Chapter III

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

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3.2 Concentration of Population (2001)
3.3 Density of Population
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3.6 Spatial Distribution of Population (2001)
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Chapter III

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

3.1 Introduction:

Size and density of population are the fundamental issues and their disparities are of prime concern to population geographers. The geographer’s task is to explain this diversity in terms of physical, social, demographic, economic, political and historical factors as interrelated influences. What is more important in understanding this phenomenon is the dynamism of the process as population is ever changing fact. Cause and effect too vary in spatio temporal matrix. The spatial organization of every region is perceived in the occupancy and nature of the spread of population over the region reflecting the intra-regional variations of the resource base in the spatial frame. The study pertaining to spatial variations in distribution and density of population has been the concern of geographers much before the formal development of population geography as independent branch of the discipline. This analysis of the patterns of population distribution and density is fundamental to the understanding of the population geography of any areas because it largely determines all the characteristics of population as elsewhere the distribution of population is an eloquent expression of the synthesis geographic phenomena operating in the Latur District. Latur these theoretical realities constantly in mind, the investigation of distributional trends must be approached in a systematic way.

A comprehensive understanding of changes in various significant attributes of population demands the study of prevailing patterns of its distribution. It reveals as to how man has attributed himself, at a particular point of time in the context of his physical environment, type of economy, cultural patterns and history. The distributional pattern of
population is, in fact, an eloquent expression of the synthesis of all geographic phenomena operating in an area.

Geographer’s goal as an analyst of population is the understanding of regional differences in the earth’s covering by the people. As areal differentiation is the theme of geography in particular variation, the distribution of population from one locality to another and from region to region, is related to numerous physical as well as cultural factors. The stage of economic development, social and political factors also play their role as effectively as others in the distribution of population.

Various factors which attribute to distributional patterns include physiographic, amount of precipitation, productivity of soils, availability of ground water and availability of land. In fact it would not be an exaggeration to say that two factors viz. relief and precipitation together have attributed for the establishment of the pattern of population. The distributional pattern of population, thus, is the product of exigencies of natural environment. The relationship between relief and climate on one hand and population distribution on the other hand should be understood in the context of district’s economy. It is observed that relief is one of the important factors determining the distribution of population in all those areas where the society is agrarian.

In the study region, the relief features, rainfall and soil have influenced the distribution of population. The relief is not much variable in this region. Eventhenn, small hillocks and rugged topography of a region influence the distribution of population. Soils changes from shallow to black from West to East. These factors are basic factors for the concentration and distribution of population in the study region.

3.2 Concentration of Population (2001):

The distribution of the population is not uniform in the study region. The population concentration is high in some areas while it is low
in other areas. To determine the concentration of population we have taken into consideration the proportion of areas and population to total district and found out the positive and negative population concentration talukas of the study region (Table No. 3.1)

**Table No. 3.1 Concentration of Population in Latur District: 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Taluka</th>
<th>Percent of Area</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
<th>Rank (Area)</th>
<th>Rank (Population)</th>
<th>Dev. in Rank</th>
<th>Rank* +ve</th>
<th>Rank* -ve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>13.95</td>
<td>26.07</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Udgir</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>12.57</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+0.5</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ahmadpur</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>9.56</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nilanga</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ausa</td>
<td>17.64</td>
<td>13.47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Renapur</td>
<td>7.71</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chakur</td>
<td>9.33</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jalkot</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deoni</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S. Anantpal</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 100 % | 100 % |

*Source: Compiled by Author*

- * Positive Rank shows high percent population and low percent area.
- * Negative Rank shows high percent area and low percent population.

Table No. 3.1 shows that Latur, S. Anantpal and Udgir talukas have positive concentration of population while Ahmadpur, Jalkot and Ausa talukas have negative concentration of population. Latur and Ausa are located in the Western part of the study region; S. Anantpal taluka is located in the central part of the study region while Ahmadpur taluka is located in the North part of the study region; Udgir and Jalkot taluka is located in Eastern part of the study region. (Map No. 3.1).
LATUR DISTRICT

POPULATION CONCENTRATION (2001)

INDEX

Map No. 3.1

POSITIVE RANK
NEGATIVE RANK

0 10 20 Km.
It is clear from this discussion that the relief feature, rainfall and soils are the dominant factors for the concentration of the population.
Latur, Ausa, Chakur and Udgir talukas have flat topography. The rainfall also increases from 872.42mm to 817.14mm in the study region. Especially, Ahmadpur, Chakur and Udgir have highest rainfall as compared to district average 841.12mm. The Western part of the district has black soils, i.e., major part of the Latur, S. Anantpal, Nilanga and Ausa talukas have higher proportion of the black soils.

