



CHANGE IN RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NAGPUR DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Dr. Seema S. Malewar

Abstract

Agriculture is the main occupation in rural India however many agriculturists are migrating towards urban area due to low agriculture production in their region. Irregular rainfall, lack of latest knowledge about agriculture cropping pattern etc are the main reasons for the decreasing agriculturist population in India compared to last few decades.

Generally the occupational structure depends on the overall geographical conditions of the region. In rural region agriculture is the main occupation and it is dependent on fertility of soil, climate, irrigation facilities, techniques of cropping pattern etc.

In the present paper a study of decadal change in occupational structure in rural region of Nagpur district in the year 2001 and 2011 has been carried out. The analysis is based on the tahsil wise distribution of workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the district.

Keywords : Occupation, Occupational structure, rural, change, primary, secondary, tertiary

Introduction: Nagpur district is situated in the east of Maharashtra state and it seems the urban growth rate of population is greater than rural population. Maximum number of workers in this district are engaged in primary sector occupation and mainly involved in agriculture and related sectors.

The present paper is based on the tahsil wise analysis of occupation structure in Nagpur district in the census year 2001 and 2011. Also the changes in occupational structure during 2001 to 2011.

Objectives : The main objective of the present study is to tahsil wise analysis of the occupation structure and change during the period of 2001 to 2011.

Study Region : Nagpur district is the part of Maharashtra state and the second capital of Maharashtra state. It is also the Divisional head quarter and main part of Vidarbha region. The district located in between 20° 33' N to 21° 40' N latitude and 78° 15' E to 79° 38' E longitude. Total 14 tahsils are included in the district with total 8253 sq km area. Total population of the district is 4653570 and out of them 1474811 (31.69%) is rural population according to the year 2011 census.

Data Source & Methodology : The present study is based on the secondary source of data and compiled from the District Census Handbook of Nagpur (2001 and 2011). The occupation structure of the population is divided into three categories i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary respectively.

The percentage of workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sector workers is calculated to the ratio of workers in each tahsil. The changes in each sector of workers during 2001 to 2011 is calculated by using the following formula,

Change = (Occupation structure of the year 2011 – Occupation structure of the year 2001): The results are shown in the table and occupational structure is shown in the map of study region also change in occupation structure in the graph.

Result and Discussion : Nagpur district has very low percentage of rural population. Near about 70% population in the district is situated in urban region. District having total 14 tahsils but out of them 1 tahsil i.e. Nagpur urban is totally urban population region and therefore this tahsil is not shown in the table.

Occupation Structure (2001): In this year total percentage of worker was recorded 50.02% and out of them 73.83% were primary workers, 1.60% secondary and 24.57% workers in tertiary sectors. Tahsil wise distribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector workers is shown in the table no 1.



Signature

Seema S. Malewar

Primary Workers: The maximum percentage of primary workers as found in Narkhed tahsil in the year 2001. Percentage of primary sector workers found more than 80% in Narkhed, Kuhi, Katol, Bhiwapur and Mauda tahsil respectively. The main occupation of these tahsils is agriculture and related to agriculture.

Percentage of primary workers in Kalmeshwar, Umred and Parseoni was 70 to 75% and 60 to 70% in Kamptee, Savner, Ramtek and Hingna tahsils. The minimum ratio of primary sector worker was recorded in Nagpur rural (Below 50%) tahsil. Nagpur rural tahsil is near to Nagpur urban and due to the impact of urban region the percentage of primary workers found low in this tahsil.

Secondary Workers: Percentage of workers in secondary sectors in 2001 was not more than 3% in the entire region. Maximum percentage was recorded in Kamptee tahsil (2.67%). The percentage of household industries found higher in this tahsil.

Remaining all tahsils except Umred found the percentage of secondary workers 1 to 2%. In Umred tahsil this percentage was recorded below 1%. The production dairy products, and marginal products are found in this secondary sector occupation.

Tertiary Workers : The highest percentage of tertiary workers was found in Nagpur rural tahsil (49.94%). The workers in this sector are daily up and down towards Nagpur urban.

Percentage of tertiary sector workers found 30 to 35% in Hingna, Ramtek and Savner tahsil, 20 to 30 % in Kamptee, Parseoni, Umred and Kalmeshwar tahsil and remaining tahsil had 10 to 20% (table no 1). Narkhed tahsil found lowest distribution of tertiary sector workers because maximum workers in this tahsil engaged in primary occupation.

