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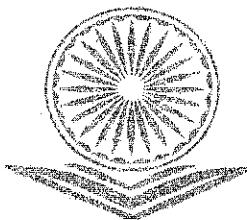
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18. Occupation Structure in Beed District

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Introduction

The economic development of a country is closely associated with the qualitative as well as quantitative structure of its population and vice-versa. Both the indices viz; economic development and demographic development are supplementary and complementary to each other and affect directly or indirectly each other.

The occupational pattern of the district highlights the fact that whatever is true in this regard with the country and the state is also true in the case of this district without any kind of hesitation. It is an established fact that the main occupation whether in the case of country or the state or the particular district is agricultural here. From the study of the census report of 2011, it is found that about 75% of the population is dependent on agriculture for their main source of livelihood. With difference in percentage all the district have more or less the same occupational pattern having much more burden of population of agriculture.

Classification of Worker

We must understand the term 'work' correctly because this word is used in a special sense in the census. "Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity such participation may be physical or mental in nature". "Work" involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise. All those who had worked for the major part of the preceding year were recorded as main workers, it means at least six months or 183 days while those worked for sometimes during the preceding year but not for the major part, have been treated as marginal workers. All those who had not worked at all during the last year, were recorded as non-workers. Persons engaged in household duties students, dependents, retired persons, beggars are some of the categorized grouped as the non-workers.

Occupation Structure as per Census 2011

The work participation 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. There has

been no conceptual change in defining the workers between 2001 and 2011 census. In 2011 Census, there has been mainly three-fold classification of population namely main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, which was adopted for 2001 also. An addition of one sub-category in marginal workers for those worked up to 3 months only is the small change in presentation of data on marginal workers.

Table No. 1 shows the Main and Marginal Workers in Beed District (Census 2011)

Table No. 1 : Main and Marginal Workers in Beed District (Census 2011)

(In percentage)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non Workers
1	Ashti	51.25	3.13	54.38	45.62
2	Patoda	51.25	2.64	53.89	46.11
3	Shirur (Kasar)	50.9	4.59	55.48	44.52
4	Georai	47.82	5.21	53.03	46.97
5	Manjlegaon	44.49	4.04	48.52	51.48
6	Wadwani	45.84	5.4	51.25	48.75
7	Bid	40.26	3.47	43.72	56.28
8	Kaij	46.47	4.06	50.53	49.47
9	Dharur	44.31	4.72	49.03	50.97
10	Parli	40.09	3.19	43.28	56.72
11	Ambejogai	39.85	3.62	43.47	56.53
	Beed District	44.67	3.9	48.57	51.43

Source: Census 2011

Table 1 shows that, 44.67 percent of population are recorded as main workers, while 3.90 percent as marginal workers and remaining 51.43 percent as non-workers. Among 44.67 percent main workers, males constitute 50.74 percent while females 38.04 percent. The male-female distribution of marginal workers shows that 3.21 percent and 4.66 percent of males and females respectively are marginal workers. Female non-workers are 57.30 percent as against 46.05 percent male non-workers.

In the District, rural population recorded 48.52 percent as main workers, 3.94 percent as marginal workers and remaining 47.54 percent as non-workers. Among the main workers, percentage of male and female is 52.27 percent and 44.40 percent respectively. Similarly, among marginal workers also, 2.89 percent and 5.10 percent and among non-workers males and females recorded 44.84 percent and 50.49 percent respectively.

Proportion of male population is higher than female population in main workers in all 11 Tahsils. It has been observed that Ashti tahsil recorded highest percentage (52.23 percent) and Ambejogai tahsil recorded lowest percentage (44.12 percent) in main workers while for marginal workers, Wadwani tahsil recorded highest percentage (5.40 percent) and Patoda tahsil recorded lowest percentage (2.64 percent). Ambejogai tahsil recorded highest percentage (52.43 percent) in non-workers and Shirur (Kasar) tahsil recorded lowest percentage (44.52 percent).

Table 2 shows the occupation structure in urban areas.

