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22. An Analysis of Occupational Structural of Population in Amravati District

Dr. Anand Dhote
HOD, Yuvashakti Arts and Science College, Amravati.
Dr. Sachin Bhombe
HOD, G. S. Tompe Arts, Commerce & Science College, Amravati.

Abstract

Occupational Structure is a very important component of the population it provides information about the working force. Analysis of working force explains the status of socio-economic development of the region this information very beneficial for feature planning. In occupation structure included working and non-working population, the working population is subdivided into main worker and marginal worker. The main worker is subdivided into cultivators, agricultural laborers, household workers, and other workers. In this research paper occupational structure of the population is an analysis of the Amravati district. This study is based on secondary data which is collected from the Census handbook of Amravati district 2011. The main objective of this paper is to find the spatial distribution of the workers and also find which factors are responsible for the verification of spatial distribution. After the analysis of data of the occupational structure of Amravati district, it shows that the proportion of the working population is below fifty percent and the proportion of the non-working population is above fifty percent in all tehsil of Amravati district. Out of the total working population, sixty present working populations are in the category of agricultural labor. Approximately eighty percentage the population is engaged in the agriculture sector.

Keywords: Occupational structure, working force, working, and non-working population, main and marginal worker, cultivators, agricultural labours, household workers.

Introduction

Economic development of any region is dependent on various factors such as the availability of natural resources, fertility of the soil, and accessibility of area it is expressed by the economic characteristics of the population so for the better understanding of the economic status of any region its require to understand economic characteristics of the population. For that
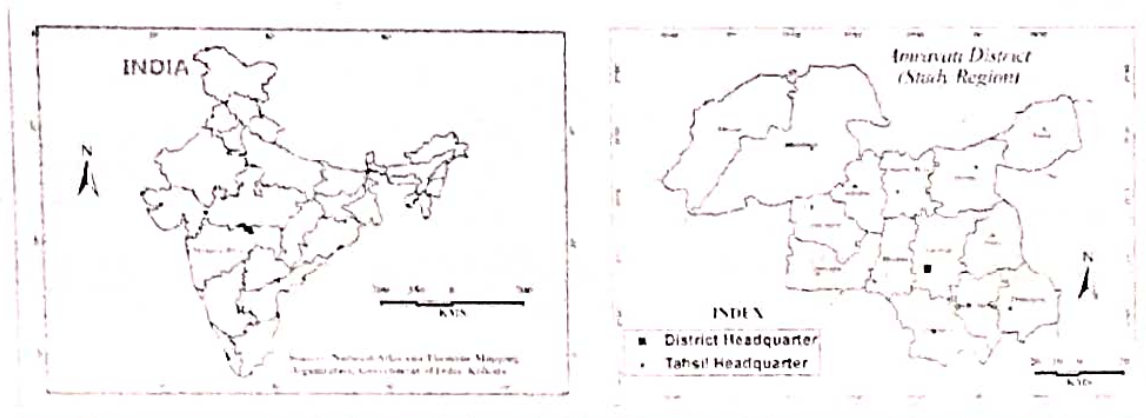
purpose study of the occupational characteristic of the population is required. For the analysis of the occupational structure of the population, some indicators of the population such as the ratio of the working population, ratio of non-working population, workers participation rate, and participation of works in different economic activities are taken. Data related to these indicators are taken from the census of Amravati district of the year 2011.

The main objective of this paper is to study the spatial distribution of the worker, non-worker, main and marginal worker and the participation of workers in different categories of economic activities, and also find out factors responsible for spatial variation in the distribution of workers. In Amravati district proportion of total workers is below fifty percentage and the proportion of non-workers is above fifty percent it means that percentage of the non-working population is more in all tehsil of district comper to the working population. Out of the total working population, sixty present working population is in the category of agricultural labor. Eighty percentage population of the district is engaged in the cultivator and agricultural labor category. So it is concluded that the maximum working population of the district is engaged in the agriculture sector.

