



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF AMENITIES AROUND PUNE- AHMEDNAGAR STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER 27

PAGAR V¹ AND VEER VR^{2*}

1: Assistant Professor, Arts, Commerce and Science College Kalwan (Manur), Tal: Kalwan Dist. Nashik

2: Associate Professor, Kisanveer Mahavidyalaya, Wai

*Corresponding Author: Dr. V. R. Veer: E Mail: yinodrveer@gmail.com

Received 10th June 2021; Revised 11th July 2021; Accepted 20th Aug. 2021; Available online 15th Jan. 2022

<https://doi.org/10.31032/IJBPAS/2022/11.1.1013>

ABSTRACT

Although there are three basic human needs, apart from food, clothing and shelter, human beings need a variety of facilities to make their life comfortable and happy. These facilities mainly require various things in human life such as health facilities, electricity, educational facilities, Market, waste management etc. Therefore, this research paper is a geographical study of the type of facilities in the areas or villages around Ahmednagar and Pune State Highway. This research is dependent on secondary information sources.

Keywords: Amenities, State Highway 27, Education, Health, Market, Sewage

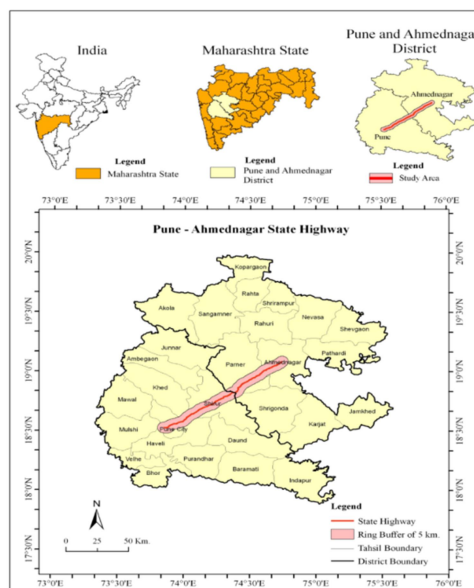
INTRODUCTION:

A variety of human amenities are needed to make human life pleasant and happy. Geographical, political, socio-economic and demographic factors affect various human facilities. The development of various human facilities depends on the population and human life is dependent on various human constitutions for which a large number of facilities have been provided or are being provided to human beings by the government or on a private basis. Although there are three basic human needs, apart from food, clothing and shelter, human beings need a variety of facilities to make their life comfortable and happy. These facilities mainly require various things in human life such as health facilities, electricity, educational facilities, Market, waste management etc. Human facility is

considered to be one of the most important factors in regional disparity [9,10,15]. Although human odd to be doing it the result of geographical and socio-economic and political components of human services is an important element of economic development in areas other hand, human infrastructure deficiencies in that area, there was no economic development areas which are considered important for social inequality, there is a variety of human resources and infrastructure development [5,7,8]. The development of any geographical region depends on the availability of human resources. In short, the economic development of any geographical region depends on the availability of human resources or is understood by the human facility [6,12,20,21]. Therefore, this research paper is a geographical study of the type of facilities in the areas or villages around Ahmednagar and Pune State Highway no 27. In this geographical area Education, Hospital, ATM Service, weekly Market, Drinking Water, and sewage disposal Distribution Geographical Study is done.

STUDY AREA:

This region is located between coordinates of 18° 31' N and 19° 05' N latitudes and 73° 51' E and 74° 44' E longitudes surrounding the State Highway i.e. MH SH 27 from Pune to Ahmednagar cities (**Map No. 1**). The National Highway NH 50 and State Highway MH SH 141 pass through Pune and Ahmednagar city respectively. The Pune-Ahmednagar State Highway is the main highway which is numbered as MH SH 141. The distance between the two urban centres is 120 km. A buffer region of 5 km on both sides and of state highway MH SH 141 is marked as the specific area for thorough investigation study area covers an approximately area of 1257.53 sq km.



Map No. 1: Location Map

Aims And Objective:

The main objective of this research is to study the geography of human facilities in the around of Ahmednagar Pune State Highway. An important objective is to conduct a geographical study of the educational facilities, health facilities, markets and sewage disposal facilities in the area.