In the case of the Ahmadpur, Jalkot, Udgir and Deoni talukas, the North-East part has flat topography, North-West part of the taluka is covered by Manjra basin, as well as there is heavy concentration of the agro-based industries. These are the dominant factors for positive concentration of the population.

Remaining talukas of the study region show the negative concentration of population. Because Ahmadpur, Jalkot and Ausa talukas of the study region are located in the North-East and South-West part of the Latur district, have rugged topography. North-East part of Ahmadpur, Jalkot and Udgir talukas. Rainfall is low in Latur, Renapur and Nilanga as compared to district average.

Soil is one of the basic factors of the identification of the population concentration of the particular region. The light soil, locally known as "Malran" is shallow, coarse and contains partially decomposed parent material. It occurs in hilly-slope of Ahmadpur, Jalkot and Udgir talukas. Therefore, there is low concentration of population.

From the discussion, it is concluded that the concentration of population in the study region is influenced by geographical factors viz., relief feature, rainfall and the soils. In general, the relief feature is not much variable in the study region, even then, the hillocks and small ranges are influenced the concentration of population. The positive concentration is in the Central part whereas the negative concentration is in the North, South-West and South-East part of the study region. In connection with
rainfall, the rainfall increases from 841.12mm. The proportion of light soil is high in the South-West and South-East part of the study region while the proportion of deep-black soil is high in the Latur, S. Anantpal, Nilanga and Ausa talukas of the district.

3.3 Density of Population:

Population density is perhaps the best measure available to describe and discuss the distribution of population. There are various types of densities of population viz. general density, rural density, urban density, agricultural density and nutritional density. The general density (crude density) describes more significance for spatial comparison and differentiation of much smaller units, where the number of people and ranges of environmental conditions are much smaller. In some conditions the crude density cannot be taken as an index of population pressure while in other it may have functional relationship between population and land.

3.3.1 Spatio-temporal pattern of population density (1981 to 2001):

In order to make comparative spatio-temporal analysis of population density the three periods of census i.e. 1981, 1991 and 2001 are chosen. In this fore going analysis three groups of population densities are identified to bring out taluka-wise analysis.

i) Talukas of high population density:

During 1981 the highest population density is noticed in Latur taluka i.e. 188 persons per sq.kms. during 1991 and 2001 the highest density is noticed in Latur taluka i.e. 271 in 1991 and Latur (688), Udgir (351) and Nilanga (289) persons per sq.kms in 2001. Whereas in 1981 Nilanga and Ausa talukas was in medium population density group. It is mainly because of increasing number of economic developmental activities in Latur taluka which act like a magnet to receive people from surrounding country side.
Table No. 3.2 Talukawise General Population Density (1981-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>Year 1981</th>
<th>Year 1991</th>
<th>Year 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Udgir</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ahmadpur</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nilanga</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ausa</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chakur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Renapur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jalkot</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deoni</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S. Anantpal</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>123</strong></td>
<td><strong>173</strong></td>
<td><strong>279</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

Figure No. 3.3 Talukawise General Population Density
ii) Talukas of medium population density:

During 1981 medium population density is noticed in Nilanga and Ausa talukas during 1991 medium population density is noticed in only two talukas i.e. Nilanga and Ausa. While in 2001 Ausa, Chakur, Jalkot, Deoni and S. Anantpal talukas medium population density. The increase in density is associated with increase of population. Therefore, increased population needs increase in economic opportunities in various sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary, in Latur district.

iii) Talukas of low population density:

During 1981 low population density is noticed in two talukas i.e. Udgir and Ahmadpur. During 1991 low population density is noticed in same talukas respectively and during 2001 low population density is noticed in Ahmedpur and Renapur talukas. During 1991 Udgir taluka was in low density group, whereas in 2001 it is shifted to high population density (351) group (Map No. 3.3 A, B, C).

The taluka head quarters are also urban centres, as such the share of proportion of urban population which is added to total population of a taluka makes that particular taluka distinctly glaring in total population. Therefore these taluka Udgir, Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Ausa talukas being smaller in proportion of urban population show low density of population.


The general density of population as revealed in previous paragraph includes entire geographical area and entire population, whereas the study of rural density includes only rural population and rural area. It excludes urban area and urban population. As a result it is able to reveal the ratio between rural population and rural area.
In order to make comparative talukawise rural population density the three periods of census i.e. 1981, 1991 and 2001 are chosen. In this fore going analysis three groups of population densities are identified to bring out taluka-wise analysis.

### Table No. 3.3 Talukawise Rural Population Density (1981-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Udgir</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ahmadpur</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nilanga</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ausa</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Renapur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jalkot</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chakur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deoni</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S. Anantpal</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Compiled by Author in Socio-Economic Abstract of the district.

