

## A Geographical Analysis of Occupational Structure in Pune District of Maharashtra

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### Abstract:

The occupation structure is the basic resource for the overall development of any region. Human resource and agricultural development of any particular region are primarily based on the socio economic facilities with their location at appropriate places serve the people and play an important role in the development of particular geographical area (Singh and Singh, 1987).

The above views, The area selected for the present research is Pune district in Maharashtra. Research paper focuses on total working population, main workers, literacy, total households etc. The above demographic factor examined that how far Occupational Structure s impact on agricultural development in Pune district.

### Introduction:

The developing country like India, total working population and its type over different economic activities can be consider as a measure of the economic development. Occupational structure determines the level of economic development in any area. The population can generally, be grouped into two groups a) Total working population and b) Non-working population, Working and non-working population affect the agricultural development. The planning commission organization has suggested two categories of working population. I) Main workers II) Marginal workers. The main workers have been classifying into four sub categories as follows: 1) Cultivators 2) Agricultural labourers 3) Household Workers, and 4) Other workers, who are engaged in other activities such as trade and transport.

The total working population of the study region in 1991 is 40.32 percent and according to 2011 census the total working population is 42.94 percent. During the year 1991 the main workers and marginal workers account for 91.97 and 8.03 respectively. According to 2011 census, the main worker is 92.65 percent and marginal worker is 7.35 percent. The study region generally has been classified into, main agricultural labour, main cultivator, main household workers, marginal worker and other worker. This occupational structure shows the employment status of particular area. Agricultural laborurs are the main work force in study region.

**Keywords:** Occupational Structure, Total Working Population, Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Main Agricultural Labours, Cultivators etc.

**Aims and Objectives:** 1. To analyze the total working population of the district using the tahsil level information. 2. To assess and analyze various occupational characters in the Pune district.

**Source of Data:** In order to fulfill the objectives of the present study to collect observations, secondary data has been collected from various sources related to Socio-Economic Abstract of Pune District, Pune District Gazette, Agriculture Epite, District Census Handbook (1991,2001,2011)

**Methodology:** Cartographic Techniques: G.I.S. Technique using in Maps (Gram++ Software, Global Mapper and Surfer) Graphs and Pie charts etc Compiled occupational data of Population Census from Pune District Census Handbook 1991 and 2011.

### Location of the Study Area:

Pune district comes under the plain zone (transitional belt) and situated at an average elevation of ranging from 600 to 1300 meter above the mean sea level. The district is located between 17°54', 19°24' N Laltitude, 73°19', and 75°10' E longitude. The Sahyadris run in the north-south direction of the district about 115 km. Pune District is the part of western Maharashtra in India.

Pune district is bordered by Ahmadnagar district in the north, Solapur and Satara districts in the

south, Ahmadnagar and Solapur districts of the east, Raigad and Thane district of the west. Average height of Pune district is 559 m. above MSL. The district ranks second in terms of area in the state. The Pune district has triangular shape with its base in the Sahyadri Mountain to the west and its apex in the extent south - east corner near the point of confluence of the Bhima and Nira rivers. Administratively, this district is divided into fourteen tehsils, Which are Junnar, Ambegaon, Shirur, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Haveli, Pune City, Daund, Purandhar, Velhe, Bhore, Baramati, Indapur.

**Discussion:** In this present research paper analysis of demographic and occupational structure found in Pune district to study the differences between Main Workers and Marginal Workers in the field.

### **Total working population**

The distribution of total working population percentage in study region for the year 1991 and the year 2011. In the year 1991 the total working population of the study region is 40.32 percent. The high working population is found in Khed, Shirur, Purandhar, Bhore, Velhe and Mulshi is above 50.1 percent. From 45.1 to 50.0 percent of total working population found in Three tahsils namely, Junnar, Khed and Baramati. The Maval, Daund and Indapur talukas found the total working population is 40.1 to 45.0 percent. The very less total working population is found in Pune city, followed by Haveli taluka is 35.45 percent. From the year 2011 the total working population is 42.94 percent, it's increased of 2.62 percent from 1991 to 2011. The high total working population is above 50.1 percent found in five tehsils namely, Junnar, Ambegaon, Shirur, Purandhar and Velhe in 2011. Khed, Mulshi, Bhore, Daund, Baramati and Indapur talukas found is 45.1 to 50.0 percent total working population. Maval taluka is found 41.68 percent total working population, Haveli and Pune city tehsils of total working population is 35.1 to 40.0 percent. From 1991 to 2011 Daund, Indapur and Bhore increased total working population.

