

A Historical Study of Osmanabad Taluka (From 1911-2011)

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ABSTRACT

The historical study of Osmanabad Taluka from 1911 to 2011 aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the region's socioeconomic, political, and cultural transformations over a century. This research employs a historical research design, leveraging both primary and secondary sources to reconstruct and examine the region's development. Primary sources include archival documents, official records, and oral histories, while secondary sources comprise books, journals, and scholarly publications. The study adopts a mixed-methodologies approach, integrating qualitative and quantitative research methods to offer a nuanced understanding of the taluka's history. The primary objectives of this study are to investigate the evolution of societal and economic aspects, examine shifts in governance structures and political movements, explore the development of infrastructure and urbanization trends, and uncover changes in language, traditions, and demographics. Through content analysis, historical narratives, statistical analysis, and GIS mapping, the research aims to provide a detailed picture of Osmanabad Taluka's historical trajectory. Despite its broad goals, the study faces limitations such as potential data gaps due to the availability and accessibility of historical documents and variations in the preservation of historical knowledge. Nevertheless, the meticulous cross-referencing of primary and secondary sources ensures a robust and comprehensive analysis. In conclusion, this study offers a detailed understanding of the various influences that have shaped Osmanabad Taluka's socioeconomic and cultural environment over the past century.

Keywords: Osmanabad Taluka, Historical Research, Socioeconomic Evolution, Cultural Development, Political Movements

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Historical Study of Osmanabad Taluka from 1911 to 2011 is an academic or research project that focuses on the history of Osmanabad Taluka, a taluka in the Indian state of Maharashtra, from the years 1911 to 2011. A historical study of Osmanabad Taluka is a research effort or academic work that focuses on the history of Osmanabad

Taluka, a taluka (administrative division) in the Indian state of Maharashtra. The research intends to investigate the historical events, cultural and social developments, economic changes, and political activities that have occurred in Osmanabad Taluka throughout time Patil, V. B. (2012).

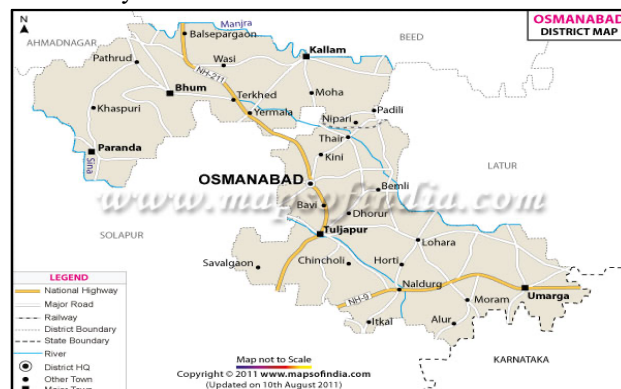


Figure1: Osmanabad Taluka

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The historical origins of Osmanabad, a municipality situated in the Indian state of Maharashtra, are rooted in the Middle Ages. The region was governed by numerous dynasties during this period, such as the Satavahanas, Rashtrakutas, and Yadavas. The area was also a part of the Maratha Empire in the 17th and 18th centuries. After the fall of the Maratha Empire, Osmanabad was ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad until 1948 when it became a part of the Indian Union after the Indian independence movement. As an important town in the region, Osmanabad has maintained an integral position in the political and cultural history of Maharashtra throughout the years. The name "Osmanabad" originates from H.E.H Mir Osman Ali Khan, the 7th Nizam of Hyderabad, who ruled over the region from his time until 1947. The historical origins of Osmanabad can be traced back to the Ramayana period, more precisely to the period during which Lord Rama resided in the area during his exile. Historical records indicate that the district was governed by the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Rashtrakutas, and Yadavas. During the early centuries, the city was under the rule of the Hindu Chalukyas and DevagiriYadavas. However, it was ultimately defeated and conquered by the kingdoms of Bahmani and Bijapur, Census of India. (1971).

Soil and climate

In Maharashtra, the term "residue" refers to the soil's condition and is formed from the basalts underneath. The black soil, abundant in Maharashtra, is composed of it. The clayey soil is quite rich in humus and has excellent water retention capabilities. 'Black cotton soil' and 'regur' are two names for the soil. Southern Maharashtra is home to the Osmanabad district. The summers of Osmanabad are dry and arid, while the rainy season brings a humid environment and the winters are mild to chilly. According to the weather, the whole area is under a rain shadow. With the exception of the southwest monsoon season, the area has a dry climate most of the year. Rainfall patterns may be characterized by both geographical and temporal variability. Malode and Patil (2014). During the southwest monsoon, the majority of the rainfall—84 percent—happens. III. The majority of the soil in the area comes from trap rocks. Soils are mostly formed from basaltic rock structures. Irrigation infrastructure allows farmers to cultivate deep as well as medium black soils in the area, Patil, V. B. (2012).

