CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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Chapter I

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Physical Geography and Human Geography are two main branches of geography. In Physical Geography, we study the nature and distribution of physical or natural phenomena over the surface of the Earth. Study of nature and distribution of physical features such as mountains, plateaus, rivers, glaciers and rocks form an important part of geographical studies. It also includes study of physical or natural phenomena and processes such as evaporation, humidity, rainfall, snowfall, winds, etc.

Human Geography is relatively a new branch of Geography. In comparison, Physical Geography is older and more developed branch of Geography. Human Geography studies the cultural landscape including language, settlements, industrial establishments’ etc. which are man-made. In Human Geography, we study nature and distribution of these aspects and their relationship with physical landscape.

Population geography has recently emerged as a separate discipline of study and research. It is concerned mainly with the spatiotemporal analysis of population. It involves not only the magnitude of the human population but also its different characteristics, growth and mobility. It is the interdisciplinary branch of human geography dealing mainly with population growth, distribution, composition, fertility, mortality, migration etc. in the context of geographical framework (Chandana, 1994). It is emphasized by many scholars to focus on characteristics of population and their relationship with the geographical as well as socio-cultural factors.
“Population geographers have traditionally been concerned with the analysis of trends and patterns of growth in world population. However, lack of reliable data on size of population during early times rendered their task very difficult. It may be recalled that the first census operation began in a few countries of Europe only in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and as late as the middle of the twentieth century, several countries of the world had never conducted any census. Even at present times, reliable estimates are not available for most of the regions in the less developed parts of the world. Despite this limitation, several attempts have been made to chart the trends and patterns of world population growth using some indirect evidences. These indirect sources include archaeological remains, inferences from population structure of some modern societies with economies similar to those of earlier groups, and for more recent periods, written records and estimates based on survey of different kinds. These estimates help us construct trends in population growth in the past and identify its spatial pattern.” (Hassan 2005)

As the recent trends in population geography, attention is being made to geographical factors and demographic characters. Many demographic studies show the correlation of these two sets of parameters as the central theme (Sharma, 2004).

The study of population characteristics in any country is necessary as well as more important than other aspects related to population, because it helps in judging the quality of population. It also helps in making comparisons and identifying the level of development. It is useful in the preparation of inventories of human necessary for all development planning. It gives data concerning births and deaths, age and sex distribution etc. useful for various purposes. It provides data for the study of social changes and present economic structure as well as the possibilities of future growth. It provides data concerning health of people in the country so that planning may be made in this direction. It presents an outline of the most glaring social and
economic problem which may be given priority for solution. Thus, it is clear that the spatio- temporal analysis of population characteristics is necessary to all successful planning for socio-economic development in any region or a country.

Density of population is an important key in the studies related to population Geography. It helps in understanding the nature, characteristics and extent of population over a particular area. In other words, the density of population indicates the relation between man and land. It can be defined as a ratio between population and area. Density of population refers to the average number of inhabitants living within a specified unit of area mostly the square kilometer or the square mile in a certain region (Ghosh, 1987) population density is used as an indicator to measure the concentration of population. The study of population density is also helpful implementation of development schemes related to agriculture, health, education, trade and transport network etc.

Population growth refers to the growth of human population in a particular area during a specific period of time. It can be measured either in terms of % or in absolute numbers. The growth may be positive or negative. Population growth may be due to natural increase or due to migration from outside in search of employment or to enjoy the facilities and amenities available in a region.

Sex ratio affects fertility, potential of the population, the labor participation and the types of jobs needed (Franklin, 1956). It is an index of socio- economic conditions prevailing in an area.

