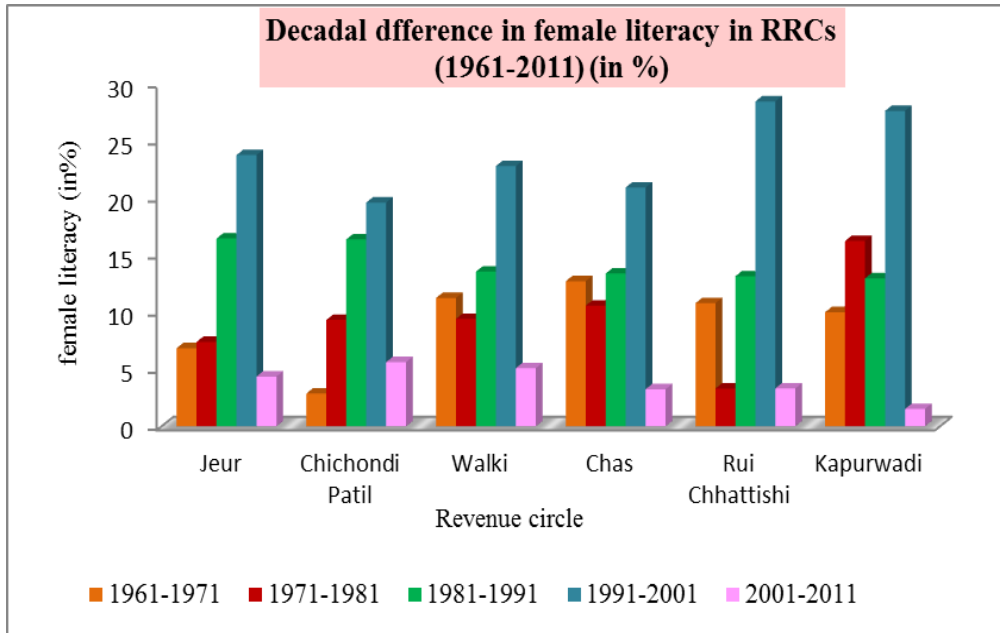
Fig no: 4.9 Decadal differences in female literacy of RRC in Nagar tahsil
Source: Data compiled and processed by researchers

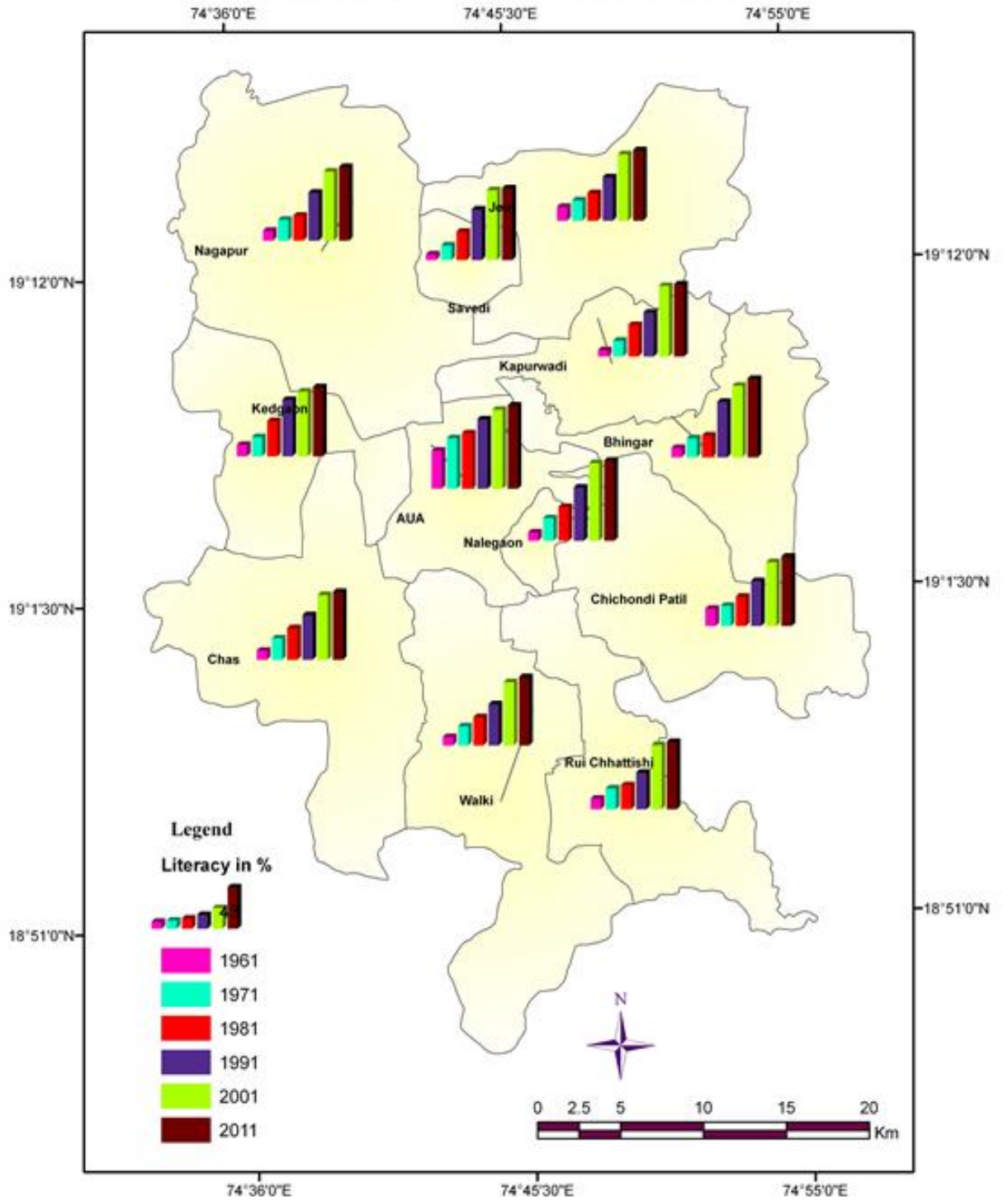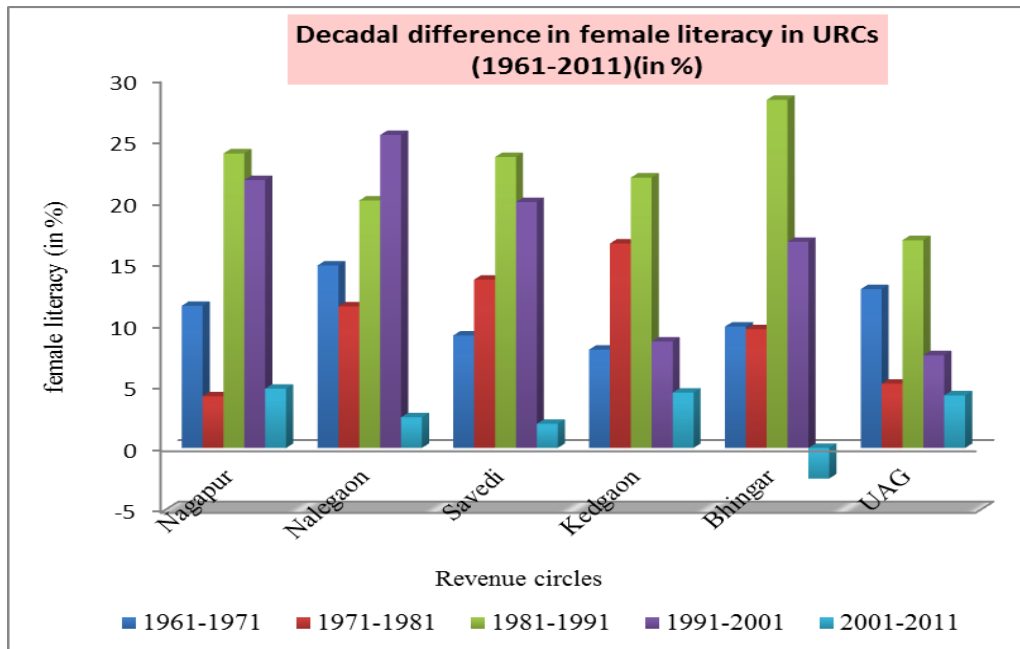Fig no: 4.10 Decadal differences in female literacy of URC in Nagar tahsil
Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher

4.7. Disparity Index:

It has been observed that, the lower the age group, higher is the literacy rate and male-female literacy disparity. To measure the relative disparity between two groups, Disparity Index developed by **David V. Sopher** (1974) has been used for a specific time period. It can only be used when the values of variables are in terms of 3 6 percentages. If X1 and X2 represent the respective percentage of value of variables of group 1 and 2, the disparity index D) is:

Disparity index is calculated by following formula

$$D= Log(X2/X1) +Log [(Q-X1)/ (Q-X2)]$$

X2 is considered for **male, x1** is considered for **female literacy rate.**

Where, X2 >X1 (that X2 should have higher value than X1) and Q=100.
In case of perfect equality i.e. no disparity, the value of D will be 0. With the rising value of D, the disparity rises.

Table: 4.17 Disparity Index of nagar revenue circle

Name of Circle	Disparity Index						
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles							
Jeur	0.62	0.65	0.58	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.15
Chichondi Patil	0.50	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.54	-0.04
Walki	0.78	0.60	0.55	0.60	0.53	0.47	0.31
Chas	0.71	0.57	0.47	0.60	0.55	0.48	0.23
Rui Chattishi	0.69	0.57	0.60	0.64	0.58	0.54	0.15
Kapurwadi	0.84	0.62	0.44	0.57	0.49	0.37	0.39
Average	0.69	0.60	0.54	0.61	0.56	0.48	0.21
Urban Circles							
Nagapur	0.78	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.49	0.39	0.39
Nalegaon	0.75	0.59	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.23
Savedi	0.73	0.71	0.55	0.59	0.56	0.37	0.36
Kedgaon	0.72	0.61	0.66	0.56	0.62	0.49	0.23
Bhingar	0.80	0.68	0.41	0.66	0.57	0.49	0.31
AUG	0.49	0.41	0.57	0.56	0.50	0.35	0.14
Average	0.71	0.59	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.44	0.28

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher

Table number 4.17 represents difference in male-female literacy rate which was denoted with the help of rural-urban disparity rate for Nagar tahsil. Difference in male-female literacy rate is calculated with the help of disparity index. Average of rural revenue circle disparity in 1961 was 0.69 in RRCs which was 0.71% in URC indicates that gap between male-female literacy rate was high in UR circle in this census year. This was rapidly decline in URC in 1971 up to 0.59 where it was 0.60 for RRC. Disparity index of male-female literacy of 1981 was again high in URC (0.56) than RRC (0.54) in the year 1981 but after the census year of 1991 it was always less in URC than the RRC and it indicates that male-female literacy difference is high in RRC compare with URC in Nagar tahsil.
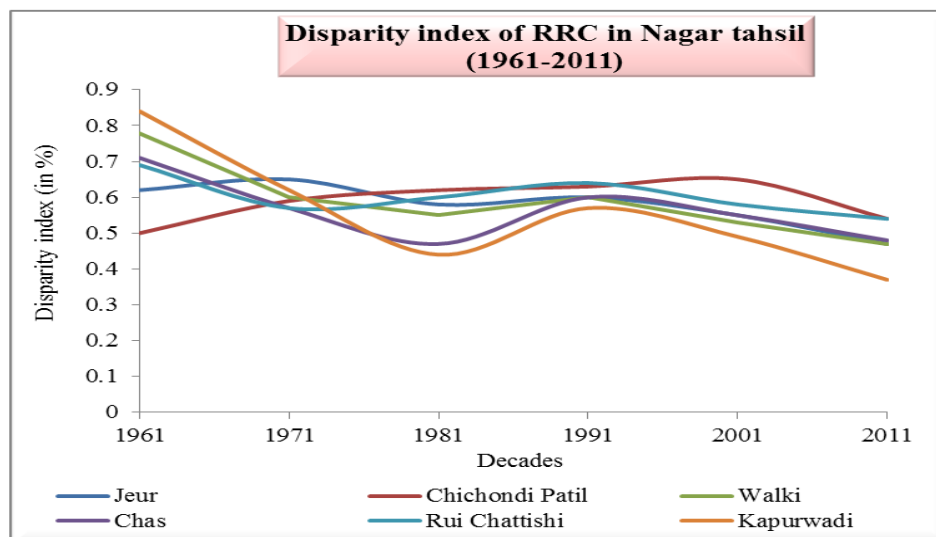
Fig no: 4.11 Disparity Index of RRC in Nagar tahsil
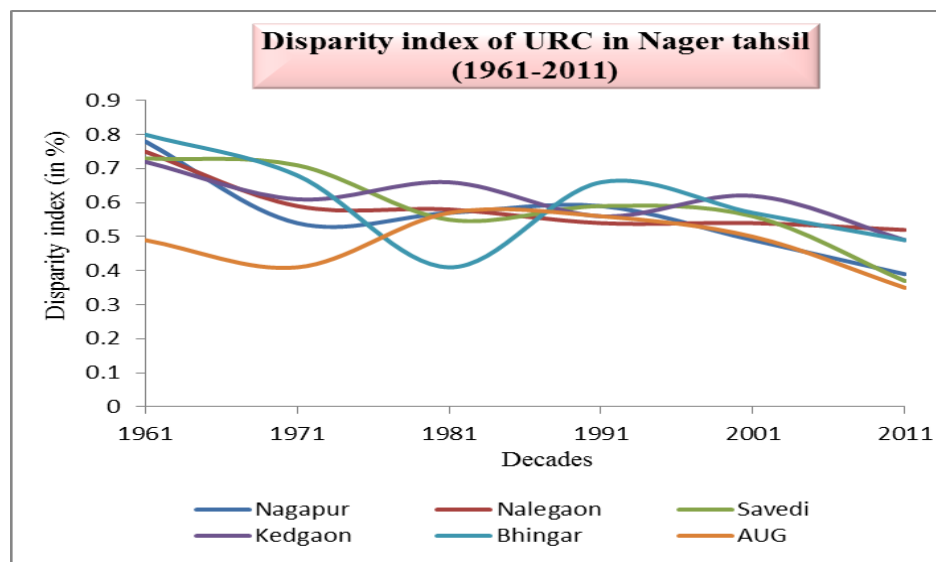
Fig no: 4.12 Disparity Index of URC in Nagar tahsil

