



GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DENSITY OF SHRIGONDA TEHSIL

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ABSTRACT:

Geographical analysis of population density of Shrigonda tehsil is very important in the planning of Shrigonda Tehsil. Physical setups as well as cultural factors are affecting the population density of tehsil. The factor like Irrigation, type of soil, leadership, Education play important role on the population density of Shrigonda Tehsil of Ahmadnagar District. In the shrigonda tehsil there are 115 villages which are related with the study area. The given study related with geographical analysis of population density of six Z.P. Circles of Shrigonda Tehsil.

Keywords- Density, Circles, Irrigation, Physical setup, cultural factors.

INTRODUCTION:

Population of any region closely related with the physical setup of that region as well as environment of that region, means the geographical conditions are controlled the density of population. Population of any Country, State, District, tehsil, Village, Region affected by the topography, geological structure, climate, Drainage system, relief condition, Soil conditions, Vegetation conditions. The study region population density mostly affected by the fertility of soil, irrigational development, climatic condition and water availability.

There is close relationship between population density and environment of any region. In short the population density is the important aspect of the geography. Now days Administrators, Geographers and research scholars are aware about the planning of any region in respect of population. The

development and planning of study region mostly depend upon the population density.

STUDY AREA:

The given research paper shrigonda tehsil of Ahmadnagar districts selected as a study area. In the Ahmadnagar district there are 14 tehsils in which 1585 villages are located. The given study region is the one of the tehsil of Ahmadnagar district, which is well known for irrigational development. Shrigonda tehsil of Ahmadnagar District selected as a study region. Shrigonda is located south-west side of Ahmadnagar. The Latitudinal Extension of shrigonda tehsil is 18°27'18" N to 18°51' 54" N latitude and the longitudinal extension of shrigonda tehsil is 74°23' 25" W to 74°52' 00" W longitude. The Geographical area of tehsil is 1605.60 sq.km. The study area covers the 9.22 percent area of Ahmadnagar district. The total population of study area is 284841 which include the 115 villages.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

1. To study the relation between population density and physiography.
2. To study the Circle group wise population density

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The primary and secondary data used for the given research paper. Primary data collected through the questionnaires as well as interview. The source of secondary data is census handbook, socio-economic abstract of Ahmadnagar District, Grampanchayat data Tehsil Data, books etc. Tables are used for the processed data.

STUDY REGION AND POPULATION DENSITY:

The population density of study region is different in 1991, 2001 and 2011, as per census report of 1991 the population density of study area was 144 per.sq.km. In 2001 the population density was 175 per.sq.km. And in 2011 it was 208 per.sq.km.

Mr. Ithape Vijay Chandrakant

Table No.1: Population Density 1991

Sr. No.	Name Of ZP Circle	Population	Area sq.km.	Density
1	Limpangoan	36513	136.02	268
2	Belwandi Bk.	35590	196.27	181
3	Yelpane	32654	264.76	123
4	Kolgoan	36498	278.24	131
5	Mandavgan	35162	330.53	106
6	Adhalgoan	32874	269.07	122
Total Tehsil	Shrigonda	230907	1605.60	144

Source:- District Census Handbook, Ahmadnagar 1991

According to the census report 1991 among six ZP circles the maximum density of shrigonda occurs in Limpangoan 268 sq.km. And minimum density was 122 sq. km. in Adhalgoan Circle. The total tehsil density of study area was 144 sq. km.

Table No.2: Population Density 2001

Sr. No.	Name Of ZP Circle	Population	Area sq.km.	Density
1	Limpangoan	39363	136.02	289
2	Belwandi Bk.	45294	196.27	231
3	Yelpane	47200	264.76	178
4	Kolgoan	42212	278.24	152
5	Mandavgan	38019	330.53	115
6	Adhalgoan	45519	269.07	154
Total Tehsil	Shrigonda	279931	1605.60	175

Source:- District Census Handbook, Ahmadnagar 2001

According to the census report 2001 among six ZP circles the maximum density of shrigonda occurs in Limpangoan Circle 289 sq.km. And minimum density was 115 sq. km. in Mandavgan Circle. The total tehsil density of study area was 175 sq. km.

Table No.3: Population Density 2011

Sr. No.	Name Of ZP Circle	Population	Area sq.km.	Density
1	Limpangoan	46734	136.02	344
2	Belwandi Bk.	48105	196.27	245
3	Yelpane	52973	264.76	215
4	Kolgoan	48602	278.24	175
5	Mandavgan	43679	330.53	132
6	Adhalgoan	44748	269.07	166
Total Tehsil	Shrigonda	315975	1605.60	208

Source:- District Census Handbook, Ahmadnagar 2011

According to the census report 2011 among six ZP circles the maximum density of shrigonda occurs in Limpangoan Circle 344 sq.km. And minimum density was 132 sq. km. in Mandavgan Circle. The total tehsil density of study area was 208 sq. km.

Above information indicate that the limpangoan circle shows maximum growth in population and the Belwandi circle also shows the maximum population density after Limpangoan circle density and The Mandavgan circle shows the minimum population density and after that Adhalgoan shows minimum population density and the Yelpane and kolgoan circle shows the moderate population density.

CONCLUSION:

The given study region shows the uneven distribution of population density. The irrigation facilities, topography affect the population density of study region. The south part of study region density of population is maximum because the irrigation and as well as Agricultural development as compared with the other part of study region. The physical condition of study area also controlled the population density of study area. In the north part the population density is minimum because the hilly part and also minimum facilities of irrigation as well as soil type means fertility of soil is low. South part of study area is well known for irrigation and flat land as well as high quality soil also

Mr. Ithape Vijay Chandrakant

Agricultural development and Sugar industry are the important factor for maximum population density. The road network, Educational Facilities, Leadership are also the important factor. The population density of study region is different in 1991, 2001 and 2011, as per census report of 1991 the population density of study area was 144 per.sq.km. In 2001 the population density was 175 per. sq. km. And in 2011 it was 208 per. sq. km. The census report 1991 among six ZP circles the maximum density of shrigonda occurs in limpangoan 268 sq.km. and minimum density was 122 sq.km. in Adhalgoan Circle. The total tehsil density of study area was 144 sq. km. The census report 2001 among six ZP circles the maximum density of shrigonda occurs in limpangoan Circle 289 sq.km. And minimum density was 115 sq. km. in Mandavgan Circle. The total tehsil density of study area was 175 sq. km. The census report 2011 among six ZP circles the maximum density of shrigonda occurs in limpangoan Circle 344 sq.km. And minimum density was 132 sq. km. in Mandavgan Circle. The total tehsil density of study area was 208 sq. km. Above comparative study of three decades data indicates that the Limpangoan Circle (south part) has highest population density

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