



Population Study of Mhase Village: A Geographical Survey

Dr. Shinde Sanjay Mahadeo

Gandhi College, Kada,
Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed

Abstract :

The present paper deals with polulation study of Mhase village. It focuses on various population working population etc. It shows very diverse working composition.

Introduction :

A study of the structure and characteristics of population is an important aspect of study of population. The study of the structure is a characteristics of population which is also known as the study of the composition of population. It covers aspect of population studies, which embraces the following basis, personal, social and economic characteristics or attributes of population age, sex, race, nationality, religion language, marital status household and family composition, literacy and educational attainment, employment status, occupation income etc. These all characteristics help to study population study for a small village to world level.

Key Words :

Sex ratio, literacy, working population.

Objectives :

The present paper has certain specific objectives. These are as follow.

1. To study population growth of Mhase village.
2. To study population composition of Mhase village.

Date base and Methodology :-

The present paper is based on the census handbook 2011 and socio economic abstracts. Books and Journal also referred for the study. Quantitative and analytical methodology is used for present work.

Study Area :

The village Mhase is loacated on 18⁰43'10'' North latitude and 74⁰28'45'' east latitude, at the altitude of 544m from sea level. The village is located in Shrigonda taluka. The village has an area of 8.70 sq. km. In the north of Mhase lies Math, Rayagavhan and Pimpari Kolandar, to the east lies Yelapane. The southern boundary is marked by Wadgaon Sindhodi village and in the west the boundary is formed by village Shirur taluka of Pune district. The average annual rainfall is 250mm. The soil character of the village clearly indicates the dominance of medium deep black soil. The natural vegetation of the area is dominated by typical monsoon type of forest, some parts have short thorny bushes. The main species found in the village include Nimb, Chinch, Mango, Babhul, Wad, Bor and Jambhul. The village has population of 2347 persons according to 2011 census. The village has a sex ratio of 922 female per 1000 male population. The overall literacy percentage is about 67.25 percentage.

Village Mhase



Population Growth of Mhase Village :

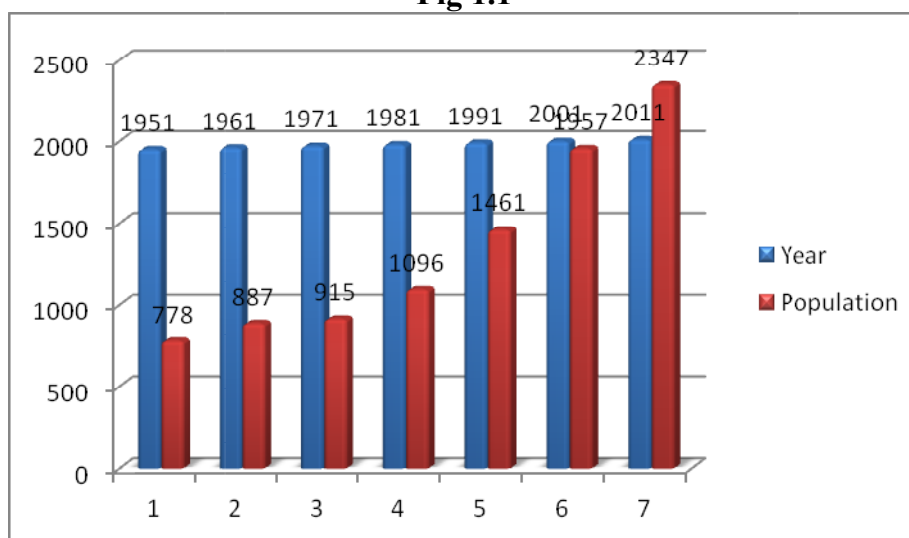
Mhase is a village in Shrigonda tahshil of Ahmednagar district. It falls in under drought prone area of Shrigonda tahsil. The total population of village is 2347 as per census 2011 out of 1221 were males and 1126 females population. The population growth of Mhase village was very rapid after independence. As per census data, total population was 778 in 1951. It shows rapid growth in 1961 with 887. In the year 1971, population decreased with 915. After 1981 the population again increased to 1096 and 1991 the population increased to 1461. In 2001, population growth increased to 1957.

Table 1.1 - Population growth of Mhase village.

Sr.No.	Year	Population
01	1951	778
02	1961	887
03	1971	915
04	1981	1096
05	1991	1461
06	2001	1957
07	2011	2347

(Source : Census handbook)

Fig 1.1



Caste Wise population of Mhase Village :

Population of Mhase village shows diverse shows divers caste stracture. It includes SC and ST category population. Scheduled caste constitutes 322 of total population which consists of 166 males and 156 females. The percentage share of SC population with total population is 13.71 percentage. Scheduled tribe total population is 68 out of 37 were male and 31 female. Total ST population is 2.89 percentage among the total population.

