



**RURAL- URBAN DIFFERENCE IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF
POPULATION OF NAGAR TAHSIL, DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR
(MAHARASHTRA, INDIA)**

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Abstract

There are three basic need of human being, namely, food, shelter and clothes. In order to fulfill this need mankind involves in "occupation". Occupational structure also influences the socio-economic development of an area (Henry, S. 1971). Any change in the occupational structure may be an indication of economic growth. Besides economic development, occupational structure and composition also throws enough light on the social inequality of the area. (Maurya, 1989). 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 research the study is dealing with the dimensions of occupational structure relating to the population of the Ahmednagar tahsil; eventual rural urban differential are also analyzed

Key words: *occupational structure, economic growth, social inequality, rural-urban difference.*



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Abbreviations:

RRC's: Rural revenue circles

URC's: Urban revenue circles

Introduction:

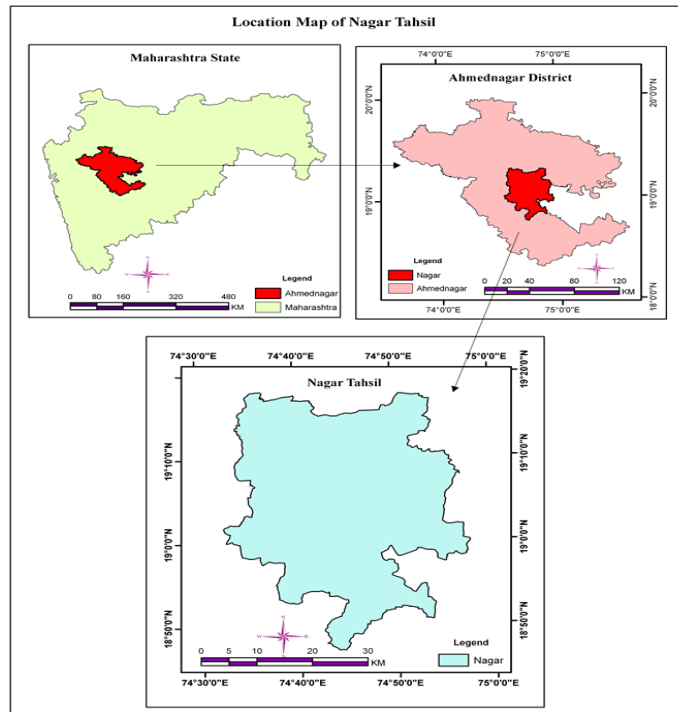
On the basis of census data of workers; primary, secondary and tertiary workers are classified. Main and Marginal workers in study region are studied according to revenue circle. There is considerable rural urban variation in occupational structure of population.

Location of study area:

Absolute location of Ahmednagar tahsil in terms of latitudinal and longitudinal extension is 18⁰ 47' North to 19⁰ 18' North Latitude and 74⁰ 33' East to 74⁰ 50' East

Longitude. Whereas relative location of tahsil is it is located in Upper Seena river basin. River Seena passes through approximately central part of tahsil. The northern frontier of tahsil is slightly to the north of Harischandra Balaghat ranges locally known as Gorkshnath ranges. Agadgoan locally known ranges lies to the north-east of tahsil. Gayghat Dongar lies to the south and Brahmandara, Hamdara these are the local ranges lies to the west of Ahmednagar tahsil.

Location of Nagar Tahsil



Map: 1. Location of Nagar Tahsil

Classification and definition of Occupations:

In the census, '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). According to the needs of the economy, the working population of a region gets distributed in different professions, broadly, grouped into **primary, secondary and tertiary** sectors of the economy.

Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying etc. Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services in 1991. Census authorities have classified workers into nine categories as

in 1971 census. Occupational classification from 2001 census has stopped to give data on main, marginal and non-workers. There has no further change made by Census authorities in 2001 and in 2011, there are only three important groups of occupational classification.

