

**SPATIAL PATTERN OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN JALGAON DISTRICT: A
GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY**

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ABSTRACT:

Occupational structure is one of the important economic characteristic of population. The proportion of working and non-working population indicates the dependency ratio of any region. As per 2011 census, the average proportion of working and non-working population was 44.06 and 55.94 percent respectively. The present research is entirely based on secondary data. Percentage method has been employed for finding out the proportion of working population in different economic sectors. The average proportion of cultivators in the entire region is 20.62 per cent. One of the notable thing is more than fifty percent population of the region is agricultural labour. Jalgaon and Bhusawal are most urbanized and industrialized tehsils in the region. That's why the high concentration of other workers is observed in these tehsils.

Key Words:- *Agricultural Labour, Cultivators, Dependency Ratio, Household Industry, Occupational Structure,*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The occupational structure of any region refers the distribution of its labour force in different economic activities and proportion of population engaged in specific economic activity indicates the stage of economic development. Occupational structure is one of the important economic characteristic of population. According to census of India work means any physical or mental participation in any economical productive activity. It may be of main working Population or marginal working population. Main worker means those workers who work for 183 days or more while those who work less than 183 days during a period of year are known as marginal workers. All those persons who have not worked at all during the entire year preceding the date of enumeration are classified as non-workers. The proportion of working and non-working population indicates the dependency ratio of any region and share of main and marginal workers in different economic activities determines the level of economic development of the region. Keeping this view in mind, an attempt has been made to find out the occupational structure of Jalgaon district of Maharashtra.

2. THE STUDY AREA:-

Jalgaon District is located in North western part of the Maharashtra state. It was formerly known as East Khandesh region. Jalgaon district is 8th most populous district in Maharashtra. As per 2011 census, total population of the study region is 42,29,917. The total geographical area of the district is 11,765 sq km. Jalgaon district is divided into 15 tahasil for administrative purpose. These tahasil are Jalgaon, Jammer, Erandol, Dharangaon, Bhusawal, Bodwad, Yawal, Raver, Muktainagar, Amalner, Chopada, Parola, Pachora, Chalisgaon and Bhadagaon. It extends 20° 0' to 21° 2' North latitudes and 74° 45' East to 76° 28' East longitudes. The region under study is bounded by Madhya Pradesh to the north and by the district of Dhule to the west, Aurangabad to the south, Jalana to the southeast, Nasik to the south west and Buldhan to the east. As per 2011 census, the average proportion of working population is 44.06 percent.

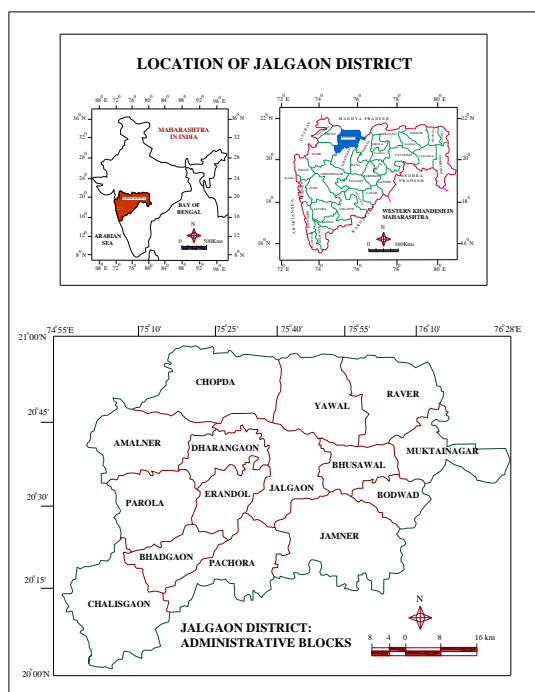


Figure: 1.1

3. OBJECTIVES:

- i) To know about the regional variation in main and marginal workers.
- ii) To throw light on the spatial variation in proportion of workers.
- iii) To find out the share of workers in different economic activities.
- iv) To find out the main causes responsible for the uneven distribution working population.

4. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present research is entirely based on secondary data. Data regarding Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and share of working population in different sectors such as cultivators, agricultural labour, household workers and workers engaged in other sectors have been collected from the District census data CD's of Jalgaon district for the year 2011. Here tehsil is considered as unit of study. After the collection of data percentage method has been employed for finding out the proportion of working population in different economic sectors. Analysis of data has been done on MS-Excel, 2007 and results have been represented with the help of table and choropleth maps which has prepared with the help of CADD-2010 soft ware.

Jalgaon District: Proportion of Workers to Total Population, 2011

Name	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non workers
Chopda	46.98	40.48	6.49	53.02
Yawal	44.67	38.95	5.72	55.33
Raver	43.73	38.54	5.19	56.27
Muktainagar	47.30	43.70	3.61	52.70
Bodvad	49.05	42.71	6.35	50.95
Bhusawal	34.21	29.99	4.22	65.79
Jalgaon	36.72	33.26	3.46	63.28
Erandol	47.66	42.70	4.96	52.34
Dharangaon	47.45	42.47	4.98	52.55
Amalner	46.66	38.67	7.99	53.34
Parola	48.73	42.76	5.98	51.27
Bhadgaon	49.11	43.35	5.76	50.89
Chalisgaon	45.54	38.98	6.56	54.46
Pachora	47.74	42.26	5.48	52.26
Jamner	47.39	43.64	3.75	52.61
Jalgaon	44.06	38.86	5.19	55.94

Computed by the Researcher, 2020

5. SUBJECT EXPLANATION:

5.1 SPATIAL PATTERN OF WORKING POPULATION:

As per 2011 census out of the total population of the district 44.6 per cent population is working population, in which the proportion of main and marginal workers is 38.86 and 5.19 percent respectively. (Table: 1.1). As far as proportion of non-workers is concerned it is seen that the proportion of non-workers is 55.94 percent which is considerably more than the proportion of workers. It means that dependence is more in number in the district and it is not good sign in respect of economic point of view. The proportion of working population varies from 49.11 in Bhadgaon tehsil to 34.21 in Bhusawal tehsil. The proportion of main workers is highest in Muktai Nagar tehsil 43.70 per cent and lowest in Bhusawal tehsil 29.99 percent. The proportion of Marginal workers varies from 3.46 in Jalgaon to 7.99 in Amalner tehsil. The average proportion of non-workers in the region is 55.94 percent. It is highest in Bhusawal (65.79%) and lowest is found in Bhadgaon (50.89%). Raver, Bhusawal and Jalgaon are three tehsils where the proportion of non-workers is more than the regional average.

5.2 SPATIAL PATTERN OF CULTIVATORS:

The proportion of cultivators to total workers is uneven from tehsil to tehsil. On the basis of percentage of cultivators tehsils have arranged into three categories. These are high (More than 30 per cent), medium (20 – 30 per cent) and low (less than 20 per cent). The average proportion of cultivators in the entire region is 20.62 percent (Table 1.1). It varies from 31.65 per cent in Parola to 8.09 per cent in Jalgaon district. High proportion of cultivators is observed in Parola tehsil (31.65 per cent) while moderate proportion of cultivators is recorded in majority of tehsils where this proportion is ranging from 20 to 30 percent. Figure 2.1 indicates that tehsils lying in the western and southern part of the region are having moderate proportion of cultivators. Low proportion of cultivators is registered in five tehsils, lying in northern and central part of the district. These are Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Chopda, Yawal and Raver. In fact Chopda, Yawal and Raver are agriculturally developed tehsils in the district still the proportion of cultivator is less it means that land have been concentrated in the hands of few people.