![Figure No. 3.4 Talukawise Rural Population Density](image)
LATUR DISTRICT
TALUKAWISE RURAL POPULATION DENSITY
(1981)

INDEX

HIGH DENSITY
MEDIUM DENSITY
LOW DENSITY

Map No. 3.4 A

0 10 20 Km.
i) **Talukas of high rural population density:**

During 1981 the highest rural population density is noticed in Nilanga taluka i.e. 169 persons per sq.kms. during 1991 the same taluka is noticed rural population density i.e. 208 and 2001 the highest density is noticed in Chakur taluka i.e. 229 persons per sq.kms. Whereas in 2001 Nilanga taluka was in medium population density group. It is mainly because of increasing number of economic developmental activities in Latur taluka which act like a magnet to receive people from surrounding country side.

ii) **Talukas of medium rural population density:**

During 1981 medium population density is noticed in Latur and Ahmadpur talukas during 1991 medium population density is noticed in only three talukas i.e. Latur, Udgir and Ahmadpur. While in 2001 Latur, Nilanga, Ausa, Renapur, S.Anantpal, Jalkot, and Deoni talukas medium population density. The increase in density is associated with increase of population. Therefore, increased population needs increase in economic opportunities in various sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary, in Latur district.

iii) **Talukas of low rural population density:**

During 1981 low population density is noticed in two talukas i.e. Udgir and Ausa. During 1991 low population density is noticed only one Ausa talukas and during 2001 low population density is noticed in Ahmedpur, and Udgir talukas. During 1981 and 1991 Udgir taluka was in Medium density group, whereas in 2001 it is shifted to Low population density group (Map No. 3.4. A,B,C).

3.5 **Urban population Density (1981 to 2001):**

This study of density takes in to account only the urban area of each taluka and urban population. This shows purely the nature of population density in urban centres of each of the taluka.
Table No. 3.4 Talukawise Urban Population Density (1981-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>5332</td>
<td>9400</td>
<td>14285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Udgir</td>
<td>8717</td>
<td>12126</td>
<td>15851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ahmadpur</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nilanga</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>1476</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ausa</td>
<td>2987</td>
<td>4144</td>
<td>5504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Renapur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jalkot</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chakur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deoni</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S. Anantpal</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Total</strong></td>
<td>3793</td>
<td>5714</td>
<td>7898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

Figure No. 3.5 Talukawise Urban Population Density

![Graph showing population density](image)
LATUR DISTRICT

TALUKAWISE URBAN POPULATION DENSITY
(1981)

INDEX

HIGH DENSITY

MEDIUM DENSITY

LOW DENSITY

Map No. 3.5 A
LATUR DISTRICT

TALUKAWISE URBAN POPULATION DENSITY (1991)

INDEX

HIGH DENSITY
MEDIUM DENSITY
LOW DENSITY

Map No. 3 5 B
i) **Talukas of high urban population density:**

During 1981 the highest urban population density is noticed in Udgir taluka i.e. 8717 persons per sq.kms. during 1991 the Udgir taluka is noticed urban population density i.e. 12126 persons per sq. kms. and 2001 the highest density is noticed in Udgir taluka i.e. 15851 persons per sq.kms.

ii) **Talukas of medium urban population density:**

During 1981 medium population density is noticed in Latur and Ausa talukas during 1991 medium population density is noticed in same talukas i.e. Latur and Ausa. While in 2001 Latur taluka medium population density. The increase in density is associated with increase of population. Therefore, increased population needs increase in economic opportunities in various sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary, in Latur district.

iii) **Talukas of low Urban population density:**

During 1981 low population density is noticed in two talukas i.e. Ahmedpur and Nilanga. During 1991 low population density is noticed same talukas respectively and 2001 low population density is noticed Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Ausa talukas respectively (Map No. 3.4. A,B,C).

### 3.6 Spatial Distribution of Population (2001):

The study of spatial distribution of population remains incomplete without the identification of its density. Infact, the concept of density of population provides a quantitative measure of a degree of population concentration in an area. A study of distribution of population therefore is to be supplemented by discussion on pattern of the population density. The term density of population refers to a ratio between populations and is area. Thus, it is a measure of degree of population concentration and generally expressed in terms of number of persons per unit of area.
We have discussed the population concentration at taluka level during 2001. Still the base is inadequate to present a comprehensive picture of spatial distribution. Therefore, we proceed to analyse the population density at micro-level (village as the basic unit). This village level depiction would bring out the micro-level concentration. At present, spatial distribution canvass of population distribution is, therefore, worth considering.

