



THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT-

Demographic structure is a major element in the development of any region. When we study any region or district it is necessary to understand the population distribution, geographical presence, cultural traits of that particular district. It provides a basic understanding of that region.

In this research paper I want to know about the demographic structure of the Aurangabad District. For that, I am collected secondary data which gives me the authentic information about Aurangabad District. This paper wants to analyze the demographic formation of Aurangabad District.

After every ten years Government of India and Government of Maharashtra State published census handbook to know about our population distribution in various sections & categories. This information helps the policy makers, researcher and other agencies too. In this research paper I want to analyze and explain census related data about Aurangabad District. The aim is to understand and analyze the distribution of Aurangabad District's population mainly focusing on sub-districts population, population density, population growth rate, literacy rate, linguistic composition, religion based distribution and working population distribution (such as primary, secondary, and tertiary activities/work) etc.,



KEYWORDS: Demographic structure , various sections & categories, geographical presence, cultural traits.

INTRODUCTION

The present structure of Maharashtra state made by three different provinces- they are, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and part of Hyderabad state. On 1st March, 1960 the new state "Maharashtra" where formed. Aurangabad was part of the Hyderabad state before making of Maharashtra state. In present Maharashtra state have 36 districts, six administrative unites and 358 Talukas.

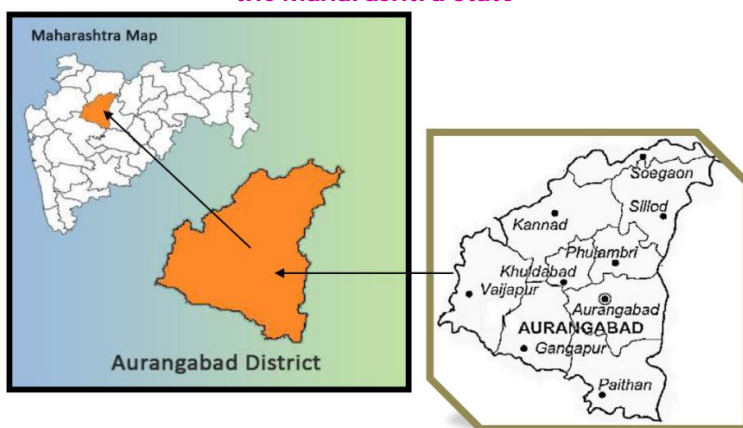
Image no.1 location of Maharashtra State with all districts on map of India



GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT:

"Aurangabad" is one of the 36 districts of the Maharashtra State. The Aurangabad district is named for the city that serves as its administrative centre. Malik Ambar, the Prime Minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah, built the city in 1610 AD in a village known as "Khirki" or Khadki". Fateh Khan, Malik Ambar's son who succeeded him renamed Khirki or Khadki to "Fatehnagar". The Mughal took control of the Nizamshahi dominions, including Fatehnagar, after the imperial forces captured Daulatabad in 1633. When Aurangzeb was appointed as a *Viceroy of the Deccan* in 1653, he established Fatehnagar as his capital and gave it the name "**Aurangabad**". Since that time, the city has been referred to as Aurangabad. These all things influence Aurangabad district's identity, which makes it unique than others in terms of culture, heritage, and appearance. Aurangabad district has various tourist places some of them are Bibi ka Maqubara, Daulatabad Fort, Temples such as Ghrishneshwar temple one of the twelve Jyotir lings, Bhadra Maruti temple, Ajanta and Ellora the world famous caves, monuments etc. ultimately it is a hub of tourism.

Image no.2 location of Aurangabad District with all sub-districts on map of the Maharashtra State



Aurangabad is located in the state's centre place. It is located between latitudes and longitude 19°18' and 20°40' North and 74°34' and 76° 04' East. It is bordered to south by Beed district, North by Jalgaon district, east by Jalna and Buldhana districts and west by Nashik district.

The district is located in the Deccan Plateau's eastern part, on a ridge of land impaired by the Godavari River and its tributaries. The district can be divided into two geographical regions: the Godavari Basin and the Ajanta Plateau. The Ajanta plateau, on the other hand, has distinct features that can be classified as (a) the Ajanta Range (b) the Sillod Plateau (c) the Ellora Hills and (d) the Aurangabad Plateau etc.

The Aurangabad Plateau is 500-600 meters above sea level. The plateau's northern edge is higher than its southeastern edge. The terrain clearly slopes slightly to the southeast. One lone peak in this area is 998 meters high. This plateau passes by the river Shiv, Kham, Dudhana and as well as their tributaries. The Shiv River originates in the Ajanta Mountains, whereas Kham and Dudhana originate in Ellora Range. All of these rivers eventually join to form the Godavari.