Location of Study Area

Locational extends of the study area is between $21^0 30'$ to $21^0 50'$ north latitude and $76^0 35'$ to $78^0 27'$ east longitude. The total geographical area of the Amravati district is 12212 sq. km. 75% of the area of the district is covered by Deccan Trap while 25% area is covered by Purna alluvium. It is located in the Vidharbha region on the north eastern side of the State of Maharashtra. It is bounded by the Khandwa and Betul districts of Madhya Pradesh State on the north and by the Maharashtra districts of Nagpur on the northeast, Wardha on the east, Yavatmal on the south, Washim on the southwest, and Akola and Buldhana districts on the west. The district headquarters is located at Amravati town and the district is divided into 14 talukas viz., Amravati, Morshi, Warud, Tiwsa, Chandur Railway, Nandgaon kh., Bhatkuli, Daryapur, Anjangaon surji, Dharni, Chikaldhara, Achalpur, and Chandur Bazar. The population of the district is 28,87,826 of which male and female are 14,82,845 and 14,04,981 respectively as per the 2011 census. The district has 13 towns and 1698 villages. A major part of the district comes under Purna-Tapi and Wardha River basins. The important rivers flowing through the district are Tapi, Purna, Wardha, Pedhi, and Chandrabhaga. Agriculture is the main occupation of the population of the study region.

Location Map of Amravati District

Objectives of the Study

1. The main objective of this paper is to study the spatial distribution of the worker, non-worker, main and marginal worker and the participation of workers in different categories of economic activities.

2. To understand the nature of the occupational structure of the population in the Amravati district.

3. Study the spatial distribution of the workers and also find out factors responsible for spatial distribution.

4. Analysis of the participation of the working population in various economic activities.

Database and Methodology

In this research paper data related to the percentage of working and non-working population, the percentage of main and marginal workers, and the percentage of workers participation in different categories of economic activities particularly cultivators, agricultural labors, household industry workers, and other workers are taken from the census handbook of Amravati district of year2011. In the present study, both quantitative and descriptive methods and cartographic techniques are used.

Results and Discussion

Working and Non-working Population

The Frist indicator of the study of the occupational structure of the population is the working and non-working population. In the study area, 42.80 percentage population is working population and 57.20 percentage is non-working population. It means that the percentage of the non-working population is more in the district.
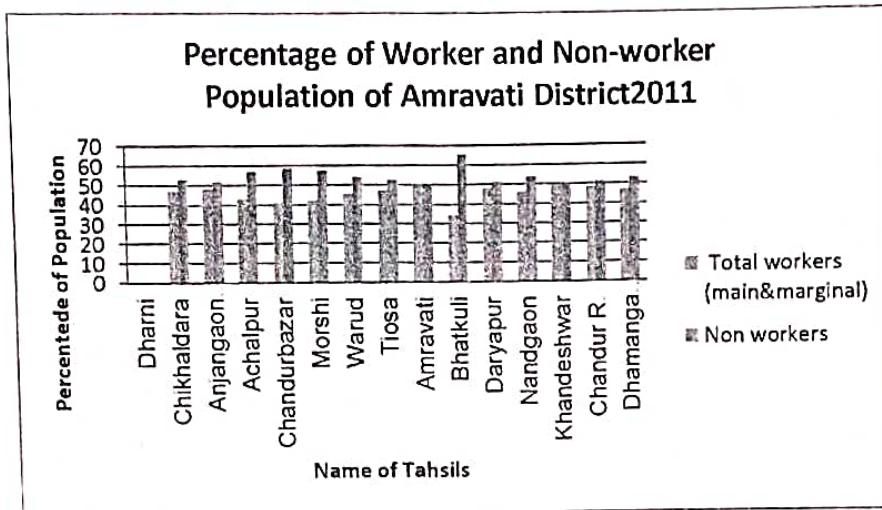
As per the census, Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part-time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise, or in any other economic activity.

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as Non-worker.

Table no.1 and graph shows that In all tahsils of Amravati district, percentage of the working population is below fifty percentages and non-working population is above fifty percentages but in Amravati tahsil percentage of workers is 34.57 and non-workers are 65.43 percentage. Amravati city is the main educational center of the region so students from all tahsils come to Amravati for education that is why the percentage of non-workers population is more in Amravati tahsil.