4.7. a. Rural disparity index:

Rural disparity index is given in fig no 4.11 represent that in RRCs, disparity of Chichondi Patil circle is increasing from 1961 to 2001 continuously and it decline from 2001 to 2011. Disparity index of remaining all RRCs are declining rapidly from 1961 to 2011. Rate of decline in RRC was highest in Kapurwadi circle where it decreases by 0.39 means that male-female difference in literacy was reduce in this revenue circle rapidly.

4.7. b. Urban disparity index:

Urban disparity index is given in figure no 4.12 represent that in URC's, highest fluctuation in disparity rate in male female literacy is found in Bhingar URC. Where it decreases from 1961 to 1981 rapidly and again increases in 1991 census year, afterwards disparity decline consistently. Disparity of literacy in AUG was least in all census year it reduces rapidly in AUG region. Disparity index of Nagapur URC was declined very rapidly (0.39) from 0.78 in 1961 to 0.39 in 2011 census year. Disparity index of AUG decline very gradually (0.14) from 0.49 in 1961 to 0.35 in 2011.

4.8. Conclusion:

In this chapter revenue circle wise population characteristics of Nagar tahsil are studied in detail. There is considerable variation in various population characteristics in rural and urban areas. Rural revenue circle of Nagar tahsil decline growth rate as well as child and general sex ratio rapidly. Which is opposite in URC's of Nagar tahsil. Urban density of study area increasing rapidly compare with rural density. Literacy rate of both URC's and RRC's increasing rapidly but it improve more amongst females of rural area which will be helpful for improve in disparity index of RRC's in Nagar tahsil. Overall there is considerable variation in Rural-Urban population characteristics of Nagar tahsil.

CHAPTER: V
RURAL- URBAN DIFFERENCE IN ECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF NAGAR TAHSIL

5.1. General Introduction

5.2. Classification and definition of Occupations

5.3. Primary workers

    5.3. a. Primary workers in RRC's

    5.3. b. Primary workers in URC's

5.4. Secondary worker

    5.4. a. Secondary worker in RRC's

    5.5. b. Secondary worker in URC's

5.6. Tertiary worker

    5.6. a. Tertiary worker in RRCs

    5.6. b. Tertiary worker in URC's

5.7. Decadal difference in Occupational Structure

5.8. Conclusion

5.1. General Introduction:

There are three basic need of human being, namely, food, shelter and clothes. In order to fulfill this need mankind involves in "occupation". Occupational structure is a key component and manifestation of population composition. It gives a proper illustration of ratio of the working and non-working population in an area or a country. Occupational structure also influences the socio-economic development of an area (Henry, S. 1971). There is a close relationship between the development of an economy and the occupational structure. Economic progress is generally associated with certain distinct, necessary and predictable changes in occupational structure (Clark, 1940). Any change in the occupational structure may be an indication of economic growth. The growth and prosperity of a region are largely dependent on the size of working population. Besides economic development, occupational structure and composition also throws enough light on the social inequality of the country or an area. In the social respect, prestige or status attached to an individual due to his occupation in the society has changed from one period to another. (Maurya, 1989). Whereas, the occupation itself forms an important constituent of the social history, and its present shape must have emerged out of more or less a definite but ill-defined evolutionary process.

The occupational structure of society is the product of number of intimately related factors, such as agricultural development, industrialization and civilization. When the primary resources are utilized on commercial scale, it generates diversification of occupational structure, according to that, if the agriculture remained at subsistence level, there is not much diversification of occupations. The diversification process gets further inputs from industrialization because industrialization generates a variety of jobs. Advancement in science and technology introduces an element of specialization in the occupational composition by creating highly specialized type of jobs. All these developments together breed a new urban culture, which is more service oriented. It modifies the occupational structure considerably (Chandana, 1986).

The significance of occupational distribution of population of a region lies in the fact that, it clearly reveals the socio-economic characteristics of the people living that particular region. It is, hence, one of the important measures of socio-economic

development of the country. In this fifth chapter, the study will dealing with the dimensions of occupational structure relating to the population of the Ahmednagar tahsil; eventual rural urban differential are also analyzed

5.2. Classification and definition of Occupations:

In the census, 'Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity'. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. 'Work' involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise (Census of India, 1991). According to the needs of the economy, the working population of a region gets distributed in different professions, broadly, grouped into **primary, secondary and tertiary** sectors of the economy.

Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying etc. Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services in1991. Census authorities have classified workers into nine categories as in 1971 census. Occupational classification from 2001 census has stopped to give data on main, marginal and non-workers. There has no further change made by Census authorities in 2001 and in 2011, there are only three important groups of occupational classification.

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │   Classification of     │
                    │       Workers           │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                                ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │    Total Population      │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                       │                    │
                       ▼                    ▼
        ┌──────────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────┐
        │  Working Population   │  │  Dependent Population │
        │     (Workers)         │  │    (Non-Workers)      │
        └──────────────────────┘  └──────────────────────┘
              │              │              │
              ▼              │              ▼
        ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
        │ Main Workers │  │ Marginal Workers │
        └──────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
              │                    │
              ▼                    ▼
```

1. Cultivators

2. Agricultural Labourers

3. Livestock, forestry. Fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities

4. Mining and quarrying

5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs

a) Household industry

b) Other than household industry

6. Construction

7. Trade and commerce

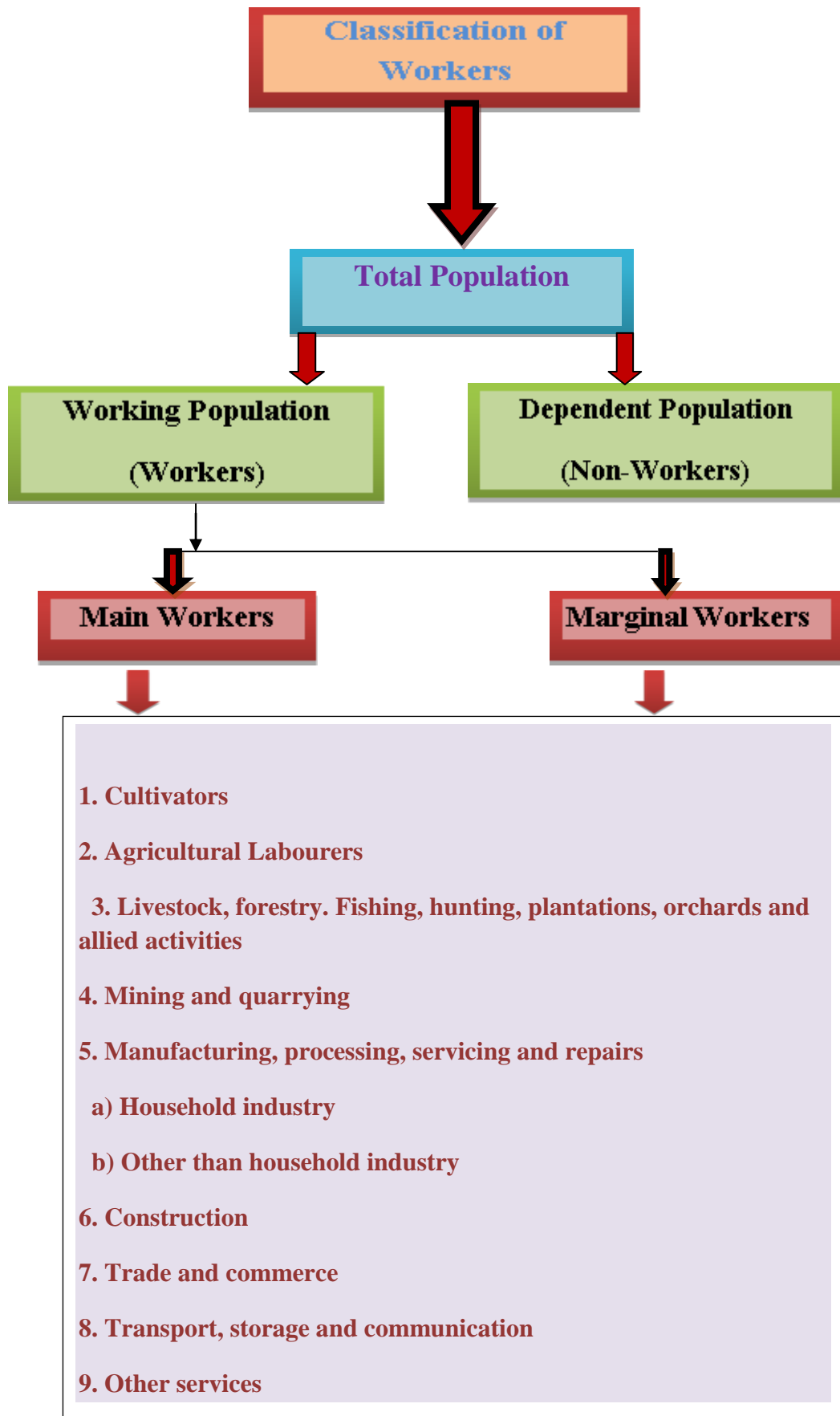8. Transport, storage and communication

9. Other services

Fig no: 5.1: Classification of Occupation Structure

5.3. Primary Workers:

If more people are engaged in primary activity my region that it means the region is undeveloped, if the more people are engaged in secondary activity than it means that region is process of developing and if the more people engaged in tertiary activity means the region is developed. Such study provides the base for social and economic development and it is useful for policymakers and planners (Bhende and Kanitkar, 2006).

Comparative Rural-Urban primary working population is given in table 5.1, which represent that there is considerable variation in rural urban primary working population. Proportion of population engage in primary occupation is high in RRC's compare with URC's in all census years and rate of decline of primary workers is also high in URC's compare with RRC's in Nagar tahsil. Average of primary workers in RRC's is declined by 15.15% and it was declined up to 27.59% in URC's.

Table: 5.1 Primary worker of nagar revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Primary worker						
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles							
Jeur	89.57	87.60	76.86	84.46	77.16	83.58	-5.99
Chichondi Patil	88.69	84.34	71.17	81.54	74.61	71.86	-16.83
Walki	91.64	86.88	67.28	88.57	73.69	75.23	-16.41
Chas	89.82	82.67	75.56	81.95	73.99	79.66	-10.16
Rui Chhattishi	92.62	89.32	81.71	88.42	81.74	82.34	-10.28
Kapurwadi	88.93	80.59	68.53	74.25	58.33	57.68	-31.25
Average	90.21	85.23	73.52	83.20	73.25	75.06	-15.15
Urban circles							
Nagapur	84.87	81.88	64.98	62.21	52.88	46.25	-38.62
Nalegaon	77.56	67.07	55.91	44.57	17.91	17.31	-60.25
Savedi	81.41	82.71	65.78	57.78	39.21	54.47	-26.94
Kedgaon	86.11	83.49	62.25	50.79	74.30	77.07	-9.04
Bhingar	83.65	75.28	67.48	55.76	48.92	53.87	-29.78
CITY/UAG	4.55	3.81	2.29	3.46	2.56	3.63	-0.92
Average	69.69	65.71	53.12	45.76	39.30	42.10	-27.59

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Ahmednagar Tahsil : Occupational Structure (1961)
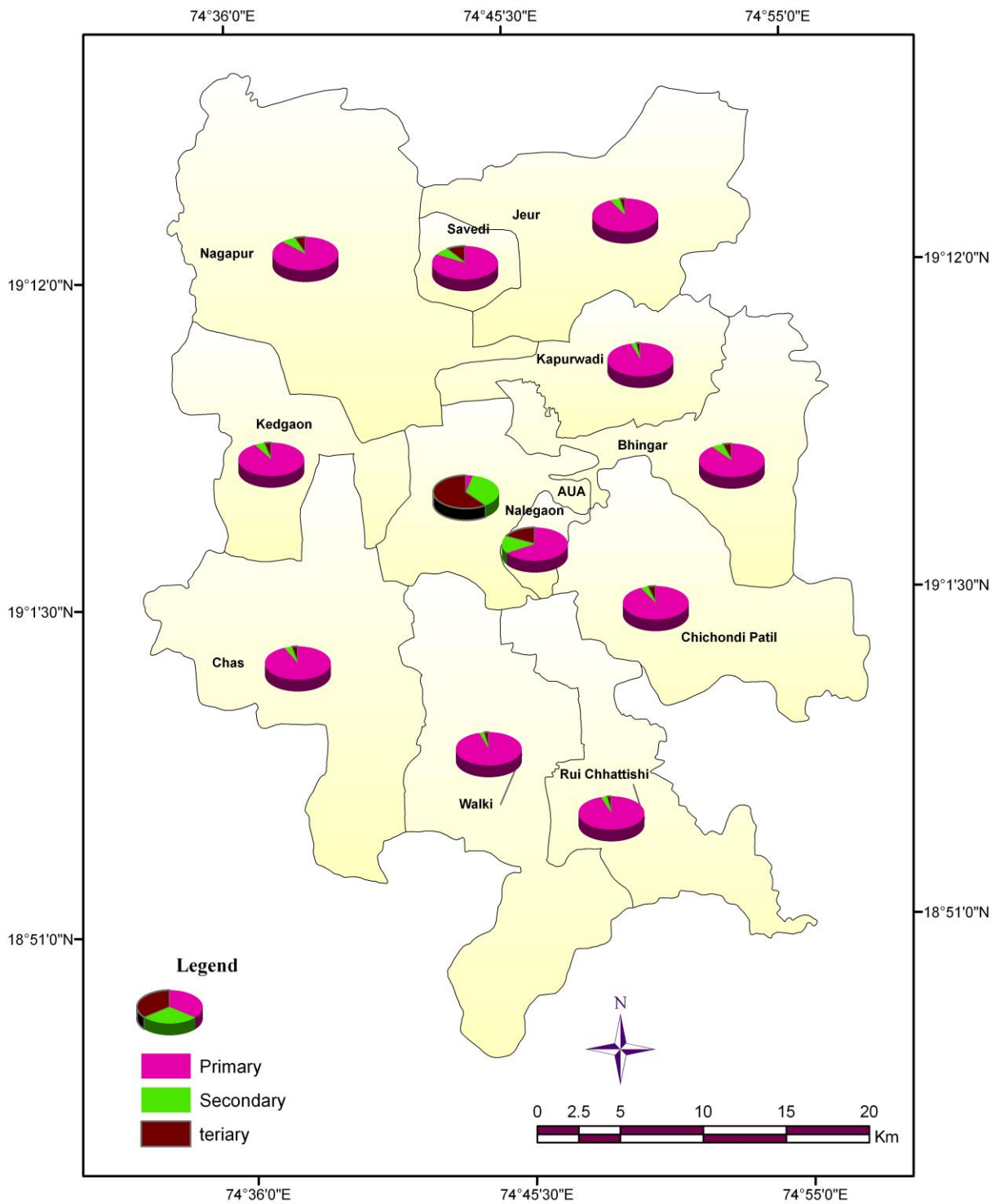
Map no: 5.1 Occupation structure in Nagar tahsil (1961)

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Ahmednagar Tahsil : Occupational Structure (2011)

74°36'0"E   74°45'30"E   74°55'0"E

19°12'0"N

Nagapur

Jeur

Savedi

Kapurwadi

Kedgaon

Bhingar

AUA

Nalegaon

19°1'30"N

Chas

Chichondi Patil

Walki

Rui Chhattishi

18°51'0"N

Legend

Population in %

Primary

Secondary

Tertiaty

N

0   2.5   5   10   15   20

Km