Table No 1 – Occupation Structure of Rural Population in Nagpur District (2001)

Name	Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %
Narkhed	88.14	1.67	10.20
Katol	85.02	1.61	13.37
Kalameshwar	75.08	1.89	23.02
Savner	68.33	1.45	30.22
Parseoni	71.57	1.87	26.57
Ramtek	67.86	1.25	30.89
Mauda	80.03	1.49	18.48
Kamptee	68.78	2.67	28.54
Nagpur (Rural)	48.26	1.80	49.94
Hingna	64.65	1.92	33.43
Umred	74.36	0.70	24.94
Kuhi	85.50	1.47	13.03
Bhiwapur	81.69	1.27	17.04
Average	73.83	1.60	24.57

Source: - District Census Handbook, Nagpur



(Handwritten signature)
 Prof. G. S. ...
 ...
 ...

Seema S. Malewar

Occupation Structure (2011): In the year 2011 total percentage of worker was recorded 50.72% and it is quite higher than 2001. Out of them 76.41% were primary workers, 1.54% secondary and 22.05% workers in tertiary sectors. Tahsil wise distribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector workers in 2011 is shown in the table no 2.

Primary Workers : In 2011 highest percentage of primary workers are found in Narkhed tahsil (91.04%). The ratio of primary workers is increased in this tahsil during 2001 to 2011.

The percentage in Kuhl, Bhiwapur, Katol and Mauda is found 80 to 90% and in other tahsil it observed less than 80%. This year also Nagpur rural tahsil recorded lowest distribution of primary workers (47.12%).

Secondary Workers : The ratio of secondary workers in 2011 found highest in Nagpur rural tahsil (2.47%). In 2001 it was highest in Kamptec tahsil. The percentage of secondary workers in remaining tahsil is found in between 1 to 2%. Narkhed is the lowest in the region and observed 1.07% of secondary sector workers.

Tertiary Workers : The workers in tertiary sectors recorded maximum in Nagpur rural tahsil (50.40%). In 2001 it was also highest in same tahsil and increased in 2011.

Workers in Kamptec and Hingna tahsil recorded 30 to 35%, 20 to 30% in Ramtek, Umred, Parseoni and in Savner tahsil. Percentage in Kalmeshwar, Mauda, Katol, Bhiwapur and Kuhl tahsil found 10 to 20%. The minimum distribution of tertiary workers recorded in Narkhed tahsil (7.90%). Narkhed was also found minimum in 2001 because agriculture is the main occupation in this tahsil.

Table No 2 – Occupation Structure of Rural Population in Nagpur District (2011)

Name	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Narkhed	91.04	1.07	7.90
Katol	86.60	1.14	12.26
Kalmeshwar	79.38	1.51	19.10
Savner	76.65	1.51	21.84
Parseoni	76.22	1.12	22.66
Ramtek	72.61	1.83	25.55
Mauda	84.60	1.58	13.82
Kamptec	62.47	1.86	35.67
Nagpur (Rural)	47.12	2.47	50.40
Hingna	63.74	1.70	34.56
Umred	74.90	1.49	23.61
Kuhl	88.30	1.48	10.23
Bhiwapur	86.83	1.12	12.05
Average	76.41	1.54	22.05