(Table No1) Percentage of Worker and Non-worker Population of Amravati District2011

Sr.No.	Name of Sub-district	Total workers	Percentage Total workers (main & marginal)	Non workers	Percentage Non workers
1	Dharni	86864	47.04	97801	52.96
2	Chikhaldara	57278	48.21	61537	51.79
3	Anjangaon Surji	69453	43.16	91450	56.84
4	Achalpur	114830	41.09	164649	58.91
5	Chandurbazar	83123	42.35	113135	57.65
6	Morshi	83563	45.79	98921	54.21
7	Warud	106247	47.22	118737	52.78
8	Tiosa	52500	50.13	52228	49.87
9	Amravati	272526	34.57	515801	65.43
10	Bhatkuli	55156	48.76	57953	51.24
11	Daryapur	80687	46.09	94374	53.91
12	Nandgaon Khandeshwar	64220	49.47	65590	50.53
13	Chandur Railway	47409	48.92	49498	51.08
14	Dhamangaon Railway	62466	47.00	70449	53.00
	Amravti Dist	1236322	42.80	1652123	57.20

Main Worker and Marginal Worker Population

The second indicator of the study of the occupational structure of the population is the main worker and marginal worker. Out of the total working population, 36.75 percent population is the main worker and 6.05 percent is the marginal worker. In other words majority of the working population is engaged in economically productive activity for more than six months or more in the preceding one year of the Census. Agriculture base employments is the main source of employment of region. So the majority of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector and the availability of employment in agriculture is more than six months that why the percentage of marginal workers is very low in all tahsils of the district. Out of the all tehsil of Amravati district Chikhaldara and Dharni tehsil shows the high percentage of marginal workers it is 10.88 and 11.62 respectively. Chikhaldara and Dharni tahsil is a forest area of Gavilghad range of Satpura, it is also the area of Melghat Tigar Reserve so the availability of agricultural land is very less in this area and the employment in this area is available only for two to three months so the peoples of this area are migrated to near town for employment for the remaining period of the year. That's why the percentage of marginal workers is high in this area.

(Table No. 2) Percentage of Main worker and Marginal worker Population of Amravati District 2011

Sr.No	Name of Sub-district	Percentage Total workers	Percentage of Main workers	Percentage of Marginal workers
1	Dharni	47.04	36.16	10.88
2	Chikhaldara	48.21	36.59	11.62
3	Anjangaon Surji	43.16	37.92	5.24

4	Achalpur	41.09	36.28	4.81
5	Chandurbazar	42.35	36.24	6.11
6	Morshi	45.79	39.30	6.50
7	Warud	47.22	42.08	5.14
8	Tiosa	50.13	42.95	7.18
9	Amravati	34.57	31.23	3.34
10	Bhatkuli	48.76	40.24	8.52
11	Daryapur	46.09	38.37	7.72
12	Nandgaon Khandeshwar	49.47	42.97	6.51
13	Chandur Railway	48.92	40.42	8.50
14	Dhamangaon Railway	47.00	39.56	7.44
	Amravti Dist	42.80	36.75	6.05

Distribution of Workers in Four Categories of Economic Activity

The third most important indicator of the occupational structure of the population is the distribution of workers in the different categories of economic activity. The total working population of the district is divided into a different categories of the economy. In the study region percentage of agricultural labour is very high than other categories of economic activities and it is 54.03 it means that the fifty parents working population of the district is agricultural labour. 28.20 percent working population is engaged in the other workers category. In other words, 28.20 percent of working population of the region is engaged in other than cultivators or agricultural laborers, or household industry workers. 1.70 present working population is engaged in the household industry. It means that the share of the household industry in the economy of the study region is very low. Out of the total working population, 70.11 percentage the working population is engaged in two sectors of the economic it is cultivators and agriculture labours category. It is concluding that the economy of the study region is dependent on the agricultural sector.