1. Primary Workers:

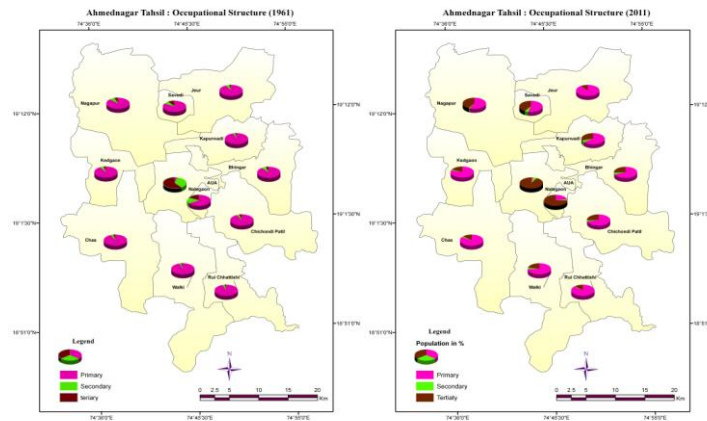
If more people are engaged in primary activity my region that it means the region is undeveloped, if the more people are engaged in secondary activity than it means that region is process of developing and if the more people engaged in tertiary activity means the region is developed. Such study provides the base for social and economic development and it is useful for policymakers and planners (Bhende and Kanitkar, 2006).

Comparative Rural-Urban primary working population is given in table 1, which represent that there is considerable variation in rural urban primary working population. Proportion of population engage in primary occupation is high in RRC's compare with URC's in all census years and rate of decline of primary workers is also high in URC's compare with RRC's in Nagar tahsil. Average of primary workers in RRC's is declined by 15.15% and it was declined up to 27.59% in URC's.

Table: 1: Primary worker of nagar revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Primary worker						
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles							
Jeur	89.57	87.60	76.86	84.46	77.16	83.58	-5.99
Chichondi Patil	88.69	84.34	71.17	81.54	74.61	71.86	-16.83
Walki	91.64	86.88	67.28	88.57	73.69	75.23	-16.41
Chas	89.82	82.67	75.56	81.95	73.99	79.66	-10.16
Rui Chhattishi	92.62	89.32	81.71	88.42	81.74	82.34	-10.28
Kapurwadi	88.93	80.59	68.53	74.25	58.33	57.68	-31.25
Average	90.21	85.23	73.52	83.20	73.25	75.06	-15.15
Urban circles							
Nagapur	84.87	81.88	64.98	62.21	52.88	46.25	-38.62
Nalegaon	77.56	67.07	55.91	44.57	17.91	17.31	-60.25
Savedi	81.41	82.71	65.78	57.78	39.21	54.47	-26.94
Kedgaon	86.11	83.49	62.25	50.79	74.30	77.07	-9.04
Bhingar	83.65	75.28	67.48	55.76	48.92	53.87	-29.78
CITY/UAG	4.55	3.81	2.29	3.46	2.56	3.63	-0.92
Average	69.69	65.71	53.12	45.76	39.30	42.10	-27.59

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India



Map no: 2 & 3. Occupation structure in Nagar tahsil (1961 and 2011)

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

1.a. Primary workers in RRC's:

Proportion of population engaged in primary occupation is high in RRC's of Nagar tahsil. In 1961 average population engaged in primary occupation is 90.21%, which was decreased till 1981 census, but in 1991 census due to reclassification of occupational structure of population it was increased slightly. After 1991 census population engaged in primary occupation decreased rapidly. In the span of 60 years from 1961 to 2011, proportion of population engaged in primary occupation reduced by 15.15 in RRC's of Nagar tahsil.