Physical and socio-economic environment

The region's economy is mostly based on agriculture. Nearly 80% of the working-age population is involved in basic economic activities, including farming and related fields. In this area, we found 729 rural villages and 8 urban areas Singh, K. (2009). The urban population makes up 16.96% of the overall population of the research area, according to the 2011 census. Paranda, Bhum, Osmanabad, Kalambe, Naldurg, Tuljapur, Murum, and Umarga are the eight urban centers that make up the study area. The town of Osmanabad is the district headquarters and a Class "I" municipal town. The socioeconomic growth of the study area is greatly influenced by these

metropolitan centers, which serve as service centers. The study area has an adequately developed network of roads and rails. When it comes to rural-urban interaction and regional economic growth, transportation is crucial. Urban centers may flourish in this area because of its favorable physical and socioeconomic conditions. The author has extensive knowledge of the geographical surroundings of the research region, Osmanabad district, as she was born and raised there. As a result, it facilitates the study's fieldwork and data collecting needs.

Population growth in Osmanabad district

The population of a given region or country is the sum of all its inhabitants. Populations undergo transformations due to migration and a phenomenon known as natural increase. Population growth results from the negative logarithm of births and mortality. In most countries, the number of births exceeds the number of fatalities, resulting in population growth, unless migration causes a net decline. Population science is predicated on population development. Since gaining independence, the population of the Osmanabad District has increased significantly. The growth of the rural and urban populations has varied over time and space. Population is a critical determinant of the economic growth, historical development, cultural and historical heritage, social consciousness, and political ideology of a district. The concept of population development is commonly employed to denote the fluctuation in the indigenous population of a given region over a designated time period. Population growth is influenced by three fundamental factors: births, mortality, and migration. The change in the ratio of births to deaths is referred to as "natural population growth," and the sum of migration (in or out) and births, deaths, and migration is referred to as "regional population growth." The population growth rate is crucial for geographers in assessing the strain on resources, agriculture, and industry Deshpande, S. (2010). A growing populace gives rise to inquiries concerning the most efficient utilization of land. It influences agricultural practices, food supply, and cropping patterns.

Distribution of Population Density (2011)

India's population has been growing rapidly since the early 20th century, with a significant increase in the post-independence period. In 1951, India's population was approximately 361 million, and by 2021 it had reached approximately 1.4 billion. This represents a four-fold increase in population over the course of just 70 years. In general, population growth in India has been driven by a combination of factors, including improvements in healthcare and medical facilities, which have led to declining mortality rates and increasing life expectancy, as well as increasing fertility rates. Migration from other nations and from rural to urban regions has additionally played a role in the expansion of the human population Singh, K. (2009).

Predicting population growth with absolute certainty is challenging due to the multitude of determinants that

affect it, such as economic, social, and environmental conditions. Nevertheless, population projections indicate that India will continue to expand throughout the forthcoming decades, culminating in an estimated 1.7 billion inhabitants by 2050.

It is important to note that while population growth can be a source of economic growth and development, it can also present significant challenges, including increased pressure on resources, infrastructure, and services, as well as environmental degradation. As such, it is important for policymakers to develop strategies to manage population growth in a sustainable and equitable manner Deshpande, S. (2010).

Osmanabad District: Decadal Growth of Population (1911-2011)

Over the course of the last six decades, the urban and rural population growth rates have exhibited contrasting trends, as shown in the table. From 1951 to 1961, the overall population growth rate exhibited an upward trend of 20.34%. Following the decade 1951–1961, the overall population growth rate exhibited a consistent upward trend (Figure 1). The decade 1961-1971 witnessed the most substantial surge in the general population growth rate, at 27.85%. Conversely, 1971-1981 witnessed the least substantial increase of 10.93%. Following the decade of 1971-1981, there was a decline in the population growth rate from 23.95% to 11.68%. However, since 1951, the population of rural areas has been on the rise Chambers, R. (1983). The rate of population growth in rural areas has been reduced from 26.41% to 10.00%. The urban population grew at its slowest rate of 19.93% between 1951 and 1961, and at its fastest rate of 48.92% between 1981 and 1991. Additionally, it has been noted that the urban population growth rate experienced a decline from 48.92% in the decade 1981-1991 to 20.72% in the decade 2001-2011

Social and cultural condition in the Osmanabad taluka

A society's social and cultural condition comprises the institutions, behaviors, values, and standards that are universally embraced by that specific group of individuals. It comprises education, art, traditions, religion, family structure, language, and other social and cultural facets of existence. The social and cultural condition of a society can influence various aspects of individual and collective life, such as economic development, political systems, and health outcomes. A multitude of factors, including geography, historical events, and the impact of other civilizations and cultures, affect the social and cultural condition of a given society. As a result of shifting social, economic, and political conditions, it evolves over time and can vary considerably between societies. The cultural and social situation in a given society pertains to the intricate interaction of elements that mould the identity and way of life of a specific demographic. Gaining insight into the distinctive attributes and intricacies of a community and the ways in which they impact individual as well as group experiences is contingent upon this notion.