As per Sawant (1994) population geography includes:

i) Distribution of population and their characteristics in different continents, sub-continents, countries and states, nature of distribution, changes in future and its impact.
ii) The density of population, its various types, physical and cultural factors, structure of population density in different parts of the world.

iii) Migration and International migration, factors affecting migration, types of migration, causes and consequences of migration, laws of migration. Impact of geographical factors on migration and vice versa.

iv) Growth of population – Measure of growth of population, birth rate, death rate, factors affecting these trends of birth rate and death rate in various parts and theories of population growth.

v) Composition of population – Composition of population on the basis of age, sex, education, religion, language, marital status, occupation and economic status. Impact of geographical personality of the region on the composition of population and vice versa.

vi) Literacy – Proportion of literates in various parts of the world and relationship between quality of population and literacy.

vii) Urbanization – Rural population, urban population. Rural and urban populations have their own distinct characteristics. Their study is essential because it reveals the adaptation of these groups of their respective geographical surroundings. It is also essential to study the process of urbanization and trends of urbanization in various parts of the world.

viii) To study the relationship between population and natural resources and the level of technological development. Development of natural resources, relationship between development and growth of population, pressure of population on resources, the study of over population and under-population and optimum population, the
balance between population, resources and the level of technological development in various parts of the world and to formulate policies to achieve the balance between geographical setting, resources, technological development and population.

1.2 SELECTION OF THE TOPIC:

Several efforts have been made by government and scholars to analyze population characteristics by considering the country, state or district as a whole. There are very few extensive studies on micro level regarding population characteristics, in tehsil level. There is a practical value to study the population characteristics. Even today due to certain social reasons, the status of females in the Indian society has been considered lower than that of the males. As a result, rate of mortality is higher, while literacy rate is lower in many parts of the country. Keeping this view in mind, the topic entitled, “Geographical study of population characteristics in Dhule district (M.S.)” has been selected for research.

1.3 SELECTION OF THE STUDY REGION:

For the present study Dhule district has been selected as a study region. The choice of the study region is not arbitrary. It has been selected due to specific reasons. It is a peculiar region with distinct physical setting and socio-economic conditions. It also shows variation in population distribution and characteristics. It is one of the district of Maharashatra states, which lies in the northern part. Study region is drained by river Tapi and her tributaries.

Dhule district is extended over an area of 8063.11 Sq.km. between the 20° 38” N to 21° 39” N latitudes and from 73° 50” E to 74° 13” E longitudes. It experiences semi-arid climatic condition with mild winters and hot summers. It receives about 650 mm rainfall annually. Entire Dhule district come under the category of “Drought prone Area”. According to 2011 census, the population
of district is 2058862. Out of this, about 72.16% people stay in urban area and remaining 27.84% people are staying in rural area. Whose main occupation is agriculture. Appropriate knowledge of various aspects of population of Dhule district will be of immense help for future planning of socio-economic development of this region. Another reason behind the selection of this area is there are four tehsils in the district, out of these Sakri and Shirpur are tribal and Dhule and Shindkeda are non tribal tehsil. It is interested to study and compare tribal and non tribal tehsil in respect of the population characteristics. Secondly, researcher is familiar with the study region. All these considerations motivated the researcher to undertake the present study.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The prime aim of the present research is to study population characteristics of Dhule district. To achieve this aim of the study, the following specific objectives are framed.

1) To know the physical as well as economic set up of the region which form the basis for the analysis of different characteristics of population.
2) To compare the population growth and structure of the study area with that of the country, state and the district.
3) To study the distribution of various types of population densities on micro-level, since 1981.
4) To assess the impact of physical and economic factors on the distribution of population.
5) To study the decadal growth of population of the study region.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS:

For present study following hypothesis is keep in mind:
i) Population distribution is greatly affected by the physiographic factors.

ii) Density is important key in population studies.

iii) Population characteristics are the scenario of socio-economic setup of the study region.

iv) Population growth is controlled by physical and economic factors

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:
The present work consist of three major part-

A) Literature survey:
The available literature on the topic of research has been scanned from various libraries, research journals, research institutes and internet.

B) Data Collection:
For the present study, data have been obtained from both the primary and secondary sources.

i) Primary sources:
Base map of study region is prepared with the help of topographical maps, published by survey of India (SOI), And district census handbook 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Other maps are obtained from department of planning government of Maharashtra- Nagpur, Dept. of Soil- Dhule and also from other govt. agencies.

ii) Secondary Sources:
Secondary data in connection with the population and its attributes, settlements and general land use have been collected from various published sources like District Census Handbook, Socio-economic abstracts and gazetteers. Internet and website are also providing valuable information concerned with population.
C) Laboratory work:

The obtained data have been processed in laboratory by adopting different methods and techniques.