DATA SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This research depends on the secondary source of information. This numerical information is also taken from District census 2011 in Ahmednagar Pune district. Reference book, articles are also used in the secondary information. The GIS method has been used to convert the numerical information contained in this research into qualitative information. As well as the GIS methods is very importance methods in geography ^[19]. The GIS software is mainly used to map various human amenities such as educational facilities, market, health, sewage disposal. The only numerical components of the facility are considered for mapping the facilities. In short, the maps show the total facilities and their geographical distribution.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Geographical, economic, social and political factors affect the distribution of human services. Although many factors affect

the development of human amenities, the suitability of transportation affects one factor because in areas where the number of roads or connectivity is high, the population migration is high and as a result affected on human amenities. In this study area, a geographical study of the effect of State Highway No. 27 on the surrounding facilities has been done in this research. In this geographical area Education, Hospital, ATM Service, weekly Market, Drinking Water, and sewage disposal Distribution Geographical Study is done. The geographical distribution of Human facilities can be seen from the map below. It is clear from the following map that there is a lack of human amenities around Ahmednagar district, comparative to Pune district.

1. EDUCATION:

Educational facilities are considered to be the most important for human development. Due to these educational facilities, human quality is considered to be very important for the development or progressive of human skills and knowledge. Therefore, education is considered as a positive factor in human resource development. Map number 02 shows the geography distribution of education facilities. It is clear from this map that the educational facilities in Pune district are more than in Ahmednagar district. The most important reason for this is population density.

Pune district has high population density. On the contrary, population distribution in Ahmednagar district is sparse, i.e. population density is low. In short, the number of senior colleges is higher in cities i.e. there are more senior colleges around Pune city and the number of senior colleges near Ahmednagar city is also quite high whereas the number of colleges in rural areas is very low.

2. HOSPITAL:

Hospitals are needed for proper human health, In short what is the best form of human health or the health facility to identify the qualitative index. The map number 03 shows the geographical distribution of the hospital. From this map it is clear that there are more health facilities around Pune district and less health facilities around Nagar district. In short, geographical areas with high health facilities mean that more people get sick or vice versa in areas where the number of dispensaries is less. Population is also an important factor affecting health facilities. Areas with high access to health facilities are considered to be overpopulated. In contrast, an area with low health facilities is considered to have a low population distribution or low population density. The map shows more health facilities around Pune district and less health facilities around Ahmednagar district.

3. SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Solid waste management is good for health because solid waste can have a positive impact on the environment if it is disposed of or disposed of properly rather than in one place. The population are the most important factor affecting on garbage depots and the areas with high population density whereas the areas with low, the less garbage depots. The number of garbage depots in Pune district is more than in Nagar district, the most important reason for this is that the population of Pune district is higher or densely than that of Ahmednagar district.

4. ATM SERVICES:

Economic Development, Employment, Industry and occupations are the most important factors on ATM facilities. Banking and ATM facilities are more prevalent in areas where economic growth has taken place and employment is available. Map No. 5 shows the distribution of ATM numbers. The distribution is shown around Ahmednagar- Pune State Highway No. 27. The number of ATMs in Pune district is sixty-two and there are 44 ATM facilities around Ahmednagar district. Meaning the most important reason for the high number of ATMs around Pune district is that Pune district has more industrial and economic development than Ahmednagar district due to the large number of human services available.

5. WEEKLY MARKET:

This weekly market deals with the sale and purchase of everyday items, so these sales markets have a unique significance in human life. The weekly market centers are important trading and financial exchanges in rural areas. In short, in rural areas, weekly markets are the center of the economy and also the center of financial transactions. Due to that the number of weekly markets is higher in Ahmednagar district. There are 70 weekly markets in Pune and around Ahmednagar district which means rural areas are more in Ahmednagar district. The reason for the high sales market in Ahmednagar district is that there are more rural areas in the district and the number of rural areas around Pune district is relatively less. Map number six shows the geographical distribution of the weekly market. Although Ahmednagar district has more market signs, it is in scatter and Pune district has less numbers but more in compact.