The rise of various social and political movements, including the Dalit Panthers movement in the 1970s, which sought to address issues of social and economic discrimination.

Particularly in the Osmanabad region, the Dalit Panthers movement emerged in the 1970s as a social and political organization in India. The objective of the movement was to bring attention to the social and economic prejudices that the Dalits, previously referred to as Untouchables, encountered. These individuals were regarded as the lowest echelons of the social order of caste in India. The movement was influenced by Black Panther Party of the United States and sought to empower Dalits through political activism and social consciousness-raising. The Dalit Panthers demanded equal rights, better living conditions, and an end to the oppression faced by Dalits. The movement played a significant role in bringing attention to the issue of caste-based discrimination in India and inspired similar movements across the country.

The Green Revolution in the 1960s, which led to significant improvements in agriculture and food production in the region.

The Green Revolution was a period of major changes in agriculture that took place in India and other developing countries in the mid-20th century. The Green Revolution aimed to balance food security and increase agricultural output through the implementation of new technologies and procedures, including the use of chemical fertilizers, high-yielding seed varieties, and improved irrigation systems. The Green Revolution significantly impacted food production and agriculture in Osmanabad. As a result of increased crop yields brought about by the adoption of new technologies and practices, the area became a significant producer of staple foods like wheat, rice, and maize. Additionally, the Green Revolution contributed to the expansion of agricultural employment and the growth of the local economy.

As the country's population continued to increase, the Green Revolution was instrumental in enhancing the availability of food in Osmanabad and other regions of India, as well as in meeting the rising demand for food. Additionally, the Green Revolution contributed to the transformation of India's agricultural sector, rendering it more productive, sustainable, and efficient. The Green Revolution had a profound impact on the socioeconomic and political landscape of Osmanabad, contributing substantially to the prosperity and progress of the area in recent decades.

The implementation of various development programs and initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life for residents of Osmanabad Taluka.

Over the past few years, the Indian government has implemented numerous development programmes and initiatives in an effort to enhance the living conditions of the inhabitants of Osmanabad Taluka. These endeavours consist of

1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): This program aims to provide affordable housing to economically weaker sections of society.
2. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: This initiative aims to clean up the streets, roads, and infrastructure of India's cities and rural areas.
3. (MP) (NREGA): This program guarantees a minimum of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to rural households.
4. Jan Dhan Yojana: This initiative provides financial services, including bank accounts, insurance, and pensions, to the unbanked population of India.
5. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana: This program aims to develop model villages that serve as examples for other villages to emulate.

The people of Osmanabad Taluka now enjoy a higher standard of living as a result of these initiatives and programmes for development, which have also addressed the problems of unemployment, poverty, and lack of essential amenities. These programmes continue to be implemented and enhanced by the government in order to guarantee the region's sustainable development and the welfare of its citizens. Overall, the period from 1911 to 2011 was characterized by significant social, economic, and political changes in Osmanabad Taluka, which had a lasting impact on the region and its residents.

Industry and commercial industries in Osmanabad

The industry and commercial industries in Osmanabad expanded substantially as a consequence of these policies, fostering regional economic development and an upsurge in employment prospects. Employment opportunities were generated for local residents and contributed to the growth of the regional economy through the creation of new companies and enterprises. Investment and trade in the region increased in tandem with the expansion of industry and commerce, thereby bolstering the local economy.

The growth of industry and commerce also had a positive impact on the standard of living in Osmanabad, as residents benefited from higher incomes and improved access to goods and services. The Indian government continued to support industrial and commercial growth in the region, and over time, Osmanabad became known for its diverse and growing economy.