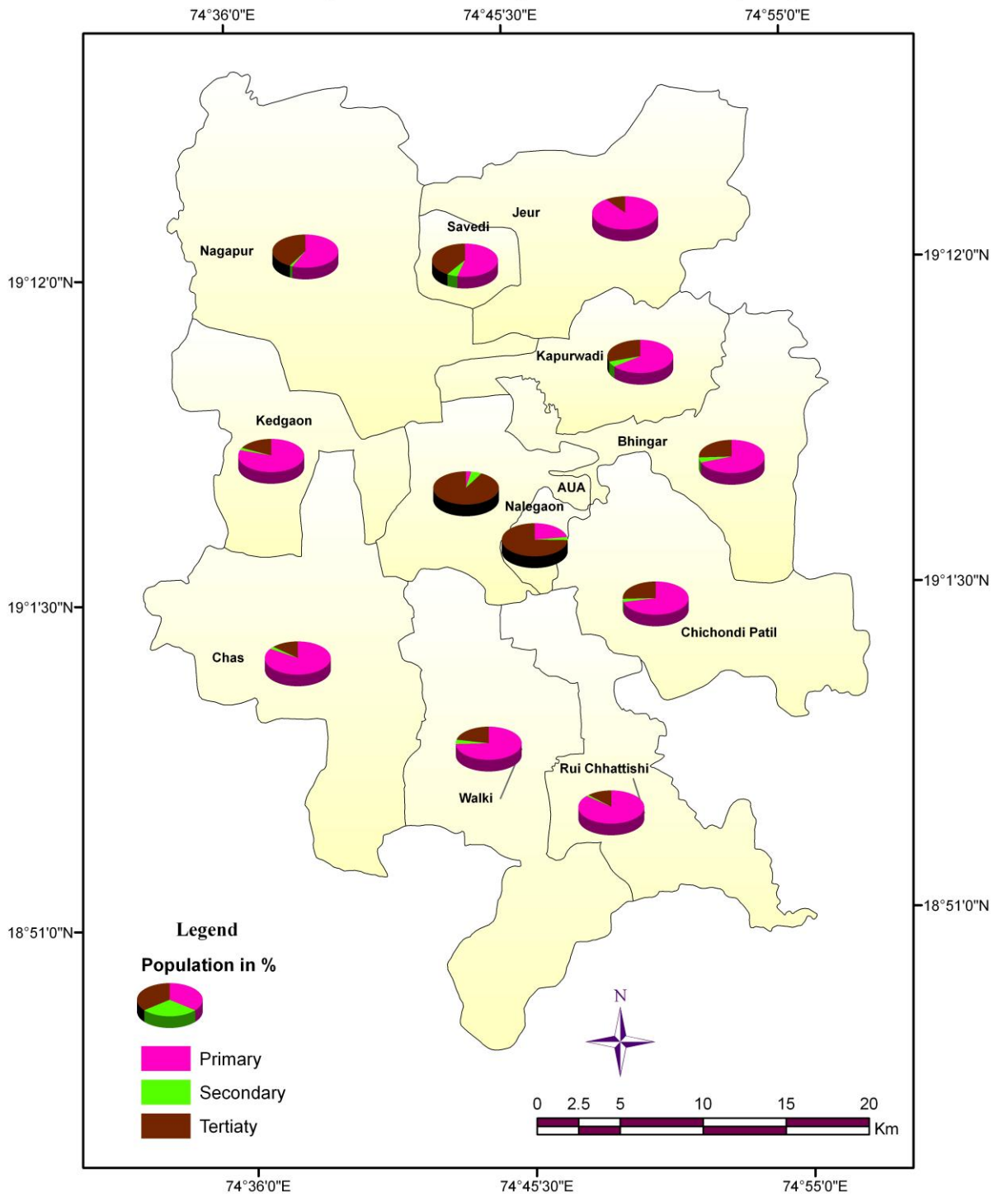
Map no: 5.2 Occupation structure in Nagar tahsil (2011)

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

5.3. a. Primary workers in RRC's:

Proportion of population engage in primary occupation is high in RRC's of Nagar tahsil. In 1961 average population engage in primary occupation is 90.21%, which was decreased till 1981 census, but in 1991 census due to reclassification of occupational structure of population it was increases slightly. After 1991 census population engage in primary occupation decreased rapidly. In the span of 60 years from 1961 to 2011, proportion of population engage in primary occupation reduced by 15.15 in RRC's of Nagar tahsil.

In the span of 50 years proportion of population engage in primary occupation declined rapidly in Kapurwadi RRC's where it reduced by 31.25% from 88.93% in 1961 to 57.68% in 2011. In RRC's dominance of primary occupation is observed in Jeur RRC where primary workers population decrease only by 5.99% from 89.57% workers population decreased only by 5.99% from 89.57% in 1961 to 83.58 in 2011 and still this is a revenue circle with highest percentage of population

5.3. b. Primary workers in URC's:

Proportion of population engage in primary occupation in URC's in also high compared with secondary and tertiary occupation but it was decreased rapidly. In year 1961 proportion of population engage in primary occupation is 69.69%, which was decreased regularly till 2001 census year. In the year 2011 proportion of primary occupation increase slightly. Over all in the span of last 60 years from 1961 to 2011 proportion of population engage in primary occupation declined by 27.59% in URC's. In all URC's Nalegaon reduces its population engage in primary occupation by 60.25%, which was 77.56% in 1961 and reduced up to 17.31% in 2011. In AUA population engage in primary occupation reduced by only 0.92% from 4.55% in 1961 to 3.63% in 2011 due to typical urban characteristics of urban Agglomeration of Ahmednagar city.

5.4. Secondary worker:

Moreover with passage of time more and more people who live in villages may no longer work in agriculture or even in villages, Rural people are increasingly, engaged in non-farm activities like transport services, business enterprises or craft manufacturing. They are close enough to the city, so that they may travel daily to the

nearest urban center for work, while continuing to live in village. Mass media and communication channels are now bringing images of urban-life styles and patterns of consumption into the rural areas. Consequently urban norms and standards are becoming well-known even in the remote villages, creating new desires and aspirations for consumption

Table: 5.2 Secondary worker of Nagar revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Secondary worker						
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles							
Jeur	6.60	5.23	1.86	7.11	2.70	1.25	-5.35
Chichondi Patil	5.12	6.27	1.39	8.23	3.90	2.73	-2.39
Walki	3.38	5.10	1.00	6.60	2.28	1.76	-1.62
Chas	5.43	6.71	1.74	8.37	2.18	2.68	-2.75
Rui Chhattishi	3.71	4.03	1.06	5.76	3.10	1.26	-2.45
Kapurwadi	4.95	9.39	1.26	13.12	4.56	5.48	0.53
Average	4.87	6.12	1.39	8.20	3.12	2.53	-2.34
Urban circles							
Nagapur	8.28	11.21	1.14	27.42	2.94	1.92	-6.36
Nalegaon	6.68	10.42	1.44	25.02	2.31	1.18	-5.50
Savedi	6.36	5.53	0.88	28.59	2.39	6.39	0.03
Kedgaon	7.49	6.63	1.55	21.92	5.56	1.74	-5.75
Bhingar	7.53	11.15	1.28	19.18	3.71	3.23	-4.30
CITY/UAG	32.52	28.90	4.02	33.56	6.20	6.71	-25.81
Average	11.48	12.31	1.72	25.95	3.85	3.53	-7.95

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Proportion of population engaged in secondary occupation is shown in table5.2. Trend of change in occupational structure of population from 1961 to 2011 for RRC's and URC's is showing fluctuation trend. Both RRC's and even URC are of Nagar tahsil show declining trend of population engage in secondary occupation. Reclassification and change in definition of secondary workers according to census is also responsible for showing fluctuating trend of secondary occupation.

5.4. a. Secondary worker in RRC's:

Trend of population engage in secondary occupation in RRC's shows that proportion of average population in secondary occupation in 1961 was 4.87% it increased in 1971 (6.12%) and declined in 1981 (1.39) and it was considerably increase in 1991 (8.20) afterword's it was started reducing till 2011. Average decline of population engage in secondary occupation in RRS was 2.34%. In Jeur RRC