6. DRINKING WATER FACILITIES:

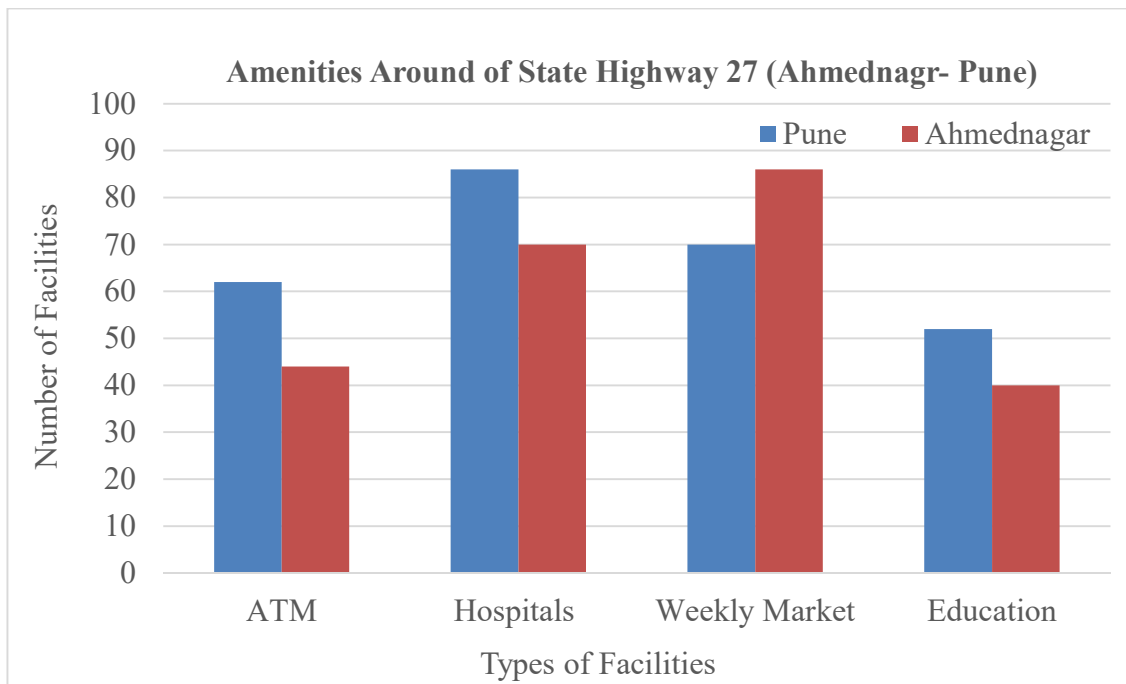
Water has a unique significance in human life. There are many sources of drinking water which are mainly supplied through various sources such as wells, lakes, rivers and tanks etc. Human beings need access to clean drinking water and the first duty of the local government is to provide clean drinking water to the people ^[16, 22, 23].

The population factor affects the drinking water facilities. The larger the population, the greater the water consumption, and the higher the industrial conditions, the higher the water consumption. Map 7 shows the geographical distribution of drinking water facilities. Pune district has more people with drinking water facilities than Ahmednagar district as Pune district has more population. Although drinking water sources are abundant in the study area of Pune district, water consumption is high in this area as there is a lot of industry and population in this Pune district. As Ahmednagar district has less industry and population than Pune district, less water should be used in this area.

