



Study of Agricultural density in the Akoletahsil of Ahmednagar district, M.H

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Abstract :

Agricultural density is ratio between agricultural population and total net sown area. The finding agricultural density measuring to which is of peoples depend on agricultural sector. This is determined by how many peoples depend on the agricultural activity. The lower the value of the agricultural density the better agricultural condition it is low pressure on agricultural. The higher value of agricultural density the negative agricultural condition it is high pressure on agricultural sectors.

Key word: Agricultural density, Akole, Index Value, Net Sown Area.

Introduction:

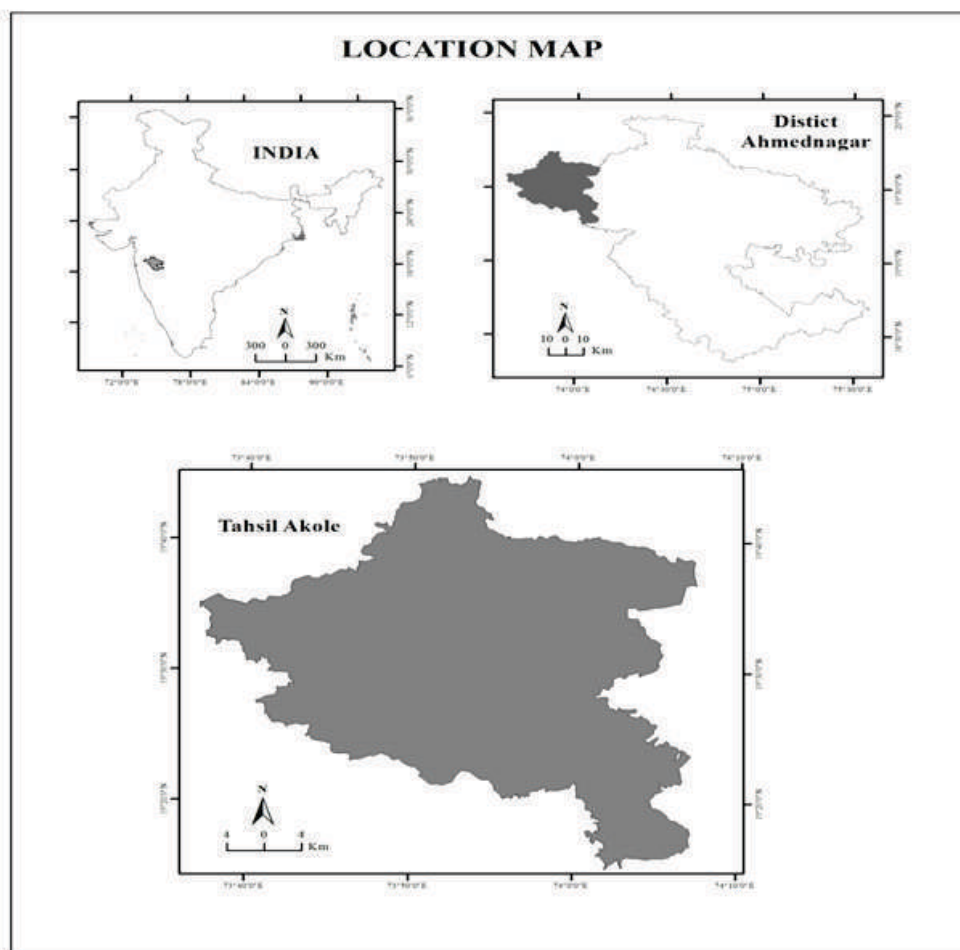
A new measure of man and land ratio is agriculture density. In this case, only agriculture population connected with the total cultivated area. It expressed in conditions of agricultural population per square Kilometer of cultivated area. Now the total rural population measured as agricultural population. Because the both population rural will be up to a few amount same in country like India, where rural population is completely occupied in agriculture. Agriculture density is a useful measure and a useful technique to Know man- land relationship in the Akole Tehsil where vast majority of population in engaged in agriculture pursue.

The ratio of population to agriculture land called agriculture density. According to Saptarshi, agricultural density is population as the number of persons per 100 hectares in Net Sown Area. The agricultural density more efficient method, for calculating the pressure of population. Agriculture density depends upon the scale of agriculture land, scale of agriculture occupation and economic development. The large amount of scholar he calculated the agricultural density and used the lot of different formula. Sptarshi (1993) has used simple formula with the agriculture area is hectare wise.