Except for the southeast monsoon season, the district's climate is characterized by a scorching summer and general dryness year-round. There are total four seasons in span of one year. The **Summer Season** runs from March to May after the **Winter Season**, which lasts from **December** to February. The **Post-Monsoon Season** from October to November, while the **south-west monsoon season** lasts from and June to September.

SOCIAL-CULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT:

Aurangabad is one of the emerging districts of Maharashtra state. These days Aurangabad draws lots of industrialists and numerous large-scale businesses have been established there in the past. It has additional small-scale enterprises, including an oil mill, ginning mills, dairy product factories, leather goods and wool weaving, silk weaving centers. The famous Himroo-Mashroo weaving industry is well-known in the Aurangabad district. Five silk Paithani Saree centers have long been connected with paithan, not only industrial but agriculture also the main economic activity mostly row material related agricultural products like cotton, groundnut, sugarcane etc. these materials have encourage the establishment of number of ginning factories and sugar factories in the district.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES:

It may be seen that the district had all types of transportation services. Aurangabad District provides a huge range of mobilization. In present it is working on electric city buses. This initiative also appreciated by the Government of India under the Smart City Project. Aurangabad is one of the Smart Cities in Maharashtra State. The range of transportation is available as per the following points:

- 4, 43,984 two wheelers,
- 5,154 Buses,
- 30,359 Cars and
- 16,578 Jeeps,
- 2,086 Taxies and
- 24,359 Auto Rickshaws

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT:

It is divided into nine different Talukas and they are:

- (1) Aurangabad,
- (2) Soegaon,
- (3) Khultabad,
- (4) Vaijapur,
- (5) Phulambri,
- (6) Gangapur,
- (7) Paithan,
- (8) Kannad,
- (9) Sillod.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT:

According to census of 2011, the total population of district is 37,01,282 showing an addition of 7,98,680 persons during 2001-2011 means a decade. The population of the district makes up 3.29% of the State's. There has a land area of 10,137.61 sq. km.

Distribution of the Population in Rural-Urban Areas:

In rural area the district reported a population of 20,81,112 persons and in urban it is 16,20,170 persons. The decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 stood at 27.5%. In rural areas it is 14.6% and in urban areas 49.0%. This denotes increase in the proportion of urban population from 37.5% to 43.8% during the same period.

Population Growth:

"Population Growth means the average yearly rate of change in population size of a specific union, territory, nation or region over a particular time period".

In India, this time period is considered 10 years or a decade. According to 2011, the population of Aurangabad district is comprising 19,24,469 males and 17,676,813 females. The district added new 7,98,680 persons which represents the growth rate of 27.5% for the decade. In urban areas Aurangabad (M.Corp.) recorded the highest population of 11,75,116 persons and Harsul (CT) recorded the lowest population of 4,979 persons. Whereas, in rural areas of the district, Soegaon Tahsil recorded the highest growth rate of 25.5% and Gangapur Tahsil recorded negative growth rate.

Density of the Population:

"Density of the population represents the number of people per square kilometer of land area"

The district shows a density of population of 365 per square km, whereas it is 212 for rural and 5237 for urban areas.

Literacy:

In literacy, we get two kinds of concepts: one is literacy and the other is literacy rate.

*"A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as **literate**".*

Literacy Rate:

"It means percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. According to the age group literacy rate may change in percentage".

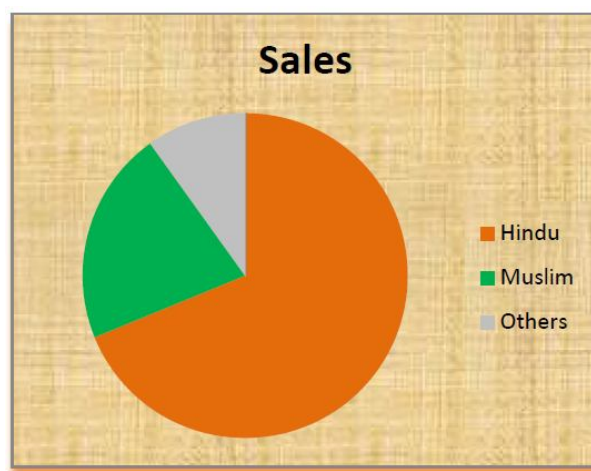
Table no. 1 (Aurangabad District Literacy Rate):

| Total literacy rate | Male literacy rate | Female literacy rate | Urban literacy rate | Rural literacy rate |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 79.02% | 87.37% | 70.08% | 86.84% | 72.87% |

The above data represents the male-female literacy rate gap, which is approximately 17.29%. This is not a good sign but it is still improving according to the government data. On the other hand rural and urban literacy rate gap is 13.97% which is improving faster than male-female literacy rate gap. Both of them the percentage line gap is continually minimizing, this is a good sign.