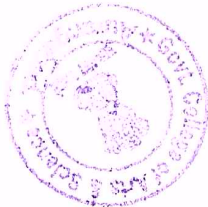
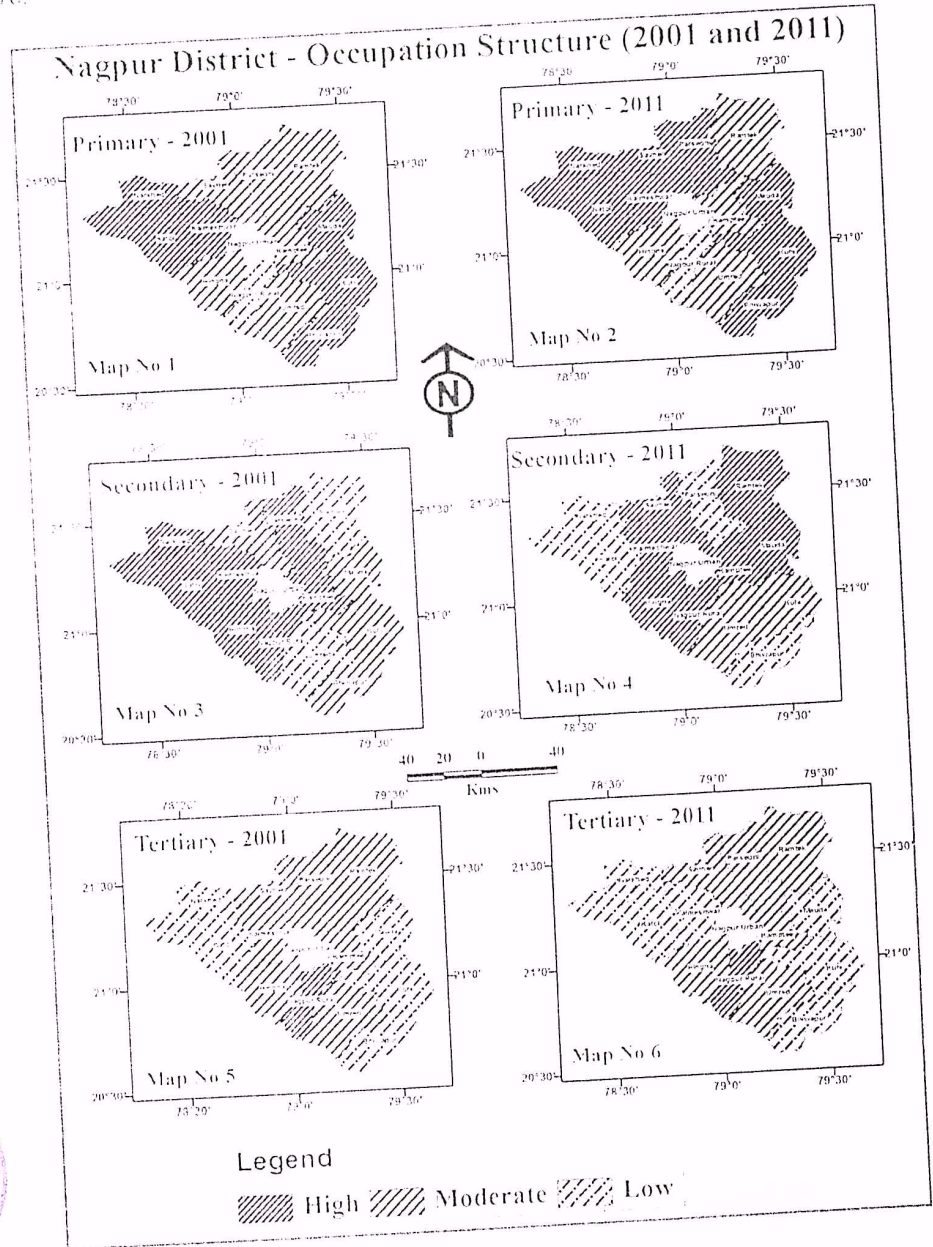
Source: - District Census Handbook, Nagpur



(Signature)
PRINCIPAL
 Govt. College of Arts & Science
 Aurangabad

Seema S. Malewar

Tahsil wise distribution of workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sector is shown in Map no 1 to Map no 6.



01
[Signature]

PRINCIPAL
Govt. College of Arts & Science
Aurangabad

Seema S. Malewar

Change in Occupation Structure (2001 to 2011): In the total district positive change occurred during 2001 to 2011 in primary sector (+2.68) and negative in secondary (-0.06) and tertiary sectors (-2.52%) of occupation. The tahsil wise changes in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors workers are shown in table no 3.

Table No 3 – Change in Occupation Structure of Rural Population in Nagpur District (2001 to 2011)

Name	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Narkhed	2.90	-0.60	-2.30
Katol	1.58	-0.47	-1.11
Kalameshwar	4.30	-0.38	-3.92
Savner	8.32	0.06	-8.37
Parseoni	4.65	-0.75	-3.90
Ramtek	4.75	0.58	-5.34
Mauda	4.57	0.09	-4.66
Kamptee	-6.31	-0.82	7.13
Nagpur (Rural)	-1.14	0.68	0.46
Hingna	-0.91	-0.22	1.14
Umred	0.53	0.79	-1.33
Kuhi	2.80	0.01	-2.81
Bhiwapur	5.15	-0.15	-4.99
Average	2.58	-0.06	-2.52

Source: - Calculated by researcher

Change in Primary Occupation:

The negative changes occurred in Kamptee, Nagpur rural and in Hingna tahsil during this period. The primary workers in these tahsils are moving towards tertiary sectors and migrated towards in urban region during 2001 to 2011 due to the low production in agriculture.