proportion of population engage in secondary occupation declined more compared with other RRC's by 5.35% in the span last 50 years. This was increase in Kapurwadi RRC and it was increased by only 0.53%.

5.5. b. Secondary worker in URC's:

In Nagar tahsil Industrial area is located in Nagapur URC's. Due to proximity of Nagapur and Savedi are the URC in Nagar tahsil shows increase or (0.03%) stable Industrial working population. In remaining URC's secondary workers declined very rapidly. In Ahmednagar agglomeration this population declined by 25.81% in the span of last 50 years. Overall in the span of 60 years from 1961 to 2011 population engage in secondary occupation is decreased by 7.95% in all URC's of Nagar tahsil.

5.6. Tertiary worker:

Table 5.3 represents proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation in Nagar tahsil. Overall proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation increased rapidly in both RRC's and URC's but this rate of increase is more in URC's compared with RRC's of Nagar tahsil. Proportion of increase in tertiary workers is doubled in URC's compare with RRC's.

Table: 5.3 Tertiary worker of Nagar revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Tertiary worker						
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles							
Jeur	3.83	7.01	11.18	8.43	20.14	15.17	11.34
Chichondi Patil	6.20	9.39	20.69	9.87	21.49	25.40	19.20
Walki	4.98	8.02	22.81	8.71	24.03	23.02	18.04
Chas	4.75	10.62	14.46	9.68	23.83	17.66	12.91
Rui Chhattishi	3.66	6.66	9.49	5.82	15.16	16.40	12.74
Kapurwadi	6.13	10.02	20.11	12.63	37.11	36.84	30.71
Average	4.93	8.62	16.46	9.19	23.63	22.42	17.49
Urban circles							
Nagapur	6.84	6.91	26.91	10.36	44.18	51.83	44.99
Nalegaon	15.76	22.51	40.60	30.41	38.32	81.50	65.74
Savedi	12.23	11.76	22.39	13.63	14.85	39.14	26.91
Kedgaon	6.40	9.88	33.33	27.29	20.13	21.19	14.79
Bhingar	8.84	13.56	25.42	25.05	47.37	42.90	34.06
CITY/UAG	62.93	67.29	92.03	62.98	91.24	89.66	26.73
Average	18.83	21.99	40.11	28.29	42.68	54.37	35.54

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

5.6. a. Tertiary worker in RRCs:

Trend of growth of population engage in tertiary occupation shows fluctuating trend in RRC's of Nagar tahsil. Tertiary workers increased rapidly from 1961 to 1981, it was decreased in 1991 and again increased till 2011. Overall proportions of population engage in Tertiary Occupation increased by 17.49% in RRC's from 4.93% in 1961 to 22.42% in 2011. In Kapurwadi RRC population engage in tertiary occupation is increased 6.13% in 1961 to 36.84% in 2011. The lowest increase in tertiary workers is found in Jeur RRC where it was increased by 11.34% from 3.83% to 15.17% in the span of last 60 years. In Chichondi Patil and Walki RRC's population engage in tertiary activities workers increased by 20% and Chas and Rui Chattishi by 12% in 60 years.

5.6. b. Tertiary worker in URC's:

Proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation is more in URC's of Ahmednagar tahsil. It is significant characteristics of urban settlement that its more than 70% population should be engage in tertiary occupation. In all URC's average increase of 35.54% population is found from 1961 to 2011, from 18.83% to 54.37%. In Nalegaon URC population engage in tertiary occupation was 15.76% in 1961 which was increasing rapidly up to 81.50% and this increase was highest in span of 50 years by 65.74%. This growth of tertiary workers was least in Kedgaon URC where only 14.79% workers were added in tertiary workers from 6.40 % to 21.19% in 2011. Population engage in tertiary occupation was always highest in Ahmednagar urban Agglomeration.

5.7: Decadal difference in Occupational Structure:

Table no. 5.4 represents decadal difference in occupational structure in RRC and URC's of Nagar tahsil. From the data it is clear that proportion of population engage in primary economic activity decreased considerably from 1961 to 2011 in both RRC's and URC's of Nagar tahsil. Overall proportion of population engage in primary occupation decreases more in URC's of nagar tahsil. Proportions of Population engage in secondary occupation also decreases rapidly from 1961 to 2011 in both RRC's and URC's but it decline rapidly in urban circles it decline particularly

