

**A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF WELL DENSITY IN
MALSHIRAS TAHSIL, SOLAPUR DISTRICT (MS), INDIA**

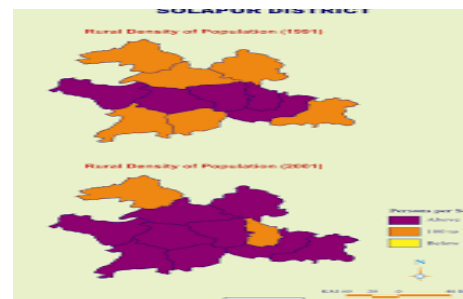


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ABSTRACT:

The irrigation area of Maharashtra state is the largest in the country according to the number of major dams and storage capacity. However, the irrigation sector in Maharashtra has different problems; this will reduce irrigation water usage capacity in the future, due to increased water demand for irrigation purposes, due to agricultural development and expansion. According to estimates of Maharashtra's, Water and Irrigation Commission.70 % Area of Malshiras Tahsil Depending on canal irrigation.



The Bhima an important tributary of Krishna River he meet on the right side of Krushan and Nira is a tributary of Bhima River Nira meet to Bhima Nira-Nrshingpur in Solapur Pune border. Malshiras tahsil located on right Bank on Nira basin. Nira is life line of Malshiras Tahsil. The Nira River is mainly suitable for irrigation. Bhatghar right bank canal proved water of Malshiras Tahsil. Well irrigation is a major method of irrigation. Groundwater is tapped for drinking purposes, and at the same time, cultivated land is also tapped for irrigation. To implement this process, a hole is drilled in the ground to provide a perennial supply of soft water.

KEY WORDS: Irrigation, Well.

INTRODUCTION:

Rising population, growing industrialization, and explaining agriculture have pushed up the demand for water. Efforts have been made to collect water building dams and reservoirs and digging well's. It is need to current year. The Population of Malshiras Tahsil has been increasing rapidly, however the water supply is very poor in caparison to the population of the Malshiras Tahsil. There is increased in water traffic and scarcity of water in a rural and urban area of Malshiras Tahsil. In Drought conditions low water availability in Malshiras Tahsil.

The sources of irrigation are governed by local climatologically, geological and other physical conditions the important sources available in the study areas are canal and wells and tube wells. The land areas irrigated by various sources of irrigation in the study area. It is clear that the highest contribution in sphere of irrigation in the study area is canal irrigation. The second place goes well and tube well irrigation. Water available it is a backbone of all development like educational, industrial, and social and all over development is fully depending on water availability.

OBJECTIVE

- Well density in Malshiras tahsil

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

Present study mostly relies on the primary and secondary data collected through field Survey. For the present investigation, Tahsil is selected as in general and 10 Circle in particular availability of well density.

$$\text{Well Density} = \frac{\text{Number Well}}{\text{Land Area}}$$

STUDY AREA

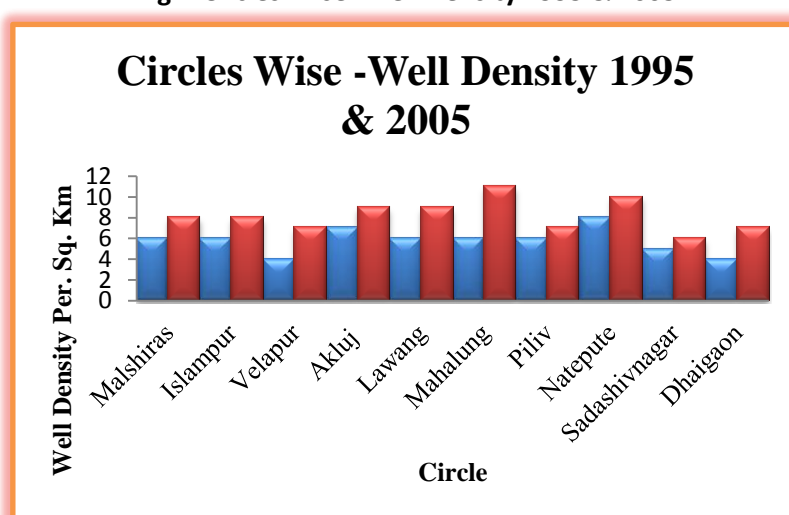
Malshiras tahsil lies to north-west of Solapur district, Malshiras is one of the 11 blocks of Solapur district and it extends approximately between latitudes 17° 36' North and 18° 2' north and between longitudes 74° 41' east and 76° 18' east. The block is on the western side of the district. Malshiras tahsil is situated on the west fringe of Solapur district and lies entirely in Nira basins.

Malshiras tahsil is bounded on the north by Indapur tahsil (Pune district) on the north-east Madha tahsil, on east by Pandharpur tahsil, on south by Sangola, on west by Man tahsil (Satara district) and north-west side Phaltan (Satara district). In the west part of Malshiras taluka Mahadeo hilly range pass north to south for a few kilometers and Sulski-Tuki (715m) is height pick in Malshiras tahsil and few scattered hills in Malshiras tahsil. The tahsil in general has flat or undulating Nira terrain.

Malshiras Tahsil-Well Density 1995 & 2005

Sr. No.	Name	Area sq.km	1995		2005	
			No. Well	Well Density	No. Well	Well Density
1	Malshiras	171.02	960	6	1332	8
2	Islampur	210.22	1344	6	1705	8
3	Velapur	218.89	902	4	1430	7
4	Akluj	111.69	780	7	1001	9
5	Lawang	91.41	560	6	850	9
6	Mahalung	124.56	759	6	1309	11
7	Piliv	225.69	1320	6	1650	7
8	Natepute	150.76	1210	8	1540	10
9	Sadashivnagar	190.99	957	5	1155	6
10	Dhaigaon	112.46	500	4	780	7
Total		1607.69	9292	6	12752	8

Fig-1 Circles Wise -Well Density 1995 & 2005



Circles -Well Density 1995 & 2005

Sr. no.	Density Per. Sq. Km	No. of Circles	
		1995	2005
1	High (above 8)	Natepute	Malshiras, Islampur Natepute, Mahalung Lawang and Akluj
2	Medium (4to 8)	Malshiras, Islampur, Akluj Lawang, Mahalung, Piliv and Sadashivnagar	Velapur, Piliv, Dhaigaon and Sadashivnagar
3	Low (Belo-4)	Velapur ,Dhaigaon	-

1. High (above 8)

In 1995 High Density in Natepute (8) and 2011 High Density Malshiras (8), Islampur (8), Natepute (10), Mahalung (11), Lawang (9) and Akluj (11), in this above circle water demand for agriculture so after canal irrigation second number of Well irrigation facility in this area.

2. Medium (4 to 8)

In 1995 High Density in Malshiras (6), Islampur (6), Akluj (7), Lawang (6), Mahalung (6), Piliv (6) and 2011 Velapur (7), Piliv (7), Dhaigaon (7) and Sadashivnagar (6) in this circle water demand in majorly agriculture irrigation

3. Low (Belo-4)

Velapur (4), Dhaigaon (4) this area majorly depending on Nira river basin and Nira right Bank Canal in this area depend on irrigation so this circle low density of well.

CONCLUSION

Well irrigation is very important irrigation facility in Malshiras tahsil majorly circles are depending on well irrigation. The proportion of well irrigation in Malshiras tahsil increasing in this decade 1995 Malshiras tahsil well density 6 and 2005 well density 8. Farmers giving information regarding new well government schemes. Farmers aware of water conservation.

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