1) A detailed examination of SOI toposheets carried out for considering the different attributes of settlements, natural environment and socio-economic status.

2) The study is mainly based on parametric approach and hence requires analysis of data using variety of statistical and computer techniques. Among the standard deviation, growth rates, pie diagrams, curves and graphs etc. have been applied. As the study adopts micro-level approach, large size voluminous data regarding population attributes and other related aspect have been collected. It is, therefore, necessary to use computer techniques for handling such voluminous data.

1.7 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:


Borole (2008), In his dissertation she studies the aspect related to population studies. Her focus is on the spatio-temporal pattern of sex ratio in Shirpur tehsil. She also throw light on various aspect of population.

She deeply studied the geographical personality of the study area in it of the study area. In the distribution and density of population she studies density types of density facter affecting on population distribution includes special distribution of rural population factors affecting distribution of rural population in it physical facters, relief soil climate, forests, water resources. Economic facters, net sum area, net irrigated area prosoportation.
Population growth includes circle wise decadal growth rate, villagewise decaded population growth rate, spatio temporal variation in the decadal growth of rural population, population growth regions. In spatio temporal analysis of population characteristics she throws light on distribution and density of population, age and sex pyramid, dependency ratio, sex ratio, literacy, age at marriage, birth rate, death rate, scheduled cast and scheduled tribes population.

Chandana R.C. (2007), It is the systematic review of population studies. He touches all aspects and components related to the population studies.

Chaudhari R.C.(2009), In the book “Geography of population”, Author studied in a systematic manner all components of population studies. He describes various aspects of the population Geography.

Chaudhari S.R. (1994), In the present paper author try to show the Death rate pattern of Maharashtra state in India. He throws light on the Death rate of various districts in Maharashtra.

Chawan Savitasmita V., Bidve B.S. (2012), The present paper focuses on the appraisal of government policies on tribal development with a study of Katkari tribe of Chamoli Group Panchayat in Badlapur town of Thane district. Tribal people Known as ‘Adivasi’; are the first inhabitants of the world and were once the supreme rulers.as a result today they are landless and marginalized section of the society with lack of formal education and technical skills. Hence they are poor, backward and poverty stricken.

Cholke S.P., Chaudhari C.B.(2011), The concept of population growth or change refers to change to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specific period of time it gives us a general idea of the development of the region and socio- economic characteristics of the region. Therefore the study of population growth is most important and needful aspect in population Geography.
Deore Ravi S., Pralhad Y. Vyalij (2011), In his paper “Population growth and changing land use profile in Nandgaon tehsil, Nashik district (Maharashtra)”. Nandgaon is one of the important tehsil in Nashik district of Maharashtra state having a geographical area of 1089.83 sq. km. In this paper on this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the population growth and changing land use profile for the year 1990-91 and 2000-2001.

Dusane Y.B. (2009), In the present Dissertation he gives his emphasis on river interlinking and phad system of the study region. He also throws light on physical as well as socio-economic personality of the study area.

Gharge V.V. and Gatade D.G. (2012), In his paper “population growth in upper Krishna basin (Maharashtra): A Geographical perspective”. Geographical study of population growth of a region is vital importance for understanding its dynamics as well as planning at the local and regional levels.

Hassan Mohammad (2005), The book “Population Geography” is the whole hearted contribution in the field of population Geography. He gives information about the various factors of population in a systematic manner. Author touched introduction to population geography in it he discussed on Pewarth’s case for population geography, roots of population geography, population geography its definition nature and subject matter, recent development in population geography, other discipline related to population geography, population geography in India. Author gives idea of sources of population data i.e. the census vital statistics demographic sample surveys, population registers international publication and population data in India. In the population distribution he throws light on density and distribution measures of density measures of distribution mapping population distribution and density world distribution of population factors affecting on distribution includes physical factors as well as economic, political and historical factors. Distribution and density of population in India, population concentration, population density.
Population growth deals with measures of analysis of population change, past trends in world population growth, growth differentials, demographic transition, population growth in India, population growth in India since 1901 demographic transition in India. Age and sex composition includes age structure, measures of age structure, age structure of population in the world, population aging, age structure of India’s population, sex composition of population, sex composition of the world population, sex composition of India’s population, child sex ratio in India, literacy trends in literacy in India literacy differentials in India, pattern in India literacy. An analysis of the marital status of people in a society holds every important place in any study on the population composition and structure. It concluded with population theories and population policy.

