



SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

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Abstract

Generally occupation structure defines the economic conditions of the particular region also occupation structure is depending on the geographical condition of that region. If the region having good fertility of soil, good rainfall also level height etc. the Agriculture and related primary occupation structure is developed in such area. But the region having industrial background also non favorable conditions of agriculture then tertiary occupation is developed such region. It means geographical conditions determine the structure of occupation in any region. The present paper explains the occupation structure in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state.

Keywords: Occupation structure, primary, secondary, tertiary

Introduction:

Aurangabad district is the main district in Aurangabad division, which is the administrative division of the state. The occupational structure of this district is different than other districts in the division. Geographical conditions of the region are affected on the occupation of the region. Aurangabad district is the part of rain shadow region, therefore the favorable conditions for agriculture is available in very few part of the district but agriculture is the main occupation of this district. In the district total 65.60% populations are included in primary work. The present paper has attempt the analysis of occupational structure in Aurangabad district in the year 2011.

Objectives:

Find out the population included in Primary, secondary and tertiary occupations, also calculate their relationship with total worker population.

Study Region :

Aurangabad district is located in the state of Maharashtra, the district conflict between 19023'43" N to 20039'36" N latitude and 74036'46" E to 75057'03" E longitudes. There are total 9 thasils are included in the district, total population of the district is 3701282, out of them 1924469 are male and 1776813 are female according to the year 2011 census.

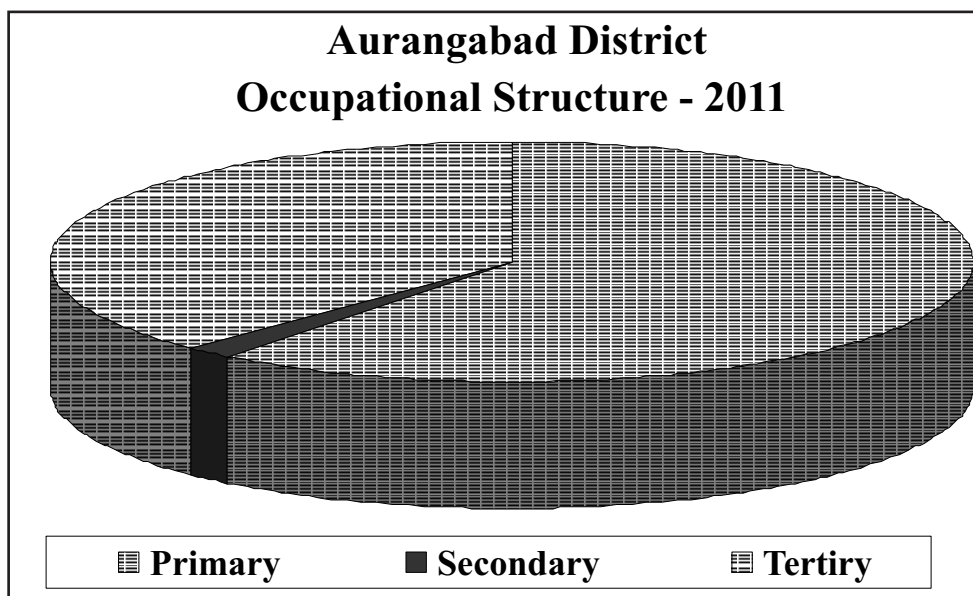
Jalgaon district on north, Jalana district on east, Bid district on southeast, Ahmadnagar district on south and Nashik district towards west of the study region.

Data Source & Methodology

The present research paper is based on the tahsilwise analysis of occupational structure. The population data was collected from DCHB-2011 and Census CD 2011 of Aurangabad district. The percentage of workers in various industries are calculated and categorized them into three groups i) Primary workers, ii) Secondary workers, iii) Tertiary workers. Also correlation between total workers and occupational structure has been calculated. Their correlation is tested by using 't' test.

Occupation Structure 2011:

In the study region total percentage of worker is only 42.55 % and 60.65 % workers are included in primary occupation, only 1.56% in secondary and 37.79% in tertiary occupation. Mostly and maximum population concentrated I primary and tertiary types of occupation. There is very low interest of population in secondary occupation in the study region which shows the imbalance structure in the district.



