

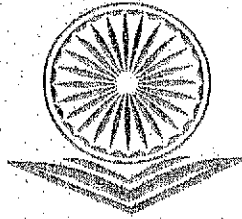
ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

VIII Issue - I English Part - IV January - March - 2019

Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5

www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖

Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - IV

Title & Author	Page No.
Wheat Productivity: A Case Study of Solapur District Dr. P. B. Gone Dr. I. M. Hashmi	81-87
Impact of Training and Development in Tribal Areas of Madhyapradesh Dr. Rashmi Singh	88-94
Price Trend Analysis of Yellow Gram Commodity in Taloda APMC, a Tribal Region of Nandurbar District (M.S.) Dr. S. B. Patil	95-103
Geographical Study of Dwarkadhish Sugar Industries in the Nashik District Mr. A. C. Gaikwad Dr. S. N. Nikam	104-112
A Geographical Study Rice Productivity in Solapur District Prin. Dr. S. H. Gone Dr. R. S. Dhanushwar	113-119
Spatial Disparities in the Levels of Development in Jalgaon District Mr. D. S. Nikumbh Mr. S. R. Adgale	120-125
Geographical Analysis of Sex Ratio in Sakri Tahsil of Dhule District, Maharashtra Dr. Prakash K. Patil Smt. Punam B. Deore Mr. Jayesh N. Kor	126-140
Analysis of Cropping Pattern in Sakri Tahsil of Dhule District, Maharashtra Dr. Manisha S. Pawar Mrs. Priyanka D. Nikumbh Dr. Prakash K. Patil	141-153
The Geographical Study of Socio- Economic Changes of Population in Nandurbar District E. M. Rathod Dr. L. P. Sandanshiv Dr. S. K. Shelar	154-160

6. Population Structure of Aurangabad District: A Geographical Study

Dr. Patil S. A.

Vice Principal, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Geography, MSS Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (MS).

Introduction

Population is one of the natural resource. Man is an intelligent animal he had made many remarkable changes in natural environment and developed his own self cultural world. Human prepares commercial product by using natural resources on his own self. Every country should enough and smart human power for handling natural resource. Nation's commercial production and sovereign, safety and nations development is dependent on population. Because population of country is known as main natural resource. Population is one of the natural resource. Population qualities are dependent on working-capacity, literacy, intelligence. Population gives human power to safety of country. Development of farming, trading, mineral-extraction and commerce depends on population quality of that place.

Study Region

Aurangabad district has been selected as study area. Aurangabad district is situated in the central part of the state, which has been incised by the Godavari River and its tributaries in the southern part. Aurangabad is considered as capital of Marathwada region. Aurangabad district is bounded between 19°18' to 20°40' north latitudes and 74°40' and 75°36' east longitudes. Total area of the district is 10,100 Sq.Kms which is 3.28% of Maharashtra. Out of total area 1.40% is Urban Area and remaining 98.60% is Rural Area. The district comprises of nine tehsils, i.e. Aurangabad 2. Gangapur 3. Kannad 4. Khuldabad 5. Paithan 6. Phulambri 7. Sillod 8. Jalgaon and 9. Vaijapur. According to the 2011 census Aurangabad district, Maharashtra has a population of 3,695,928, roughly equal to the nation of Liberia. This gives it a ranking of 72nd in India (out of a total of 640). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 17.13%. Aurangabad has a sex ratio of 917 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 70.19%.

Population of Aurangabad District (Census 2011)

According to Census 2011, the total population of District is 37,01,282 showing an increase of 7,98,680 persons during 2001-11 decade. In the rural areas the District reported population of 20,81,112 persons and in urban it is 1,620,170 persons. The decadal growth rate during 2001-11 stood at 27.5 percent i.e., 14.6 percent for rural and 49.0 percent in urban showing an increase in the proportion of urban population from 37.5 percent to 43.8 percent during the same period.

Population Growth According to Census, 2011 the population of Aurangabad District is recorded to as 37,01,282 comprising 19,24,469 males and 17,76,813 females. The District added 7,98,680 persons during the past decade with the growth rate of 27.5 percent i.e., 14.6 percent for rural and 49.0 percent in urban. In the rural areas of the District, Soegaon Tahsil recorded the highest growth rate of 25.5 percent and Gangapur Tahsil recorded negative growth rate (- 0.3 percent). In the urban areas, Aurangabad (M Corp.) recorded the highest population of 11,75,116 persons and Harsul (CT) recorded the lowest population of 4,979 persons.

Density : The District shows a density of population of 365 per km², whereas it is 212 for rural and 5237 for urban.

Sex Ratio: The sex ratio of the District is 923 which is less than 929 at State level. Within the District the sex ratio varies from 918 in Aurangabad Tahsil to 936 in Vaijapur and Paithan Tahsils. The sex ratio figures for rural and urban areas of Aurangabad District are 924 and 923 respectively.

Work Participation Rate: Percentage of workers (Main + Marginal) to total population is defined as Work Participation Rate. The District has reported a work participation rate of 42.55 percent in which 39.08 are main workers and 3.47 are marginal workers. Remaining 57.45 percent are non-workers. Work participation rate among males is 52.79 percent and for females it is 31.47 percent.

Literacy: The literacy rate of the District is 79.02 percent which is 87.37 for males and 70.08 for females. The rural literacy rate is 72.87 and in urban it is 86.84. The male-female gap in literacy rate is by 17.29 points in the District, which is 22.71 points in rural and 10.34 points in urban.

- Census of India (2011): Aurangabad district Census Handbook, 2011
- Ketkar, S.V. (1979): "History of caste in India", Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
- Mitra, K. C. (2012): "Population Geography", Wisdom press, New Delhi.
- Nayak D. K. (2008): "Progress in Indian Geography", Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi.
- Peters, G. L. & Larkin, R. P. (1979): "Population Geography Problems", Models in Geography by R. J. Chorley and Peter Haggett.
- Srivastava, S.C. (2004): "Studies in Demography", Anmol Publication, Delhi.
- Thewartha, G. T. (1969): "Geography of Population", World Pattern, John Willey, New York.
- Zelinsky, Wilbur (1966): "A Prologue to Population Geography", Prentice Hall, N. J.