

POPULATION DENSITY IN MALSHIRAS TAHSIL: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

The distribution of population is closely related to the distribution of natural wealth that is unevenly distributed over the earth's surface. Population growth, population density, human land ratio, sex ratio and literacy are the population factors that are critical to the social, cultural and economic development of the region. People make social progress, generate social wealth and develop science and technology through their land works that constantly change the human environment. Population density analysis is fundamental for understanding the geography of a region. The population density represents the average resident living in a designated unit of area. In other words, generally, it is expressed in terms of persons per square kilometer or persons per square mile. The study of population density helps to



understand the nature, characteristics, and limitations of a population over a particular region.

KEYWORDS: Population, Density,

INTRODUCTION

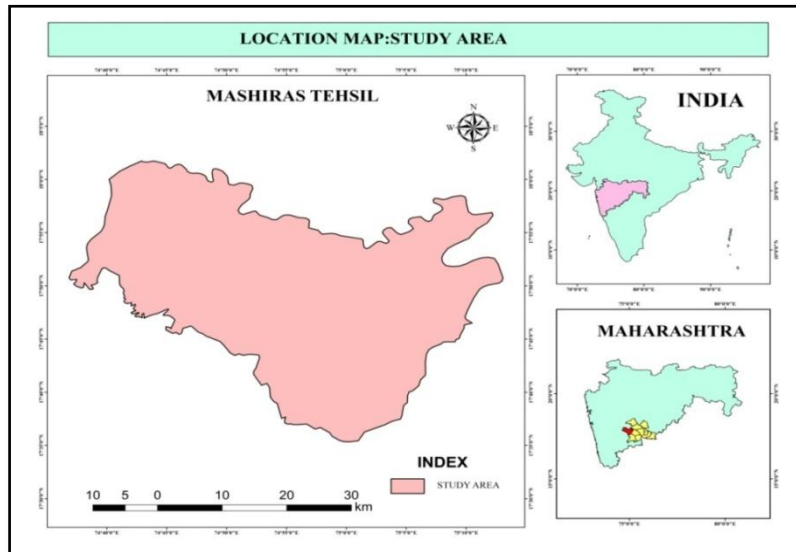
The population Malshiras Tahsil unevenly distributed. There are many physical, socio-economic and political factors that affect the distribution of a region's population. Population density analysis is fundamental for understanding the geography of a region. The population density represents the average resident living in a designated unit of area. In other words, the

density of a population can be defined as the ratio of population and area. Thus it shows the proportion of man-land. Generally, this is expressed in terms of per person per square kilometer or per square mile. The study of population density helps to understand the nature, characteristics, and limitations of a population over a particular region. The population density represents the average resident living in a designated unit of area. In other words, the density of a population can be defined as the ratio of population and area. Thus it shows the proportion of man-land. It is useful for the implementation of

related development schemes such as agriculture, health, education, trade and transportation networks etc. if the population density is greater than the carrying capacity of the area; This is called more than population and such conditions encourage migration. On the basis of the suitability of density in different types of studies, scholars have identified different types of densities, such as arithmetic, physical, agricultural, calorie and economic density. In the present study, arithmetic, physical, agricultural, and calibration calculations in the study area are calculated and interpreted to provide a reliable basis for analyzing the population sample. If the population density is more capable than the natural resources in that region, does such a situation encourage migration? Studied the population density in Malshiras tahsil.

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. The 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.



OBJECTIVES:

- Find out the population Density of Dhule district comparatively from 1981 to 2001 census.
- Find out the arithmetic density of population in the tahsil.
- Find out the decade variation of density pattern.

