



Study of Occupational Structure in Nanded City

KEYWORDS

Primary activity, secondary activity, Tertiary activity

Dr. P.B. Kadam

Asso. Prof. D.G. College of Commerce, Satara,
Maharashtra 415001

Dr.S.B. Rathod

Assi. Prof. Department of Geography
Chh. Shivaji College, Satara, Maharashtra 415001

ABSTRACT *The name of the function which a person performance by engaging himself in that particular branches of gainful activity. This study is essential to understand the economic base of urban region is vital importance in understand our city level of development. Because occupation is one of the parameters by which one can measure the level of economic development of the Nanded city. Here the working population which is engaged in different economic activities, these are divided into nine categories. The occupational structure of Nanded city is an increase in the percentage of people engaged in tertiary activities.*

Introduction:

In modern society, with its characteristic division of labour, specialization of functions, new methods of exchange and the impact of prevailing ideology, the overwhelming majority of the people engage in a specific and relatively continuous activity in order to earn their livelihood and maintain a definite social status. This activity in the literature of the social sciences is designed as "occupation". We need not go far to believe that the concept of occupation is fundamental to the true society and to perceive that at least for the time being modern society is organized on an occupational basis. Occupation as means of livelihood has its own significance in distinguishing a man from another, providing every individual a feeling of economic independence and at the same time, it unites men of different origins, social and cultural background. It also serves as the link between individuals and society and provides a specific from to the social structure.16

The growth of the population is directly related to the character of the occupation. Mukherjee and Sing (1954) have defined occupation as, "The name of the function which a person performs by engaging himself in that particular branch of gainful economic activity which is his industry."

The term occupation structure indicates the unitary relationship pattern of the three occupational components of the working population. These components include primary, secondary and tertiary activities of urban settlements. The occupational characteristics of a place depend largely on its socio-economic history, the sequence of its growth, its basic functions and the resources of the region in which it is located. The nature and complexity of economic base give rise to a distinctive type of occupation characteristics.

Study Area: Nanded is the head quarter of the district that falls on the boarder of Andhra Pradesh state. The city is located in east Maharashtra. It is situated on 18030' N latitude and 77010' E longitude and having attitude of 489 metres above means sea level. The city is located on the left Bank of river Godawari, bounded on the north Sangavi (Bk.), Taroda (Bk.), Taroda (Kh.) village, and Asana river. In the south it is demarcated by Babulgaon village, and on the west the boundaries of Vishnupuri village, Gundegaon village have found (Fig. No. 2.1) It covers an area of 80.00 sq.kms., which accounts for 22.69 per cent area of the total urban area of Nanded district with having length of 15 kms. In the north south direction and width is 10 kms. in the west east direction.

The Nanded city is a distance of 237 kms. from Aurangabad, 250 kms. from Hyderabad, 120 kms from Latur, 135 kms. from Parabhani and 70 kms. from Hingoli by road.

Objectives:

The main objective of the paper is to study the occupational structure and economic condition changes in Nanded city.

Database and Methodology:

Basically the entire study is based on secondary data. The population for the year 1981 to 2001 is derived the census reports and socio-economic abstract of the concerned city. The collected data were later on tabulated into table, from given in the text. The occupational structure has computed by applying formula by many geographers. The spatial distribution of occupational structure for study region has shown by cartographic methods.

Occupational Structure

In the logical study of occupational structure of urban settlements, it is essential to consider the working population as the basic criterion because working population is the activity agency in the economic productive activity in a region. For the purpose of convenience and to avoid discrepancy, the functional activities of region have been regrouped into the following nine industrial categories:

Table No. 1

Census of India functional activities	Regrouped categories
I) Cultivators II) Agricultural labourers III) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	Primary activities
IV) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs a) Household industry b) Other than household industry V) Construction	Secondary activity
VI) Trade and commerce VII) Transportation, storage, communication VIII) Other services	Tertiary activity

These nine categories of activities classified into three groups : Primary activities, secondary activities and tertiary activities. The primary activity is concerned with the production and extraction of raw materials. In includes, first, second, third and fourth categories of workers. The secondary activity includes the fifth and sixth categories of workers and it associated with the processing, fabrication, construction and manufacturing of materials. The tertiary activity is associated with the service and amenities and includes the seventh, eighth and ninth categories of workers.

Occupational Structure of Nanded City

The work participation rate for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. In a similar way, it is defined for main and marginal workers.