Religion based distribution of the population:

Since 1872, the census has included the collection of information on religion. Nine major religions: Hindu, Muslim, Tribal, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Jew, Buddhist and others—were represented by statistics on religion in the pre-independence census reports. Since the 1951 census, data on religion has been provided for **six major** religions and they are: Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Christian and Buddhist. Additionally, "other" has been used to group together all other small religions.

**Sales**

Hindu
Muslim
Others

As per 2011 census, 68.8% of the district populations are Hindu, and Muslims constitute approximately 21.3%. remaining population consists of Buddhist 8.4% and Jain 0.8%, Christian 0.4% and Sikh 0.1% etc.,

Linguistic Composition and Mother Tongue:

Mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. Analysis of data on language collected in census, 2001 reveals that, **Marathi** is reported as Mother Tongue by 69.7% of population in the District. In rural areas it is 76.4% and urban areas it is 58.5% of the total population. That means Marathi is speaking more in rural areas, whereas urban areas has multi-linguistic formation. **Urdu** is spoken by 14.8% of the total population and it is the other most using language in the district. The proportion of Urdu speakers in urban areas is 24.6% and which is higher than rural areas 8.9%. **Hindi** is one of the top three languages which are spoken in Aurangabad District. Hindi speaking peoples are 7.9%; whereas urban areas 9.8% and rural areas it is 6.7%. Therefore, we make conclusion on above statements there are top three languages are primarily speaking in Aurangabad District and they are: Marathi, Urdu and Hindi. The speakers of the languages in small numbers they are: Gujarati, Marwari and Telgu in urban areas and other remaining languages are Ahirani, Banjara and Bhili or Bhilodi are mostly speaking in rural areas.

Male Female Ratio:

"It means number of females per 1000 males in a population, in a format of formula (number of males/number of females) × 1000."

Table no. 2 (Male-Female Ratio- State & District):

| Census Year | Maharashtra | Aurangabad |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1991 | 934 | 922 |
| 2001 | 922 | 925 |
| 2011 | 929 | 923 |

Here I am adding census of last three decades. It is post LPG reform data. In the year 1991 district ratio is less than (-12 point) the state ratio but in 2001 it is slightly more than (+3) state ratio. In 2011 again it was less than (-6) state ratio. All the last three decades it was more than 900, but less than state's ratio.

Table no. 3 Aurangabad District's Male-Female Ratio Rural & Urban

| Census Year | Rural | Urban |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1991 | 972 | 941 |
| 2001 | 960 | 936 |
| 2011 | 952 | 924 |

All the three decades rural and urban male-female ratio was declining. Urban male-female ratio in the year 1991 it was (-31), 2001 (-24) and 2011 (-28) less than rural ratio. It will create major concerns in the upcoming years, which is harmful for inclusive development of the district.

Child Ratio:

"It represents the group of age between 0-6 years of girls per thousand boys. It means (number of boys/number of girls) × 1000".

Table no. 4 Aurangabad District's Child Ratio:

| Name of Sub-District | Child sex ratio for 0-6 age group |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Aurangabad | 857 |
| Khultabad | 854 |
| Paithan | 863 |
| Phulambri | 851 |
| Vaijapur | 851 |
| Sillod | 868 |
| Soegaon | 851 |
| kannad | 857 |
| Gangapur | 857 |
| TOTAL (Aurangabad Districts) | 858 |

The child sex ratio of the Aurangabad district is 858. Only Sillod and Paithan Tahsil have reported higher child ratio than the district. District's rural child ratio is 851. Only four Tahsil namely Sillod, Paithan, Gangapur and Kannad much better ratio than the district. In Urban areas only two Tahsil Sillod and Khultabad have reported higher child ratio than district's child sex ratio.

Work Participation Rate:

"This type of classification is based on individual's productive working activity and other's extent of productive working activities."

When human activities create income source through productive activities it is known as economic activities. These economic activities are divided into three types of sectors or activities and they are as follows.

Primary work:

This kind of activities are directly linked with environment, climate, monsoon and they use natural resources such as land, water, minerals etc., to produce any kind of material like food or agriculture based products. These kinds of products can be used directly without any processing. When people are working in primary sector they were called Red-Collar Workers.

