

Population Characteristics and changing the Land use-Land cover of Thane District

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Abstract:

The district of Thane is largest populous district in India (Census 2011). The huge burden of population has been changed the population characteristics as well as land use pattern in last few decades. Multi data has used of the study purposes details sources which are mentioned on the methodological part. The quantum of rapid migration from under developed states which is directly affect on population characteristics of Thane district. Sex ratio was consciously decreasing over the decades. Forest cover and female workforce participation rate is high in rural area. The percentage of Agricultural areas and forest area were respectively rises from 2005-06 to 2011-12.

Keyword: Population Characteristics, Land use, Land cover, GIS

Introduction

Thane is one of the most populated districts in the nation, with 11,060,148 inhabitants. In 2014 the district was split into two with the creation of a new district Known as Phalghar, leaving the reduced Thane district with a 2011 Census population of 8,070,032. This is the third-most industrialised district in Maharashtra. Thane Dist covered area is 4214 km² and total density population 1157 population / km². The headquarters of the district is the city of Thane. Other major cities in the district are Kalyan-Dombivli, Mira Bhayander, Bhiwandi, Ulahasnagar, Ambarnath, Kulagaon, Badlapur, Shahapur and part of Navi Mumbai (Census, 2011).

In the year 1980-81, net sown area was 26.62 per cent, land not available for cultivation was 24.17 per cent, other uncultivable land was 17.22 per cent, fallow land 8.48 percent and area covered by forest was 23.50 percent. But land use pattern changed and the net sown area increased by 2.91 per cent and other uncultivable land was 0.67 per cent and decrease in land not available for cultivation by 1.43 per cent, fallow land was 0.28 per cent and forest area was 1.86 percent (Narkhede 2011). Land use refers to, "mans activities on land which are directly related to the land." Its classification is performed in such a way that categories are grouped successively into higher levels that enables phenomena to be referred to at different levels of concept (Clawson & Stewart 1965; Efiog & Fuller, 2008). Land cover classification refers to matching land cover classes identified particular features within the vicinity. It is a process that allows generating a land-cover map with detailed information about the composition and physiognomy of the area of interest. In recent years, Geomatic technologies are becoming increasingly important in the development, management and monitoring of various earth resources. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) coupled with satellite data provides decision-makers with a unique view of the landscape, improve of natural resource management (Vink, 1975; Mandal, 1982; Prafull singh and Shelendra Singh, 2011). Land use and land cover refers to the extent and of the features present on the earth