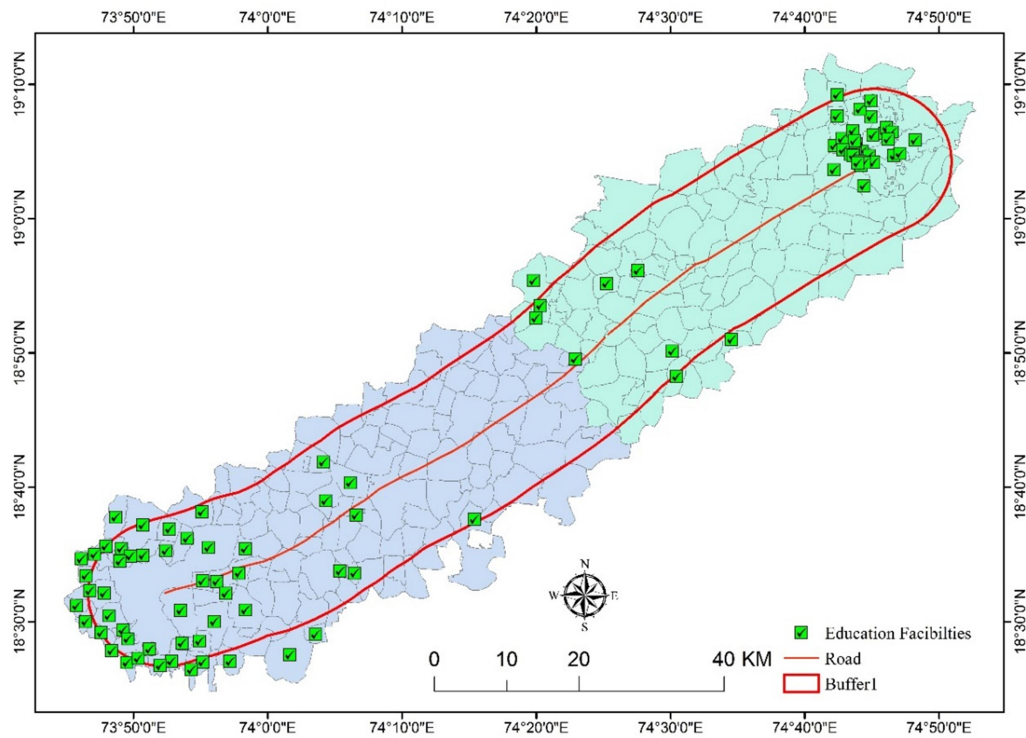
Graph number 01 makes it clear that the distribution of human facilities around Pune -Ahmednagar State Highway 27 is shown and comparative differences. It is clear from this that the number of ATMs around Pune district is 62 while the number around Ahmednagar district is forty four which means that the most important reason for the high number of ATMs around Pune district is the population and economic development as well as employment. There are 86 hospitals around Pune district and 70 hospitals around Ahmednagar district. The total number of markets in both the districts is 156 out of which there are 70 market centers in Pune

district and 86 markets are available around Ahmednagar district. In short, the number of markets around Pune district is less than Ahmednagar district. The most important reason for this is that the weekly market is more in rural Ahmednagar district. Pune district is ahead of Ahmednagar district in terms of educational facilities as there are 52 senior colleges in Pune district and 40 senior

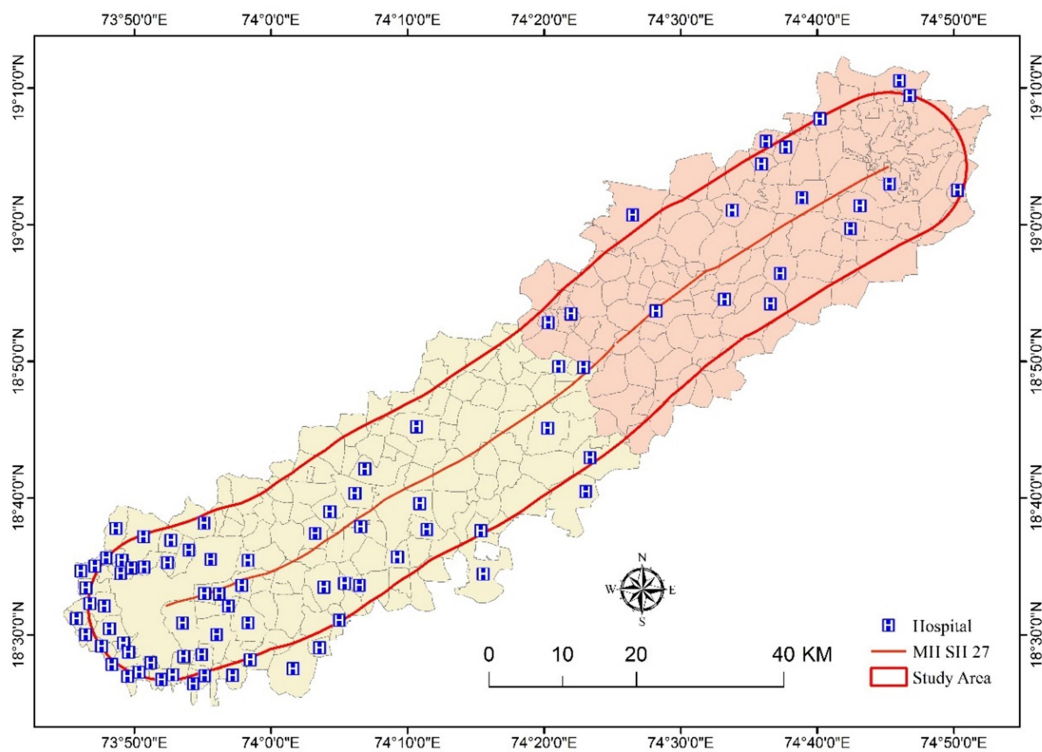
colleges in Ahmednagar district. All the above information shows that due to the large scale development of human facilities around Pune district, the most important reason for the lack of development of human facilities in Ahmednagar district is that economic development and manufacturing and employment generation in Pune district is higher than in Nagar district.