in Ahmednagar Urban agglomeration. Population engage in tertiary occupation increases rapidly in all RRC's and URC's of Nagar tahsil. People engage in tertiary occupation considerably increase in URC's such as in Nalegaon, Nagapur, Bhingar and in Ahmednagar urban agglomeration. Overall in the span of last 6 decades occupational structure of population change considerably and percentages of population engage in primary and secondary occupation shifted to tertiary occupation.

Table no: 5.4 Decadal difference of occupational structure (1961-2011)

Sr. No.	Revenue Circle	Primary Occupation			Secondary Occupation			Tertiary Occupation		
		1961	2011	Diff*	1961	2011	Diff*	1961	2011	Diff*
Rural circles										
1	Jeur	89.57	83.58	-5.99	6.60	1.25	-5.35	3.83	15.17	11.34
2	Chichondi	88.69	71.86	-16.83	5.12	2.73	-2.39	6.20	25.40	19.20
3	Walki	91.64	75.23	-16.41	3.38	1.76	-1.62	4.98	23.02	18.04
4	Chas	89.82	79.66	-10.16	5.43	2.68	-2.75	4.75	17.66	12.91
5	Rui Chh.	92.62	82.34	-10.28	3.71	1.26	-2.45	3.66	16.40	12.74
6	Kapurwadi	88.93	57.68	-31.25	4.95	5.48	0.53	6.13	36.84	30.71
Urban circles										
7	Nagapur	84.87	46.25	-38.62	8.28	1.92	-6.36	6.84	51.83	44.99
8	Nalegaon	77.56	17.31	-60.25	6.68	1.18	-5.5	15.76	81.50	65.74
9	Savedi	81.41	54.47	-26.94	6.36	6.39	0.03	12.23	39.14	26.91
10	Kedgaon	86.11	77.07	-9.04	7.49	1.74	-5.75	6.40	21.19	14.79
11	Bhingar	83.65	53.87	-29.78	7.53	3.23	-4.3	8.84	42.90	34.06
12	UAG	4.55	3.63	-0.92	32.52	6.71	-25.81	62.93	89.66	26.73

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India
Diff*= Difference between 1961 to 2011

5.8. Conclusion:

In this chapter comparative study of working non-working population of RRC's and URC's is studded in detail. On the basis of census data of workers; primary, secondary and tertiary workers are classified. Main and Marginal workers in study region are studied according to revenue circle. There is considerable rural urban variation in occupational structure of population. Proportion of population engage in primary occupation decline rapidly in RRC's compare with URC's of Nagar tahsil. Population engage in secondary occupation decline rapidly in revenue circles in proximity of Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration, population engage in secondary occupation increases rapidly in both RRC's and URC's but, it increases rapidly in URC's of Nagar tahsil.

CHAPTER VI
FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1. Findings

6.2. Conclusion

6.3: Suggestions

6.1. Findings:

1. Nagar tahsil is highest urbanized tahsil in district and urban population exceeds rural population after 2001 census year. Growth rate of population of tahsil is high than the district average.

2. Nagar tahsil has highest density of population in district and its density of population is also high than state and district average in all census years. Urban population density of tahsil is also greater than rural density.

3. Sex ratio of tahsil is always less than district average and it is serious problem. Urban sex ratio is very lower than rural sex ratio. Child sex ratio is also low in both district and tahsil is showing alarming situation and it is indicator of social imbalance.

4. Literacy rate of tahsil is always high than district, but female literacy rate is less than district average and male literacy rate is high than district average.

5. Population engage in primary and secondary occupation is continuously declined in tahsil but population engage in tertiary occupation continuously increases in tahsil.

6. Number of Urban settlements is continuously increased in Nagar tahsil in the last three decades. Rural revenue circles contribute 25.34% population of tahsil and urban revenue circles contribute 74.67% population of tahsil in 2011.

7. Average population growth rate of RRCs is less than URCs in Nagar tahsil. RRCs grow by the average of -11.52 and URCs grows by 2.09 per decade, Savedi and Nalegaon revenue circles are growing rapidly in last 50 years.

8. Density of both RRCs and URCs increases rapidly but it increases more rapidly in URCs. In RRCs density of Kapurwadi increases rapidly and in URCs density of Nagapur and Bhingar increases rapidly.

9. Sex ratio of both RRCs and URCs declined in 50 years but it declined very rapidly in URC's. In RRCs Rui Chattishi and in URCs Nagapur and Nalegaon blocks shows decline in sex-ratio.