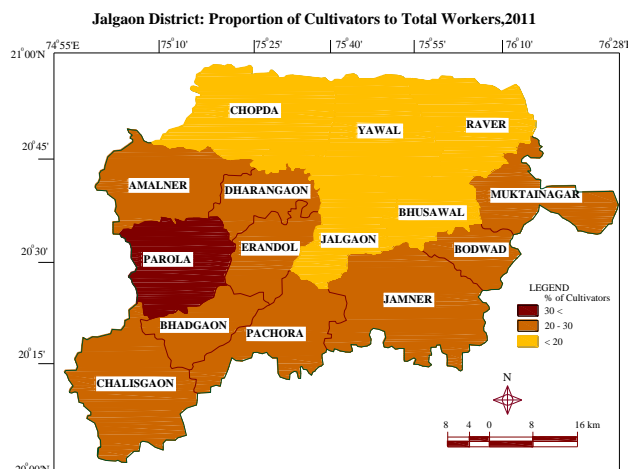


Figure: 2.1

5.3 SPATIAL PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURS:

Agricultural labour is one of the most important decisive social factors. Figure 2.2 indicates that tehsils lying in the northern part of the study region are having high proportion of agricultural labours. These are Chopda, Yawal, Raver and Muktainagar where the proportion of agricultural labour is more than 60 per cent to total workers. One of the notable thing is more than fifty percent population of the region is agricultural labour. The inverse relation is seen between the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labours. Bhusawal, Jalgaon and Chalisgaon are tehsils where low proportion of labour is found. The lowest proportion of agricultural labour is found in Bhusawal tehsil i.e. 24.91 per cent ((Table 1.1). Majority of are witnessed for the moderate proportion of agricultural labour. They are lying in the central part of the study region.

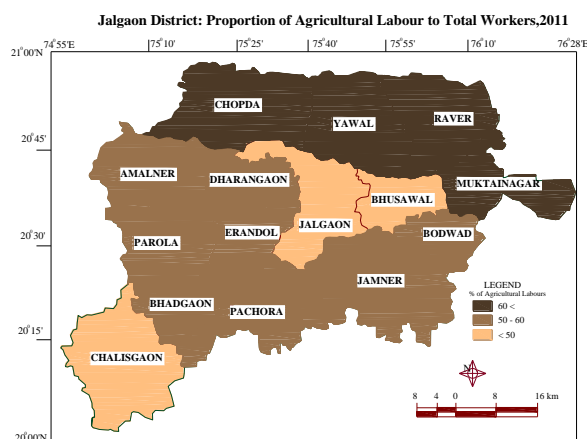


Figure: 2.2

5.4 SPATIAL PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY:

Workers engaged in household industries like spinning, weaving, mats making, broom making, basket making etc are very inconsiderable in the region. Most of the household industry goods are region specific and have few rivals in the state. The average proportion of household workers in 2011 was 2.09 percent. It varies from 1.23 per cent in Jamner tehsil to 3.0 per cent in Jalgaon tehsil. Bodwad and jamner tehsils have low proportion of household workers while majority of tehsils are witnessed for moderate proportion of household industry workers. Figure 2.3 pointed out that Jalgaon tehsil has high proportion of such workers i.e. 3.0 per cent.

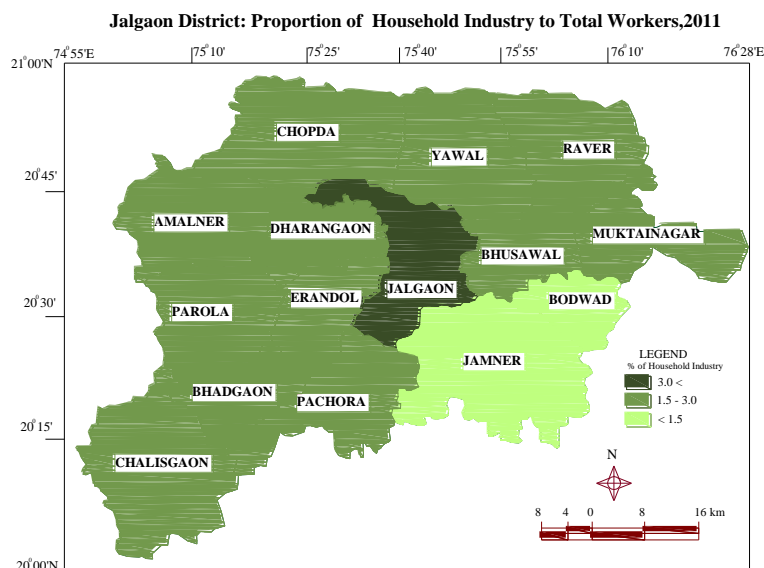


Figure: 2.3

5.5 SPATIAL PATTERN OF OTHER WORKERS:

Workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, making and selling goods and all sorts of services are considered as other workers. It means workers engaged in various services and industries rather than primary activities and household industries. The average proportion of such other workers is 27.0 per cent which ranges from 13.64 per cent in Jamner to 62.63 percent in Jalgaon tehsil. (Table: 1.1) Both Jalgaon and Bhusawal are most urbanized and industrialized tehsils in the region. Hence, high concentration of other workers is observed in these tehsils.