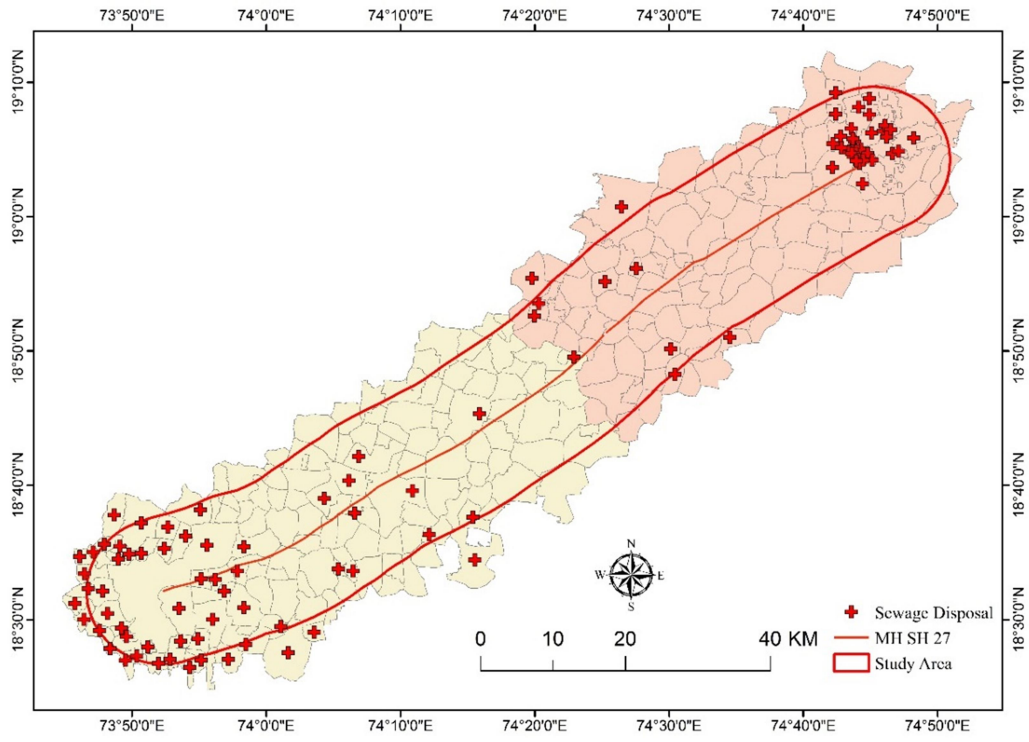
Graph no 01: Amenities around of State Highway 27 (Ahmednagr- Pune)