2. RELATED WORK

Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath, (2023) This research examines the critical significance of people in the process of evolution and surface changes that transpire on the planet. With an emphasis on demographic factors, the study underscores the profound influence that human beings exert on diverse domains of existence. Digambar Shivling Vhandkar, *et.al.* (2023) this research examines the pivotal significance of female entrepreneurs in the Indian economy, underscoring the necessity of their advancement to foster comprehensive economic growth. Recognizing the enduring impact of historical societal conventions that confined women to domestic

responsibilities and caregiving, especially in rural regions where higher education was scarce, this study endeavors to illuminate the obstacles encountered by female entrepreneurs. Vijay Sarde, *et.al.* (2022) this research examines the Early Historic period of the Deccan, with a particular focus on the significant influence that flourishing international trade had between India and Rome. The commerce centres on the western part of the Deccan, more precisely the historical area known as 'Aparanta,' which is presently recognized as the Konkan. Dr. Maya J. Patil, *et.al.* (2022). The focus of this scholarly article is the Barshi taluka, located in the Solapur district of Maharashtra, India. This source offers significant insights into the historical and socioeconomic development of the region spanning the sixth to the fourth centuries BCE. Dr. Shahista Yakub Shaikh, *et.al.* (2022) The present research investigates the complex link between health and financial issues in developing nations, with a particular emphasis on India, where a substantial proportion of the populace resides in deplorable circumstances. Monali Wakchaure, *et.al.* (2021). This study investigates the reproductive metrics and features of the Osmanabadi goat breed, which is widely bred in the semi-arid and arid Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. This particular cultivar possesses substantial historical significance in the Deccan Plateau and is widely acknowledged for its substantial impact on flesh production. Dr. M. G. Lavate, *et.al.* (2020) The focus of this scholarly article is marketing geography, with particular attention given to the distribution channels that facilitate the connection between producers and consumers. The calculation of centrality values for market centres located in the Osmanabad District is given particular attention. This evaluation is founded upon a comprehensive empirical approach, which involved the use of polling methods and schedules to collect data on 27 distinct parameters. Dr. Sunita Shinkarrao Shinde, *et.al.* (2019) This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the water crisis that occurred in January 2016, with a specific focus on Latur City, Marathwada. This is achieved amidst a severe scarcity of water resources. Vanishree Pabalkar, *et.al.* (2019) The primary objective of this research is to examine the substantial impact that technology has had on the economic advancement of agricultural labourers in the Osmanabad district of Maharashtra, India.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A method is defined as a compilation of devices and processes utilised to determine information or reduce levels of uncertainty. Research methodology describes the practical "how" that an inquiry is carried out. More precisely, it refers to the systematic methodology employed by a researcher when formulating an investigation in order to ensure the achievement of reliable and valid results that address the research inquiries, goals, and objectives.

Research Process: Before delving into the intricacies of the methodology for research and techniques, it is deemed suitable to provide a concise synopsis of the research

process. The research process comprises the sequence of steps or actions required to conduct research efficiently, as

well as the intended progression of these actions. A figure depicted a research procedure.



Research Design: The research strategy for the historical study of Osmanabad Taluka from 1911 to 2011 takes a broad and multifaceted approach. This project was using a historical research design, drawing on both primary and secondary sources, to reconstruct and analyse the socioeconomic, political, and cultural developments that have formed the region over the last century. Archival documents, official records, and oral histories will be carefully gathered and cross-referenced with secondary sources such as books, journals, and scholarly publications to ensure a complete knowledge of historical events. The chosen time span demands a carefully planned sampling technique, with a focus on certain periods, major events, and thematic aspects that best explain the growth of Osmanabad Taluka. The data analysis was using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to identify patterns, trends, and major changes over time. The theoretical framework that guides this study is based on historical analysis, which provides a lens through which to evaluate the collected data and gain relevant insights into the historical trajectory of Osmanabad Taluka. Ethical concerns were important throughout the study process, with a focus on cultural sensitivity, confidentiality, and appropriate data usage.

Research Approach: The research approach for the historical study of Osmanabad Taluka from 1911 to 2011 uses a mixed-methodologies approach, integrating qualitative and quantitative research methods to properly investigate the taluka's history. The qualitative component of the research was based mostly on historical documents, archival materials, and oral histories. Extensive archival research was performed to acquire original materials, including as government records, census data, and local history documents, which provide a thorough knowledge of the socioeconomic and political situation., Census of India. (1971). Oral history interviews with local people, historians, and persons with personal knowledge provided

vital qualitative insights into the daily experiences and cultural details of the Osmanabad Taluka Census of India. (1991).

3.1 Research Hypothesis

The following hypothesis was achieved throughout the current study:

Hypothesis 1: (H0): The taluk of Osmanabad does not have a significant historical background.

(H1): The taluk of Osmanabad has a long and significant history.

Hypothesis 2: (H0): Since independence, there has been no improvement in the social and cultural life in Osmanabad taluka.

(H1): Since independence, there has been an improvement in the social and cultural life in Osmanabad taluka.

Dependent Variables and Independent Variables

Variables for Hypothesis 1: Dependent Variable: Historical Background of Osmanabad Taluka Independent Variable: Time (Presence or absence of a significant historical background)

Variables for Hypothesis 2: Dependent Variable: Social and Cultural Life in Osmanabad Taluka Independent Variable: Time (Pre-independence and post-independence eras)

Sampling Methods: Acquiring data from every individual constituting a collective is an uncommon occurrence in the setting of investigations involving groups. You instead choose to select a sample. The cohort comprises the participants who will be formally involved in the research. To ensure the validity of conclusions, careful consideration must be given to the methodology employed for sample selection, with the aim of guaranteeing an accurate

representation of the entire group. This is referred to as the "sampling method."

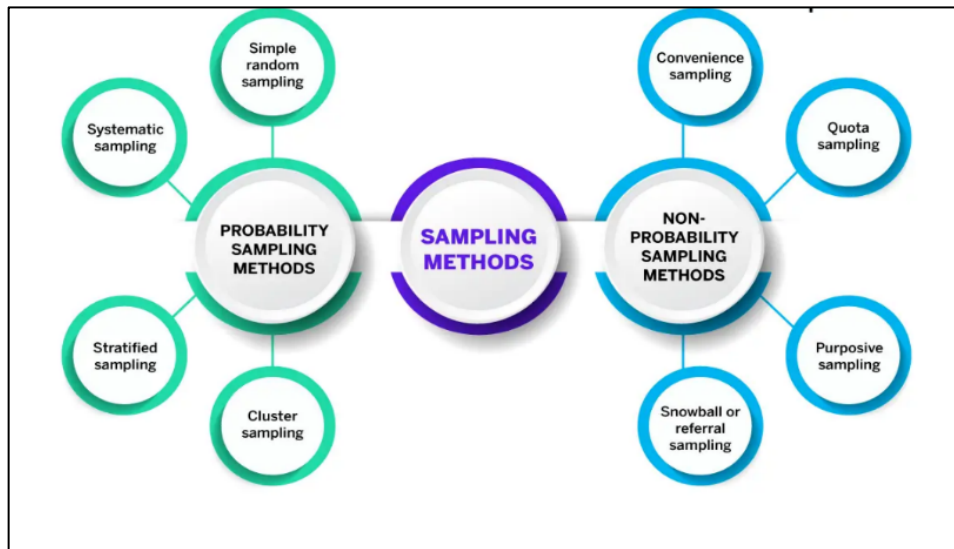


Figure 2: Sampling methods

The process of designating a random number to the components of the population and selecting a subset of them based on a predetermined criterion (e.g., highest value among the adjacent groups/rows, lowest value among the groups/rows, etc.) is known as simple random sampling. A straightforward random sample ensures that each individual in the community has an equal opportunity of being chosen. The sampling scope ought to encompass the entire population. In order to perform this form of sampling, one may employ methodologies such as generators of random numbers or other such tools that rely exclusively on chance. Divide the taluka into geographical zones, then choose sample areas at random. This approach provides extensive geographical coverage, capturing differences in growth across different places. For archive research, utilize random sampling to choose documents from various time periods or sources. This helps to avoid bias in the selection of historical documents. To get a varied range of views on Osmanabad's history, conduct oral history interviews with randomly selected respondents from various demographics and socioeconomic collections.

Sample Area and Sample Size: This historical study's sample region includes the town of Osmanabad and its five neighboring talukas in the Osmanabad district. Osmanabad, as the administrative center, is a focal point

for understanding urban growth, government, and economic activity. Furthermore, a purposeful selection of villages from various sections of the taluka was included to capture changes in agricultural methods, socioeconomic situations, and cultural characteristics throughout time, Census of India. (1981). The administrative centre of the Osmanabad district is located in this city. According to population, it ranks 39th in Maharashtra and seventh in Marathwada. Osmanabad is situated at an elevation of 653 metres (2,142 feet). Located in the west-central portion of Osmanabad Tahsil, Osmanabad city is comparatively central to the entire district. Kalamb, Tuljapur, Bhoom, Paranda, and Washi are all in close proximity. The closest major city is Solapur, which is situated in the Solapur district to the southwest of Osmanabad. The location of Osmanabad is Balaghat Pathar. In the Solapur district, the Bhogavati River travels through the city and empties into the Sina River near Mohol. According to the 2011 Indian census, the population of Osmanabad was recorded as 106,644 individuals. Of these, 41,982 were males (52.1%) and 38,643 were females (47.9%), for a gender ratio of 920 per thousand males. As of 2001, the average literacy rate in Osmanabad was 74%, surpassing the national average of 59.5%. The literacy rate for males stood at 80%, while that for females was 67%. 14% of the Osmanabad population was under the age of six in 2001. Census of India. (1971).



