



Population Characteristics in Osmanabad District of Maharashtra State, India

Dr.Ramesh Timbakrao Mahalkar

Department of Geography
Shri Asaramji bhandwaldar Arts ,Commerce and
Science College Devgaon (R.)
Tq-Kannad Dist-Aurangabad 43001

Abstract -

Demography is the study of a population, the total number of people or organisms in a given area. Understanding how population characteristics such as size, spatial distribution, age structure, or the birth and death rates change over time can help scientists or governments make decisions. Hence, this study helps in planning the facilities, food availability, educational facilities, dispensaries, transport-communication, water, electricity, various aspects of public health in terms of what changes may be made in future planning or what new policies should be adopted. Various factors such as geographical, socio-economical and political influence affect the factors that make up the characteristics of the population. The data is taken from census 2011 of Osmanabad district. And present study is an attempt to study characteristics of population in Osmanabad District.

Key Word –Population density, decadal growth of Population, Sex Ratio

Introduction -

The patterns of population distribution reveals that how man has attributed himself, at a particular point of time in the context of his physical environment, types of economy, cultural patterns and history. The distributional pattern of population is, infact, eloquent expression of synthesis of all geographic phenomena operating in an area (Chandana, 1969). The concept of population distribution and density are very useful tools for the analysis of the diversity of man's distribution in space (Clarke, 1972). Population of Osmanabad district is 1657576 as per Census 2011. Osmanabad is 26th most Populous district out of total 35 districts in Maharashtra and it is 298th most Populous district in India. The population density of Osmanabad is 219 Persons per square Km. It is 29th most densely populated out of 35 districts in Maharashtra and it is 467th most densely populated district out of total 640 districts in India.



Location and Extent

Osmanabad district is situated between 17° 37' and 18° 42' north latitudes and 75° 17' and 76° 47' east longitudes. It is surrounded by Bid district in the North; Latur district in the East; Karnataka State in the South East; Solapur district in the South West and West; and Ahmadnagar district in the North West. The district has an area of 7,569.0 sq.kms. and a population of 1,486,586 persons as per Census 2001. While the area of the district accounts for 2.5 percent of the total area of the State; the district's population constitutes 1.5 percent of the total population of the State. The density of population is 196 persons per sq. km. Among the 35 districts of the State; the district ranks 21st in terms of area; 27th in terms of population and 31st in terms of density. The headquarters of the district is located at Osmanabad; a town having a population of 80,625 persons as per the 2001 Census. A narrow gauge railway line passes through the district connecting Miraj and Latur. The nearest railway station is Yedsi; about 18 kms. to the north; on this route. The district has a well-developed network of roads and it is well connected to the other parts of the State.

Aims and Objective -

The main objective of this research paper is to study the demographic characteristics of Osmanabad district. Also in this research paper population distribution, sex ratio of Osmanabad district have been studied. This study has been done according to 2001 as well as 2011 census data. The characteristics of this population have been studied from a geographical view.

Methodology:

The entire data used for the present study have been obtained from secondary sources published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra. The secondary data includes all published materials. Besides this, published records and abstracts such as socio-economic reviews, Census Handbook. Using simple statistical technique for finding the population density. Cartographic method throws light on the relative population occupy and density.



