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Address

- Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.
- Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512
- (+91) 9922455749, (+91) 9158387437

Email

- editor@aiirjournal.com
- aiirjpramod@gmail.com

Website

- www.aiirjournal.com

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Spatio-Temporal Study of Population Characteristics in Latur District: A Case Study of Selected Villages

Dr. Suryakant S. Pawar

Department of Geography,
Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Renapur
Dist. Latur - 413527

Introduction:

Population characteristics area of prime importance of the social, cultural and economic development of the village's man is powerful geographical factor on the earth surface. He plays a crucial role in the entire process of land use, cropping pattern and production. He is the beneficiary of the whole of resource utilization and economic development, the analysis of different characteristics of population is as density, sex ratio, literacy.

Study Region:

Latur district is situated in the South-East part of the Maharashtra and it lies between 17° 52' North latitude to 18° 50' North latitudes and 76° 12' East longitudes to 77° 18' East longitudes. The total geographical area of Latur district is 7157 sq.kms. Out of the total geographical area of Maharashtra it covers 2.39 per cent.

Objectives:

This study is aimed at bringing out the silent features of population through geographic analysis. The following aspect is intended to be analyzed.

1. To find out population characteristics of the study region.
2. To find out spatio-temporal change in selected villages with suitable graphs.

Methodology:

In the absence of the required data, the investigator may make a sample survey with respect to a particular area in order to obtain data from the primary sources. Data can be obtained through a statistical survey, also called statistical enquiry or investigation. For example a survey can be made regarding the consumption and income patterns of the individuals of a particular locality. A statistical survey may be either a general purpose survey or a special purpose survey. In a general purpose survey we obtain data which are useful for several purposes. The best example of this type of survey is the population census taken every 10 years in India. Such a survey provides information not only about the total population but about its division into males and females, literates and illiterates, employed and unemployed, age distribution, income distribution, etc. A special purpose survey is that in which data obtained are useful in analyzing a particular problem only. Surveys are essentially for a limited purpose, limited time and limited area only, whereas a census is for the entire country and is more general in nature. However, for a specific study, particularly a micro level study, surveys have become essential for the population geographers for collecting population data.

The main sources of research material, which is immense use to the author, are subdivided into primary sources and secondary sources. The primary source of research material is special questionnaire, personal interviews, personal correspondence, participant observation, official documents of Grampanchayat office.

The secondary data of research material is district census handbook of 1981, 1991 and 2001, periodicals, map of Latur district published by Government of Maharashtra, Village maps prepared by "land survey and records office, Latur, topographical maps of the survey of India, Annual socio-economic review, district statistical abstracts of Latur district, statistical outline of India.

Population Characteristics:**Sex Ratio:**

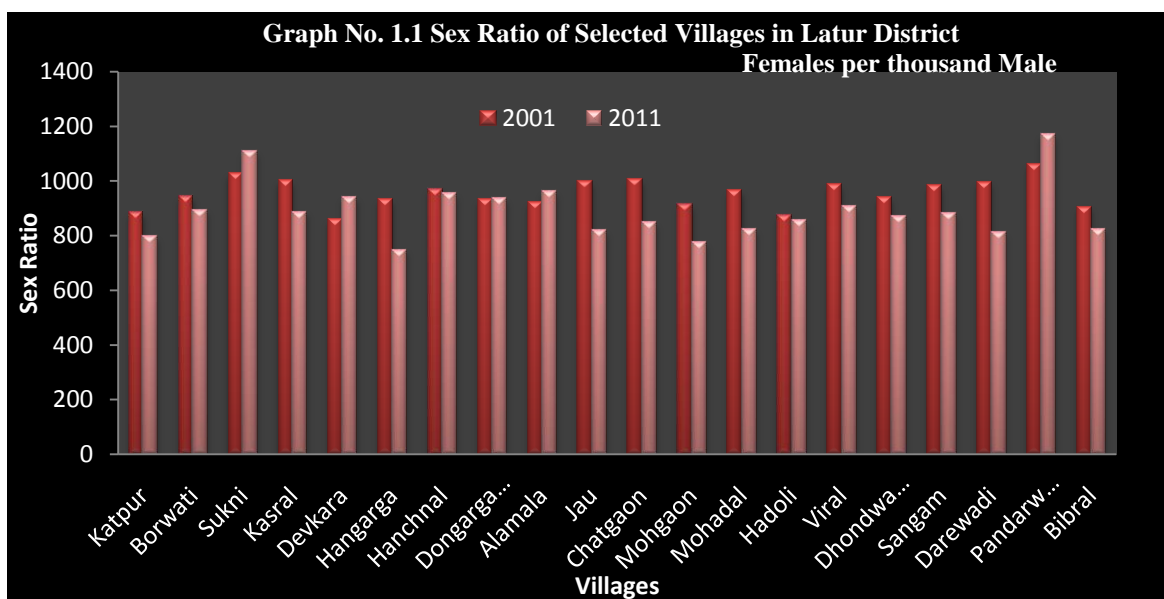
Table No. 1.1: Sex Ratio of Selected Villages in Latur District*Female per Thousand Male*