Population in Primary Occupation:

Soegaon tahsil in the district has highest percentage of population engaged in primary activities. Most of them included in agriculture and related work. Phulambri, Vaijapur, Kannad, Sillod and Khuladabad tahsils also having 80 to 90 % population included in primary occupation, All of these tahsil's main occupation is agriculture but there agriculture pattern is not developed. More than 90% agriculture production is directly depending on the monsoon rain; ground water level is very poor in this district. Therefore according to these tahsil's occupation it is not well developed. Though more than 80 % population included in primary activities but production and income is very poor.

Paithan and Gangapur tahsil have 70 to 78% population in primary occupation. Aurangabad tahsil in the district found lowest percentage of population in primary sector (21.10%). Due to non favorable conditions and irregularity of rainfall many population in this tahsil avoid agriculture work and therefore percentage of primary activity is very low in this tahsil.

Population in Secondary Occupation:

The percentage of workers in secondary occupation is very very low in the entire district. Only Aurangabad tahsil recorded highest (2.20%) workers in secondary occupation compare to other tahsils in the district. Gangapur, Paithan, Khuldabad and Phulambri tahsils found 1 to 2% workers and other tahsils recorded below 1% workers in secondary sector out of their total workers.

Maximum workers included in secondary sectors working in small house hold industries and some are local vendors of fruits, vegetables etc. Secondary occupation is till not develop in the study region.

Population in Tertiary Occupation:

Aurangabad tahsil has the highest percentage (76.70%) of workers in tertiary occupation, more than 75% workers of this tahsil included in tertiary sector. This tahsil is the main tahsil in the district; this tahsil is also for good industrial area. Many companies, projects, commercial sectors are available here also due to irregularity of rain many people do not preferred agriculture. They worked in small industries, private banks, companies etc. and therefore the maximum numbers of tertiary sector workers are available in this tahsil.

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Gangapur (27.26%) and Paithan (20.65%) having more than 20% workers in tertiary occupation. Here also some small industries available also these tahsils famous as religious view. Therefore many small perfume industries available here which export in nearest market. So these tahsils observed second number of workers in tertiary sector.

Khuldabad, Sillod, Kannad and Vaijapur tahsils have 13 to 17% workers in tertiary sector and Phulambri, Soegaon tahsils recorded lowest percentage of tertiary activities. All these tahsils having more than 80% workers included in primary sector, the workers in tertiary sectors in these tahsils are mainly doing govt., semi govt. services in the nearest area.