Figure 3. Taluka's in Osmanabad District

For this historical study of Osmanabad Taluka (1911-2011), information was primarily gathered from primary sources through a structured questionnaire administered to 150 respondents. The sample size is designed to provide a representative and insightful perspective on the historical changes and experiences within the Osmanabad district. The selection of 150 respondents is distributed across five talukas within the district, with each taluka contributing to the overall understanding of the region's historical trajectory. The sample size is chosen to achieve statistical significance, providing confidence in the reliability and generalizability of the findings to the broader population of Osmanabad district. The chosen sample size of 150 respondents is deemed sufficient to capture diverse viewpoints and experiences across the Osmanabad district. This ensures that the findings reflect the heterogeneity present in the district's historical narrative. By including respondents from five talukas, the sample size allows for an examination of regional variations within the district. This approach acknowledges the potential differences in historical developments, socio-economic conditions, and cultural practices among the talukas.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This segment not only presents the empirical results of our inquiries but also initiates a reflective discussion regarding their importance within the wider framework of the research goals. The principal objective of this chapter is to provide a methodical and cohesive exposition of the principal discoveries, empowering readers to formulate well-informed judgements regarding the initial research inquiries. As we further explore the complexities of the findings, it is imperative to emphasise the scrupulousness with which the data was gathered, evaluated, and integrated. Maintaining the integrity of our methodology is critical in order to guarantee the dependability and accuracy of the results. The chapter's structure has been intentionally planned to provide readers with a coherent progression, beginning with a concise overview of the quantitative and/or qualitative findings. Following this, the discussion section explores the ramifications of these results, establishing correlations with prior scholarly works and theoretical frameworks. Our objective is to uncover patterns, trends, and innovative insights that enhance the current corpus of knowledge in the discipline by means of this analytical procedure.

Table 4.1 Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	88	58.7
Female	62	41.3
Total	150	100

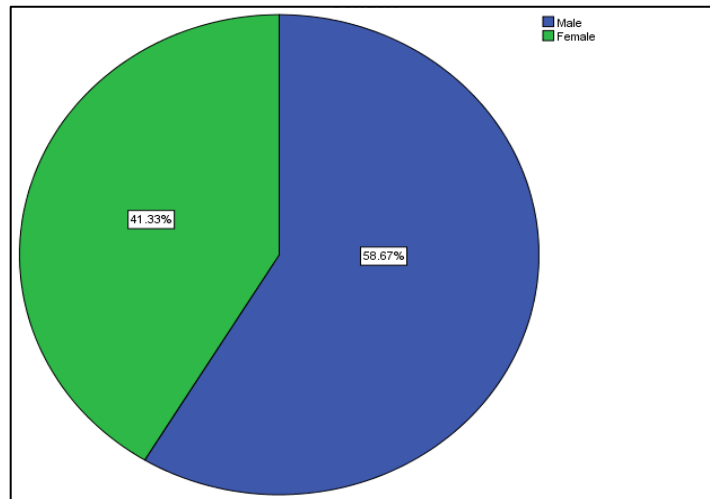


Figure 4.1 Gender

The table presents data on gender distribution, with 150 individuals surveyed. Of these, 58.7% are male, while 41.3% are female Ahankari, A. *et.al.* (2023). The data suggests a slight majority of males in the sample. This could imply various societal implications or demographic

trends, but further analysis would be needed to draw definitive conclusions. Understanding gender distribution can inform targeted interventions or policies aimed at addressing disparities or promoting inclusivity.

Table 4.2 Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-25	49	32.7
26-35	28	18.7
36-45	35	23.3
46-55	31	20.7
56 and above	7	4.7
Total	150	100

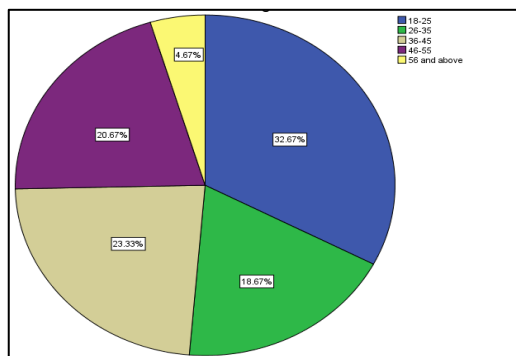


Figure 4.2 Age

The table provides data on the age distribution of a sample population, with a total of 150 individuals surveyed. It reveals a diverse range of age groups represented. The majority of respondents fall within the 18-25 age bracket, comprising 32.7% of the sample. This suggests a

significant portion of the surveyed population is relatively young, potentially indicating a focus on younger demographics in the study or reflecting a broader trend of youth engagement with the subject matter.