In the span of 50 years proportion of population engaged in primary occupation declined rapidly in Kapurwadi RRC's where it reduced by 31.25% from 88.93% in 1961 to 57.68% in 2011. In RRC's dominance of primary occupation is observed in Jeur RRC where primary workers population decreased only by 5.99% from 89.57% workers population decreased only by 5.99% from 89.57% in 1961 to 83.58 in 2011 and still this is a revenue circle with highest percentage of population

1. b. Primary workers in URC's:

Proportion of population engaged in primary occupation in URC's is also high compared with secondary and tertiary occupation but it was decreased rapidly. In year 1961 proportion of population engaged in primary occupation is 69.69%, which was decreased regularly till 2001 census year. In the year 2011 proportion of primary occupation increased slightly. Over all in the span of last 60 years from 1961 to 2011 proportion of population engaged in primary occupation declined by 27.59% in URC's. In all URC's Nalegaon reduces its population engaged in primary occupation by 60.25%, which was 77.56% in 1961 and reduced up to 17.31% in 2011. In AUA population engaged in primary occupation reduced by

only 0.92% from 4.55% in 1961 to 3.63% in 2011 due to typical urban characteristics of urban Agglomeration of Ahmednagar city.

2. Secondary worker:

Moreover with passage of time more and more people who live in villages may no longer work in agriculture or even in villages, Rural people are increasingly, engaged in non-farm activities like transport services, business enterprises or craft manufacturing. They are close enough to the city, so that they may travel daily to the nearest urban center for work, while continuing to live in village. Mass media and communication channels are now bringing images of urban-life styles and patterns of consumption into the rural areas. Consequently urban norms and standards are becoming well-known even in the remote villages, creating new desires and aspirations for consumption

Table: 2 Secondary worker of Nagar revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Secondary worker						1961-2011
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	
Rural Circles							
Jeur	6.60	5.23	1.86	7.11	2.70	1.25	-5.35
Chichondi Patil	5.12	6.27	1.39	8.23	3.90	2.73	-2.39
Walki	3.38	5.10	1.00	6.60	2.28	1.76	-1.62
Chas	5.43	6.71	1.74	8.37	2.18	2.68	-2.75
Rui Chhattishi	3.71	4.03	1.06	5.76	3.10	1.26	-2.45
Kapurwadi	4.95	9.39	1.26	13.12	4.56	5.48	0.53
Average	4.87	6.12	1.39	8.20	3.12	2.53	-2.34
Urban circles							
Nagapur	8.28	11.21	1.14	27.42	2.94	1.92	-6.36
Nalegaon	6.68	10.42	1.44	25.02	2.31	1.18	-5.50
Savedi	6.36	5.53	0.88	28.59	2.39	6.39	0.03
Kedgaon	7.49	6.63	1.55	21.92	5.56	1.74	-5.75
Bhingar	7.53	11.15	1.28	19.18	3.71	3.23	-4.30
CITY/UAG	32.52	28.90	4.02	33.56	6.20	6.71	-25.81
Average	11.48	12.31	1.72	25.95	3.85	3.53	-7.95

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Proportion of population engaged in secondary occupation is shown in table 2. Trend of change in occupational structure of population from 1961 to 2011 for RRC's and URC's is showing fluctuation trend. Both RRC's and even URC are of Nagar tahsil show declining trend of population engage in secondary occupation. Reclassification and change in definition of secondary workers according to census is also responsible for showing fluctuating trend of secondary occupation.

2. a. Secondary worker in RRC's:

Trend of population engage in secondary occupation in RRC's shows that proportion of average population in secondary occupation in 1961 was 4.87% it increased in 1971 (6.12%) and declined in 1981 (1.39) and it was considerably increase in 1991 (8.20) afterword's it was started reducing till 2011. Average decline of population engage in secondary occupation in RRS was 2.34%. In Jeur RRC proportion of population engage in secondary occupation declined more compared with other RRC's by 5.35% in the span last 50 years. This was increase in Kapurwadi RRC and it was increased by only 0.53%.

