



## **A Geographical Analysis of Rural Occupational Structure in Ahmednagar District (MS)**

**Dr.Sanjay Mahadeo Shinde**

Dept. of Geography,  
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &  
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College Kada.

### **1) Introduction: -**

The occupational structure of the Population in any region is an important component of human resource assessment. The proportion of people working profitably in economic activities and the share of various occupational groups in the total employment is playing an important role in development planning. The workers can only be defined as participating in the process of any economic product, whether physical or mental. The work includes not only actual work but also operative supervision and direction of work. In this turn, the workers are generally shown as the total main workers and the marginal workers. Population census statistics are the main source of data for the present study. A population census is very important for political, economic and socio- cultural planning of a village, tahsil, district, state and country. Reliable and detailed data on the size, distribution and socio - economic and demographic characteristics of a countries population are essential for planning, policy intervention and monitoring of development objectives. Any occupation is a very important social attribute of the population. Occupational structure seems to play an important role in the diversity of studies related to the level of economic development and social inequality in the study area. since occupation reflects the position of the individual in the technical section of the workers, it is considered to be the central determinant of present and future economic opportunities in modern society.

"The name of the function which a person performs by engaging himself in that particular branch of gainful economic activity which is his industry." The term occupation structure indicates the unitary relationship pattern of the three occupational components of the working population. These components include primary, secondary and tertiary activities of urban settlements. The working force is the economically active part of the population engaged in the production of goods and services. The other part is of economically non- active category called non- workers. The size and spatial pattern of the working force provides the basis for discussing occupational structure.

### **2) Aims and objectives**

- i) To identify the spatial structure of work participation rate in the Ahmadnagar District.
- ii) To assess and analyze various occupational characters in the Ahmednagar district.

### **3) Source of Data**

- i. Census Handbook of Ahmednagar district, 2011,
- ii. District Gazetteer of Ahmednagar.

### **4) Methodology**

Based on the map provided by Maharashtra Remote sensing application Center (MRSAC) department, the base map of the tahsil has been prepared according to the circle



with the help of GIS software. The competed occupational data of population census from Ahmednagar District census Handbook 2011. This information was analysed statistically with the help of Microsoft Excel. The statistics is then displayed through map with the help of GIS software and cartographic techniques with geographical context.

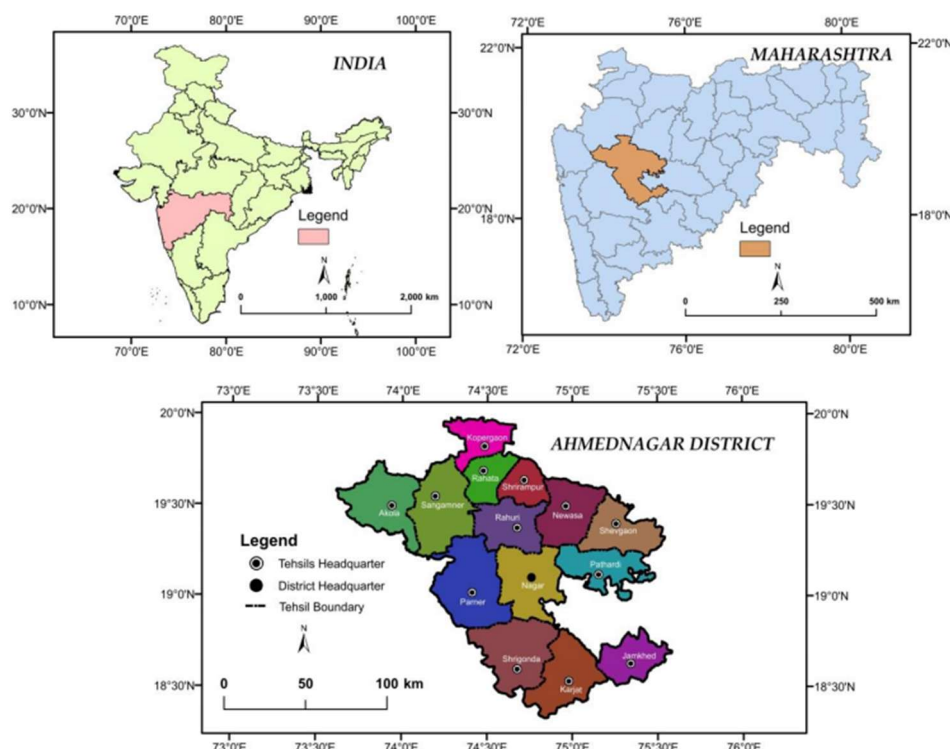
## 5) Discussion and Results

In this present analysis, aspects of occupational character found in Ahmednagar district is selected to study the differences between main workers and Marginal workers in the field.