### **Main workers:**

The total working population is divided into two part a) main workers and b) marginal workers. Main workers again divided in four parts 1) Cultivators 2) Agricultural labourers 3) Household Workers, and 4) Other workers.

In 1991 high density of Main workers observed in Haveli and Pune city tehsils is above 95.1 percent, followed by Maval, Khed, Shirur and Baramati tehsils is 90.1 to 95 percent. The Medium density of main workers is found in Junnar, Purandhar, Daund and Indapur. Other talukas had less density of of main workers found in Bhore taluka is 80.3 percent and followed by Ambegaon, Mulshi, and Velhe is 80.4 to 85 percent.

From the year 2011 high density of main workers found in Shirur tehsil is above 95.1 percent, followed by nine tehsils, these tehsils is Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Haveli, Pune city, Purandhar, Daund, Baramati and Indapur is found 90.1 to 95 percent main workers. In Maval, Mulshi and Velhe is found 85.9 to 90.0 percent Medium density of main workers. Bhore taluka have observe less density of main workers. Main workers increased from 1991 to 2011 is increased of 0.98 percent is from 91.97 to 92.65 percent, in study region.

### **Cultivators**

The distribution of cultivators in the study region is uneven. it is decreased up to 9.19 percent from the year 1991 to the year 2011. During the year 1991 the total cultivators is 31.38 percent in study area and in the year 2011 the total cultivator is 22.19 percent, because urban area is increased in the study period, so other type of work availed in the urban centre, hence the cultivators are decreased.

In the year 1991, Four tahsils shows highest cultivators is above 60.1 percent, Ambegaon, Khed, Shirur and Velhe talukas followed by Junnar, Purandhar and Bhore is 50.1 to 60.0 percent. Medium distribution of cultivators is found in Daund talukais 43.21 percent, and lowest was in Haveli taluka and pune city is less than 30.0 percent, followed by Maval, Baramati and Indapur is 30.1 to 40.0 percent.

From the year 2011, Ambegaon and Velhe talukas shows the highest distribution is above 60.1 percent of cultivators, followed by Junnar, Shirur, Purandhar and Bhore is 50.1 to 60.0 percent. Medium distribution of cultivators is found in Khed, Daund and Indapur talukas have 40.1 to 50 percent

cultivators. Mulshi and baramati have found 30.1 to 40.0 percent cultivators. Three talukas, namely, Maval, pune city and Haveli have found less than 30.0 percent cultivators in study region.

From the year 1991 to 2011, the cultivators was decreased have been found in Khed. Shirur, Maval, Mulshi and Indapur talukas, decreased of cultivators are not good sign for better agriculture development.

### **Main Agricultural Labours**

During the season, the shortage of agricultural labours may contrary effect the agricultural production. the spatial distribution, percentage of agricultural labours as farm workers for the year 1991 and 2011.

During the year 1991 the highest percentage of agricultural labours is found in four talukas namely, Junnar, Daund, Baramati, and Indapur is above 20 percent in study region. In four tahsis shows 15.1 to 20.0 percent agricultural labours namely, Ambegaon, Khed, Shirur and Purandhar taluka, followed by Mulshi, Velhe and Bhore tehsils is 10.1 to 15.0 percent, Maval and Haveli talukas is 5.1 to 10.0 percent agricultural labours and less agricultural labours is found in Pune city is less than 5.0 percent. In the study region the west part have less number of labours than eastern part of plain region because of most capability of agricultural land. In the year 1991 the highest percentage of agricultural labours is found in Indapur talukas (38.57 percent) and lowest percentage of agricultural labours is found in Pune city.

In the year 2011 the highest percentage of agricultural labours is found in Indapur, Baramati, Daund and Junnar talukas has found above 20 percent, from 1991 to 2011 its no changes in agricultural labours. Ambegaon taluka have observed 18.82 percent agriculture labours, the distribution of these categories have decreased the percentage of agricultural labours in Khed, Shirur and Purandhar talukas from 1991 to 2011, because these talukas was near to pune city and some people engage in other work and available of services. In five talukas Shirur, Bhore, Purandar, Khed, and Velhe is found 10.1 to 15.0 percent agricultural labours. Maval and Mulshi tehsils have found 5.1 to 10.0 percent agricultural labours, Mulshi taluka increased the agricultural labours from 1991 to 2011. The lowest percentage of agricultural labours is found in Pune city and Haveli taluka accounting less than 5.0 percent agricultural labours, because increased urbanization.