An understanding of the dynamics of population density will be neither complete nor clear without making a reference to the differentials in the distribution of population density of its two vital components: rural urban. Although the general population density has experienced consistent acceleration, since 1921, the urban and rural population density differs.

The general population density of the study region is 279 persons per sq.km. whereas the urban population density is 7898 persons per sq.km. and the rural density is 182 persons per sq.km. The urban population density is not uniformly distributed in urban areas. It variants from place to place. There are ten urban centres having different population density in the study region (Table No. 3.4).

Table No. 3.4 shows that the urban population density of the study region is 7898 persons per sq.km. it variants form unit (urban) to unit. 15851 has abnormal urban population density whereas 1878 have very low urban population density as compared to district average 7898.

The urban population density is abnormal in Udgir and Latur City. There are following reasons:

i) **Urbanization:**

It is one of the important causes for abnormal density in Udgir and Latur city. Latur is a famous city not only in the study region but also in Maharashtra State, having 542414 populations.
ii) **Industrialization:**

There are 02 Sugar industries Latur City and Udgir taluka there are 02 sugar industries. There are 10 of the total district, and many small industries are there i.e. Alcoplus, Mahananda Dairy farming, Still industries etc.

iii) **Complex nature of Udgir and Latur city:**

Latur is a head quarter of Latur district. There are several administrative offices located in the Latur city. Being a head quarter of the study region a number of small occupations attracted the population.

According to 2001 census, there are 922 villages in the study region. The total number of the villages increased from 945 in 2001. The density pattern in rural area is not uniform throughout the study region. It varies from place to place (village). Somewhere it is more than 229 persons per sq.kms and somewhere it is below 98 persons per sq.kms.

Good transportation facility is one of the factors that influence the population density. Due to road and railway communication, there have been socio-economic changes, though this region.

Urbanization is an important factor influencing the population density. The villages located in the vicinity of urban places have comparatively high density of population. The workers, who are unable to pay greater house rent in urban area, decide to live few miles away from the urban satellite centres.

Better irrigation facilities are an important factor responsible. For greater population density. 142 villages of Nilanga taluka have adequate irrigation facilities. This reflects the better cropping pattern and improved the economic status of region.

Sugar industry is one of the important factors affecting the population density.
Agro-based industries also play a major role to boost the population density. The sugar industry has vital importance in rural area for generating jobs. 05 sugar factories located in and around 12 which have boosted population density. Farmer’s Co-operative units have also proved effective in increasing the rural population density. For example, Latur, Udgir, Nilanga are the locations having high population density.

3.7 Discussion:

This chapter deals with spatial distribution of population during 2001 at taluka level. To determine the population concentration throughout the study region, we have taken into consideration the percentage of area and the percentage of population at taluka level and determined the positive and negative concentration of population at taluka level. The positive concentration of population shows the low percent area and high percent population while the negative concentration of population shows the high percent area and low percent population.

It is shown that Latur, Udgir, Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Ausa talukas have high percent population and low percent area to the total district while Chakur, Renapur, Deoni, Jalkot and S. Anantpal talukas have high percent area and low percent population to the total district. One important indication emerges from the analysis, it is seen that due to the co-operative and other industries, growth centres of population have emerged. Latur, Udgir and Ahmedpur are some of the examples.

Spatial density of population on the basis of Taluka level data has, therefore, been attempted further to ascertain the impact of geographical factors, i.e. soil, topography and rainfall. On the basis of the details of the description of these factors, further analysis is done.

First striking feature that comes on the forefront is about disparity between urban and rural population density of this region. As said earlier
the urban density is found in locational concentrations in different parts of the study region. However, the rural density of population proves as a true indicator providing a good carrolery for the analysis.

It can be said that the trend of greater urbanization can be attributed in general to the push factors emerged in the rural areas and as not to a pull factor in the urban centres. This is a significant focal point in the context of human resource development in the district. This indicates the locations where more emphases are to be given for the planning of human resource development.

The higher density of population in Latur taluka is due to the industrial centre, Udgir otherwise rest of the area of the taluka contains sparse population. It will be seen from the maps of rainfall and soil distribution that the low rainfall, rugged topography and shallow soils are major characteristics of taluka and hence majority of the villages fall in low density category, while comparatively high rainfall, flat topography and deep black soil are major characteristics of the Ausa taluka.

Western part of the study region has low rainfall, rugged topography and shallow soil as major characteristics. Hence majority of villages, in low population density while Eastern part of the study region has comparatively high rainfall, flat topography and deep black soils as major characteristics, hence less number of villages fall in low population density category. On the otherhand, Western part has less number of the villages that fall in high density category while the Eastern part has comparatively more number of villages that fall in high density category i.e. 271 persons per sq. km.
REFERENCES:


