



Population Characteristics of Aurangabad District (MS)

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Introduction:

Population of country is known as main natural resource. The concept of population change or growth of population is often used to connote the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time, irrespective of the fact that whether the change is negative or positive. Thus, the population growth is the most deep-seated demographic process and all other demographic features are allied with it either directly or indirectly.

Population structure generally includes age-structure, sex ratio, economic structure or occupation structure, social & demographic structure of a region. These all aspects control the population structure and its development. Franklin rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis.⁵ The profound effect of the proportion of the two sexes upon the other demographic elements like population growth, marriage rates, occupational structure has also been organized. Age is an important variable in measuring potential school population, potential voting population, potential manpower, future population projections and projections for the requirements of teachers, doctors, technical hands, armed personnel etc. Occupational structure affects the economy of the country.

The distribution of population is important characteristic of population personality. It be a geographical phenomenon and is uneven more than the surface of the earth. It is mainly related to the location and area. The concept of distribution of population is concern with aerial variation and aggregative parts of the arithmetical units. In the previous living of history of human being settlement when the distribution were not difficult to discover with the spread of



population into vast aerial units of irregular administrative sine, the controls of such patterns have become more and more complex defying an easy interpretation.

Study Region (Aurangabad District):

Aurangabad district is situated in the central part of the state which is an elevated land. It is incised by the Godavari river and its tributaries in the southern part. Aurangabad district lies between 19⁰17' North to 20⁰40' North latitude and 74⁰39' East to 76⁰40' East longitudes. Total area of the district is 10,100 Sq.KM which is 3.28% of Maharashtra. Out of total area 1.40% is Urban Area and remaining 98.60% is Rural Area.

According to the 2011 census Aurangabad district has a population of 37,01,282. Aurangabad has a sex ratio of 923 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 79.02%. Study area comprising nine tahsils namely, Aurangabad, Khultabad, Kannad, Soygaon, Sillod, Paithan, Gangapur, Vaijapur and Phulambri. The district is divided into three divisions for the administrative purpose: A. - Aurangabad: Aurangabad, Paithan, Phulambri; B.- Vaijapur : Vaijapur, Khultabad, Gangapur, C - Sillod : Sillod, Soygaon and Kannad. Out of nine urban centers, Aurangabad City has metropolitan and Cantonment municipalities, whereas Gangapur, Vaijapur, Paithan, Kannad and Khultabad towns have Municipal Corporations. Aurangabad, the headquarter of the district and also the division, is situated on the Kham river. Aurangabad is a historical city and it has its own attractions and charms, tourist value. It mainly as the centre from where the world famous Ajantha and Ellora Caves can be easily approached. Aurangabad is well connected with air, rail and road.

Population Structure

Population structure generally includes age-structure, sex ratio, economic structure or occupation structure, social & demographic structure of a region. These all aspects control the population structure and its development. The details of population structure in Aurangabad district is shown in table 1.

Table No.1

Population Characteristics of Aurangabad District (Census 2011)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Population			Sex Ratio	% of SC Population	% of ST Population	Literacy (%)			Number	
		Total	Rural	Urban				Total	Male	Female	Villages	Cities
1	Kannad	341019	300260	40759	920	8.77	7.14	74.6	85.4	63	211	1
2	Soygaon	113087	113087	0	920	10.33	13.75	70.57	81.84	58.48	85	0
3	Sillod	359963	301733	58230	925	9.01	7.73	72.89	83.6	61.44	131	1
4	Phulambri	161012	161012	0	926	10.01	1.97	73.02	84.95	60.33	92	0
5	Aurangabad	1590374	281268	1309106	918	18.22	1.55	85.03	90.68	78.94	185	5
6	Khultabad	118328	102579	15749	933	10.32	5.55	75.82	85.67	65.44	76	1
7	Vaijapur	311371	270075	41296	936	13.36	5.94	76.36	85.54	66.7	166	1
8	Gangapur	358155	256168	101987	920	15.92	4.12	76.61	86.13	66.38	221	5
9	Paithan	347973	294930	53043	936	13.95	2.3	73.48	84.28	62.1	189	2
	Aurangabad District	3701282	2081112	1620170	923	14.57	3.87	79.02	87.37	70.08	1356	16

Source: Computed by researcher.

Table 1 reveals that, according to the latest census of 2011, the total population of Aurangabad district was 3701282. Of these, the rural population was 2081112 (56.23%) whereas the urban population was 16,0007 (43.77%). The urban population of Aurangabad district was 62085 at the census 1901. This population has reached upto 1620170 according to the 2011 Census, which means that this population has increased by 2509% and 26.10 times.