## 6) Study Region

Ahmednagar District is situated partly in the upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin, occupying a somewhat central position in Maharashtra State. It located between 18°2' and 19°9' North latitudes and 73°9' and 75°5' East longitudes. The district is irregular in shape and resembles a slanting cross with a length of 200 kms and breadth of 210 kms. It is surrounded by Nashik district to north, Aurangabad district to the north-east, Beed district to the east, Osmanabad and Solapur district to the south, Pune district to the west and Thane district to the north-west. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra. It has total geographical area of 17048 sq.km. which is 5.66% of area of Maharashtra state. Out of total areas 16654.5 sq.km. Rural area and remaining 393.5 sq.km. is urban area. The total population of the district is 4543159 persons as per census 2011. While the area of the district accounts for 5.5 percent of the total area of the state, the district's population constitutes 4.2 percent of the total population of the state. The density of population is 267 persons per sq.km. among all 36 districts of the state, the district rank first in terms of area. The total rural population of the district is 3630542 and urban population is 912617 as per 2011 census. Ahmednagar is centrally located in western Maharashtra. In Ahmednagar district there were 14 Talukas and 1606 villages.

### STUDY AREA MAP



## 7) Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of the study region indicates that out of the total rural population, 51.67% population is classified as working population. Out of the total working population, 56.11% male and 43.89% female population is engaged. Above table gives clear idea about the occupational structure of the study region.

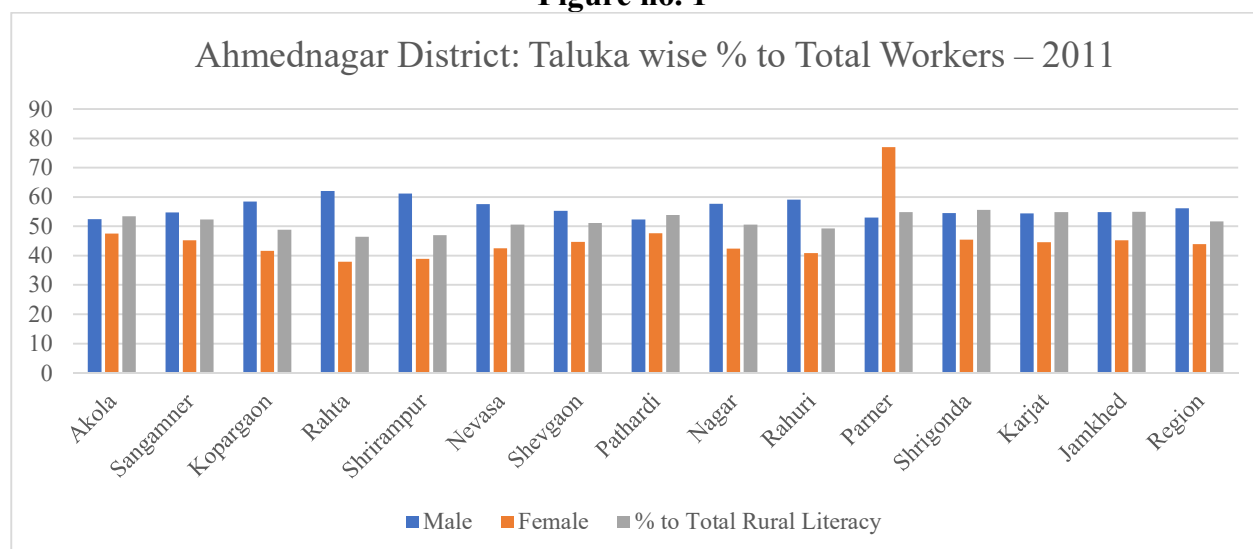
Table No. 1

**Ahmednagar District: Taluka-wise Workers (Census 2011)**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Male	Female	% to Total Rural Literacy
1.	Akola	52.46	47.54	53.41
2.	Sangamner	54.76	45.24	52.31
3.	Kopargaoon	58.42	41.58	48.82
4.	Rahta	62.04	37.96	46.45
5.	Shrirampur	61.14	38.86	46.95
6.	Nevasa	57.54	42.46	50.54
7.	Shevgaon	55.33	44.67	51.12
8.	Pathardi	52.38	47.62	53.89
9.	Nagar	57.65	42.35	50.62
10.	Rahuri	59.10	40.90	49.30
11.	Parner	53.03	46.97	54.84
12.	Shrigonda	54.53	45.47	55.58
13.	Karjat	54.37	44.63	54.89
14.	Jamkhed	54.82	45.18	55.00
	<b>Region</b>	<b>56.11</b>	<b>43.89</b>	<b>51.67</b>

Source: - Ahmadnagar district census Handbook – 2011.