E.g. agriculture and livestock related or raw material related works, hunting, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying etc.,

Secondary work:

These types of economic activities create a next step or level of primary activities. These works are value added to natural resources by manufacturing or transforming any raw material into needed one. It includes manufacturing, processing related activities and construction or infrastructure based activities etc., when people working in secondary sector they were called as Blue-Collar Workers.

Tertiary work: This is the final step or level of all economic activities. Including both the activities related to production and exchange. In production activities containing the provisions of derive that are consumed by their users or buyers; totally based on demand and supply rule. Where exchange involves the transportation, trade, communication, logistics facilities and service which are used to enhance the communication capabilities by overcome distance. Now days Tourism related services, hospitality industry, restaurant related services, fast food services are in demand tertiary services in India and Aurangabad district as well. When people are doing tertiary jobs they were called as "White Collar Jobs/Workers".

Now we can understand the distribution of the working population through the following chart-

Table no. 5 Aurangabad District's working population distribution:

| Sub-District | Total Population | Cultivators | Agricultural Labors | Industrial Workers | Others/Including Service Sector |
|--|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aurangabad | 1590374 | 69842 (12.53%) | 50478 (9.05%) | 13850 (2.48%) | 423401 (75.94%) |
| Khultabad | 118328 | 25930 (46.98%) | 25833 (6.15%) | 18694 (33.87%) | 9717 (17.60%) |
| Vaijapur | 311371 | 90676 (56.00%) | 47680 (29.45%) | 1788 (1.10%) | 21778 (13.45%) |
| Phulambri | 161012 | 50893 (62.29%) | 21544 (26.37%) | 1188 (1.45%) | 8082 (9.89%) |
| Paithan | 347973 | 72749 (43.14%) | 57161 (33.90%) | 3142 (.86%) | 35576 (21.10%) |
| Sillod | 359963 | 68939 (44.22%) | 62416 (40.04%) | 1230 (0.79%) | 23307 (14.95%) |
| Soegaon | 113087 | 20410 (34.31%) | 34716 (58.35%) | 596 (1.00%) | 3772 (6.34%) |
| Kannad | 341019 | 80129 (48.85%) | 59192 (36.96%) | 1755 (1.07%) | 22953 (13.99%) |
| Gangapur | 358155 | 74950 (43.92%) | 44749 (26.22%) | 3628 (2.13%) | 47312 (27.73%) |
| TOTAL (Aurangabad District) | 3701282 | 554518 (35.21%) | 396630 (25.18%) | 28033 (1.78%) | 595898 (37.83%) |

Majority of the workers are primarily dependent on agriculture which is supported by the fact that Cultivators (35.21%) and Agricultural Laborers (25.18%), together constitute (60.39%) of the total workers in the District. Industry Workers is (1.78%) and Other Workers (including Service Sector) is (37.83%). Phulambri Tahsil recorded the highest proportion of Cultivators (62.29%) and it is lowest in Aurangabad Tahsil (12.53%). In Agricultural Laborers, the highest percentage is recorded in Soegaon Tahsil (58.35%) and Aurangabad Tahsil recorded the lowest (9.05%). In Industry Workers, Aurangabad Tahsil recorded the highest (2.48%) and Sillod Tahsil recorded the lowest (0.79%). In Other Workers, Aurangabad Tahsil recorded highest (75.94%) and Soegaon Tahsil recorded the lowest (6.34%).

In general, the economic development of any region is based on percentage rate of working population, opportunities with willingness to work, kinds of working conditions, availability of the resources (skilled human capital, finance, machinery, Knowledge and stability of the government, geographical and climatic conditions too).

CONCLUSION

1. Aurangabad district have a great opportunities for the development with regards to its geographical, demographical, socio-economical and cultural trends.
2. It is an industrial engine of Maharashtra State.
3. Most of the population of the Aurangabad District is actively working in service sector or tertiary sector.
4. More than 50% population is involved in agriculture and service sector.
5. Gender gap is major concern for the inclusive development and districts working authorities need to work on that more than other things.
6. Urbanization is rapidly increasing in Aurangabad district.
7. Aurangabad is a hub of various culture, heritage which generate a huge employment opportunities for young generation.

8. Rural areas in district also great options for improvement, they have large amount of area and small share of the population. This can produce more agricultural products; if they follow scientific handling and processing methods.
9. Aurangabad District government need to work on applying more sustainable development plans.
10. There are good ranges of transportation facilities which connect more places at one point of time and encourage ease in mobility in the city.
11. Top most speaking languages in Aurangabad District are: Marathi, Urdu and Hindi
12. In Aurangabad district approximately 90% population are contained by Hindu and Muslims

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