



STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN NANDED CITY

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Abstract

The paper deals with occupational structure of Nanded city from 1961 to 2011. The workers of occupational categories included in earlier censuses have been re-grouped into nine broad categories. Here the working population which is in different economic activities, these are divided into nine categories: these are Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Livestock, forestry, Fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs household industry, Other than household industry, Construction, Trade and commerce, Transport, storage and communication, Other services. The occupational structure of Nanded city is an increase. Occupational structure also influences the socio-economic development of an area. As regarding to study region, except some situations, overall working population during 1961 to 2011 showed increasing trend.

Key Words: Occupation structure, working force



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Introduction

Occupation implies trade or profession it reveals the nature of economic progress of a country. It is related to agriculture, industry and services. Occupations depend up on the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. This study is essential to understand the economic

base of urban region is vital importance in understand our city level of development. Because occupation is one of the parameters by which one can measure the level of economic development. Occupations depend up on the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. Occupational structure influences many aspects of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency load, employment and unemployment. From times, immemorial man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other, because ‘certain requirements of human life are so universal and so uniform that they must be fully met and admit no incomplete or intermittent satisfaction’ (Brunhes, 1952). Initially, occupational development very much correlated with economic development. There is a close relationship between the development of an economy and the occupational structure. The significance of occupational distribution of population of a region lies in the fact that, it clearly reveals the socio-economic characteristics of the people living that particular region. It is, hence, one of the important measures of socio-economic development of the country. In this paper, the further study will be dealing with the dimensions of occupational structure relating to the population composition of the study region, eventual regional disparities are also analysed. In the census, the term ‘work’ is used in a special sense and therefore stress should be applied to understand it correctly. ‘Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity’. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. ‘Work’ involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise (Census of India, 1991)

Study Area:

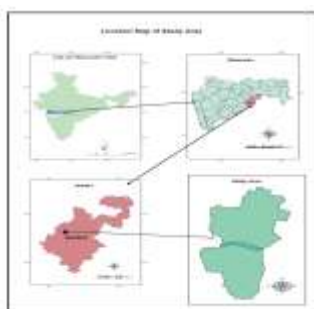


Fig. No: 1

Nanded is one of the historical places in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. It lies in Godavari basin. It is situated between 18⁰ 15' to 19⁰ 55' N latitude and 77⁰ 7' to 78⁰ 15' E longitude. The total area under Nanded-waghala municipal corporation jurisdiction is 61.74 sq.k.m. Nanded is the second largest city in Marathwada after Aurangabad. The state of Andhra

Pradesh lies to the east and Karnataka state to the south. The river Godavari flows through the city. Deep Black Soils have limited distribution along the bank of Godawari. The entire study region receives rainfall from June to November. As per provisional reports of Census of India, population of Nanded-Waghala in 2011 is 550564 of which male and female are 286152 and 264412 respectively.

Objective:

- To study the occupational structure and economic condition changes in Nanded city (1961-2011).
- Changing Occupational Structure of Nanded City.

Database And Methodology:

The required data present study has collected from Secondary Data Collection by various government departments, e.g. District Census Hand Book of Nanded 1961, 1991, 2001 and 2011, Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Nanded District 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011, District Gazetteer of Nanded District, Various branch offices of Nanded Zilla Parishad. Various Municipal Corporation Offices of the Nanded District, Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Town planning Department Nanded, Nanded Municipal Reports. Data collected data has tabulated, classified, presented, compared and interpreted with help of various appropriate statistical methods. Tables, Diagrams and maps have used at appropriate place and their interpretation has realized the present study.

Table No. 1 Occupational Structure

Census of India functional	Regrouped categories
I) Cultivators II) Agricultural labourers III) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	Primary activities
IV) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, a) Household industry b) Other than household industry V) Construction	Secondary activity

VI) Trade and commerce	
VII) Transportation, storage, communication	Tertiary activity
VIII) Other services	

These nine categories of activities classified into three groups Primary activities, secondary activities and tertiary activities. The primary activity is concerned with the production and extraction of raw materials. In includes, first, second, third and fourth categories of workers. The secondary activity includes the fifth and sixth categories of workers and it associated with the processing, fabrication, construction and manufacturing of materials. The tertiary activity is associated with the service and amenities and includes the seventh, eighth and ninth categories of workers.

Occupational Structure of Nanded City

The work participation rate for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. In a similar way, it is defined for main and marginal workers. In the year 2011, it is recorded 30.47 per cent of population as working population. Out of the total working population, male participation rate in the city is 82.00 per cent and female participation only 18.00 per cent. It may be observed that percentage of total working population in 1961 was 24.36 per cent, which has increased to 26.27 per cent in the year 1981. The percentage of male working population in 1981 was 90.03 per cent, which has reduced to 86.73 per cent in the year 2001. But female working population increased from 9.97 per cent to 13.26 per cent

Table No. 2 Occupational Structure of Nanded City

Year	% of male working population	% of female working population	% of working population
1961	85.11	14.88	24.36
1971	91.43	8.56	24.29
1981	90.03	9.97	26.27
1991	86.35	13.64	25.38
2001	86.73	13.26	25.83
2011	82	18	30.47

The analysis clearly indicates that the share of total working population of male has found decreased and female working population has increased but percentage of male population still remain higher than female working population.