2. b. Secondary worker in URC's:

In Nagar tahsil Industrial area is located in Nagapur URC's. Due to proximity of Nagapur and Savedi are the URC in Nagar tahsil shows increase or (0.03%) stable Industrial working population. In remaining URC's secondary workers declined very rapidly. In Ahmednagar agglomeration this population declined by 25.81% in the span of last 50 years. Overall in the span of 60 years from 1961 to 2011 population engage in secondary occupation is decreased by 7.95% in all URC's of Nagar tahsil.

3. Tertiary worker:

Table 3 represents proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation in Nagar tahsil. Overall proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation increased rapidly in both RRC's and URC's but this rate of increase is more in URC's compared with RRC's of Nagar tahsil. Proportion of increase in tertiary workers is doubled in URC's compare with RRC's.

Table: 3 Tertiary worker of Nagar revenue circle

Tehsil/Circle	Tertiary worker						
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961-2011
Rural Circles							
Jeur	3.83	7.01	11.18	8.43	20.14	15.17	11.34
Chichondi Patil	6.20	9.39	20.69	9.87	21.49	25.40	19.20
Walki	4.98	8.02	22.81	8.71	24.03	23.02	18.04
Chas	4.75	10.62	14.46	9.68	23.83	17.66	12.91
Rui Chhattishi	3.66	6.66	9.49	5.82	15.16	16.40	12.74
Kapurwadi	6.13	10.02	20.11	12.63	37.11	36.84	30.71
Average	4.93	8.62	16.46	9.19	23.63	22.42	17.49
Urban circles							
Nagapur	6.84	6.91	26.91	10.36	44.18	51.83	44.99
Nalegaon	15.76	22.51	40.60	30.41	38.32	81.50	65.74
Savedi	12.23	11.76	22.39	13.63	14.85	39.14	26.91

Kedgaon	6.40	9.88	33.33	27.29	20.13	21.19	14.79
Bhingar	8.84	13.56	25.42	25.05	47.37	42.90	34.06
CITY/UAG	62.93	67.29	92.03	62.98	91.24	89.66	26.73
Average	18.83	21.99	40.11	28.29	42.68	54.37	35.54

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

3. a. Tertiary worker in RRCs:

Trend of growth of population engage in tertiary occupation shows fluctuating trend in RRC's of Nagar tahsil. Tertiary workers increased rapidly from 1961 to 1981, it was decreased in 1991 and again increased till 2011. Overall proportions of population engage in Tertiary Occupation increased by 17.49% in RRC's from 4.93% in 1961 to 22.42% in 2011. In Kapurwadi RRC population engage in tertiary occupation is increased 6.13% in 1961 to 36.84% in 2011. The lowest increase in tertiary workers is found in Jeur RRC where it was increased by 11.34% from 3.83% to 15.17% in the span of last 60 years. In Chichondi Patil and Walki RRC's population engage in tertiary activities workers increased by 20% and Chas and Rui Chattishi by 12% in 60 years.

3. b. Tertiary worker in URC's:

Proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation is more in URC's of Ahmednagar tahsil. It is significant characteristics of urban settlement that its more than 70% population should be engage in tertiary occupation. In all URC's average increase of 35.54% population is found from 1961 to 2011, from 18.83% to 54.37%. In Nalegaon URC population engage in tertiary occupation was 15.76% in 1961 which was increasing rapidly up to 81.50% and this increase was highest in span of 50 years by 65.74%. This growth of tertiary workers was least in Kedgaon URC where only 14.79% workers were added in tertiary workers from 6.40 % to 21.19% in 2011. Population engage in tertiary occupation was always highest in Ahmednagar urban Agglomeration.