Literacy pattern of Mhase Village :

The literacy rate of village is 67.27 percentage in 2011. 900 male were literate and 679 female literate out of total population.

Working population of Mhase village :-

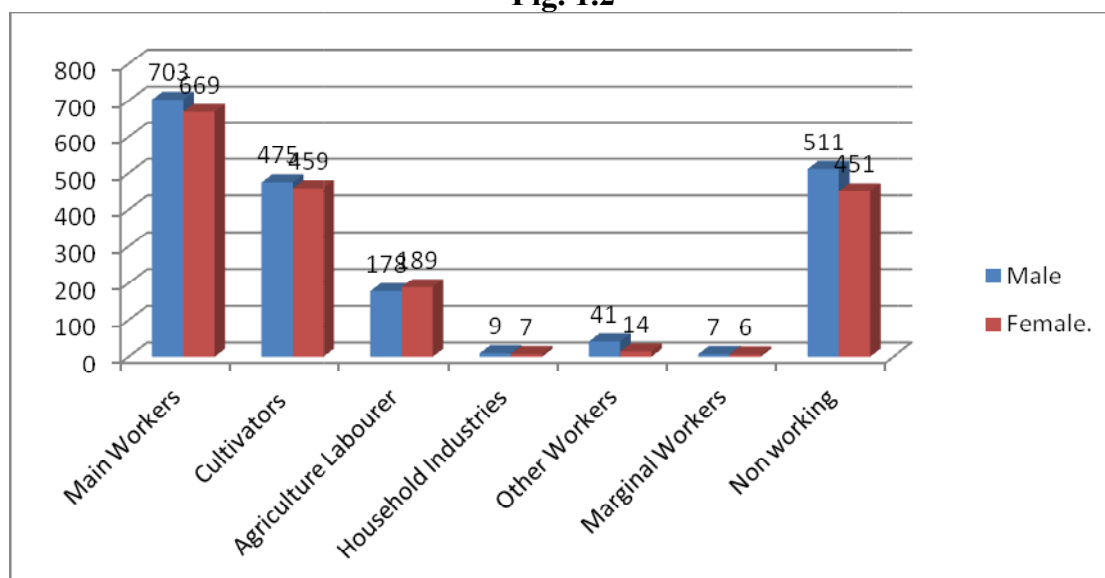
Economic composition of village is poor. Out of total population, 1372 were main workers cultivators are also present in this village which shared 934 population. Agricultural labours shared 367 populations. In this category, male population is dominant than female population. Household industry workers are very low with only 16. Other workers were about 55 population out of 41 were male. Marginal workers are also above the 13. Non working population shares 962. The table gives the details about the working population of the village.

Table 1.2 Working population of Mhase Village

Sr.No.	Category	Total	Male	Female.
01	Main Workers	1372	703	669
02	Cultivators	934	475	459
03	Agriculture Labourer	367	178	189
04	Household Industries	16	9	7
05	Other Workers	55	41	14
06	Marginal Workers	13	7	6
07	Non working	962	511	451

Source Census Handbook 2011

Fig. 1.2



Conclusion :

The present paper deals with population composition of Mhase village. The village population is low as compared to other villages. The population growth is observed after every census year except 1961. Household industry workers are very less. The village is rare village with having population of S.T. from in large scale as compared to other villages because most of the people Bhilha community live here.

Reference :-

1. Ahmednagar district census Handbook 2011.
2. Bhende Asha and Kanitkar Tara (2001.) "Principals of population studies", Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. Dr. Arjun Kumbhar (1997), "Rural Habitat", Sumeroo Prakashan, Thane.
4. Department of Geography, "A physical and socio-economic survey", village Dongargaon and Bahirwadi, Ahmednagar college Ahmednagar.
5. Kulkarni S.P. (2012), "Spatial analysis of rural settlements in Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra state, A geographical appraisal," Ph.D. Thesis, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
6. Mandal R.B. (2001), "Introduction to Rural settlements" concept publication company, New Delhi.
7. Panday J.N. (1975), "Rural House Types in middle Ganga plain, Parasrampur village A case study National Geographical Journal of India vol XII part I.
8. R.Y. Singh (1998), "Geography of settlements," Rawat publication, New Delhi.
9. Sharma J.P. and Singh K. (1974), "Rural house types in the cis-siwalik zone: the Deccan Geographer vol XII part II