Kadam Avinash, Saptashri P.G. (1999), The paper focused on the distributional pattern of population in Baramati tehsil. Authors use various technics for the present study.

Kalikar Ambarish , Bhuyar Sanjiv (2010), The present paper focused on ,population projections are necessary for setting employment targets for manpower planning, for supply of foods and services of various types for producing input to agriculture and industry. Population projection gives an indication to the planners as to how the economy is to be adjusted according to the economy.

Khadke V.V., Kadam N.B.(2012), In his paper “Disparity in literacy rate in Marathwada (M.S.)”. It is an important element for transformation of social, economic and political development in India today. It is a critical stage of demographic evolution; badly stand in need of an accelerated place to literacy transition which alone can serve the cause of continuing the menace of growing population. A thrust on rural literacy assumes special significance in the context of Marathwada, urban literacy has, improved significantly, in rural area more than two third of the population is still illiterate.
Kharate V.B. (2011), The given paper is a systematic study of the landuse and population growth of the Washim district. He concluded that due to reverses climate condition agriculture has serious problem. There is a need of to develop fallow land for agriculture purpose.

Kulkarni Suyog Prakash (2012), In his paper, ”Spatio- Temporal analysis of decadal population growth rate of Ahmadnagar district (Maharashtra state)” Geographical study of population growth of a region is of vital importance for understanding its dynamism as well as for planning at the local and regional level. An increase or decrease in population may bring about a versatile change in the man land ratio, distribution of pattern and composition of population. Therefore, an understanding of the process of population growth is essential for students of population and settlement geography.

Maurya R.D. (1991), In the book, “Demographer profile of rural India”, he tries to study the Demographic scenario of rural India with the help of various components of population geography.


Nikam S.R. (2011), In the present paper author throws light on population scenario of various state in India. He also studies the density, natural growth, sex ratio and birth rate of various states in India. He concluded that there is need of defined programmed for the population problem.

Patil S.B. (2008), In the Ph.D. thesis he gives systematic study of relationship between Geomorphology and settlement in the district. There is a close relationship between physiology and settlement distribution. Author also gives systematic information of population and Socio- Economic review of the study area.

Patil V.D. (2007), In his dissertation he co-relate the cropping pattern and its effects on the society and environment. It is the systematic study with all reliable data. In support of his study he gives various futures for the fruitfulness of the problem.

Pawar (2008), In the dissertation “Impact of physical and non physical facters on agricultural scenario of Dhule district researcher by to co-relate physical and non physical facters with the agricultural scenario of the district. The thesis is organized in six chapters.

The First Introductory chapter is attempting to highlight aims and objectives. It also incorporates methodology as well as review of research work.

The Second chapter discusses the physical setting of the study region. It provides information about location, physiography, soils and climate of the study region. In this chapter impact of physiography, soils and climate on agriculture is also analyzed.

The chapter Third throws light on the status of non-physical factors present in the study region. It also asses the technological factors such as irrigation, biochemical inputs etc. in respect to agriculture. Population characteristics, socio-economic aspects and infrastructure services related to agriculture are also decribed in this chapter.

The succeeding Fourth chapter deals with the land use and cropping patterns in different parts of the study region. It also throws light on the causes behind the variation in cropping patterns.

The Fifth chapter is devoted to case studies, while the sixth chapter attempts to highlight the major findings of the study and concluding remarks.
This dissertation is helpful to understand physical as well economic setting of the district. It is the systematic study in the field of agriculture and its dependency on physical and non-physical factors.

**Ramotra K.C., R.B.Bansode (2011),** In his paper, “Migration and Growth of slum population in Kolhapur city, Maharashtra (India).” The slums are found all over the city but its major concentration is in the central part of city. The major character of slum of the city is its bunch type or mushroom development. So from 1971 onwards gradual increase in slum population has taken place in Kolhapur city.