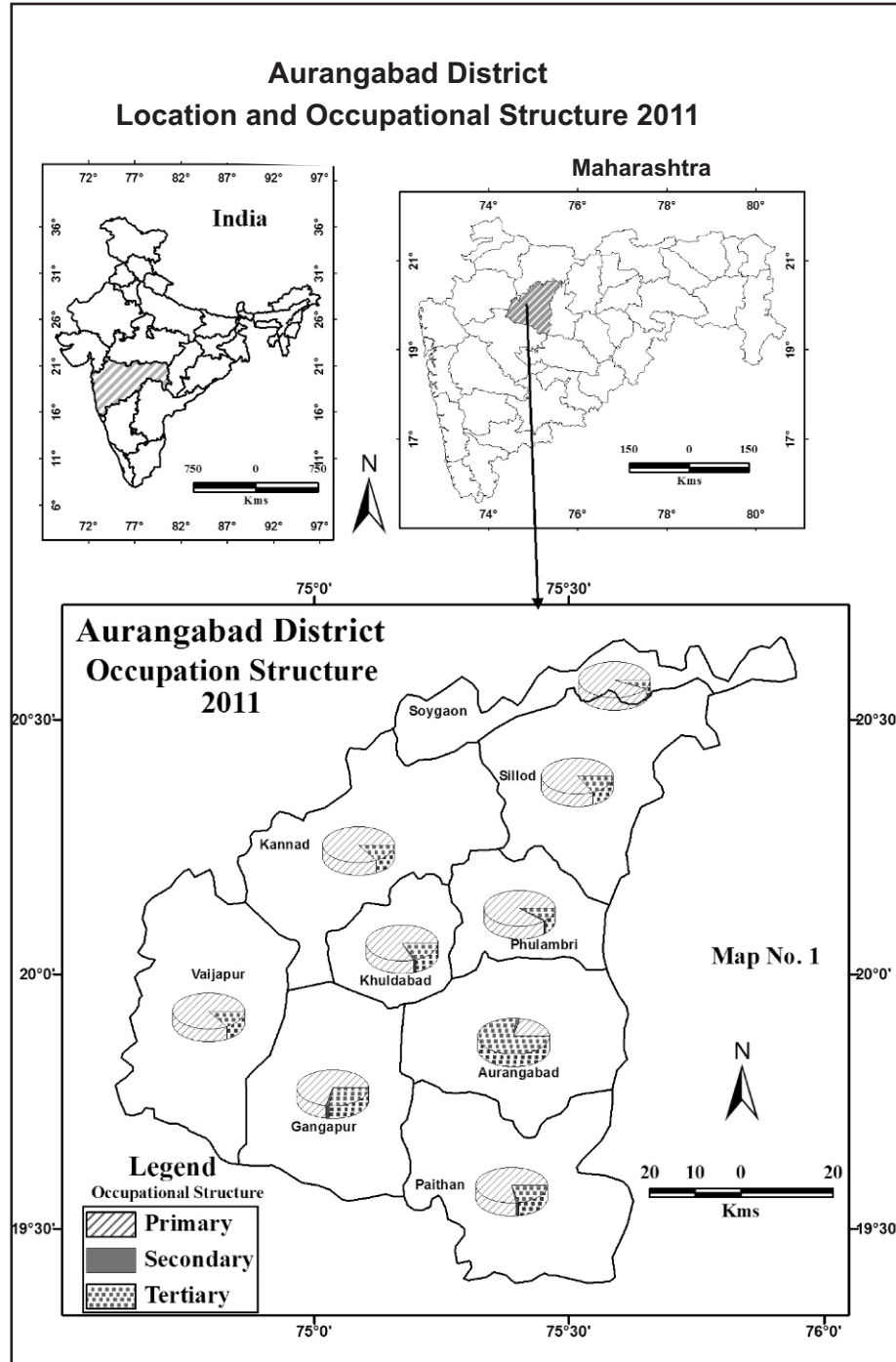
Table No. 1 : Aurangabad District - Occupational Structure 2011

Tahsil Name	Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %
Aurangabad	21.10	2.20	76.70
Gangapur	70.95	1.79	27.26
Kannad	85.11	0.97	13.92
Khuldabad	81.94	1.32	16.74
Paithan	77.69	1.66	20.65
Phulambri	89.43	1.28	9.29
Sillod	84.29	0.72	14.99
Soegaon	93.09	0.86	6.05
Vaijapur	85.33	0.97	13.70
Total	60.65	1.56	37.79

Source:- Compiled by author from DCHB and Census CD 2011

The correlation between Total workers and the workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is high degree positive. It shows the all three sectors are related with each other, means secondary sectors industries and population are situated near to agriculture land. Also tertiary sector industries and population are situated near to secondary and primary sectors. The changes in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are occurred in same way because their relation is positive but difference in rate.

The relationship in between them is more than 90% valid according to the value of 't' test. Relationship between Total worker and Primary sector population is + 0.96 and it is 95% valid according to the value of 't' test. The relationship between Total worker and secondary population is $r = + 0.97$, which is 99% valid and relationship between total worker and tertiary sector worker is $r = + 0.99$, which is 95.99% valid according to the value of 't' test.



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Conclusions and Suggestions:

The maximum population in the district is working in primary sectors mainly in agriculture. But there is no favorable condition available in the district because this district is having irregular rainfall and more than 90% agriculture in this district is directly depend on the monsoon rain. Therefore occupation structure in this district is not found similar to its geographical conditions.

Many household industries can be developing in this region to increase the secondary sector workers. It gives the new jobs to needed persons, also small industries; companies can be developing in near by tahsils of Aurangabad tahsil. Agriculture population should remain waste some portion of cultivated land. It ought to be waste step by step every year for remaining the constant fertility of soil; it increases the production power of soil and particular land. Also tries to increase the level of ground water by using various projects; 'rain water harvesting' should be use here for increasing the ground water level. Supports of local political bodies are expected for the development of this district

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