As per the observation of table no.3 and map shows that except Amravati tahsil the share of the cultivators in the study region is in the range of 17 to 20 percentage. In Dharni and Chikhaldara tahsil percentage of cultivators is 32.12 and 24.82 percent respectively it is also higher than the average percentage of cultivators of the district. In Amravati tahsil, it is very low and it is only 4.43 percent. Amravati city is the urban center of the region so the percentage of cultivators is very low in this tahsil.

The percentage of agricultural labours is very high in all tahsils of Amravati district. In Bhatkuli and Nandgaon Khandeshwar tahsil it is 71.62 and 70.02 percentage respectively which is highest than all other tahsils of the district and lowest percentage of agricultural labour is found in Amravati tahsil, which is 30.39 percent. Amravati is an urban center as well as a market and educational center of the region that's why a percentage of agricultural labour is low in this tahsil. Except for Dharni and Achalpur tahsil, all other tahsils of the district are above sixty to sixty-five percentage of agricultural labours.

The share of the household industry workers is very low as compared to other categories of workers in the district. It is 1.70 percentage.

In the category of other workers, Amravati tahsil is 72.30 percentage which is the highest in the district. Amravati city is a market town and educational center so the share of the other workers is high in this tahsil. In Dharni and Chikhaldara tahsil the share of other workers is very low and it is 9.01 and 9.44 percentage respectively. This area of the district is a hilly, forest, and tribal area so the socio-economic development of this area is very low and the people of these tahsils are engaged in the primary sector of economic activities particularly the agricultural sector so the percentage of other workers is very low in this tahsil.

The combined percentage of two categories cultivators and Agricultural workers is 70.11 percentage in the study region. Which means that the working population of the district is engaged in the agricultural sector. Tahsil-wise it is above 80 percent but in Amravati tahsil, it is only 24.52 percentage is engaged in other sectors of the economy. Based on this statistical analysis it is concluded that without the sector of agriculture other sectors of the economy are undeveloped in the study region.

Combine percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers shows that the economy of the study region depends on the agricultural sector and 80 percent of the working force is engaged in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, only 20 percent working population is engaged in other sector of the economy.

Distribution of Workers in Four Categories of Economic Activity in Sub-District, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-district	Category of workers				Total % of the share of Cultivator and Agri.labourers
		Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Household industry workers	Other workers	
1	Dharni	83.12	56.92	1.04	9.01	89.04
2	Chikhaldara	34.82	64.98	0.85	9.44	99.80
3	Amravati Rural	16.63	65.68	1.12	16.59	82.31

4	Achalpur		13.28	54.84	1.81	30.08	**68.12**
5	Chandurbazar		16.88	68.15	1.43	13.54	**85.03**
6	Morshi		20.15	63.81	1.49	14.55	**83.96**
7	Warud		19.31	63.83	1.22	15.63	**83.14**
8	Tiosa		19.56	65.18	1.74	13.53	**84.74**
9	Amravati		4.43	20.29	2.78	72.50	**24.72**
10	Bhatkuli		16.36	71.62	1.28	10.74	**87.98**
11	Daryapur		17.70	65.43	1.54	15.33	**83.13**
12	Nandgaon Khandeshwar		18.97	70.02	1.22	9.80	**88.99**
13	Chandur Railway		17.98	63.58	1.67	16.77	**81.56**
14	Dhamangaon Railway	19.45	60.78	1.56	18.22	**80.23**	
	Amravti Dist	16.08	54.03	1.70	28.20	**70.11**	

Conclusion

1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the population of the study region.

2. 42.80 percent population is working population and 57.20 percentage population is non-working population. It means that the share of the non-working population is more than the working population in the study region.

3. 36.75 percent population is the main worker and 6.05 is the marginal worker. In other words majority of the working population is engaged in economically productive activity.

4. Out of the total working population, 70.11 percent working population is engaged in two sectors of economic it is cultivators and agriculture labours. It means that the economy of the study region is dependent on the agricultural sector.

5. The share of the household industry in the economic activities of the district is very low.

6. Only the agriculture sector of the economy is developed but other sectors of the economy are not developed in the study region.

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