Location map of Osmanabad District

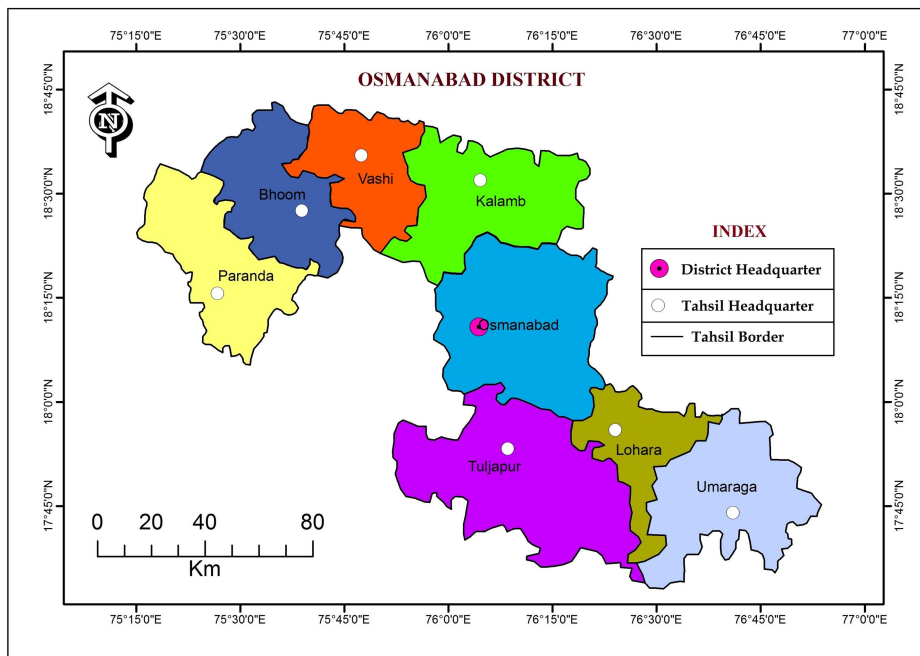
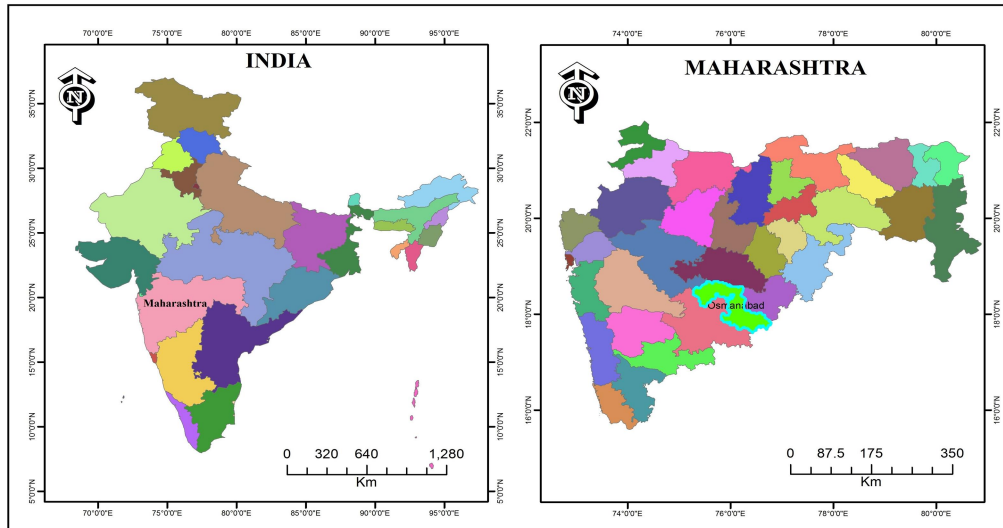


Table No-1.1

Population Density in Osmanabad District

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Area in Sq. Km.	Population 2001	Population 2011	Population Density Per Sq. Km. 2001	Population Density Per Sq. Km. 2011
1	Osmanabad	1294.90	359,234	405736	277	313
2	Tuljapur	1543.75	250,149	278879	162	181
3	Kalamb	910.40	188,237	217687	206	239
4	Umruga	977.33	241,339	269519	241	276
5	Lohara	538.72	110,163	116712	204	217
6	Bhum	761.07	116,894	136745	153	180
7	Paranda	837.60	125,136	140148	149	167
8	Washi	648.63	95,434	92150	147	142
District		6863.77	1351152	1657576	192	214

Source :Population Census Data 2001,2011

DENSITY OF POPULATION:

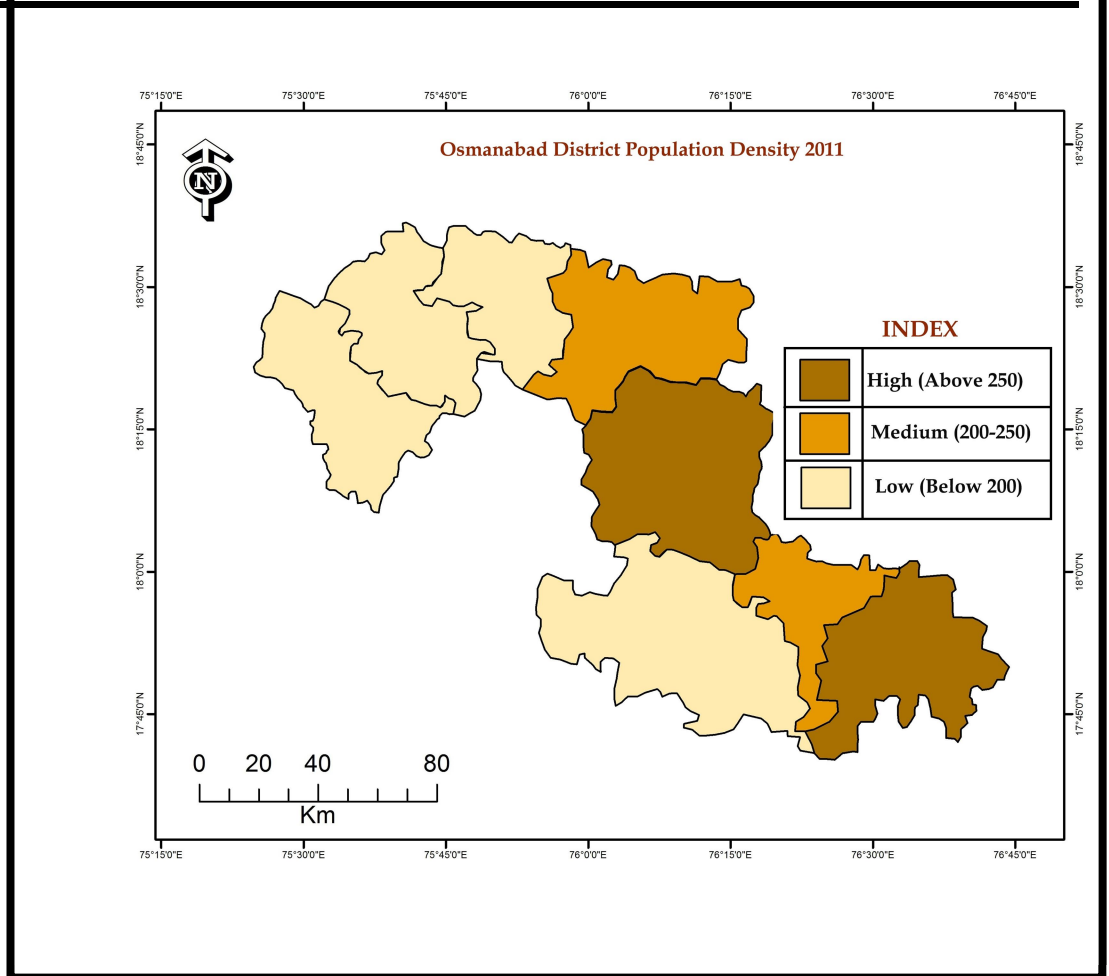
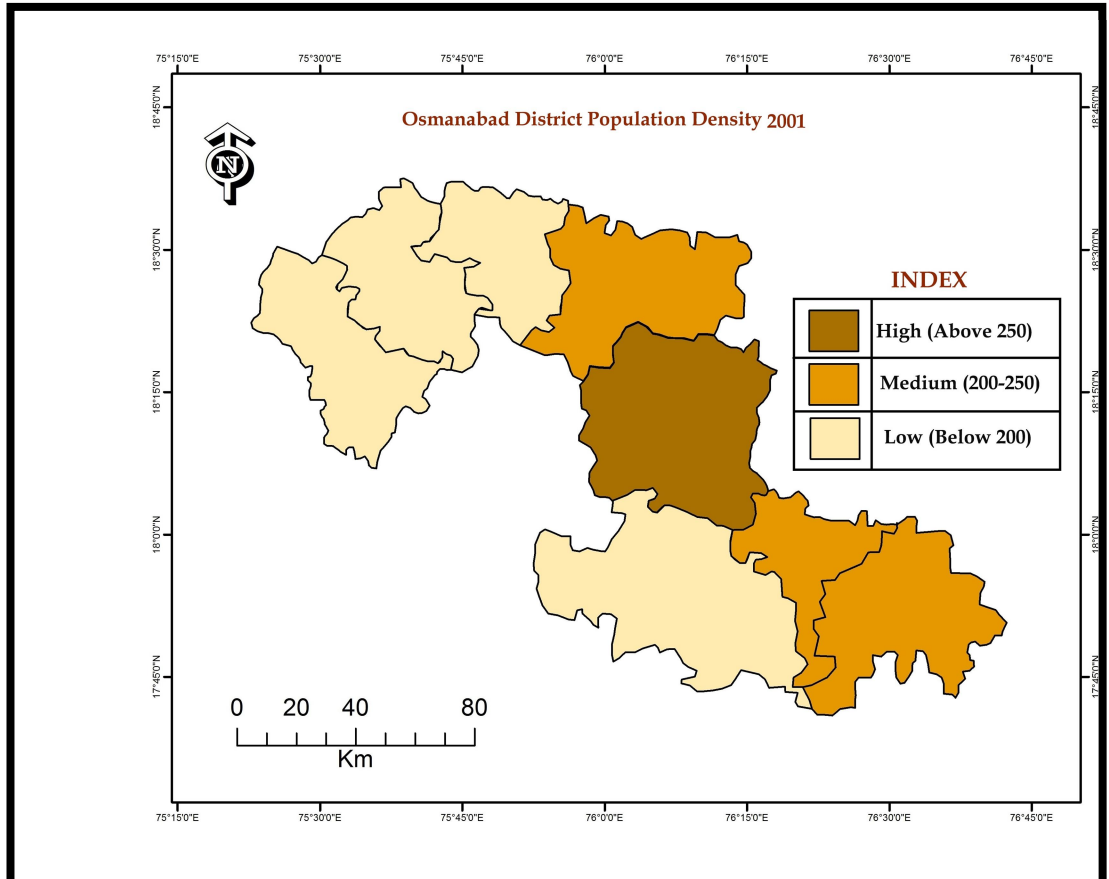
Population density is mainly the ratio of land availability and population living in an area. In short, natural resource is the ratio of land to population. Population density depends on how many people live in or per square kilometer. The study of spatial distribution of population remains incomplete without the identification of its density. In fact the concept of density of population provides a quantitative measure of a degree of population concentration in an area. The term density of population refers to a ratio between population and land area. Population density and economic development are closely linked. In 2011 population density of Maharashtra was 365 people per square kilometer