Fig. No1 Parentage of Male & Female working population in to Total Worker

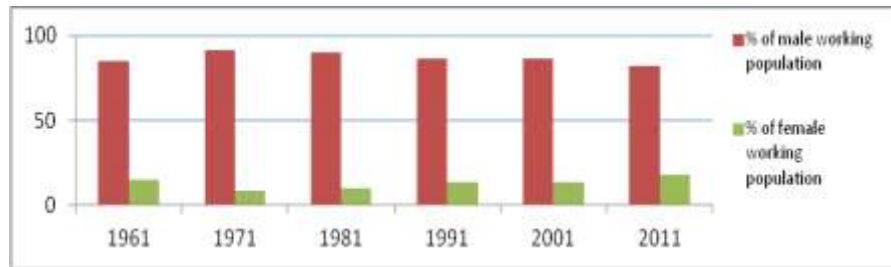


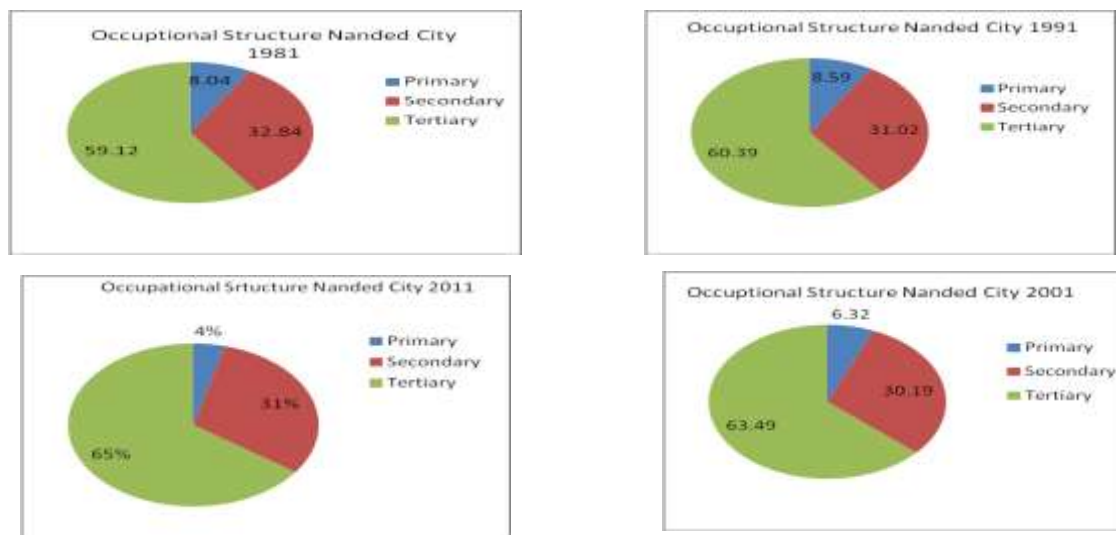
Table No.3 Nanded City: Occupational Structure (In Percentage) (1961 - 2011)

Nanded City: Occupational Structure (In Percentage) (1961-2011)							
Sr.No.	Category	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Primary	5.32	6.95	8.04	8.59	6.32	4.03
2	Secondary	38.31	32.6	32.84	31.02	30.19	30.70
3	Tertiary	56.36	60.3	59.12	60.39	63.49	65.00
City		100	100	100	100	100	100

The primary sector is not important from urban growth point of view. It may be observed that primary sector has declined from 5.32per cent to 6.32 per cent. In the secondary sector, the percentage of workers in 1961 was 38.31which were reduced to 30.19 per cent in the year 2001. This decrease may be attributed to shifting of Nanded city as a locus of oil engine manufacture to some other type of manufacturing industries. This transformation took place due to availability of chief electricity for the agricultural purposes and increase in the cost of fuels like, diesel, kerosin and crude oil. At the same time cotton textile industries which were engage in the manufacturing of the goods like Nanded telering chana cloth and cotton textile industries etc. could not compete with modern and more advanced technology in the same field.

Fig. No 3 Nanded City: Occupational Structure (In Percentage) (1961 - 2011)





Conclusion

It is observed that in the study region showed increasing trends in the total working population and the city almost followed the average working population of the study region with some exceptions. Generally, India on a large scale has agrarian economy and in this kind of economy majority of the people are engaged in the primary activities. In accordance to that, Nanded city has the same trend. This is showing an increasing trend of the tertiary sector. Similarly the percentage of workers in the tertiary sector is higher than those of secondary and primary sectors. In the last decade of the investigation period *i.e.* 1961-2011 Nanded city showed improvement in the occupational classification 30.47 per cent working population.

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