Maximum positive change occurred in Savner tahsil (+8.32%) and lowest found in Umred tahsil (+0.53%). The change in remaining tahsil occurred 1 to 7% from 2001 to 2011.

Change in Secondary Occupation:

Negative changes of secondary occupation found in Narkhed, Katol, Kalmeshwar, Parseoni, Kamptee, Hingna and in Bhiwapur tahsil. Hingna and Kamptee tahsil found negative changes in both primary and secondary occupation.

The positive change in secondary occupation is not found more than 1% in the district. Maximum positive change occurred in Umred, Nagpur rural and then in Ramtek tahsil (More than +0.50%). Changes in remaining tahsil are found less than +0.10% and Kuhi is the lowest in the district (+0.01%).

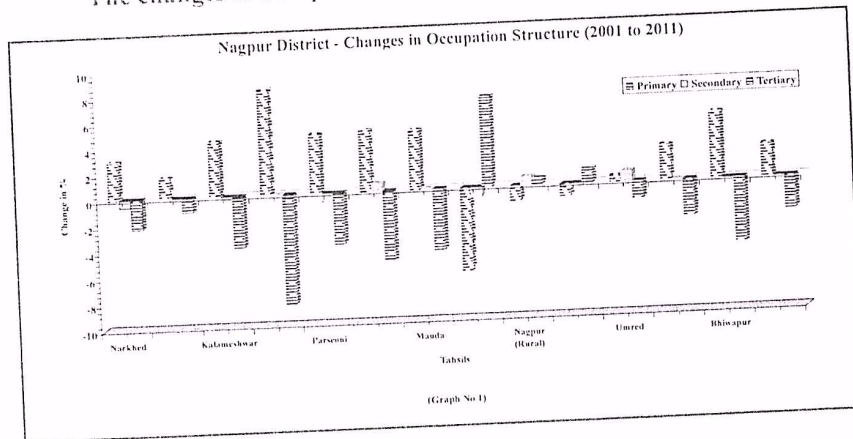


PRINCIPAL
Govt. College of Arts & Science
Aurangabad

Seema S. Malewar

Change in Tertiary Occupation : The highest change in tertiary sector is found in Kamptee tahsil (+7.13%) and lowest in Nagpur rural tahsil (+0.46%). In Hingna tahsil it is recorded +1.14% and all remaining tahsil has found the negative changes in tertiary occupation from 2001 to 2011. maximum negative changes occurred in Savner tahsil of the district.

The changes in occupation structure are shown in graph no 1.



Conclusion and Suggestions : Rural population in Nagpur district is very low as compared to other districts of Maharashtra state. The occupation structure in rural region of the district is not uniform in all over the district. Maximum workers in primary sectors are engaged in agriculture and related works. in some parts primary workers in Nagpur rural, Kamptee, Mauda tahsil are engaged in animal husbandry. The primary and secondary sector workers in these tahsil moved towards tertiary activities during 2001 to 2011.

The workers in secondary sector is very low in the district and negative changes occurred from 2001 to 2011. The household industries should be increased in the region also Government and local bodies should start secondary industries for females to increase their work participation.

Near about more than 75% region is engaged in primary sector activities and for the basic economy it is necessary to develop pattern of occupation structure in rural region. For the development of workers in primary sector government should spread the awareness about advance cropping system and helps in cultivation pattern of agriculture because agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy.

References :

- 1) District Census Handbook (Nagpur District) 2001
- 2) District Census Handbook (Nagpur District) 2011
- 3) Mathur, V.K. (1970), "Occupational Composition and its Determinants". Journal of Regional Science, 10, 1, April, 1970.
- 4) Mehta, Swarnjit (1967), "India's Rural Female Working Force and Its Occupational Structure 1961; A Geographical Analysis", The Indian Geographer, Vol.2, 1967.

*Dr. Seema S Malewar

Assistant Professor

Department of Geography

Government Arts, and Science College, Aurangabad



Signature
 Government Arts & Science
 Aurangabad