Study area :

Geographically Ahmednagar district is the largest district in the state of Maharashtra, divided into 14 Tahsil. One of the AkoleTahsil which is on the western Hilly region of Ahmednagar district, it is divided into 191 villages. Surrounded by Sangamnertahasil from East side, to the West side Thane district, to the North side Nashik district and in to the South direction Pune district. Well surrounded with the mountains range of Sahyadri in Western side. AkoleTahsil is located in 19°15' 14" N to 19°44' 59" N latitude and 73°37' 00" to 74°07' 24" E longitudes (Map. No 2.1). Total Geographical area is 1,49,990.31 hector (1499sq.K.M). Total population of this Tahsil is, 2,7,71,71 in 2011 Census year, out of 1,01,966 (ST) Tribal population is in this study area.

MAPNO 1: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION



Amis and objective :

The basic aims of Akole tehsil was, Study of agricultural density of 1991 to 2011 census year in micro level study.

Methodology:

Present study depend on only secondary data sources about Indian population census in 1991 to 2011. Agricultural data available in agricultural department at Akoletehsil office since in 1991to 2011census years .The used statistical formula for agricultural density, it means ratio between agricultural population and net sown area multiple100 . Agricultural density is population as the number of persons per 100 hectares in Net Sown Area. the agricultural density calculated has been per 100 hectares. Due to researcher used the following formula.

$$\text{Agricultural density} = \frac{\text{Agriculture Population}}{\text{Net Sown Area}} \times 100$$

Result and discussion: The generally tehsil wise agricultural density in he calculated censuses years about that in1991 agricultural density is 243 persons per hundred hectares. Next censuses year agricultural density is 291 persons per hundred hectares and lastly 2011 censuses year agricultural density is319 person per hundred hectares. This all censuses area generally agricultural density is increase because of allover study area modern agriculture practice may also affect the high agricultural density.

Table no 1: Agricultural density

Sr. no	Years	Agricultural density in per 100 hectares
01	1991	243
02	2001	291
03	2011	319

The village wise agricultural density calculated and here with the help of map (Map.no: 2,3,4). There are three types of region in first High, Median and low amount of NSA. Such villages have poor socio-economic set up and therefore high density designate high population pressure on agricultural. The high density in such village indicates the high potential of agriculture. In 1991 this period, 179 villages are considered but out of 03 village's high agricultural density shred more population engaged in agricultural such as result the high agricultural density. Low density of agricultural is because of low people engaged in agricultural activity with unfavorable environmental conduction showing very low proportion of NSA. Such villages have poor socio- economic background and high density indicates high population pressure on agriculture. Name of the Villages are high, moderate and low villages and villages classify of agricultural density.