10. Declining child sex ratio is one of the serious social problems in tahsil and in RRCs rapidly declined child sex ratio than URCs in tahsil. Except Chichondi patil, it is serious issue in all RRCs and it is problem in Nagapur and Bhingar URCs also.

11. Literacy rate of RRCs and URCs increases with same space, but literacy rate of RRCs increases slightly more than URCs in last 50 years.

12. Male, female literacy rate was different in both RRCs and URC's. Male literacy rate was increased rapidly in RRCs and female literacy rate was increased rapidly in URCs in tahsil.

13. Disparity index is high in URCs compare with RRCs.

14. Proportion of primary workers declined in both revenue circles but primary workers declined very rapidly in URC's (27.59) than RRCs (15.15%) of Nagar tahsil. In Nalegaon revenue circle it (60.25) declined very rapidly.

15. Population engage in secondary occupation also decline in both revenue circles rapidly but it declined very rapidly in URC's (7.95%) than RRCs (2.34%).

16. Populations engage in tertiary occupation increases rapidly in tahsil. It increases rapidly (35.54%) in URC's and it also increased in RRCs (17.49%). Proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation is high in Nalegaon URCs.

17. Male-female participation in different occupation is different. Females are equally participated with males in primary occupation but there proportion is low in secondary and tertiary occupation.

Both male and female participation in primary occupation declined in last 50 years in all revenue circles. Male participation declined in secondary occupation but female participation in secondary occupation is increased in all revenue circles except Jeur RRC and Nagapur, Kedgaon and Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration URC's. Male and female populations engage in tertiary occupation increased in all revenue circles of Nagar tahsil.

6.2. Conclusion:

Census provides village level data on several socio-economic aspects. It is useful for study of several social and economic aspects of several administrative regions. Here is an attempt to classify villages of tahsil in revenue circles and understand socio-economic differences in several characteristic of population. It is concluded from the present research that revenue circles with urban characteristic are showing developed socio-economic conditions compared with rural revenue circles.

Population growth rate, density, literacy rate, and male-female participation in different economic activities is high in urban revenue circles compare with rural circles and sex-ratio of urban circles is less than rural circles which is indicator of sex-selective migrations towards urban areas. Planners should provide better amenities in rural areas to reduce the rate of urbanization and decline rural urban imbalance

6.3: Suggestions:

1) Ahmednagar city is district and tahsil headquarter located centrally in tahsil; it is primate city in district. Rate of urbanization of tahsil is highest compared with other tahsil in district so there is need of urban planning in tahsil.

2) Declining Urban child sex-ratio is one of the serious problems in tahsil so there is urgent need to take serious steps to solve the problem by planners.

3) Declining population engage in secondary occupation is indicator of declining industrial development in tahsil, hence there is need to improve over all industrial development in tahsil by the government.

4) Urban population percentage and number of urban settlements are increasing rapidly in fringe area of Ahmednagar city hence, there is urgent need to take care of urban planning in Bhingar, Nagapur, Savedi and Nagardeole settlement.

5) It can be suggested that there should be social awareness programmes in Rui-Chattishi, Nagapur and Nalegaon blocks for improvement in sex-ratio.

6) As disparity index is high in URC's it is suggested that there should be special focus on female education in urban circles.

7) Population engage in secondary occupation is declining so, it is suggested that there should be special focus on planned industrial development by MIDC in urban areas and through household industries processing activities can be developed in rural areas. It is also suggested that female participation should be increased in secondary activities.

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4

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