**Figure no. 1**



### Taluka-wise main workers: -

The study of rural main workers according to 2011 census data of study region indicates that Sangamner (12.39%), Parner (9.87), Shrigonda (9.63%), Akola (8.83%), Pathardi (8.35%) and Newasa (8.25%) talukas have more cultivators. Poor cultivator rate is observed in Shirampur (2.97%), Jamkhed (4.13%), Rahta (4.15%) Kopargaoon (4.66%) talukas. Remaining talukas have moderate cultivators.



Agriculture labour indicates that Newasa (10.47%), Sangamner (9.70%), Kopargaon (8.59%) and Shrigonda (8.26%) talukas talukas have high agricultural labour rate. Low rate of agricultural labour is observed in Jamkhed (3.96%) and Pathardi (4.97%) Talukas and all remaining talukas have medium level agricultural labours. High percentage of household industrial workers indicates Sangamner (12.30%), Newasa (11.25%) and Rahta (10.88%) talukas and low percentage of household industrial workers is observed in only Jamkhed (2.06%) and Karjat (4.14%) talukas. High dominance of other workers is noticed in Rahta (12.28%), Sangamner (10.95%), Newasa (10.19%) and Nagar (10.11%) talukas and low dominance in Jamkhed (2.13%) and Karjat (4.45%) talukas. Above table gives clear idea about the main workers of the study region.

Table No. 2

**Ahmednagar District: Taluka wise Main Workers - 2011**

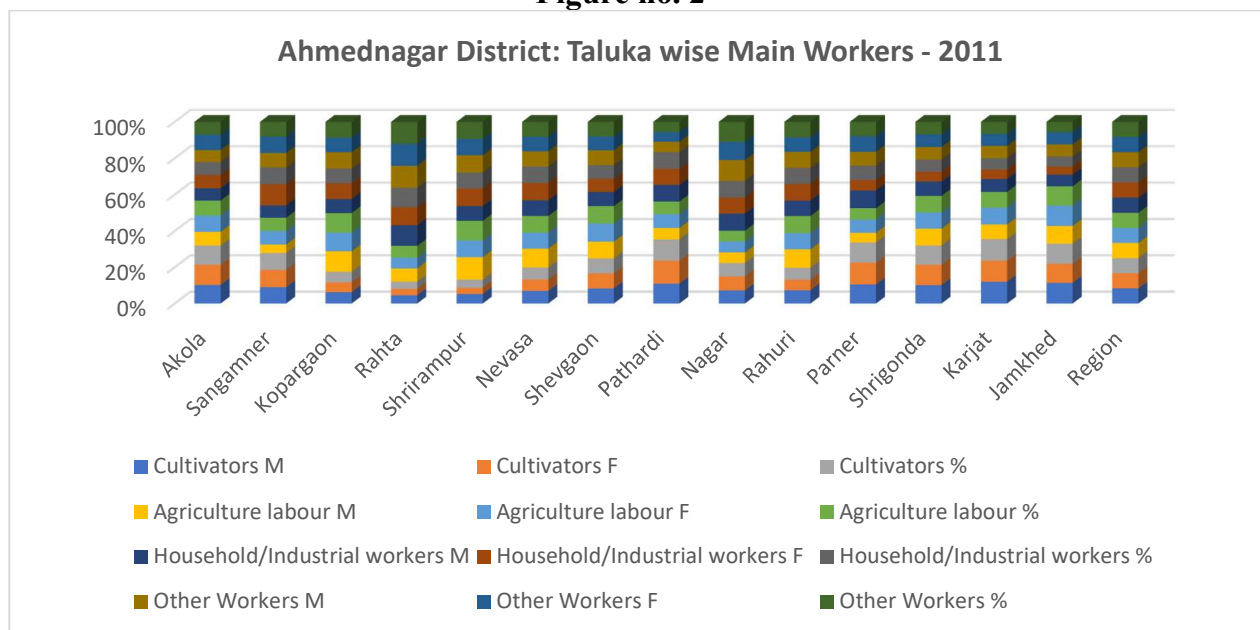
S. N.	Taluka	Cultivators			Agriculture labour			Household/Industrial workers			Other Workers		
		M	F	%	M	F	%	M	F	%	M	F	%
1	Akola	8.51	9.24	8.83	6.29	7.46	6.90	5.64	6.09	5.86	5.46	7.09	5.88
2	Sangamner	12.03	12.85	12.39	9.32	10.05	9.70	9.15	15.71	12.30	10.64	11.99	10.95
3	Kopargaon	4.94	4.30	4.66	9.03	8.18	8.59	6.18	6.83	6.50	7.16	6.33	6.96
4	Rahta	4.66	3.49	4.15	7.39	5.95	6.64	11.55	10.15	10.88	12.27	12.29	12.28
5	Shrirampur	3.51	2.27	2.97	8.27	6.18	7.18	5.45	6.40	5.90	6.35	5.98	6.26
6	Nevasa	8.57	7.84	8.25	12.8	10.90	11.47	10.76	11.77	11.25	10.25	9.98	10.19
7	Shevgaon	6.53	6.51	6.52	7.19	7.87	7.54	6.09	5.66	5.88	6.50	5.89	6.36
8	Pathardi	7.77	9.09	8.35	4.46	5.44	4.97	6.49	6.38	6.44	4.09	3.81	4.02
9	Nagar	6.57	7.03	6.77	5.32	5.51	5.42	8.61	8.11	8.37	10.44	9.06	10.11
10	Rahuri	6.17	4.83	5.58	8.50	7.50	7.98	7.15	7.70	7.41	7.38	6.68	7.21
11	Parner	9.27	10.64	9.87	4.68	6.44	5.59	8.62	5.11	6.93	6.76	7.64	6.96
12	Shrigonda	9.19	10.19	9.63	8.38	8.14	8.26	7.13	4.95	6.08	6.22	6.33	6.24
13	Karjat	8.01	7.76	7.90	5.40	6.17	5.80	4.76	3.47	4.14	4.47	4.41	4.45
14	Jamkhed	4.27	3.96	4.13	3.69	4.21	3.96	2.42	1.67	2.06	2.52	2.52	2.13
	<b>Region</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: - Ahmadnagar district census Handbook – 2011.