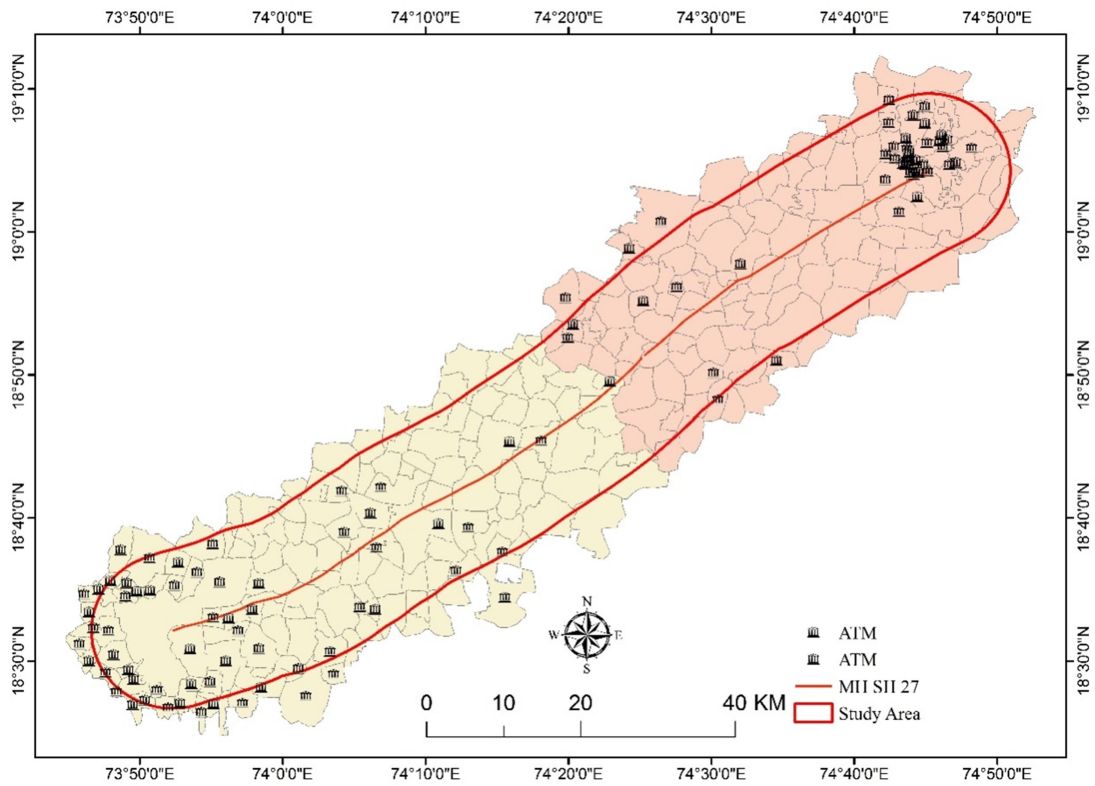
Map no 02: Education facilities



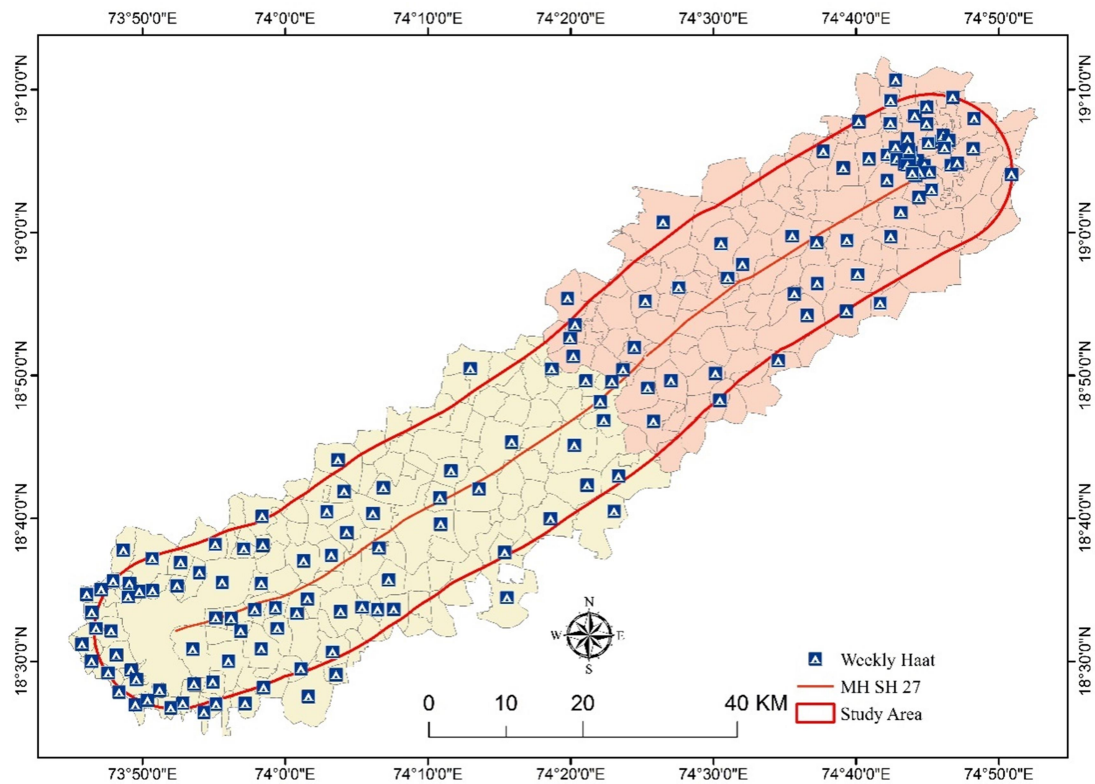
Map no 03: Hospital facilities



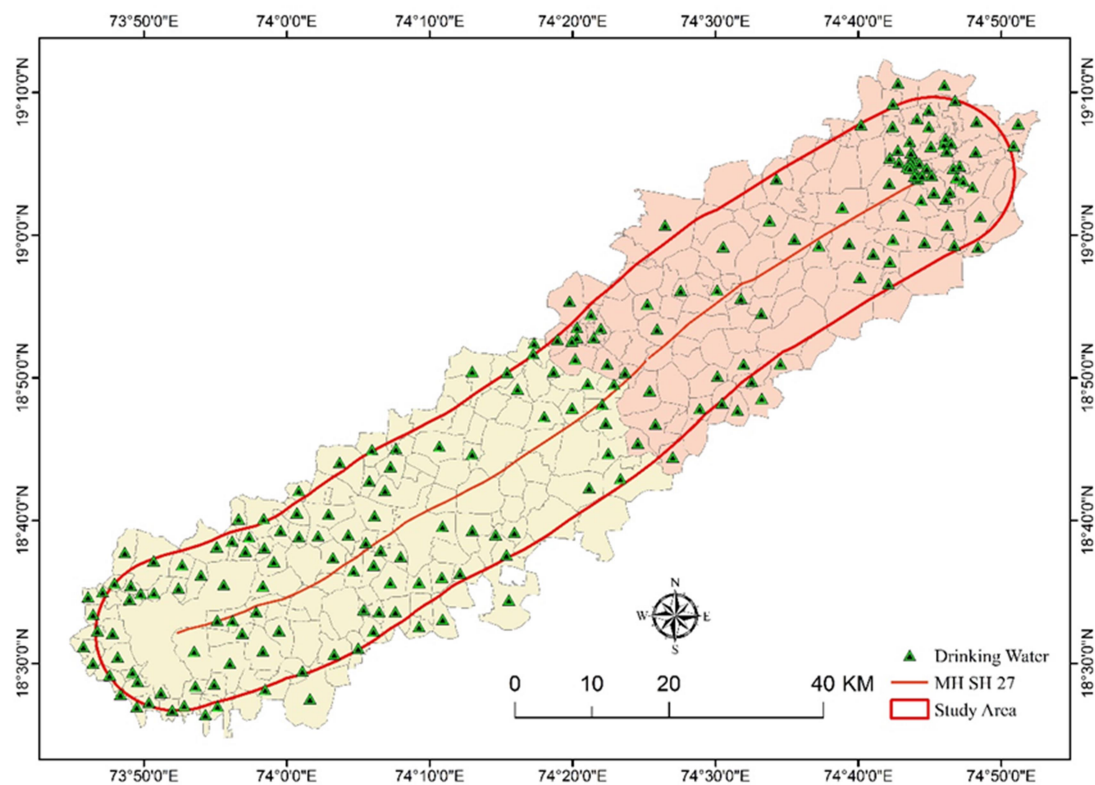
Map no 04: Sewage Disposal



Map no 05: ATM Facilities



Map no 06: Weekly Market



Map no 07: Drinking water

CONCLUSION:

Geographical, economic, social and

political factors affect the distribution of human services. Considering this field of study, human facilities have been developed to a great extent in Pune district. In that respect, various human facilities have not been developed in Ahmednagar district or there is lack of human facilities. The most important reason for this is that Pune district has more economic development than Ahmednagar district and also industrial development has taken place in this district and the population is more than Ahmednagar district.

REFERENCE:

- [1] Aher A. B Pandit A.P and Karale M.R (2013). Analysis study of social in amenities and Rural Development – A case Study in Shrigonda Tahsil of Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra) Indian Stream Research Journal. Volume 03, Issue 01 P/p 1 – 12.
- [2] Ahmad Ateeque & Ali Julfikar (2010). Accessibility of health facilities in Malda District a micro level regional planning. Deccan Geographer, Pune, Volume 48 June No.1 P/p 9-17.
- [3] Bansod D.W & Lingaraju (2009). Health care utilization in Karnataka state a regional perspective. The Deccan Geographer Vol.48 No.2 P/p 17-27.
- [4] Ezra Wekisa and Christine Majale (2020), Spatial distribution of waste collection points and their implications on quality of life in Mombasa County, Kenya, Journal of Urban Management, 9 250-260 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jum.2020.02.003>
- [5] Gadekar Deepak J (2019) Regional Disparities of Woman Resources in the Akole Tahsil District Ahemdnagr Maharashtra State, India. Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(2), 94-99.
- [6] Gadekar Deepak. J (2016), “Regional Disparities of Agricultural Development in Ahmednagar District, MS, India”, International Journal of Research in Social Sciences, Vol. 6, Issue 8, Pp 389-403.
- [7] Gadekar Deepak. J (2016), “A Temporal Study of Human Resources Development in the Akole Tahasil”, International Journal of Research, Vol. 3, Issue. 5, Pp 273-280.
- [8] Gadekar Deepak. J (2017), “Regional Disparities of Socio- Economic Development in Ahmednagar District Maharashtra (India),” “, International Journal of Recent Research and Applied Studies Vol. 4, Issue. 5, Pp. 30-36.

- [9] Gadekar Deepak. J (2018), "Level of Human Resources Development in the Akole Tahsil District- Ahmednagra Maharashtra". Unpublished Ph. D Thesis, Savitribai Phule Pune University 2018.
- [10] Giri Sanjay Pralhad (2020), Level of Development In Tribal Area-A Case Study of Akole Tehsil, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India. Mukt Shabd Journal, Volume IX, Issue VIII Pp 297-306.
- [11] Khan J.H, Ahmed N and Shamshad (2013). A geographical analysis of availability of amenities in Scheduled Cast Households in India. American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Science in USA.4 (1) P/p 56-65.
- [12] M.E. Shejul (2020). Temporal Analysis of Human Resources Development (HRD) in Pathardi Tehsil of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India, International Journal of Scientific Research in Multi-disciplinary Studies, 6(8) Pp 36-45
- [13] Nitin Kamboj and Neeraj Pandey (2017) Spatial distribution of solid waste disposal sites in Allahabad city, Uttar Pradesh, India using GIS approach, Archives of Agriculture and Environmental Science 2(4), 357-360.
- [14] Omotoso, Oluwatuyi (2010). Location Distribution of rural medical services for effective development: A case of Ekiti State, Nigeria. Journal of Innovative Research in management and Humanities 1(1) P/p 26-32.
- [15] P. H Mhaske (2009) Analysis of roads network connectivity in Ahmednagar district, International Referred Research Journal, 2(18) 26-27
- [16] P.H Mhaske (2001) Land Use & Economic Activity in Shirdi. Rahata Taluka, District Ahemadnagar MH, International Refereed Research Journal, Research Analysis and Evaluation, 2(18) Pp 75-76.
- [17] Parry J.A, Ganaie S.A, Nengro Z.A, Bhat. M.S (2012). Spatial Analysis on the provision of urban Amenities and their Deficiencies – A case study of Srinagar City, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Resources on Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol.2 No.6 (Online) P/p 192-219.
- [18] Rathod H.B & Deshmukh N.T (2013). Spatial Distribution of market centers in Yavatmal District: A Geographical study. Maharashtra Bhugolshatra

- Sanshodhan Patrika, Pune Vol. XXX No 02, Jan-June 2013 P/p 18-22.
- [19] S.D Gulave (2020) Use of Landsat ETM+ Data for Delineation of Vegetation Cover Area in Akole Thasil, International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology, Volume 7, (2)57-61.
- [20] Shejul M. E (2020), “Level of Human Resources Development - A Conceptual and Review Exposition”, International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology, vol.8, Issue 03 , pp.687-691.
- [21] Shejul M. E *et al.*, (2020) “A Geographical Study of Human Resources Development in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India”. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, vol., 6 Issue. 03 pp 86-93. **Doi.org/10.36713/epra4116**
- [22] Sonawane V. R. *et al.*(2020), “A Geographical Study of Crop Combination in Tribal Area of Nashik District, Maharashtra, India”.Studies in Indian Place Names, Vol., 40 Issue 3, pp.3915-3940.
- [23] Sonawane V. R. *et al.* (2020), “Analysis of Chemical Properties of Soil under Sugarcane Crop: A Case Study of Khandala, Shrirampur, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India”. Our Heritage Vol. 68, Issue, 30, pp.6522-6547.