**Rathod H.B. (2012),** In his paper “A study of growth and density of population in Udgir tehsil”. The aim of this paper is to study the density of population, the density of agricultural of the Udgir tehsil. The physical factors climate, soil, socio-economic factors, irrigation, industry, transport are found that the density of population is higher and also agricultural density is more in Udgir tehsil.

**Roy Piyal Basu and Das Sukanta (2011),** The present study attempts to analyze the decadal variation of population growth, socio-economic condition and quality of life of the people in Birbhum district, West Bengal, India.

**Sawant S.B. and Aliwale A.S, (1994),** In the book “Geography of population”, authors gives detailed information. He also explains the complements of population i.e. sex ratio, density, mortality, fertility, migration and age and sex composition. Author takes account of all edges of population studies. He throws light on nature and scope origin and development of population geography, history and place of population studies approaches of population studies sources of population data. In the distribution of population he studied need of population study, salient feature of population distribution factors influencing on population distribution.
and density of population. In the density he take detailed account of various types of density i.e. Arithmatic, Physiological, Agricultural, Critical and Economic density. In the growth of population and theories he studied evolution of population recent growth in world population, problems and growth of population, population growth in India, demographic transition. In the chapter fertility he studied detailed in crude birth rate age-specifies birth rate, total birth rate fecundity and fertility factors influencing on fertility, world fertility levels and trends causes of high birth rate in India. In mortality crude death rate age-specific mortality infant mortality rate sex and mortality, age and mortality, infant mortality, mortality levels and trends. In the composition of population age composition factors influencing on age composition world age composition, dependency burden, sex ration, factors affecting on sex composition, sex ration among infants sex ratio and mortality, sex ratio among migrants, sex ratio in developed and developing country, sex ration for India, marital status, religions composition, level of unemployment, Economic Composition of population, occupational structure of the population, literacy includes world level of literacy.

**Sangwan Randhir Singh, Sangwan Snesh (2009),** The present study has endeavored, therefore, to find out the rural- urban differentials in sex ratio in India and to explain their trends from 1901 to 2001. All the relevant data meant for the purpose have obtained from various publication of the Census of India. Sex ratio, measured in terms of females per thousand males, is one of the best indicators of status of women in society. However, the rural- urban differential in sex ratio are of tremendous importance as they reflect the general tempo of life and the nature of sex selectivity in rural- urban flows of population.

**Sharma Pawan Kumar (2007),** In the given paper author focused, country to what was envisaged by the planners of the city, the rural population of the Chandigarh periphery Zone witnessed a rapid growth. During 1971-2001, the rural population grew by a compound annual growth rate of 3 per cent whereas
the rate of natural increase averaged 2 per cent. A direct inference is that one third of the rural population increase can be attributed to net in migration.

Sharma R.K. (2004), “Demography and population problems”, gives ideas about distribution of population factors which affects on the distribution and also the various problems’ occurred in the field of population study.

Thakare Dipali (2009), In his dissertation she study the Distribution and Density, Growth of population, Social structure and literacy, sex ratio of the Dhule tehsil.

In detail she focused on Dhule tehsil sex ratio. She attempted introduction, selection of the topic, aims and objectives, research methodology review of research work. In the geographical personality of the tehsil location and extgent, geology, physiography, soils, climate, Natural regration, land utilization, economic setup, amenities, population characteristics, distribution and density of population factors affecting on growth and density of population. Population growth includes circle wise, villagewise, social structure and population growth region. Social structure and literacy status has defined as scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. Sex ratio focused on circlewise and villagewise. In caste studies researcher take in to account all population composition on village level.

Thakur S.A., Dhuri Sumedha (2011), In the present paper study the population growth is the most deep seated demographic process and all other demographic features are allied with it either directly or indirectly geographical study of population growth of any region. Population growth determines the density distribution pattern and composition of population. Geographical study of urban growth is vital importance for planning at the local and region levels.

Thakur S.A., Katkar R.N. (2011), The present paper study of population is one of the important aspect of research of human development. The varying content and methodology of different disciplines studying population not withstanding each social science is made valuable contribution towards the
understanding of caption temporal pattern of population the geographical study of distribution growth and characteristics of population helps in understanding population situation of a geographical area in order to improve and sustain the human development through plans, policies and programs. Present research is interested to study the population distribution and growth of Sindhudurg district.

