

A Study of Relief Feature in Shirur Tehsil, Pune District, Maharashtra State, India

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ABSTRACT

The study of economic development was viewed differently by geographers and economists while geographers have tended to emphasize the role of physical environment (Munton R.J.C.1969). Land is the basic resource of human society. Agriculture is the most important primary economic activity which is closely related to physical environment relief. In any scientific and viable inquiry into agricultural phenomena, it is perquisite to pay attention to the basic relation between these physical determinants and agriculture (Singh and Dhillon, 1994). In the country like India, where the rainfall is both inadequate and unpredictable, it affects badly on agricultural productivity. The study of development process has found a limited place in geographic literature in the past (Gilbert A.1971). It is therefore, necessary to evaluate the agricultural land use of the study region needs to unfold the nature of ecology of the Shirur Tahsil. This paper covers the profile of the tehsil, i.e. relief, geomorphology.

Keywords : Physical Environment, Relief, Geomorphology

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the most important primary economic activity which is closely related to physical environment relief, climate and soils. In any scientific and viable inquiry into agricultural phenomena, it is perquisite to pay attention to the basic relation between these physical determinants and agriculture (Singh and Dhillon, 1994).

Land is the basic resource of human society. Its utilization shows a reciprocal relationship between ecological conditions of region and man. This chapter covers the profile of the Shirur Tehsil, i.e. relief, geomorphology.

The Shirur Tahsil lies in the eastern part of Pune district of Maharashtra. The absolute geographical location of study area can be expressed as from 18°49'.00" N to 19°34'.00"N latitude and 74°22'.00" E to 75°03'.00" E longitude. The area of Shirur tahsil extent form north to south 24 km and 50 km from east to west. The study area is included in Survey of India Topographic Index Numbers 47J/1, 47J/2, 47J/5, 47J/6, 47J/10 and 47J/11on 1: 50,000. Its total area occupied was 1552 sq.km.

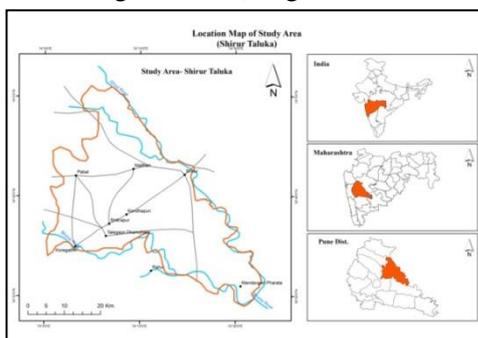


Figure 1

Objectives-

1. To study the physical background of the Shirur tehsil
2. To study the relief feature in Shirur Tehsil .

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

The secondary SOI toposheet used for data preparation of different thematic maps. With the help of Arc GIS software Maps are prepared.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

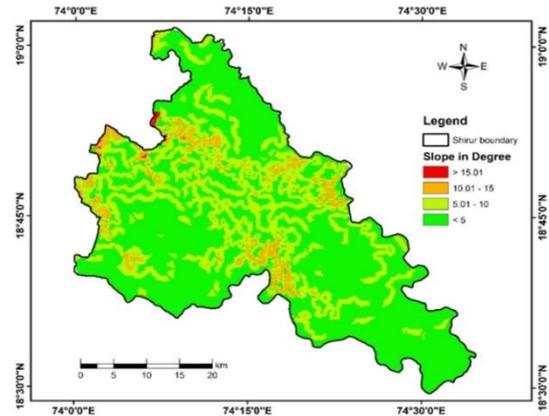
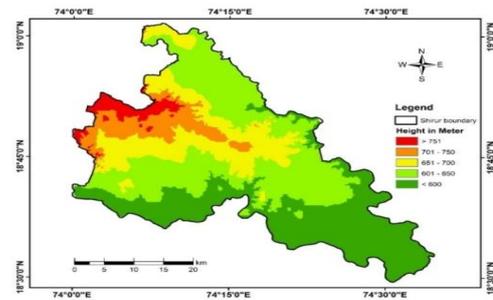
Physiographically Shirur Tahsil represents plateau and plain region. The western part of the study area is having an altitude of more than 751 m, the central part has an altitude between 601 to 750 m and the eastern part has less than 560 m elevation.

Plain area is distributed along the bank of Bhima River that is the southernmost part of the Shirur tahsil and also at the confluence of Bhima and Ghod River in the south-eastern part of the Shirur Tahsil. The height is ranging between 540 to 560 meters above the mean sea level. The maximum proportion of Vadgaon Rasai circle is occupied by plain area. The plateaus of 600 -750 m elevation are known as region of middle level plateaus. Such plateaus are located in the central and northern part of the study area. It is distributed in the northern part of Talegaon Dhamdhere circle.

Slope:

SLOPE MAP OF SHIRUR TAHSIL(Source: SOI Toposheets)

Slope of a land is one of the important physiographic aspects that influence the overall suitability of the natural elements. The southern and south-eastward slope of the study area has gentle and it is less than 5° . The central part has occupied by the eastern offshoots of the Sahyadri ranges and this area has 5° to 10° slope with undulating topography. The eastern part of Shirur circle, southern and western part of the Takali Haji circle and the eastern part of Nahavra circle have 10° to 15° slopes.



IV. CONCLUSION

The Shirur Tahsil represents plateau and plain region. The western part of the study area is having an altitude of more than 751 m, the central part has an altitude between 601 to 750 m and the eastern part has less than 560 m elevation.

Plain area is distributed along the bank of Bhima River that is the south-eastern part of the Shirur Tahsil. The height is ranging between 540 to 560 meters above the mean sea level. The maximum proportion of Vadgaon Rasai circle is occupied by plain area. The plateaus of 600 -750 m elevation are known as region of middle level plateaus. Such plateaus are located in the central and northern part of the study area.

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