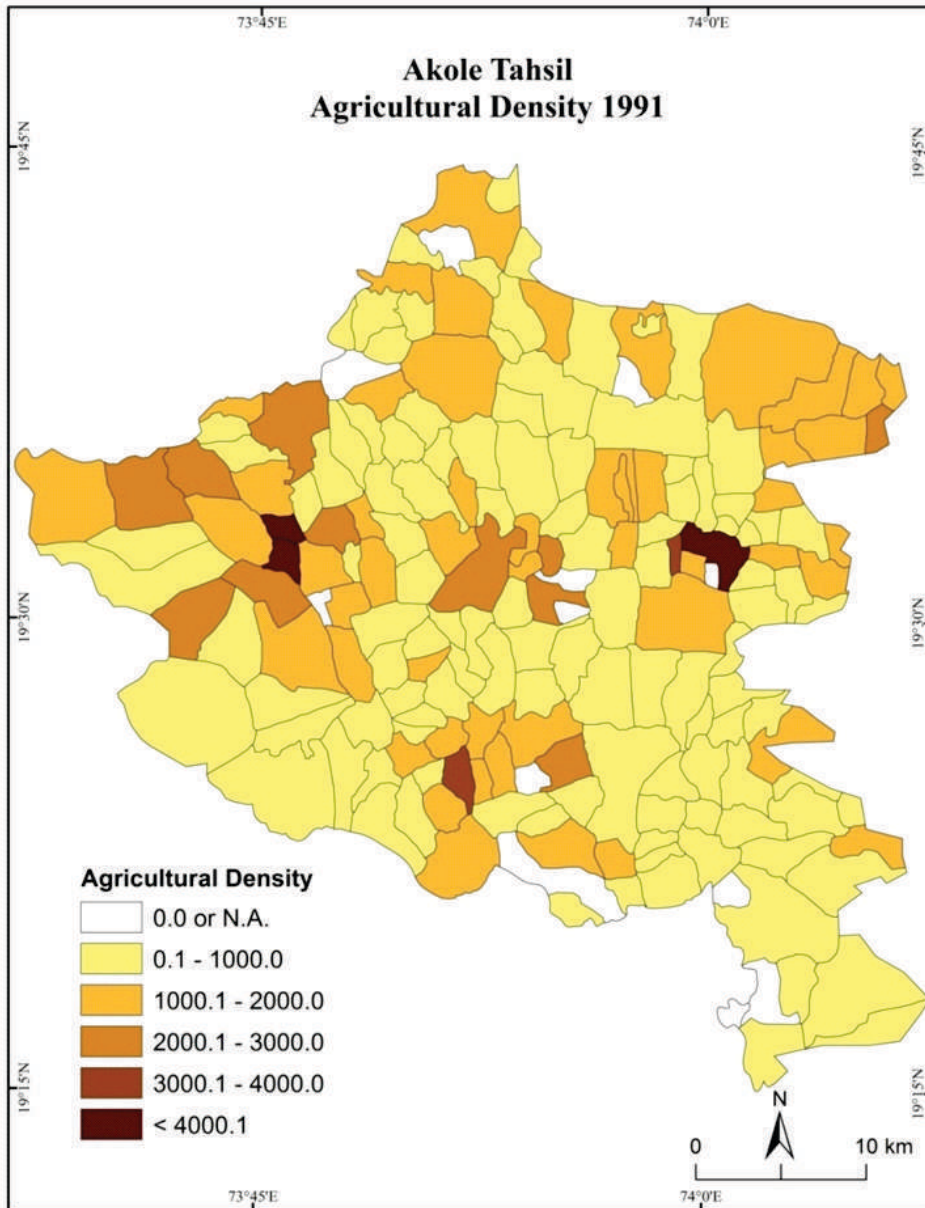
Table no .2: Agricultural Density

Years	Index Value of Agricultural Density per 100 Hectare					Total Village
	<1000	1000.1-2000	2000.1-3000	3000.1-4000	>4000.1	
1991	114	49	11	02	03	179
2001	113	57	08	06	06	191
2011	100	60	16	07	08	191