Thomas Malthus (2011), It is the study of population in systematic manner. He uses various methods and technique with the help of statistical methods. He contributes his various in the field of population studies.

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Vilcea Ionan Cristiana (2011), In his paper “The characteristics of the evolution regarding the population growth in the land of severin”. The characteristics of the evolution regarding the population growth in the land of severin. Although it is important to have an insight on the trends of population growth or decline in the past, which should be correlated with the political, historical and social events from the respective periods, we must take into consideration especially the current trends that can help us issue a forecast over the development of certain settlements, to anticipate the danger of their disappearing and socio-economic problems generated by aging of the population or by the amplification of the migration phenomenon to more attractive areas.

Zadage S.B., Khadke P.A. (2011); in his paper, “Spatio- temporal analysis of sex ratio of scheduled cast population: Satara District (Maharashtra)”. The above analysis of region pattern in Satara district reveals the change in sex ratio of schedule cast population. It is observed that sex ratio of scheduled cast population has constantly decreased. While the region of low sex ratio have undergone industrial development attracting population migration.
Girish Chopra (2006); “Population Geography” is the systematic study of population trends, urbanization and rural population growth. In the trends of population growth author studies the trend of world population growth. He also studied the urbanization and rural population growth. He compared rural, urban population to total population.

K.P. Singh (2011); “Population and settlement Geography” In his book he studies the population and developments, effect of population growth. He also takes account of patterns of migration, population density, decentralization of population. According to him relationship between population change and economic development is very close. He also throws light on economic consequences of population size and rate of growth, patterns of demographic transition, scope for policy measures. He also studied the scale and pace of development, population size and development, population growth and development, effects of lower mortality and fertility, effects of development, promoting Demographic transition, population and development features and future, effects of population growth, population growth and migration.

M.M. Jana (1990); “Population planning and regional development in India” throws light on structure of population. It includes area and population, area and population of different blocks relationship between area and population of villages; density of population, distribution of population, concentration of population, decennial changes of population of literacy and its growth, decadal changes and distribution of total works. Nature of sex ratio, occupational structure and their changes occupation and growth of workers are incorporated in the book.

In the paper authors tried to study the sex ratio of different district of Khandeshi region. The prime objective of the present work is to make comparative study of the levels of sex ratio in different district of Khandesh
region since 1901. The work is depend on secondary data and obtained from website. The sex ratio is the male – female ratio in a given population. It suggest the proportion of females in the thousand males. The sex ratio has recorded a continuous decline in the population of the state and Khandesh throughout the 20th Century except two or three occasion. Lastly he concluded that sex composition of a population refers to the balance between male and female in any population. But unfortunately sex ratio in Khandesh region is imbalanced and is in favour of male.

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development, effects of lower mortality and fertility, effects of development, promoting Demographic transition, population and development features and future, effects of population growth, population growth and migration.

1.8 ARRANGEMENT OF TEXT:

The thesis of the present work is organized in the six chapters.

Chapter I

The introductory chapter first, deals with the introduction to the topic, study area along with the aims and objectives. It also includes review of literature related to population characteristics and structure. Methodology and techniques adopted for the study is also incorporated to this chapter.

Chapter II

The second chapter related to physical personality and in economic background of the study region consists details of physical and economic set up. It includes relief, soil, geology, natural vegetation, and climate and in economic background, general land use and transportation has been discussed.

Chapter III

The third chapter describes population distribution and density. It explains the various types of population densities like economic density, agricultural density, arithmetical density and household density. It also explains the factors which affects on the uneven distribution of population in the study region. It also takes account of religion in the district.

Chapter IV

Chapter $V^{th}$

The fifth chapter is in connection with analysis of population characteristics. These analyses have been studied with the help of data regarding birth rate, death rate, age and sex composition, sex ratio, literary, dependency ratio; scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population have also been presented in this chapter.

Chapter $VI^{th}$

The last chapter is conclusion. It includes conclusion of the present study. Lastly published research paper is enclosed in the thesis.
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