Sr. No.	Villages	2001	2011
01	Katpur	886	798
02	Borwati	944	895
03	Sukni	1026	1107
04	Kasral	1003	887
05	Devkara	859	940
06	Hangarga	932	748
07	Hanchnal	972	953
08	Dongargaon	931	935
09	Alamala	921	962
10	Jau	998	820
11	Chatgaon	1006	848
12	Mohgaon	914	773
13	Mohadal	964	822
14	Hadoli	872	855
15	Viral	988	908
16	Dhondwadi	940	868
17	Sangam	984	883
18	Darewadi	997	812
19	Pandarwadi	1061	1171
20	Bibral	906	825

Source: Compiled by Researcher.

Table No. 1.1 reveals the sex ratio of the selected villages as following. Pandarwadi (1061), Sukni (1026), Chatgaon (1006) and Kasral (1003) villages have higher sex ratio i.e. more than 1000 females per one thousand male. During 2001, highest sex ratio is recorded in Pandarwadi village 1061 females per thousand male followed by Sukni (1026), Chatgaon (1006) and Kasral (1003). Lowest sex ratio is noted in Devkara i.e. 859 female per thousand male is noted in the following villages. Jau (998), Darewadi (997), Viral (988), Sangam (984), Hanchnal (972), Mohadal (964), Borwati (944), Dhondwadi (940), Hangarga (932), Dongargaon (931), Almala (921), Mohgaon (914), Bibral (906), Katpur (886), Hadoli (872) and Devkara (859) female per thousand male.

In the case study during 2011 the sex ratio of the selected villages as following. Pandarwadi (1171) and Sukni (1107) villages have higher sex ratio i.e. more than 1000 females per one thousand male. During 2011, highest sex ratio is recorded in Pandarwadi village 1171 females per thousand male followed by Sukni (1107). Lowest sex ratio is noted in Hangarga i.e. 748 female per thousand male is noted in the following villages.



Almala (962), Hanchnal (953), Devkara (940), Dongargaon (935), Viral (908), Borwati (895), Kasral (887), Sangam (883), Dhondwadi (868), Hadoli (855), Chatgaon (848), Bibral (825), Mohadal (822), Jau (820), Darewadi (812), Katpur (798), Mohgaon (773), and Hangara (748) female per thousand male.

Literacy:

Literacy is considered as a fairly reliable index of the socio-economic development of region. Various socio-economic factors, level of technological development etc. factors has influenced the literacy pattern of selected villages of the region levels of literacy vary between males and females and also among different occupational and social groups.

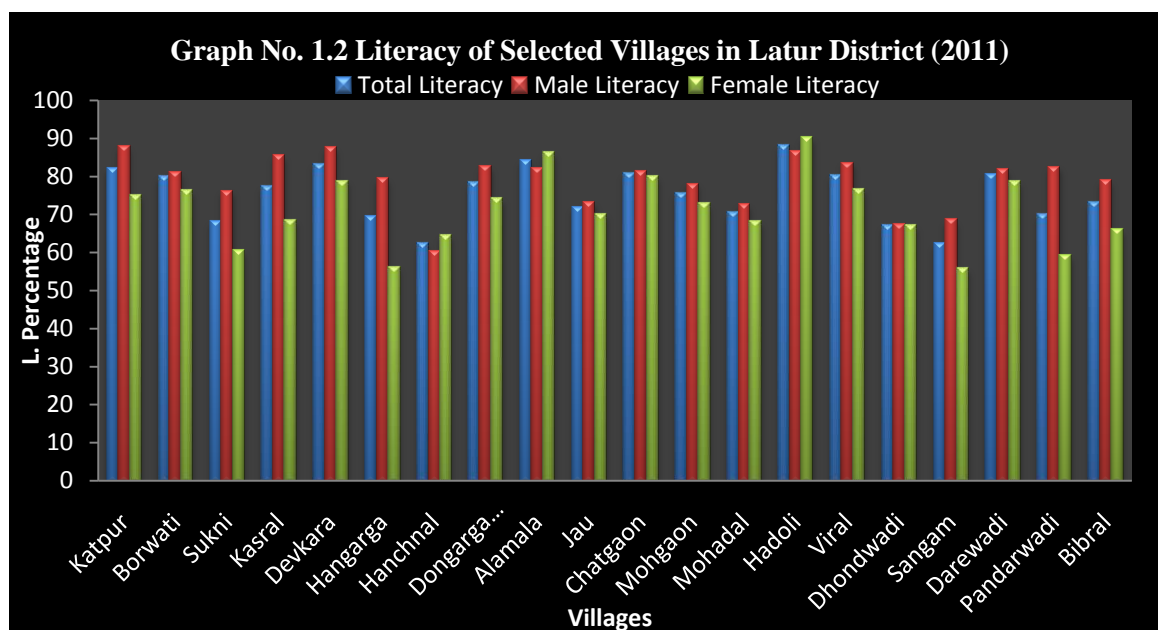
During 2011 out of the twenty selected villages highest total literacy was observed in Hadoli village (88.21%), Almala (84.20%), Devkara (83.23%), Katpur (82.25%), Chatgaon (80.70%), Darewadi (80.44%) and Viral (80.33%). Lowest literacy was observed in Hanchnal village (62.31%), Hangarga (69.59%), Sukni (67.98%), Dondwadi (67.20) and Sangam (62.45%). Medium (70 to 80) total literacy was noticed in Borwati (79.98%), Dongargaon (78.52%), Kasral (77.46%), Mohgaon (75.75%), Bibral (73.11%), Jau (71.77%), Mohadal (70.61%) and Pandarwadi (70.00%). In the field survey 2011, highest male literacy find out of the twenty selected villages highest male literacy was observed in Katpur village