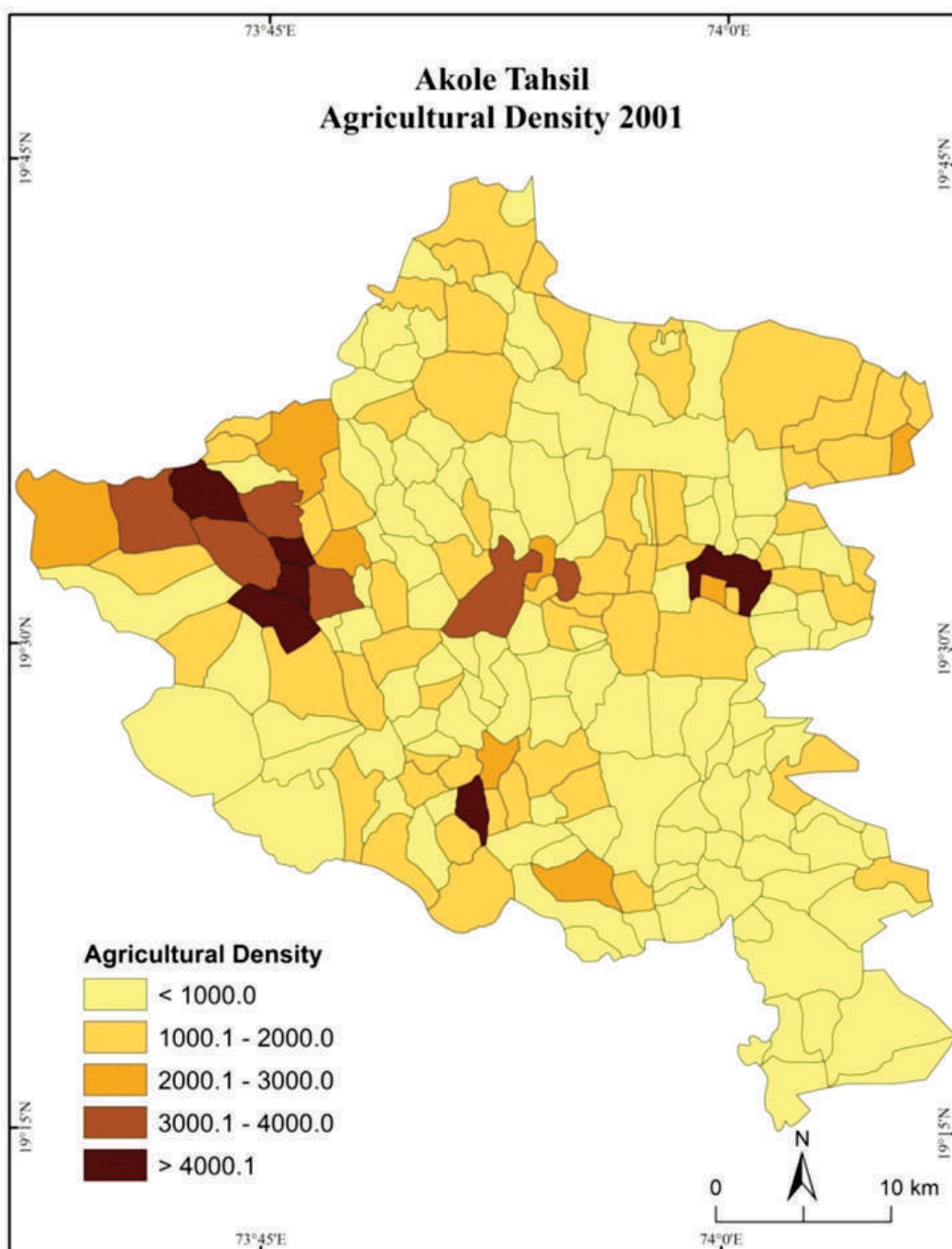
The more than 4000 agricultural densities per 100 hectors villages are 03, 06, and last 08 each 1991, 2001, 2011 censuses years. These villages are poor conduction of agricultural development because per 100 hectors population pressure is 4000 populations on agricultural sectors. Those villages are in 2011 Akole, Bhandardara, Navalewadi, Paniare, Rajur, Satewadi, Shendi, Waranghusi and in 1991 Akole, Ambhol, Ganore and Navalewadi. Those village high agricultural density because akole village was central tahsil place so no agricultural area and Navalewadi joint a akole place there for increasing population with the spread a settlements and decaling an agricultural land. Less than 1000 agricultural density per 100 hectors this position is good on agricultural sectors because of low population pressure on agricultural. According to 2011 census Those villages ,AbitKhind, Agastinagar ,Ambad, Ambevangan,Ambikanagar,Ambit, Aurangpur, BabhulWandi,Badgi,Balthan, Belapur, Bhojadarawadi , Bholewadi, Bitaka, Bori, Bramhanwada, Chaitanyapur, ChandSuraj, Deogaon, Dhagewadi, DhamangaonPat, Dhamangaon-awari, Dhamanvan, Dhokri,Digambar,Dongarwadi,Ekdare,Esarthav,Ghodsarwadi,Gondoshi,Jachakwadi,Jambhale,Jam

gaon, Jaynawadi, Kalamb, Kalewadi, Karandi, Kauthewadi, Kelungan, Khanapur, Khuntewadi, Kodni, Kokanwadi, Koltembhe, Kombhalne, Kotul, Kumbhefal, Kumshet, Ladgaon, LahitBk, LavhaliKotul, Mahadeowadi, ManikOzar, Manoharpur, Manyale, Maveshi, Mogras. The agricultural density calculated and results of the calculation are above in the table no.2.