1] Areas of High Density:

Area having more than 250 persons per square km is termed as areas of high population density. In the year 2001 high density have noticed in Osmanabad tahsil and as well as in the next decade 2011 it is noticed in Osmanabad and Umaraga tahsil.(Table No.1.1)

2] Areas of Moderate Density:

Area having population density of 200 to 250 persons per square km is termed as areas of moderate population density. In the year 2001 Kalamb, Umaraga and Lohara tahsil falls in this category. In the next decade 2011 Kalamb,Umaraga and Lohara three tahsil falls in this category. (Table No.1.1)



3] Areas of Low Density:

Area having population density of Below 200 persons per square km is termed as areas of low population density. In the year 2001 four Tuljapur, Bhum, Paranda, Washi tahsil falls in this category. For the next decade 2011 Tuljapur, Bhum, Paranda, Washi tahsil falls in this category.

Table No-1.2
Decadal Growth of Population in Osmanabad District

Year	Population	Decadal Growth %
1951	1210041	-
1961	1477656	22.11
1971	1897000	28.37
1981	2227836	17.43
1991	1276327	-42.71
2001	1486856	13.13
2011	1657576	11.50

Source – Census of India 1951-2011

GROWTH OF POPULATION:

The population growth rate of population during the decade 1951-61 was 22.11 percent, during 1961-71 was 28.37 percent, during 1971-81 it was 17.43 percent, in 1981-91 the growth rate of population recorded negative while it was 11.50 during 2001-2011.