Where more than 60 percent workers are engaged industrial and other service sectors. Most of the thesils are witnessed for the low proportion of other workers. Tehsils lying in the western and south-western parts of the district are having moderate proportion of other workers. (Figure: 2.4)

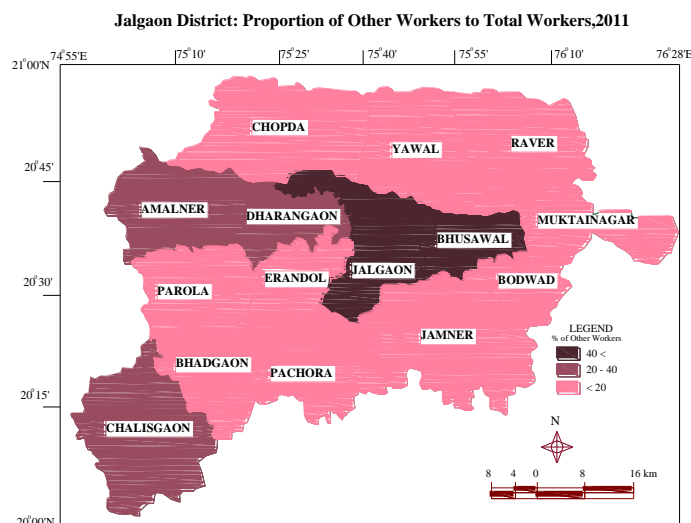


Figure: 2.4

6. CONCLUSION:

1. According to 2011 census the proportion of working and non-working population is 44.6 per cent and 55.94 per cent respectively. It clearly indicates that the dependency ratio is high in the district.
2. The average proportion of cultivators in the entire region is 20.62 per cent. The lowest proportion of cultivators is found in Jalgaon tehsil i.e. 8.09 per cent only it is because of high level of urbanization and industrialization while the highest proportion of cultivators is seen in Parola tehsil i.e 31.65 per cent.
3. More than fifty percent working population of the region is engaged as agricultural labour. It clearly indicates that agricultural land is concentrated in the hands of very few people. That's why; inverse proportion is seen between the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labours.
4. Workers engaged in household industries shows that the average proportion of household workers in 2011 was 2.09 per cent. It varies from 1.23 per cent in Jamner tehsil to 3.0 per cent in Jalgaon tehsil.
5. Workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, making and selling goods and all sorts of services are considered as other workers. Both Jalgaon and Bhusawal are most urbanized and industrialized tehsils in the region. That's why the high concentration of

other workers is observed in these tehsils. In nut shell, spatial pattern of occupational structure in the district is very uneven.

Table: 1.2

Jalgaon District: Occupational Structure as per cent to Total Workers, 2011

Name	Cultivators	Agricultural Labours	Household Industry	Other Worker
Chopda	18.50	61.85	2.21	17.44
Yawal	16.01	63.94	1.82	18.24
Raver	16.59	64.55	1.72	17.14
Muktainagar	24.46	60.34	1.53	13.66
Bodvad	29.82	54.73	1.24	14.21
Bhusawal	10.91	24.91	1.94	62.24
Jalgaon	8.09	26.27	3.00	62.63
Erandol	21.40	58.96	1.73	17.91
Dharangaon	21.98	55.55	2.34	20.13
Amalner	21.40	51.35	2.52	24.73
Parola	31.65	51.80	1.68	14.86
Bhadgaon	26.07	57.08	1.96	14.89
Chalisgaon	26.27	47.44	2.73	23.57
Pachora	27.09	52.58	1.79	18.53
Jamner	28.39	56.75	1.23	13.64
Jalgaon	20.62	50.29	2.09	27.00

Computed by the Researcher, 2020

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