(87.87%), Devkara (87.43%), Hadoli (86.51%), Kasral (85.63%), Dongargaon (82.66%), Almala (82.28%), Darewadi (81.92%), Borwadi (80.98%), Pandarwadi (82.56%) and Chatgaon (81.39%). Lowest male literacy was observed in Hanchnal village (60.28%), Sangam (68.50%) and Dondwadi (67.30%). Medium (70% to 80%) male literacy was noticed in Hangarga (79.55%), Bibral (78.94%), Mohgaon (78.06%), Sukni (76.19%), Jau (73.14%) and Mohadal (72.67%).

Table No. 1.2 : Literacy of Selected Villages in Latur District : 2011

Sr. No.	Name of village	Total Literacy	Male	Female
01	Katpur	82.25	87.87	75.22
02	Borwadi	79.93	80.98	76.33
03	Sukni	67.98	76.19	60.57
04	Kasral	77.46	85.63	68.25
05	Devkara	83.23	87.43	78.77
06	Hangarga	69.59	79.55	56.28
07	Hanchnal	62.31	60.28	64.43
08	Dongargaon	78.52	82.66	74.11
09	Alamala	84.20	82.28	86.20
10	Jau	71.77	73.14	70.08
11	Chatgaon	80.70	81.39	79.89
12	Mohgaon	75.75	78.06	72.76
13	Mohadal	70.61	72.67	68.10
14	Hadoli	88.21	86.51	90.19
15	Viral	80.33	83.61	76.72
16	Dhondwadi	67.20	67.30	67.08
17	Sangam	62.45	68.50	55.61
18	Darewadi	80.44	81.92	78.61
19	Pandarwadi	70.00	82.56	59.26
20	Bibral	73.11	78.94	66.04

Source : Compiled by Researcher.



In 2011, highest female literacy was observed in Hadoli village (90.19%) and Almala (86.20%). Lowest female literacy was observed in sangam village (55.61%), Kasral (68.25%), Mahadal (68.10%), Dondwadi (67.08%), Bibral (66.04%), Hanchnal (60.28%), Sukni (60.57%), Pandarwadi (59.26) and Hangarga (56.28%). Medium (70% to 80%) female literacy was noticed in Chatgaon (79.89%), Devkara (78.77%), Darewadi (78.61%), Viral (76.72%), Borwati (76.33%), Katpur (75.22%), Dongargaon (74.11%), Mohgaon (72.76%) and Jau (70.08%).

Conclusions:

For the field survey twenty villages were selected among them density is observed above 300 in the following villages they are Katpur, Borwati, Sukni, Hanchnal and Bibral villages. Sex Ratio is selected villages is observed above 950 they are Sukni village in Udgir taluka, Hanchnal village in Nilanga taluka, Almala village in AUSA taluka and Pandarwadi in Shirur Anantpal taluka and Pandarwadi and Sukni villages above 1000 sex ratio is noticed. Very low sex ratio is noticed in Hangarga village (748) in Ahmedpur taluka while observing the literacy of selected villages highest literacy is observed in Hadoli, Almala, Devkara, Katpur, Chatgaon, Darewadi and Viral villages but considering about male-female in 90 percent selected

villages literacy more than 70 percent but while observing in Sangam village female literacy rate is observed satisfactory i.e. 55.61 percent.

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