Graph No-1.1
Decadal Growth of Population in Osmanabad District

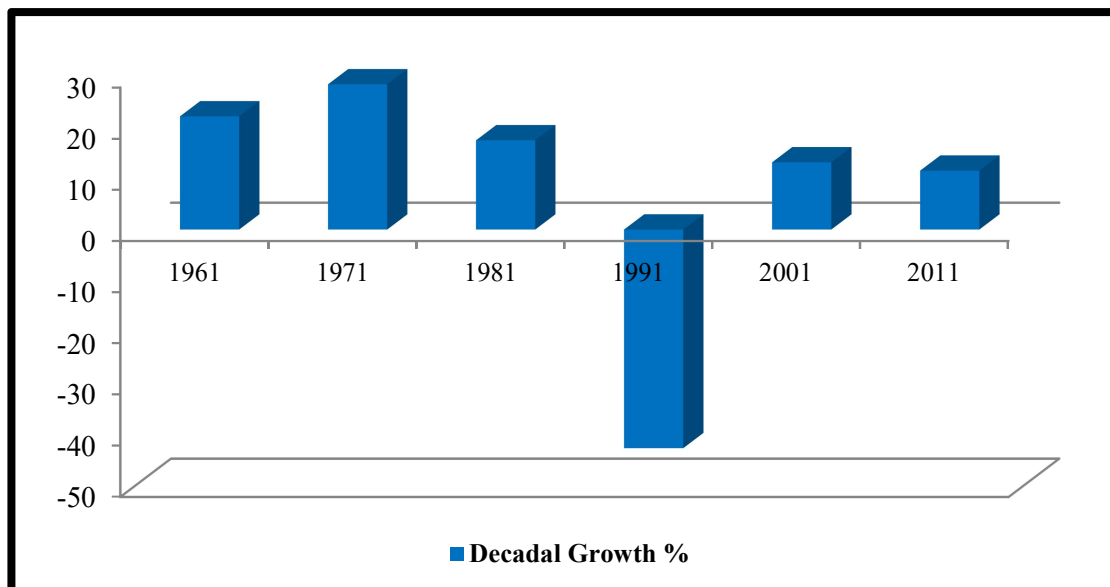


Table No-1.3

Sex Ratio Osmanabad District, 2001,2011

Tahsil	Sex Ratio 2001	Sex Ratio 2011
Osmanabad	920	925
Tuljapur	931	925
Kalamb	933	914
Umraga	950	949
Lohara	945	937
Bhum	929	905
Paranda	933	902
Washi	934	917

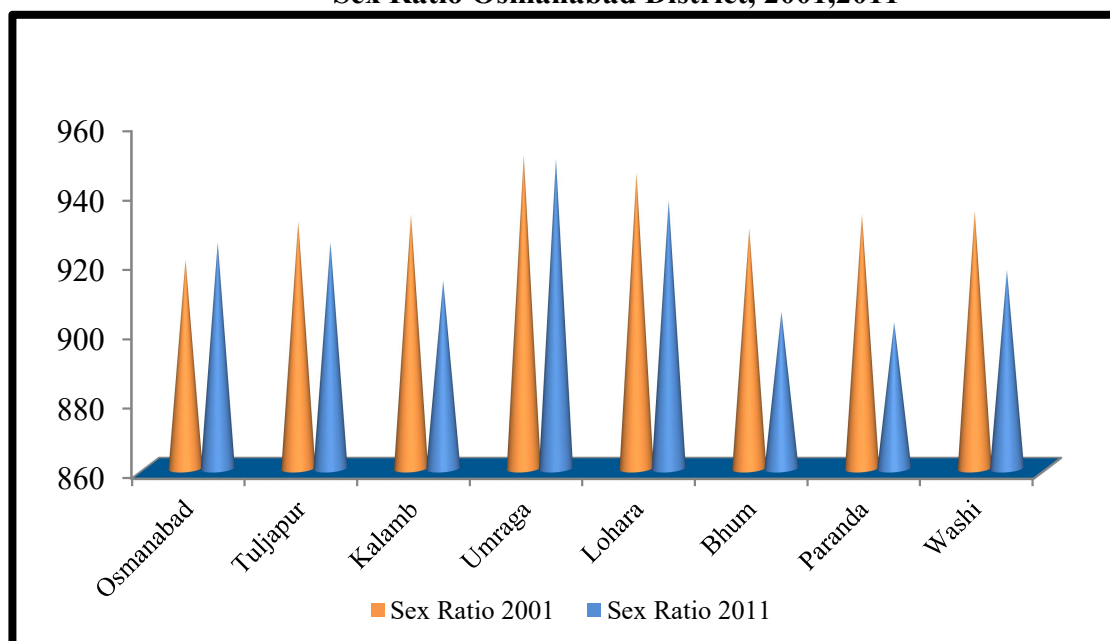
Source – Census of India 1951-2011

Sex Ratio -

According to 2001 Census data high sex ratio 950 have seen in Umraga tahsil and lowest sex ratio noticed in Osmanabad tahsil. In the next decade 2011 high sex ratio 949 in Umraga tahsil and lowest sex ratio 902 seen in Paranda tahsil.

Graph No-1.2

Sex Ratio Osmanabad District, 2001,2011





Conclusion -

The geographical, socio-economical factors affecting the demographic characteristics of Osmanabad district. Osmanabad and Umaraga tahsil shows high concentration of population because of the economic development in the area or the geographical location of the area which is better in terms of population. Considering the Sex ratio in Osmanabad district 2001 Census data high sex ratio 950 have seen in Umruga tahsil and lowest sex ratio noticed in Osmanabad tahsil. In the next decade 2011 high sex ratio 949 in Umruga tahsil and lowest sex ratio 902 seen in Paranda tahsil. In short, it is clear that the population characteristics of Osmanabad district are not found in the same form as each tehsil has different geographical as well as socio-economic factors affect spatial distribution of population.

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