**Taluka wise Marginal Workers:**

The study of marginal workers according to 2011 census data of study region indicates that Akola (13.51%), Sangamner (11.68%) and Newasa (10.03%) talukas have more cultivators. Poor cultivator rate is observed in Jamkhed (2.90%), Kopargaon (4.23%) and Shrirampur (4.99%) talukas. Remaining all talukas has moderate cultivators. High dominance of agricultural labour is noticed in Akola (12.72%) and Newasa (12.28%) talukas. Moderate agricultural labour is in Rahuri (9.52%), Rahta (8.92%), Shrirampur (8.36%) and Kopargaon (8.07%) talukas and all remaining talukas have low agricultural labours.

Figure no. 2



Household industrial workers indicate that Rahta (14.20%) and Newasa (10.38%) talukas have high household industrial workers. Low rate of household industrial workers is observed in only Jamkhed (1.40%) taluka and remaining talukas have medium household industrial workers. High percentage of other workers is observed in Rahta (12.62%), Shrirampur (12.14%) and Newasa (12.01%) talukas. Moderate percentage of other workers is in Nagar (8.35%), Sangamner (7.40%), Akola (7.23%), Kopargaon (6.96%). Rahuri (6.89%) and Parner (6 %) talukas and low percentage is observed in Jamkhed (2.10%). Shevgaon (4.40%), Pathardi (4.46%), Shrigonda (4.71%) and Kariat (4.73%) talukas. Above table gives clear idea about the marginal workers of the study region.