Table 4.3 Educational Background

Educational Background	Frequency	Percent
High School	75	50
Bachelor's Degree	25	16.7
Master's Degree	33	22
Doctorate or other advanced degrees	17	11.3
Total	150	100

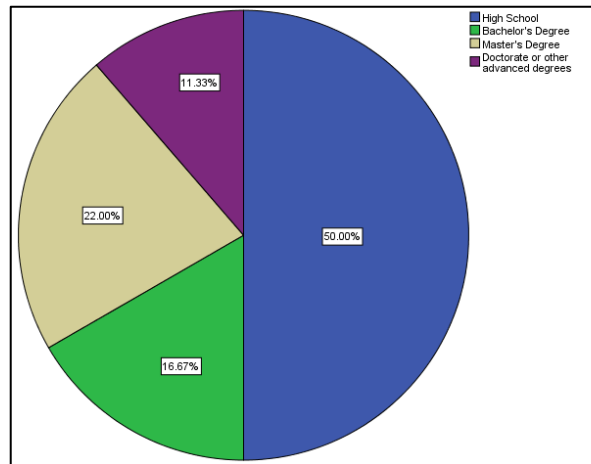


Figure 4.3 Educational Background

The table presents the educational background of a sample of 150 individuals. It illustrates that 50% of the respondents have completed high school, while 16.7% hold a Bachelor's degree, and 22.0% have pursued a Master's degree. Additionally, 11.3% of the respondents have attained a Doctorate or other advanced degrees. From these findings, it can be inferred that a significant portion

of the sample has attained at least some level of higher education, with the highest proportion having completed high school. The data indicates a diverse educational attainment among the respondents, ranging from basic education to advanced academic qualifications.

Hypothesis 1: Mann-Whitney Test

Ranks				
category	The knowledge gained about the historical past of Osmanabad Talukas has enriched my understanding of the region.	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
The historical records of Osmanabad Talukas are easily accessible.	Strongly Disagree	21	16.79	352.50
	Strongly Agree	50	44.07	2203.50
	Total	71		
The timeline of Osmanabad Talukas has been well-documented.	Strongly Disagree	21	16.98	356.50
	Strongly Agree	50	43.99	2199.50
	Total	71		
The available historical records provide a comprehensive understanding of Osmanabad Talukas' past.	Strongly Disagree	21	19.10	401.00
	Strongly Agree	50	43.10	2155.00
	Total	71		

The table presents data on respondents' perceptions of the accessibility and comprehensiveness of historical records concerning Osmanabad Talukas, as well as the impact of this knowledge on their understanding of the region. Overall, the majority of respondents strongly agree that the historical records of Osmanabad Talukas are easily accessible (Mean Rank = 44.07) and that the timeline has been well-documented (Mean Rank = 43.99, there is a slight decrease in agreement when it comes to the historical records providing a comprehensive

understanding of the region's past (Mean Rank = 43.10). These findings suggest that while respondents perceive the accessibility and documentation of historical records positively, they may not feel that these records offer a complete understanding of Osmanabad Talukas' history. The relatively lower mean rank for the statement regarding comprehensive understanding indicates that respondents may feel there are gaps or limitations in the available historical records.

Test Statistics^a

	The historical records of Osmanabad Talukas are easily accessible.	The timeline of Osmanabad Talukas has been well-documented.	The available historical records provide a comprehensive understanding of Osmanabad Talukas' past.
Mann-Whitney U	121.500	125.500	170.000
Wilcoxon W	352.500	356.500	401.000
Z	-5.346	-5.322	-4.648
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000

Grouping Variable: 3.1. The knowledge gained about the historical past of Osmanabad Talukas has enriched my understanding of the region.

The table presents test statistics for comparing the accessibility and comprehensiveness of historical records of Osmanabad Talukas. The Mann-Whitney U test, which assesses differences between two independent groups, indicates significant disparities among the three statements. The values of Mann-Whitney U range from 121.500 to 170.000, with lower values corresponding to statements suggesting easier accessibility and comprehensive documentation of historical records.

The Wilcoxon W statistic, measuring the sum of ranks in each group, further supports these findings, with values ranging from 352.500 to 401.000. The negative Z-values (-5.346 to -4.648) indicate a significant difference between the groups, all with a p-value of .000, suggesting strong evidence against the null hypothesis of no difference. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in the accessibility and comprehensiveness of historical records among the statements regarding Osmanabad Talukas.