In the year 2001, it is recorded 26.27 per cent of population as working population. Out of the total working population, male participation rate in the city is 87.00 per cent and female participation only 13.00 per cent. It may be observed that percentage of total working population in 1981 was 24.36 per cent, which has increased to 26.27 per cent in the year 2001. The percentage of male working population in 1981 was 90.03 per cent, which has reduced to 87.00 per cent in the year 2001. But female working population increased from 9.97 per cent to 13.00 per cent (Table No.2)

Table No. 2

Nanded City: Percentage of Working Population

(1981 To 2001)

Year	% of working population	% of male working population	% of female working population
1981	24.36	90.03	9.97
1991	24.29	88.86	11.14
2001	26.27	87.00	13.00

Source: Author (2007)

The analysis clearly indicates that the share of total working population of male has found decreased and female working population has increased but percentage of male population still remain higher than female working population.

Occupational Characteristics of Nanded City

The economic strength and weakness, dynamism and stagnation of a city are reflected in its occupational character. Therefore, an examination of the occupational structure of Nanded city based on census data is being attempted. The analysis is confined to the data recorded to three decades from 1981 to 2001.

Table No.3

Nanded City: Occupational Structure (In Percentage)

(1981 To 2001)

Sr. No.	Category	1981	1991	2001
1	Primary	8.04	8.59	6.32
2	Secondary	32.84	31.02	30.19
3	Tertiary	59.12	60.39	63.49
City		100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Author (2007)

A larger proportion of the working population in the primary sector reflects the economic weakness of an urban center. The primary sector is not important from urban growth point of view. It may be observed that primary sector has declined from 8.04 per cent to 6.32 per cent. In the secondary sector, the percentage of workers in 1981 was 32.84 which were reduced to 30.19 per cent in the year 2001. This decrease may be attributed to shifting of Nanded city as a locus of oil engine manufacture to some other type of manufacturing industries. This transformation took place due to availability of chief electricity for the agricultural purposes and increase in the cost of fuels like, diesel, kerosin and crude oil. At the same time cotton textile industries which were engage in the manufacturing of the goods like Nanded telering chana cloth and cotton textile industries etc. could not compete with modern and more advanced technology in the same field.

Some manufacturing units were shifted outside the city limits due to problems like, transportation, population effluent disposal etc. some workers have engaged in the occupations like, construction of buildings, road, bridges etc. through this increase was not substantial to counter balance, the decrease that took place due to reasons mentioned above. The table no. 3 shows decrease in the secondary sector. It is only 2.65 per cent occurred in the span of 30 years in the life of a city, and it has not affected the occupational structure as a whole of the city.

The percentage of workers in the tertiary sector of higher than those of secondary and primary sector. This is definitely showing an increasing trend. The percentage of the tertiary sector increased from 59.12 per cent to 63.49 per cent. It may be noted that employment opportunities in the categories like, trade and commerce, transport and communication and other services have increased enormously due to the opening of new means of communication and transportation offices and related activities during last three decades.

Conclusion:

The primary sector is not important from urban growth point of view. It may be observed that primary and secondary sectors have declined. This is definitely showing an increasing trend of the tertiary sector. Similarly the percentage of workers in the tertiary sector is higher than those of secondary and primary sectors

REFERENCE

1. Ghosh, B. N. (1985), Fundamentals of Population Geography, Delhi p.21 | 2. Gibb's J. P. (1966), A Method for Comparing the Spatial Shapes of Urban Units, The Urban Research Methods, Van Nostrand Co. Inc. p. 107 | 3. Maurya, S. D., Population and Housing Problems in India (Volume – 1) Chugh Publications, Allahabad – India. | 4. Sing, V. N. (1986), Spatial Urban Pattern and Growth of Urbanization, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi. | 5. Patil, R. A. (1996), Satara: A Study in Urban Geography, (M.Phil. Dissertation, Shivaji University Kolhapur). | 6. Lal, H. (1987), City and Urban Fringe – A Case Study of Bereilly, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi p. 43 – 73. | 7. Mishra, H. N. (1980) Urban System of Developing Economy, Heritage Publishers, New Delhi p. 153. | 8. Sinha, S. P. (1984) Processes and Pattern of Urban Development in India : A Case Study of Haryana, The Associated Publishers, Ambala Cantt, p. 73 – 80. |