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Impact on Population Characteristics: A Case Study of Shirdi and Shani Shingapur in Ahmednagar District (M.S, India)

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Abstract

Shirdi tourist place known for the place Shri Sai Baba. Sai Baba lives in Shirdi and he gives many things in Shirdi. Much memorial moment in Shirdi. The people have many faiths for Saibaba. Through many thing and moments Shirdi become the place of Shri Saibaba and it have a historical back ground so that, many visitors or pilgrims are visited Shirdi for sacredness. Shani-Shinganapur is also famous for the fact that no house in the village has doors, only door frames, no theft is reported in the village never keep their valuables under lock in key. Temple is a jagrut devasthan (Alive temple). Shani-Shinganapur in newasa tahasil of M.S is famous for holy God Shri-Shanidev. The large numbers of devotees of Shri Shanidev are visiting this place. These pilgrims are from all over the country and abroad also. Specially devotees from M.P., G.J., A.P and Karnataka visiting the place for Abhishek and taking Darshan of Shri Shanidev. The main attraction of the devotees here is 'no doors-no lock' system and idol of Shri Shanidev. This does not having roofed or temple. No theft is taking place here. If so, it is believed that, Shri Shanidev will be penalized him. All the services and facilities which required at a tourist place are available here. Nearly 6000 daily, 60,000 on every Saturday and 4, 75,000 pilgrims visiting this place on Shani Amavasya to take Darashan and for Abhishek of Shri Shanidev. No doubt it's from characteristics may change according to period with the development of the all facilities and advance technology in the Shirdi and peripheral area. These tourist centers in tahasil have economic functions. Economic status influence directly or indirectly several aspect of population, like Standard of living which includes wage levels, purchasing capacity together collectively influence the standard of living of the people. Various criteria's are used for the determination of economic activities of people. Such as Economically active and non-active population, type of occupation, their importance and number of people engaged in them. Shirdi and peripheral area (10 Km) is located to the north western part of Ahmednagar district and covering area about 472.83 sq. km with the population of 205364 (2011). Whereas Shani-Shinganapur and peripheral area (10 Km) is located in Newasa tahasil of Ahmednagar district with covering of an area 487.11 sq.km. The total population of this area is 137628 (2011). There are 48.2 and 39.7 hectares forest areas are located in both the tahasils respectively.

Keywords: Population Characteristics, Impact Factor, Tourism, Pilgrim Center and Peripheral Area.

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Introduction

The life style of the people from peripheral area of Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur have also changed and development around Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur area because they got various jobs. These are more than 200 hotels and lodging etc. on Ahmednagar-Manmad Road and in Shani-Shinganapur. Nearly 40.56% devotees are just visiting these religious places, 28.44% devotees availing lodging facilities whereas 31.01% devotees are using sansthan's bhaktniwas. The significant land uses in the town are temples, hotels, commercial area and accommodation area. All the facilities which required at any tourist place that all are available in Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur for 24 hours. Houses without door

and panels, windows are the characteristics of the village Shani-Shinganapur. A villager believes that Shanidev protects their property. There is no theft in the village. If it happens they believe that thieves are definitely punished by Shanidev.

Objectives

The specific aims and objectives of the present study are as follows.

1. To present comprehensive understanding of tourism in the Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur Peripheral (10 Km) Area.
2. To study the Population Characteristics of the study area.

Study Area

Shirdi and Peripheral Area (10 Km) located to the North western part of the Ahmednagar district and lies between 19° 38' to 19° 53' North latitude and 74°20' to

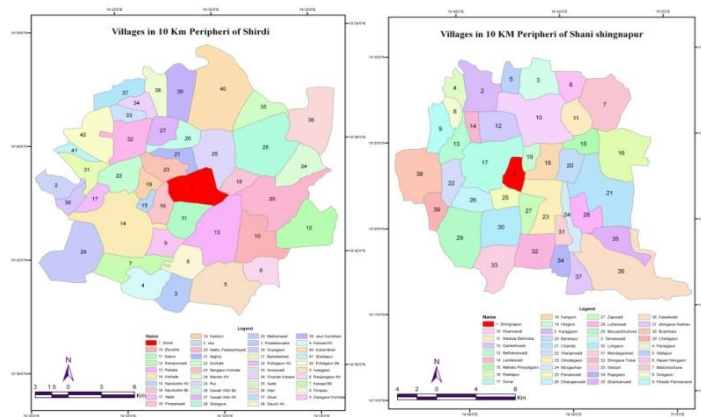
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74° 36' East longitude, covering area about 472.83 Sq. km (Total 42 Villages). In this Peripheral Area (Map No.1) to its North Kopergaon and to the West Sangamner Tahasil, to the East Shrirampur and to the Southern is Rahuri Tahasil is located. The total population of the study area is 2, 05,364 (2011). Shani-Shinganapur and Peripheral Area (10 Km) is located in Ahmednagar district and lies between 19° 14' to 19° 29' North latitude

and 74° 44' to 75 01° East longitude, covering area about 487.11 Sq. km (Total 39 Villages). It is located at the height of 522 Mts above sea level. In this Peripheral Area (Map No.1) to its North Aurangabad district and to the West Shrirampur and Rahuri Tahasil, to the East direction Shevgaon and to the Southern direction is Nagar Tahasil located. The total population of the study area is 1, 37,628 (2011).



Map No. 1

Data and Methodology

The broad picture of present study with the help of Primary and Secondary data Sources and used for period of 2000-01 to 2010-11 (10 years).