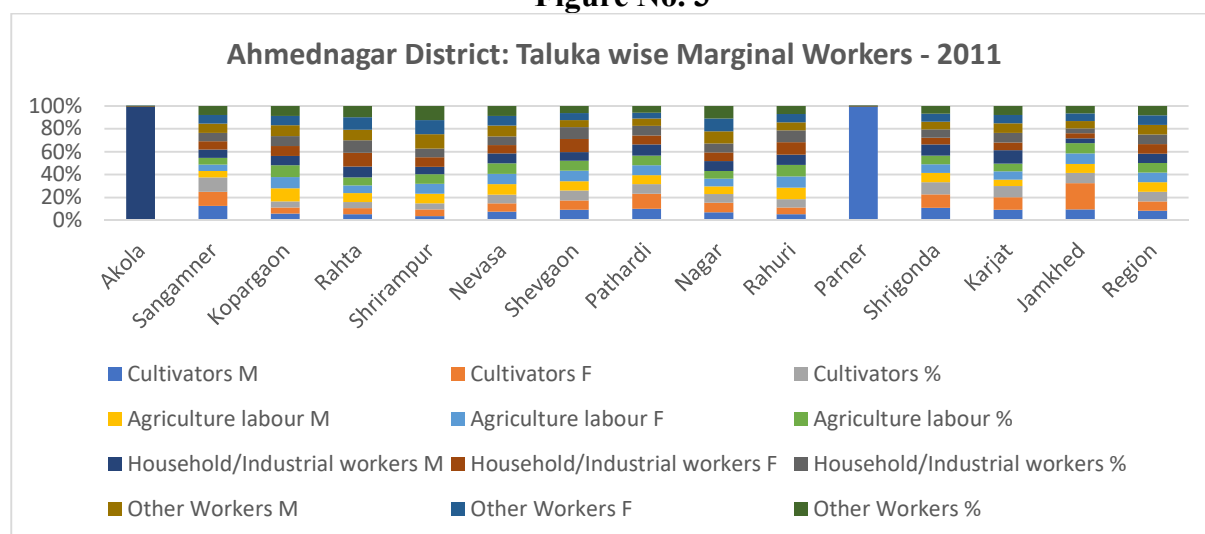
Table No. 3

**Ahmednagar District: Taluka wise Marginal Workers - 2011**

S. N.	Taluka	Cultivators			Agriculture labour			Household/Industrial workers			Other Workers		
		M	F	%	M	F	%	MS	F	%	M	F	%
1	Akola	14.73	12.81	13.51	12.82	12.66	12.72	7.67	6.71	7.04	6.83	7.78	7.23
2	Sangamner	11.92	11.54	11.68	5.29	5.36	5.34	6.94	6.78	6.84	7.62	7.12	7.40
3	Kopargaon	4.70	3.96	4.23	9.00	7.54	8.07	6.35	6.87	6.68	7.56	6.13	6.96
4	Rahta	6.77	6.89	6.85	9.98	8.32	8.92	12.06	15.33	14.20	11.59	14.00	12.62
5	Shrirampur	3.72	5.73	4.99	8.25	8.42	8.36	6.35	8.14	7.52	12.14	12.15	12.14
6	Nevasa	10.26	9.89	10.03	12.33	12.25	12.28	11.46	9.80	10.38	12.57	11.24	12.01
7	Shevgaon	6.46	6.20	6.30	5.74	6.41	6.17	5.30	8.18	7.18	4.36	4.44	4.40
8	Pathardi	7.53	5.77	6.42	5.96	6.56	6.35	7.21	5.89	6.35	4.90	3.86	4.46
9	Nagar	5.45	6.03	5.82	5.14	5.17	5.16	6.44	5.72	5.97	8.13	8.66	8.35
10	Rahuri	5.01	7.95	6.87	9.58	9.49	9.52	8.45	10.50	9.79	6.84	6.82	6.89
11	Parner	8.24	6.57	7.18	4.53	5.32	5.03	6.71	6.59	6.63	5.76	6.34	6.00
12	Shrigonda	7.63	7.39	7.47	5.55	5.14	5.28	6.80	4.06	5.01	4.56	4.92	4.71
13	Karjat	5.43	6.46	5.75	3.33	4.34	3.97	6.94	3.98	5.01	5.00	4.36	4.73
14	Jamkhed	3.05	2.81	2.90	2.50	3.02	2.83	1.32	1.45	1.40	2.04	2.18	2.10
	<b>Region</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: - Ahmadnagar district census Handbook – 2011.

**Figure No. 3**



## 8) Conclusion

The main working population of the district is higher than the state average while the minor working population is less. Total main workers constitute 48.53 % and marginal workers 9.33% the main workers are more to the district average and the marginal workers are less. This type of occupational structure analysis gives a clear picture of the sector and where it is useful for the government to take necessary steps to start primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

## Reference

- 1) Ahmednagar District census Handbook 2011.
- 2) District Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar.
- 3) Dr. Arjun Kumbhar" Rural Habitat' Sumeroo Prakashan, Thane.
- 4) R.Y. Singh (1998) "Geography of settlements" Rawat Publications New Delhi.
- 5) Rajendra Prasad (1990) "Population Geography of India" Radha Publications New Delhi.