Hypothesis 2: Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Ranks				
Category		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
The social conditions in Osmanabad Taluka positively impact the overall well-being of the community. The social factors in Osmanabad Taluka are well-recognized and understood by the community.	Negative Ranks	15 ^a	17.53	263.00
	Positive Ranks	21 ^b	19.19	403.00
	Ties	114 ^c		
	Total	150		
Cultural events and festivals play a significant role in fostering a sense of community in Osmanabad Taluka. Cultural diversity is evident and celebrated in Osmanabad Taluka.	Negative Ranks	30 ^d	27.07	812.00
	Positive Ranks	24 ^e	28.04	673.00
	Ties	96 ^f		
	Total	150		
. There is a need for initiatives to further enhance social and cultural conditions in Osmanabad Taluka. Social harmony is observed among different communities in Osmanabad Taluka.	Negative Ranks	19 ^g	29.24	555.50
	Positive Ranks	28 ^h	20.45	572.50
	Ties	103 ⁱ		
	Total	150		
My observations align with the general assessments of social and cultural conditions in Osmanabad Taluka. Cultural practices and traditions are well-preserved in Osmanabad Taluka.	Negative Ranks	14 ^j	7.75	108.50
	Positive Ranks	4 ^k	15.63	62.50
	Ties	132 ^l		
	Total	150		

The table presents the results of a survey assessing perceptions of social and cultural conditions in Osmanabad Taluka, with respondents comparing various aspects of these conditions. Each row represents a specific comparison between two statements, with negative ranks indicating that the first statement was rated lower than the second, positive ranks indicating the opposite, and ties indicating equal ratings. The "Sum of Ranks" column shows the total ranking points for each comparison, while

the "N" column indicates the number of respondents. Overall, the findings suggest that respondents perceive cultural events and festivals as playing a significant role in fostering community, with this statement receiving higher rankings than the assertion that cultural diversity is evident and celebrated. Similarly, respondents view the need for initiatives to enhance social and cultural conditions more positively than the assertion that social harmony is observed among different communities.

Test Statistics^a

Statements	The social conditions in Osmanabad Taluka positively impact the overall well-being of the community. The social factors in Osmanabad Taluka are well-recognized and understood by the community.	Cultural events and festivals play a significant role in fostering a sense of community in Osmanabad Taluka. Cultural diversity is evident and celebrated in Osmanabad Taluka.	There is a need for initiatives to further enhance social and cultural conditions in Osmanabad Taluka. Social harmony is observed among different communities in Osmanabad Taluka.	My observations align with the general assessments of social and cultural conditions in Osmanabad Taluka. Cultural practices and traditions are well-preserved in Osmanabad Taluka.
Z	-1.142 ^b	-.610 ^c	-.091 ^b	-1.039 ^c
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.254	.542	.927	.299

The table presents test statistics for assessing various aspects of social and cultural conditions in Osmanabad Taluka. The values in the table represent the coefficients (Z) obtained from statistical analyses conducted on different statements related to social factors and cultural factors. The significance levels (Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed) accompanying each coefficient indicate whether the observed relationships are statistically significant. The interpretation of the results reveals mixed findings. For instance, the coefficient for statement (-1.142) suggests a negative association between social conditions and overall well-being, although it is not statistically significant (p = .254). Similarly, the coefficients for statements 1,2 and 3 also indicate negative relationships, albeit not statistically significant. Conversely, the coefficients for cultural factors are smaller in magnitude and closer to zero, suggesting weaker associations with the overall assessment of social and cultural conditions in Osmanabad Taluka. of these coefficients are statistically significant at the conventional levels (p > .05), indicating that the observed relationships may be due to chance.

5. CONCLUSION

To summarize, the historical study of Osmanabad Taluka from 1911 to 2011 gives a detailed picture of the region's history and the various influences that have impacted its socioeconomic and cultural environment. Osmanabad has witnessed considerable modifications throughout time, from a colonial-era administrative entity to a bustling taluka characterised by agricultural expansion, urbanisation, and shifting population trends. The examination of census data, archival documents, and local narratives illustrates the community's resilience and adaptation to obstacles such as political changes, economic fluctuations, and social transformations. The region's historical trajectory demonstrates the interaction of global, national, and regional forces, demonstrating how Osmanabad has both received and contributed to wider historical processes. Furthermore, the research emphasises the necessity of recognising local agency and the role of people and communities in constructing their own histories. As we complete our historical investigation, it is clear that Osmanabad Taluka's history is a complex tapestry of experiences, difficulties, and victories that provide vital insights into the larger historical narrative of

the Indian subcontinent. This study not only adds to our knowledge of Osmanabad's past, but it also lays the groundwork for future research and provides inspiration for community participation and development activities. The historical study of Osmanabad Taluka from 1911 to 2011 indicates a culturally rich area with major social, political, and economic advancements. Over the course of a century, Osmanabad has seen significant changes, including India's independence, the Green Revolution, and the growth of numerous social and political groups.

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