



---

## Spatial Distribution Of Population In Shirala Tahsil Of Sangli District

---

Mr. Vinod Gaikwad & Dr. S. G. Salve

<sup>1</sup>Research Student

Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur

<sup>2</sup>Professor & Head

Department of Geography, KRP Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Islampur

Corresponding Author - Mr. Vinod Gaikwad

DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.10934860

---

### Introduction:

Population is known as the resource. Knowledge skills of population determines the development of region. Physiography, climate brings changes in the population. If people migrate to be a region the population of the region will increase. If people leave a region and migrate to another region, its population will decrease. Population density, patterns and structure of the population of both the original region (donor region) and the region where migration has taken place (recipient region) will be affected. Migration is a geographical phenomenon which concerned to population of any geographical area. When an individual or group of individuals moves from one place to another, for lesser or longer duration or permanently, from one political boundary to another, this movement is called as migration. This may happen in a pre-planned manner or may happen suddenly. Also it can be either voluntary or involuntary.

In Shirala Tahsil most of area is covered by Sahyadri mountain range.

Therefore government of Maharashtra declared this tahsil as a 'Hilly Tahsil'. Land for agriculture is less available in the study region. There is no industrial development due to hilly region. There is limitation on the development for facilities of transportation. Therefore most of people migrated towards other developed cities especially towards Mumbai.

### Study Region:

Shirala is one of the historical Tahsil in Sangli district of Maharashtra. It occupied 626.2 square km area in which 613.0 square km area is rural and 13.2 square km area is urban. Distance from Sangli Headquarter is 60 km towards the west. Shirala tahsil is confined towards the north by Satara District, the south by Kolhapur district. The Eastern boundary by Walwa Tahsil of Sangli district and the West by Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. 'Nagpanchami' is the famous festival which is known for snake in all over world. Study region located 8° 22' 12" to 16° 59' North latitude and 47° 52' 48" to 74° 7' East longitude. Shirala tahsil have

undulating and sloppy area at the west and plain land at the eastern part of Tahsil. Warna and Morna are the main rivers of this area. On Warna river Chandoli dam is constructed. Chandoli National park is one of most important destination which is reserved for Tigers. According to census of India 2011 Shirala Tahsil has 1,62,911 population. In 2022 it becomes 2,08,526. Most of population is migrated at Mumbai for work and business purpose. Nearby 80 % of population migrated towards Mumbai and effect on economic and social condition of Shirala tahsil.

Shirala Tahsil has low population density and occupational structure is basically primary level activities, economically backward zone. Climate of study region is characterized by general dryness in the major period of the year. In summer temperature rises up to 38° C and in winter it drops up to 14°C. The average rainfall in Shirala Tahsil is 1050 mm.

#### **Objective:**

The objectives of the proposed study are as follows

1. To study spatial distribution of population in Shirala tahsil
2. To find out the factors affecting on distribution of population in Shirala tahsil

#### **Data Base and Methodology:**

Present research work is based on secondary data. Secondary data will collect through the census handbook of Sangli district, Government publications, Annual statistics Reports of Maharashtra state, Directorate of Health services, Sangli District statistical Abstracts, Sangli District Socio-economic Reviews and Gazetteer of India.

#### **Spatial Distribution Of Population In Shirala Tehsil**

Shirala tehsil is one of the hilly tehsil of sangli district. the distribution of population is highly affected by the uneven physiography. Shirala tehsil has total 97 villages. Most of the villages have less population because of less agricultural and industrial development because of these factors no single urban area observed in shirala tehsil.

#### **Zero Population :**

Shirala tahsil has affected with the displacement of villages due to Chandoli Dam and National Tiger project. Due to that Zolambi and Ukhalu villages recorded zero population.

Table No 1

Sr No	Population Range	No Of Villages	% Villages
1	0 population	02	2.06
2	Less than 1000	35	36.08
3	1001 to 2000	36	37.11
4	Above 2001	24	24.74

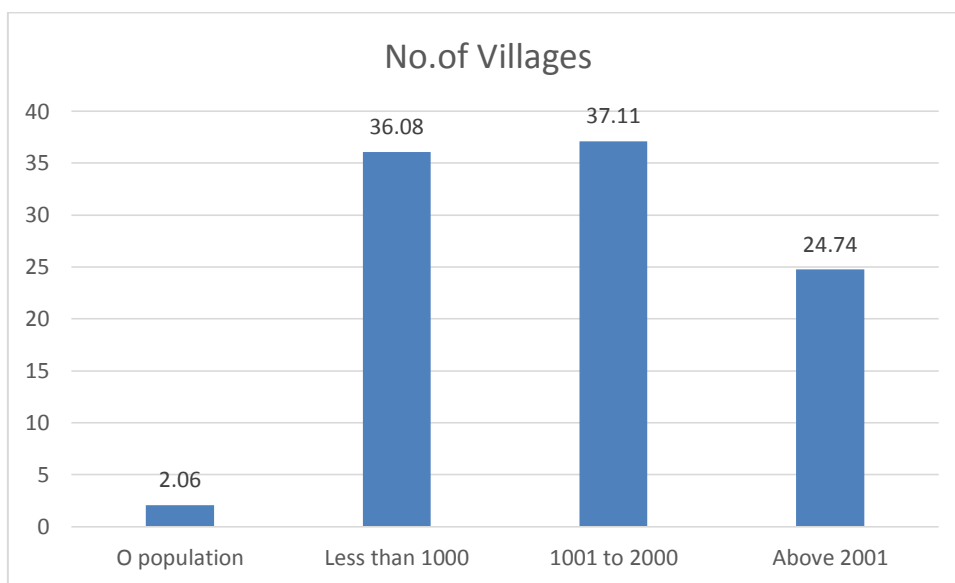


Fig. No.1

#### Less than 1000 Population:

Out of 97 villages 35 (36.08%) villages recorded less than 1000 population. Western part of tahsil has hilly area. Unven topography, unfertile soil, heavy rainfall are the reason for less population in that area. Dhaswadi, Aswalewadi, Ghagrewadi, Chinchewadi and Dhanagarwadi villages included in that category.

#### 1001 to 2000 Population:

Out of 97 villages 36 (37.11%) villages recorded population between 1000 to 2000. Seasonal cropping pattern, seasonal occupational structure, less

*Mr. Vinod Gaikwad & Dr. S. G. Salve*

industrial development in these areas. In which Antri, Jambhalewadi, bhatshirgav, bambvade and takve villages included.

#### More than 2000 Population:

Out of 97 villages 24 (24.74%) villages recorded population more than 2000 population. Warna river basin, fertile soil, use of advance tools and techniques in agriculture as well as irrigation facilities affects for this population distribution. In that category, Shirala, Mangle, Kokrud, Shedgewadi, Sangav and Rile villeges are included.

From above study it is concluded that the physiography, climate, occupation,

and other economical factors are affecting on the distribution of population in Shirala Tahsil of Sangli District. In Shirala urban population is not recorded as per the census of 2011. Total population is recorded as rural population. In which more than 70% of villages recorded less than 2000 population. Other side out of total villages only 24.74% villages recorded more than 2000 population.

**References:**

- 1) District census Handbook of Sangli -1991
- 2) District census Handbook of Sangli -2001
- 3) District census Handbook of Sangli -2011