- ❖ **Primary Data:** Data collected through interview and questionnaire.
- ❖ **Field Work:** To visit the Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur tourist place and Peripheral Area.
- ❖ **Secondary data:**
 1. Documental Records from: Shri Saibaba Sansthan, Shirdi, Shani-Shinganapur Devasthan, Shinganapur Interviews and Other Dept. like as Panchayat Samiti.
 2. **Census of India:** Ahmednagar District Censes 2001 and 2011 (Census Governmental website), Gazetteer, Socio-Economic Abstract and Strategic Research and Extension Plan of Ahmednagar District.
- ❖ **GIS Techniques :**

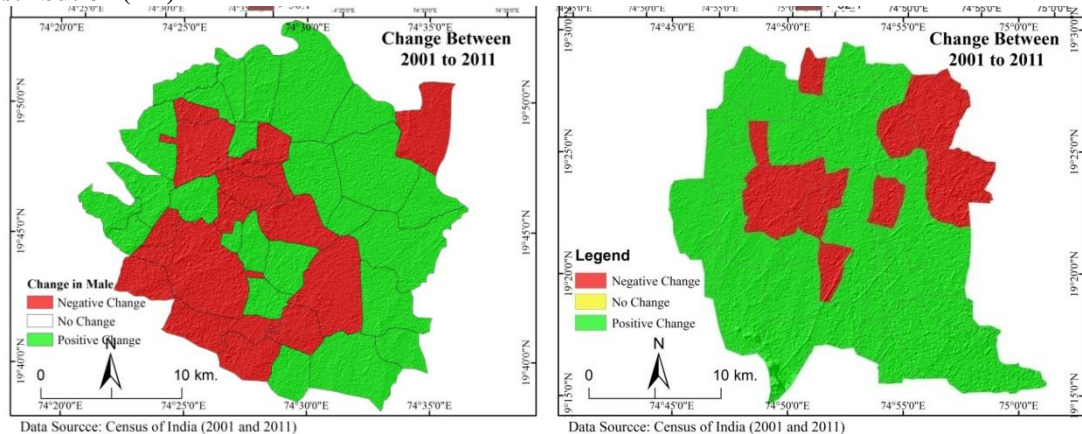
Computer Technique uses the Geographical Information System (GIS) Software Arc GIS 10.1, Arc View 3.32 and EARDS imagine 9.2 for the Thematic Maps and

Demographic Characteristics Maps etc.

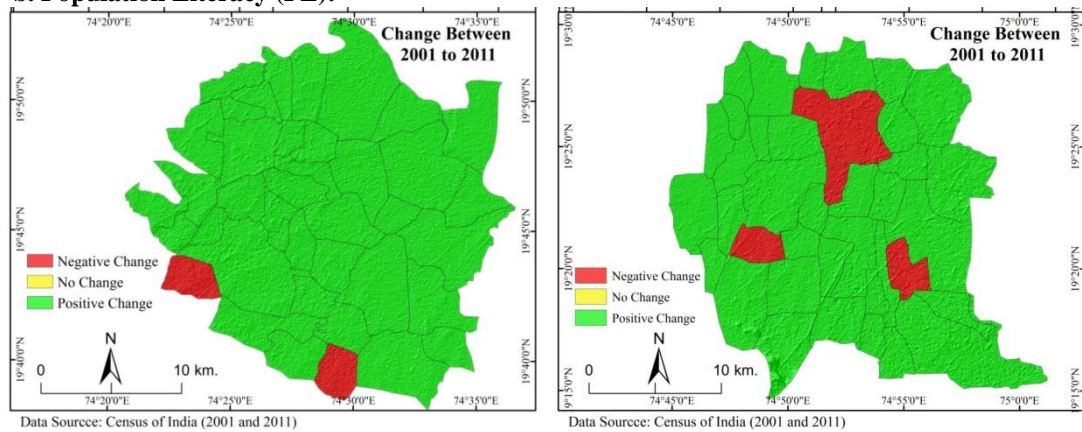
Discussion

The change in the Population Characteristics of the population shows in the census period 2001 and 2011. To show the data in maps choropleth method has been used and these particular area taken for study is consider after taking 10 Km peripheral distance from Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur respectively. As this 10 km is peripheral distance, but if the boundary of this buffer zone and touch to the boundary of another village or half village, that villages are also considered in the study area. So, 39 villages from Shani-Shinganapur and 42 villages from Shirdi have been studied. In the present study deals with population characteristics in both Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur peripheral area, this mainly includes Population Distribution (PD) and Population Literacy (PL). In these characteristics shows GIS technique maps and population census data 2001 and 2011. The quality of population is on important aspect of population and which contributed by the elements of population as growth, distribution etc. Even literacy is also determines the quality of the population.

Population Distribution (PD)



b. Population Literacy (PL):



Conclusion

While studying the population of any region Characteristics of population are playing a vital role. It gives an idea to the scholars about structure of population. A characteristic of population includes its distribution, growth, sex ratio, density, literacy etc. In Shirdi peripheral area out of 42 villages it is observed that in 27 villages positive and in 15 villages negative changes in male population distribution is observed (Map No. 1 to 3). While in 37 villages positive changes is recorded whereas 5 villages are recorded negative changes. In population literacy 40 villages are recorded positive changes and 2 villages are recorded negative changes. Whereas in SC population distribution 20 villages are recorded positive changes and 21 villages are recorded negative changes and in one village no change is recorded. And in ST population distribution 27 villages are recorded positive changes and 15 villages are recorded negative changes. In Shani-Shinganapur peripheral area out of 39 villages it is observed that in 29 villages positive and in 10 villages negative changes in male population distributions is observed. While in population literacy 36 villages positive changes is recorded whereas 3 villages are recorded negative

changes. Whereas in SC population distribution 22 villages are recorded positive changes and 17 villages are recorded negative changes. And in ST population distribution 23 villages are recorded positive changes and 16 villages are recorded negative changes.

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