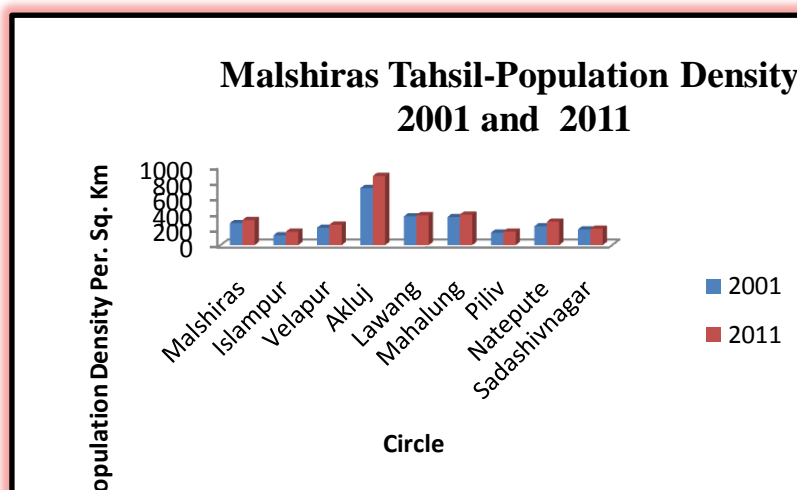
DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The secondary information is collected from various publications, such as unpublished records of the Government and the District Census Handbook. Statistical techniques such as measures are used to analyze quantitative data. Quantitative methods and techniques are used to transform data. These methods are useful for analysis. The ratio between the total population and the total area of a region is called arithmetic or the general density of the population. This is useful for understanding the human-land relationship. The arithmetic density is calculated by using following formula:

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Number People}}{\text{Land Area}}$$

Malshiras Tahsil-Population Density Per. Sq. Km. 2001 and 2011						
Sr. No.	Circle	Area (In Hect)	2001		2011	
			Total Population	Density	Total Population	Density
1	Malshiras	171.0	47852	280	54353	318
2	Islampur	210.2	26020	124	35633	170
3	Velapur	218.9	48265	220	56590	259
4	Akluj	111.7	80937	725	98137	879
5	Lawang	91.4	33457	366	34696	380
6	Mahalung	124.6	44475	357	48338	388
7	Piliv	225.7	35757	158	38503	171
8	Natepute	150.8	36179	240	44842	297
9	Sadashivnagar	191.0	38254	200	39681	208
10	Dahigaon	112.5	31404	279	34872	310
Malshiras Tahsil		1607.7	422600	262	485645	302

Fig-1 Malshiras Tahsil-Population Density 2001 & 2011



Population density divided into 3 categories high medium and low

Sr. no.	Density Per. Sq. Km	No. of Circles	
		2001	2011
1	High (above 300)	Akluj, Lawang, Mahalung	Akluj, Lawang Mahalung, Dhaigaon
2	Medium (200 to 300)	Malshiras, Velapur, Natepute, Sadashivnagar & Dhaigaon	Malshiras, Velapur, Natepute & Sadashivnagar
3	Low (Belo-200)	Islampur, Piliv	Islampur, Piliv

1. High Density

In 2001 High Density in Akluj (725), Lawang (366) and Mahalung (357) and 2011 Akluj (879), Lawang (380) and Mahalung (3388) and Dhaigaon (310), this four circle is near Nira River and this area plan and agriculture development and industrially developed and well transportation facility so in this area population density

2. Medium Density

In 2001 Medium Density in Malshiras (280), Velapur (220), Natepute (240), Sadashivnagar (200) & Dhaigaon (279) and 2011 Malshiras (318), Velapur (259), Natepute (297) & Sadashivnagar (208) this area under the Nira right Bank canal water availability of irrigation purpose good so in this area population density is medium.

3. Low Density

In 2001 Low Density in Islampur (124), Piliv (158) and 2011 Islampur (170), Piliv (171) these two circles are western part of Malshiras Tahsil, this two circles under drought-prone area, this circle agriculture depending on monsoon rainfall so many people migration another area.

CONCLUSIONS

The study shows that the population density of Malshiras tahsil 2001 (262) and 2011 (302) in this two decade density increase 40. North part of the tahsil high population density and Middle part medium population density and western part of Malshiras tahsil Islampur and Piliv very low population density. The western part of Malshiras Tahsil away far away from development. The need for this area industrial development like MIDC and irrigational facilities like lift irrigation etc.

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