Table 1 shows that according to Census 2011 Aurangabad district has a population of 3701282. In view of tahsil wise, the highest population in the district is in Aurangabad tahsil (1590374) and the lowest population is in Soygaon tahsil (113087). Although Aurangabad is not very big in the form of the tahsil, the population of these tahsil has increased due to Aurangabad city and surrounding area.



Rural - Urban Composition of Population

The rural population of Aurangabad district is 2081112. Most of these rural population is found in the Sillod tahsil (301733) and the lowest population is observed in Khultabad tahsil (10257). Less than two lakh rural population is found in Phulambri, Soygaon and Khultabad tahsil whereas in the remaining tahsil, more than two lakh population is observed.

Considering the urban population, it seems that the urban population of the district is 1620170. The distribution of urban population shows that the highest urban population is in Aurangabad tahsil (1309106) and the lowest urban population is observed from Khultabad (15749) tahsil. More than 50 thousand urban population has been observed in Aurangabad, Gangapur, Sillod, and Paithan tahsil whereas less than 50 thousand urban population has been noticed from Vaijapur, Kannad and Khultabad tahsil. Since both the Soygaon and Phulambri are fully rural tahsils, the urban population is not found.

Scheduled Caste Population

The population of scheduled castes in Aurangabad district is 14.57 percent to total population. The population of Scheduled Castes in Aurangabad tahsil (18.22 percent) and the lowest proportion is in Kannad (8.77 percent) tahsil. In Aurangabad and Gangapur tahsil more than 15 percent of Scheduled Castes has been observed whereas 10 to 15 percent of the population has been noticed from Paithan, Vaijapur, Soygaon, Khultabad and Phulambri tahsils. Less than 10% of Scheduled Castes has been noticed from Sillod and Kannad tahsil.

Scheduled Tribe Population

The population of Scheduled Tribes in Aurangabad district is 3.87 percent. The highest population of Scheduled Tribes is in Soygaon tahsil (13.75%) and the lowest proportion is seen in Aurangabad (1.5%) tahsil. More than 5% of Scheduled Tribes has been noticed in Soygaon, Sillod and Kannad tahsil whereas 3% to 5% ST population has been noticed in Vaijapur, Khultabad and Gangapur tahsil. Less than 3% of the Scheduled Castes population has been noticed from Paithan, Phulambri and Aurangabad tahsil.



Sex Ratio

The total sex ratio of Aurangabad district is 923. In this, tahsil-wise condition is that the highest sex ratio is found in Vaijapur (936), Paithan (936), and lowest sex ratio is found in Aurangabad tahsil (918). Sex ratio of more than 930 is seen in Vaijapur (936), Paithan (936) and Khultabad (933) tahsils whereas less than 930 sex ratio is observed in Phulambri (926), Sillod (925), Kannad (920), Soygaon (920), Gangapur (920) and Aurangabad (918) tahsil.

Literacy Rate

In the case of literacy rates Aurangabad district has a literacy rate of 79.02 percent. Tahsilwise situation is that the highest literacy rate is seen in Aurangabad tahsil (85.03%) whereas the lowest literacy rate is in Soygaon tahsil (70.57%). More than 75 percent literacy rate has been observed in Aurangabad, Gangapur, Vaijapur and Khultabad tahsil, and less than 75 percent literacy rate has been noted from Kannad, Paithan, Phulambri, Sillod and Soygaon tahsil. Male literacy in the district is 87.37 percent. The highest number of male literacy is in Aurangabad tahsil (90.68%) and the lowest male literacy is in Soygaon tahsil (81.84%). More than 85 percent of male literacy is found in Aurangabad, Gangapur, Khultabad, Vaijapur and Kannad tahsil, whereas less than 85 percent of the male literacy is found in Phulambri, Paithan, Sillod and Soygaon tahsil.

Regarding female literacy, it seems that female literacy in the district is 70.08 percent. The highest female literacy has been observed in Aurangabad tahsil (78.94 percent) and the lowest female literacy in Soygaon tahsil (58.48 percent). More than 65% female literacy is found in Aurangabad, Vaijapur, Gangapur and Khultabad tahsil whereas less than 65% female literacy is seen in Kannad, Paithan, Sillod, Phulambri and Soygaon tahsil.

Villages & Cities:

The total number of villages in Aurangabad district is 1356. The highest number of these villages are in Gangapur tahsil (221) and the lowest villages is in Khultabad tahsil (76). More than 175 villages in the district are found in Gangapur, Kannad, Paithan and Aurangabad tahsil and less than 175 villages are found in



Vaijapur, Sillod, Phulambri, Soygaon and Khultabad tahsil. Thinking of the cities, it seems that there are 16 cities in Aurangabad district.

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