In the year 1991, the total agricultural labours have found 14.01 percent and in the year 2011 have found 9.76 percent agricultural labours, it is decreased at 4.25 percent agricultural labours from 1991 to 2011,

### **Household Workers**

The distribution of household workers is very uneven in study region during the year 1991. The highest household workers are observed (it is above 20.1 percent) in Haveli taluka and Pune city, and followed by Maval taluka is found 16.87. Mulshi taluka found 10.1 to 15.0 percent household workers. Seven tehsils are shows 5.1 to 10.0 percent household workers, these talukas namely, Khed, Shirur, Daund, Purandhar, Bhore, Baramati and Indapur, the maximum part of eastern part of study region, because in these region most of workers engaged in agricultural labours. In the study region, very less household workers is found Junnar, Ambegaon and Velhe talukas. In the year 2011, all tehsils of Pune district household workers is less than 5.0 percent, because many tehsils near to pune city have increased urban area. In the year 1991 the total household workers is 17.82 percent, and in the year 2011, the total household workers is only 2.41 percent. The total household workers have decreased in 15.41 percent from 1991 to 2011.

### **Main other workers**

The total distribution of other workers is 14.96 percent in study region during the year 1991. The highest main others workers is found in only Pune city, but in all maximum part of the study region are very less percentage of other workers, other all thirteen tahsils have found less than 20 percent others workers. During the year 2011, the total other workers is 65.65 percent, it means other workers increased rapidly in 50.69 percent from 1991 to 2011. Five talukas have recorded highest percent of other workers,

these talukas namely, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Haveli and Pune city is above 35.1 percent main other workers. Baramati and Bhore talukas have found other workers are 30.1 to 35 percent, Shirur, Daund, and Purandhar tehsils have found 25.1 to 30 percent other workers, and Velhe taluka found 20.1 to 25.0 percent other workers. The very lowest other workers have found in Junnar, Ambegaon and Baramati is less than 20.0 percent in study region .

### **Marginal Workers**

Marginal workers distribution of study region is very uneven in the study period. In the year 1991 the total Marginal workers is 8.03 percent in the study region. During the year 2011 the total Marginal workers are 7.35 percent. From the year 1991 to 2011 the total Marginal workers are decreased 0.68 percent in study region. During the year 1991, Ambegaon, Mulshi, Bhore, Velhe and Purandhar tehsils marginal workers is found above 12.6 percent, it is the highest percentage of marginal workers in study region. Junnar, Daund and Indapur tehsils found 10.1 to 12.05 percent. Baramati, Shirur, Khed and maval talukas are found 7.06 to 10.0 percent marginal workers. The lowest percentage of marginal workers found in Haveli and pune city 4.25 and 2.46 percent respectively in Pune district. During the year 2011 the highest percentage of marginal workers in study region is found south-west part in Mulshi, Bhore, and Velhe is above 12.6 percent. Maval talukas are found 11.20 percent marginal workers, Daund, Baramati, Khed and Purandhar is found 7.06 to 10.0 percent marginal workers. Junnar, Ambegaon, Haveli, Pune city and Indapur talukas are found 5.1 to 7.5 percent marginal workers. The lowest percentage of marginal workers found in Shirur taluka is 4.68 percent (less than 5.0 percent) in the study region.

### **Conclusion:**

The total working population is increase from the year 1991 is 40.32 percent up to 42.94 percent in the year 2011, from 1991 to 2011 the total working population is increased of 2.62 percent in the study area.. During the year 1991, the Main workers is 91.97 percent and marginal workers is 8.03 percent, in the year 2011, the Main workers is 92.65 percent and marginal workers is 7.35 percent. The main workers are increased are 0.98 percent in study region and marginal workers are increased 0.68 percent from the year 1991 to the year 2011. The total cultivators is decreased are 9.19 percent from the two decade. Cultivators are the important factor for the agricultural activity. The highest agricultural labour found in Junnar, Daund, Baramati, and Indapur in the same both the year of two decade. Agricultural labour decreased is 4.25 percent in study period due to increased urbanization in the study region. From the year 1991 to 2011, the total household workers are decreased in 15.41 percent in the study region, because increased urban area. During the year 1991, the total distribution of other workers is 14.96 percent and in the year 2011 the total other workers is 65.65 percent, it is observed that very tremendous change of other working population from 1991 to 2011, because urban area is very rapid growth in the decade, mostly Pune city and other talukas places in the Pune district, hence increased other type of working opportunities available in the study region.

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