Table 2 : Main and Marginal Workers in Urban Area of Beed District (Census 2011)

(In percentage)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non Workers
1	Ashti (CT)	32.23	3.39	35.62	64.38
2	Georai (M Cl)	30.33	3.96	34.29	65.71
3	Manjlegaon (M)	30.09	3.31	33.41	66.59
4	Bid (M Cl)	28.39	3.9	32.3	67.7
5	Bid (Rural)	29.16	2.44	31.6	68.4
6	Kaij (NP)	28.45	4.71	33.15	66.85
7	Dharur (M Cl)	32.73	4.56	37.29	62.71
8	Parli (M Cl)	29.11	3.62	32.73	67.27
9	Ambejogai (M)	28.41	4.1	32.51	67.49
District(Urban)		29.16	3.73	32.89	67.11

Source: Census 2011

Table 2 shows that urban areas of the District recorded 29.16 percent as main workers, 3.73 percent as marginal workers and remaining 67.11 percent as non-workers. Within the towns, Dharur (M.Cl) recorded highest percentage (32.73 percent) in main workers and Bid (M.Cl) recorded the lowest percentage (28.39 percent). In case of marginal workers Kaij (N.P.) recorded the highest percentage (4.71 percent) and Bid (Rural) (CT) recorded the lowest (2.44 percent). Among non-workers, highest percentage is seen in Bid (Rural) (68.40 percent) and Dharur (M.Cl) recorded the lowest (62.71 percent) in urban area.

The importance of main spheres of economic activity can be gauged from the pattern of distribution of workers according to the broad four-fold categories classification namely cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. Distribution of workers four categories of economic activity in the District is given in table 3.

Table 3 : Distribution of workers four categories of economic activity

(Census 2011)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry workers	Other workers
1	Ashti	67.04	19.57	1.44	11.95
2	Patoda	63.7	24.41	1.26	10.64
3	Shirur	65.97	23.52	1.45	9.05
4	Georai	55.21	30.73	1.71	12.34
5	Manjlegaon	35.99	45.84	1.36	16.81
6	Wadwani	48.74	35.88	1.72	13.66
7	Bid	41.24	20.5	1.82	36.44
8	Kaij	53.76	31.06	1.95	13.23
9	Dharur	41.71	42.05	2.04	14.21
10	Parli	33.64	32.23	1.99	32.14
11	Ambejogai	35.59	33.59	1.56	29.25
		34.29	27.28	1.35	37.07
	District:	48.29	29.75	1.68	20.28

Source: Census 2011

Table 3 shows that, the economic activity of the District is primarily depends on agriculture, which is supported by the fact that cultivators (48.29 percent) and agricultural labourers (29.75 percent) together constitute 78.04 percent of the total workers in the District. The agricultural sector absorbed 78.04 percent of the total workers in the District and remaining 21.96 percent are engaged in household industry and other works. The percentage of both cultivators and agricultural labourers differs considerably from Tahsil to Tahsil. Ashti Tahsil recorded the highest percentage (67.04 percent) in cultivators category and lowest recorded in Parli tahsil (33.64 percent). Highest percentage of agricultural labourers is recorded in Manjlegaon Tahsil (45.84 percent) and Ashti Tahsil recorded the lowest percentage (19.57 percent). It may be seen that 21.96 percent workers are engaged in work other than agriculture. Among them 1.68 percent are engaged as household industry workers and remaining 20.28 percent are engaged as other workers. In the District, females working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry workers are higher in percentage than males. While in the category of other workers, males are higher in percentage than females.

There are 32.89 percent workers in urban area of the District. Being urban area, other workers represent highest percentage as 81.83 percent, against agricultural labourers 10.30 percent, household industry workers 3.55 percent and cultivators 4.31 percent. In the category of

other workers, the percentage varies between 52.13 percent in Dharur (M.CI) to 91.81 percent in Bid (M.CI). In case of agricultural labourers, percentage varies from 2.10 percent in Bid (M.CI) to 33.91 percent in Dharur (M.CI). For cultivators, the percentage varies from 2.23 percent in Bid (M.CI) to 14.44 percent in Ashti (CT) and in household industry category, which varies from 2.41 percent in Bid (Rural) (CT) to 5.86 percent in Ashti (CT). Male and female workers both recorded higher percentages in other workers category (males 85.30 percent and females 70.16 percent).

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