

**A Geographical Analysis Of Age Composition In Osmanabad District (Ms)****Mr. Ingale Vaibhav Bhagwat,**

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**Abstract**

*There are so many demographic characteristics and age composition is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Age composition plays vital role in development of region. Having large work force in country is considered as positive indicator of development or scope for the development in many sectors. Knowledge of age structure is needful for the proper planning of any country or region. The age group or age structure of countries population gives an idea about the working and non-working population in a specific region. In this present paper an attempt has been made to assess the study of age composition in Osmanabad district. This entire investigation is based on secondary sources of data. The secondary data collected from Socio-economic review, District census handbook, and district statistical abstract etc. Obtained data is processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical. It is observed that, in the year 2011 the proportions of children (age group 0-14 years) were 34.88 per cent, 52.40 per cent were young people (age group 15-59 Years) and 12.75 per cent old people (age group above 60 Years) of the total population in the study region.*

**Keywords:** Age Composition, Age structure, Demography, Birth Rate, Death Rate.

**Introduction:**

In population geography and demography we study growth of population, distribution of population, density of population; it's religious and linguistic composition, sex ratio, age composition, migration, standard of living, its economic structure etc. Demographers also study adaption of various human groups to their respective environments in different parts of the world.

There are so many significant characteristics of a population such as sex composition, age composition, migration, literacy, birth rate, death rate etc. Among these characteristics of population study age composition holds prime place. Age composition is an important aspect of population study for planning the infrastructural facilities, medical, military, education and welfare programmes of a particular region. Age composition is affected by number of components but, fertility, mortality and migration are the important factors affecting on the age composition in a specific region. Actually this ratio should be more or less the same, but variations occur due to several reasons.

Population may be divided into different type of age groups but, in present study age group of population is divided into three categories, like 0-14 years (Children), 15-59 years (Young) and above 60 years (Old).

**Objectives**

The core objective of present research paper is to make brief study of the age composition in Osmanabad district.

**Data Base And Methodology**

The present work is based on solely secondary data source. The data is collected from various sources, which includes books, government publications and private publications. Data published by

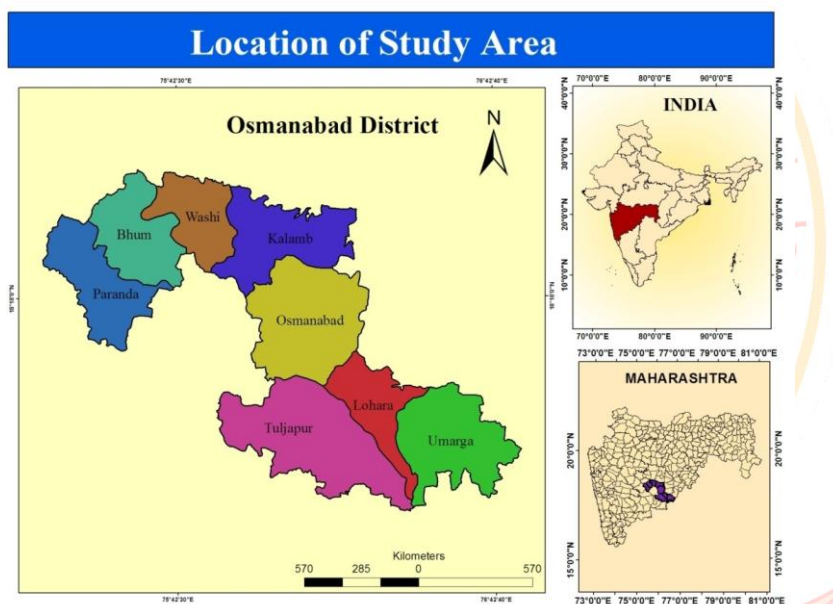
Government and non government agencies, research organizations, research studies formed the source of secondary data. Secondary data has been gathered from the District Census Handbook, District Statistical Department and Socio-economic Review of Osmanabad District.

The data collected from various sources has processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical methods.

$$\text{Age Group} = \frac{\text{Number of peoples in age group}}{\text{X100}}$$

**Study Area:**

Osmanabad district is an important administrative district in the state of Maharashtra (India). The district headquarter is located at Osmanabad. The Osmanabad district is located between 17° 35' N to 18° 40' N latitudes and 75° 16' East to 76° 40' East longitudes (Fig. 1). The study area is situated entirely in the Manjra and Terna river basins which is a part of the Deccan plateau. The total geographical area of district is 7559 Sq. Km. and total population of 1657576 as per 2011 census. The district is divided into 8 tahsil and two sub-divisions such as Osmanabad (Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Umarga, and Lohara tahsil), and Bhum (Bhum, Kalamb, Paranda and Washi tahsil).



**Fig 1**

The district as a whole is monotonously underlain by Deccan trap basaltic lava flows. This lava flows on account of weathering given rise to undulating topography. Most of the area of the district belongs to the Deccan plateau region. The district is well defined to its west as well as to its east by Balaghat range. In an average the climate of the district is dry and comparatively extreme. As the region comes under influence of rain shadow area, rainfall throughout the year is scanty and its distribution both spatial and temporal is not uniform. Climate of Osmanabad district is dry and daily mean maximum temperature range between 30° C to 42° C and minimum temperature range 10° C to 24° C. The annual average rainfall is 718 mm. in Osmanabad district.

**Results And Discussion**

Age composition is one of the crucial demographic characteristics, which is extremely imperative for any meaningful demographic analysis. The age group population gives a systematic idea about the working and non-working population in a particular region. Age wise percentage of

population in Osmanabad district shows in table no 1. Age wise percentages have calculated for district for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011.

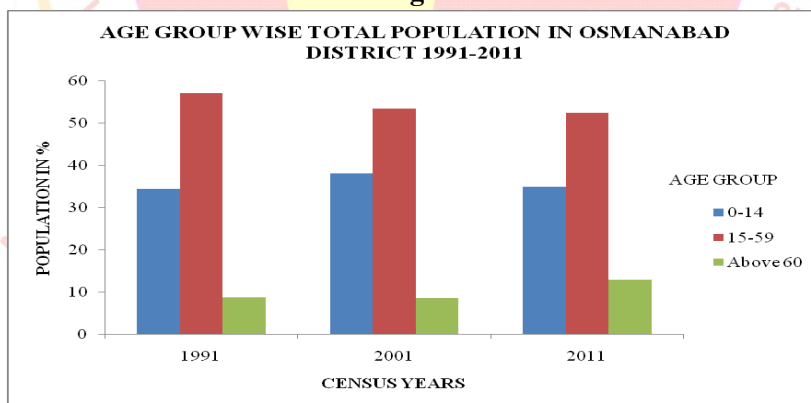
**Table 1**  
**Osmanabad District: Age Group Wise Percentage Of Population (1991-2011)**

Sr No	Age Group	Population in (%) 1991			Population in (%) 2001			Population in (%) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	0-14	34.38	38.40	35.47	38.06	37.90	38.92	34.88	34.76	35.24
2	15-59	57.02	53.47	57.85	53.35	53.16	54.42	52.40	51.74	55.98
3	Above 60	8.59	8.12	6.68	8.57	8.92	6.64	12.75	13.49	8.76

Source: Socio-Economic Review of Osmanabad District. (1991, 2001 and 2011)

Table no 1 showing age group wise percentage of population in Osmanabad district during last 3 decades. In the year 1991, the proportions of children in age group of 0-14 years were 34.38 per cent, 57.02 per cent were young people (15-59 Years) and 8.59 per cent old people (above 60 Years) of the total population in the study region. It is clear that in the year 1991 out of total population 57.02 per cent population was engaged in economic activities and this population was working population in the study region. In comparisons between urban area and rural area, the proportion of children (0-14 years) was high in rural areas because high birth rate in rural areas, low literacy rate. Whereas the young (working) population (15-59 Years) was much lower in the rural areas in the study region, due to rural urban migration for the better employment opportunities in the urban areas. The proportion of old person (Above 60 years) was high in rural areas, because returning at the younger population (working population) after the retirement from urban areas to rural regions (Fig 2).