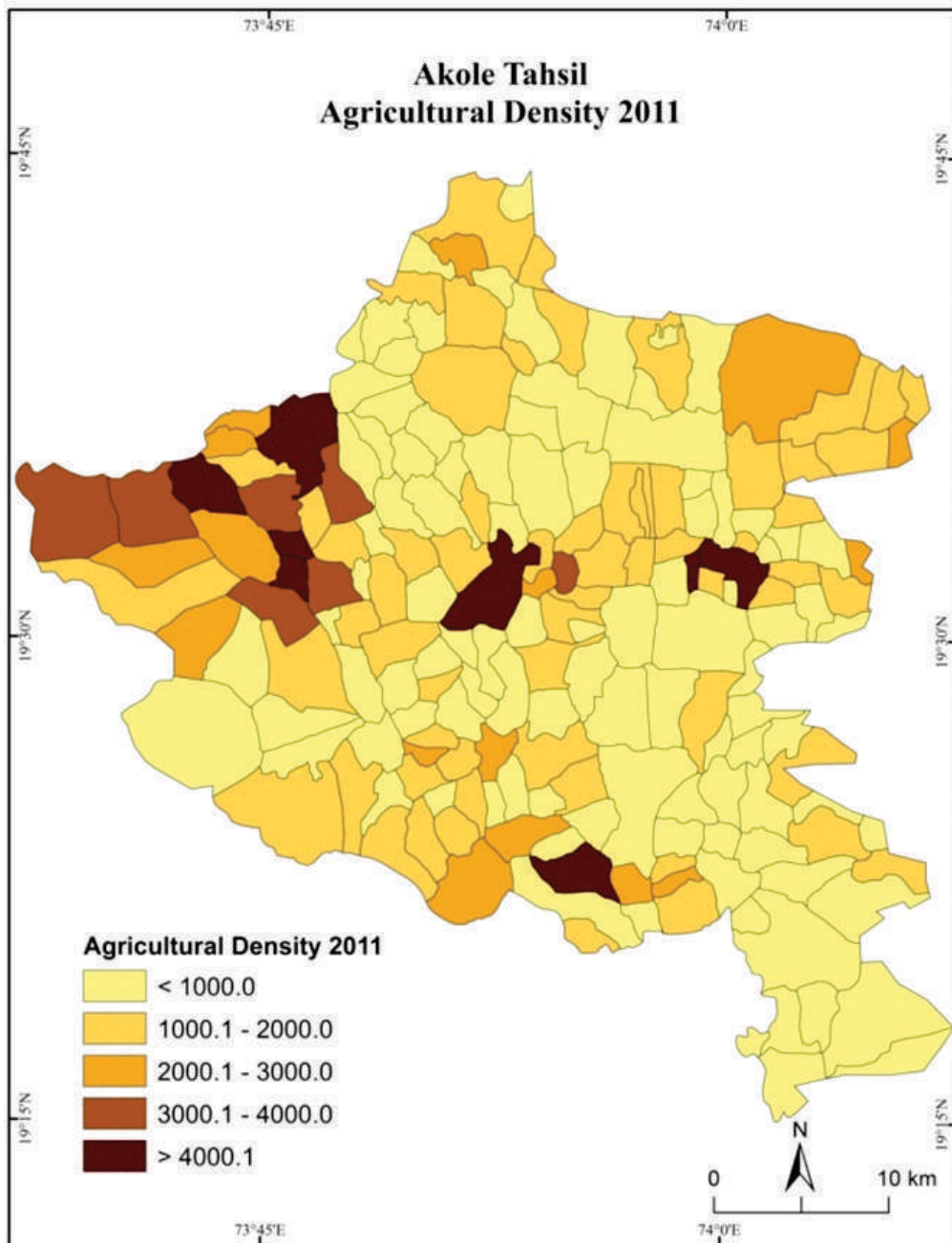
Map No 2. Agricultural Density(1991)



Map NO 3: Agricultural Density in (2001)



Map No 4: Agricultural Density in (2011)



CONCLUSION:

According to 1991 census year less than 1000 agricultural density villages there were 114 villages and 2001 census there were 113 villages and according to the present 2011 census there were 100 villages. It is good position in those 100 villages are low pressure of agricultural. According to 1991 census more than 4000 agricultural density villages are 03 and according to 2011 census under 08 villages. those villages are high pressure agricultural activity.

Scope of Research : While this research is important for agricultural it can be importance in the context of cropping pattern. Similarly this research can be important for agricultural land use.

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