4. Decadal difference in Occupational Structure:

Table no. 4 represents decadal difference in occupational structure in RRC and URC's of Nagar tahsil. From the data it is clear that proportion of population engage in primary economic activity decreased considerably from 1961 to 2011 in both RRC's and URC's of Nagar tahsil. Overall proportion of population engage in primary occupation decreases more in URC's of nagar tahsil. Proportions of Population engage in secondary occupation also decreases rapidly from 1961 to 2011 in both RRC's and URC's but it decline rapidly in urban circles it decline particularly in Ahmednagar Urban agglomeration. Population engage in tertiary occupation increases rapidly in all RRC's and URC's of Nagar

tahsil. People engage in tertiary occupation considerably increase in URC's such as in Nalegaon, Nagapur, Bhingar and in Ahmednagar urban agglomeration. Overall in the span of last 6 decades occupational structure of population change considerably and percentages of population engage in primary and secondary occupation shifted to tertiary occupation.

Table no: 4 Decadal difference of occupational structure (1961-2011)

Sr. No	Revenue Circle	Primary Occupation			Secondary Occupation			Tertiary Occupation		
		1961	2011	Diff*	1961	2011	Diff*	1961	2011	Diff*
Rural circles										
1	Jeur	89.57	83.58	-5.99	6.60	1.25	-5.35	3.83	15.17	11.34
2	Chichondi	88.69	71.86	-16.83	5.12	2.73	-2.39	6.20	25.40	19.20
3	Walki	91.64	75.23	-16.41	3.38	1.76	-1.62	4.98	23.02	18.04
4	Chas	89.82	79.66	-10.16	5.43	2.68	-2.75	4.75	17.66	12.91
5	Rui Chh.	92.62	82.34	-10.28	3.71	1.26	-2.45	3.66	16.40	12.74
6	Kapurwad i	88.93	57.68	-31.25	4.95	5.48	0.53	6.13	36.84	30.71
Urban circles										
7	Nagapur	84.87	46.25	-38.62	8.28	1.92	-6.36	6.84	51.83	44.99
8	Nalegaon	77.56	17.31	-60.25	6.68	1.18	-5.5	15.76	81.50	65.74
9	Savedi	81.41	54.47	-26.94	6.36	6.39	0.03	12.23	39.14	26.91
10	Kedgaon	86.11	77.07	-9.04	7.49	1.74	-5.75	6.40	21.19	14.79
11	Bhingar	83.65	53.87	-29.78	7.53	3.23	-4.3	8.84	42.90	34.06
12	UAG	4.55	3.63	-0.92	32.52	6.71	-25.81	62.93	89.66	26.73

Source: Data compiled and processed by researcher from the Census of India

Diff*= Difference between 1961 to 2011

5. Findings:

1. Proportion of primary workers declined in both revenue circles but primary workers declined very rapidly in URC's (27.59) than RRCs (15.15%) of Nagar tahsil. In Nalegaon revenue circle it (60.25) declined very rapidly.
2. Population engage in secondary occupation also decline in both revenue circles rapidly but it declined very rapidly in URC's (7.95%) than RRCs (2.34%).

3. Populations engage in tertiary occupation increases rapidly in tahsil. It increases rapidly (35.54%) in URC's and it also increased in RRCs (17.49%). Proportion of population engage in tertiary occupation is high in Nalegaon URCs.
4. Male-female participation in different occupation is different. Females are equally participated with males in primary occupation but there proportion is low in secondary and tertiary occupation.

Both male and female participation in primary occupation declined in last 50 years in all revenue circles. Male participation declined in secondary occupation but female participation in secondary occupation is increased in all revenue circles except Jeur RRC and Nagapur, Kedgaon and Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration URC's. Male and female populations engage in tertiary occupation increased in all revenue circles of Nagar tahsil.

6. Suggestion and Conclusion:

Population engage in secondary occupation is declining so, it is suggested that there should be special focus on planned industrial development by MIDC in urban areas and through household industries processing activities can be developed in rural areas. It is also suggested that female participation should be increased in secondary activities. Proportion of population engage in primary occupation decline rapidly in RRC's compare with URC's of Nagar tahsil. Population engage in secondary occupation decline rapidly in revenue circles in proximity of Ahmednagar Urban Agglomeration, population engage in secondary occupation increases rapidly in both RRC's and URC's but, it increases rapidly in URC's of Nagar tahsil.

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