**Fig 2**

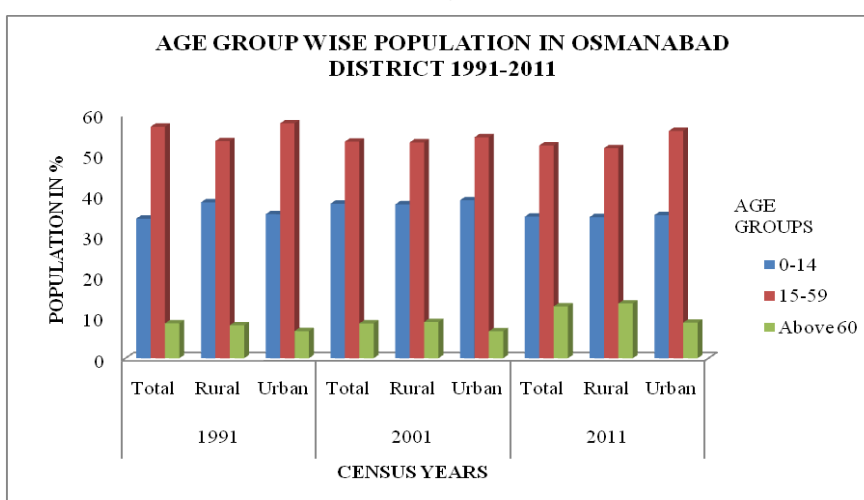


In the year 2001, the proportions of children's have increased from the previous decades i.e. 1991. While it is decreased for the working population or young population as well as for the old people, because the birth rate and death rate factor affecting on the age group in the study region. The all three age groups of population namely children, young and old was compared between rural areas and urban areas than the proportions of children was slightly higher than urban areas in the study region, because migration factor is affecting on age composition. Migration of the rural young working population to urban areas of the district, the proportions of working population for better employment opportunities was recorded higher in urban areas of the Osmanabad district. As well as the percentage of old people was higher in rural areas. This is also because of migration of the retired people from

urban areas to rural areas. During the year 2001 the proportion of children were 38.06 per cent, 53.35 per cent were young people and 8.57 per cent were old people of the total population in the study region.

In 2011 the percentage of children has decreased by 3.18 per cent i.e. 38.06 per cent in 2001 to 34.88 per cent for children, percentage of young population has 1 per cent decreased i.e. 53.35 per cent to 52.40 per cent and old population has increased with 4.18 per cent in the study region. The comparison between rural and urban areas as regard to age group was higher for urban areas both for children and young people in the district. The percentage rural areas age group 0-14 was 34.76 per cent and 35.24 per cent for urban areas. Age group of young people was 51.74 per cent for rural areas and 55.98 per cent urban areas. The percentage of old age people was 12.75 per cent for district as a whole, while 13.49 per cent for in old age for rural areas and 8.76 per cent were for urban areas in the district (Fig 3).

Fig 3



**Conclusion**

Age composition has a prime place in population study. It is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely imperative for any meaningful demographic analysis. The age group population gives an idea about the working and non-working population in a specific region. Age composition is an important for planning the infrastructural facilities, education, military and welfare programmers of a particular region. In district working population is higher than the child population and old population. The proportion of population to their age groups has not static; it is changing from one decade to another. Share of age old population is increasing in district from 1991 to 2011. Child population and age old population is non-working population which increase pressure on working population. There is need to plan for retired population for better life and reduce the burden on working population.

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