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## ANALYSIS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN NORTH SOLAPUR TALUKA

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human beings are one of the many living things that live on the floor of the earth. humans have a vital role to play in the evolution or change of any sort of interest in various paperwork on the surface of the earth. The examine and studies of demography and the direction acquired from it is able to play a position of revolution in many areas. For this, at the same time as undertaking Population census, the operating Population is divided into essential employees and marginal people. For almost all kinds of profession-based totally Population classes, those groups are divided according to the proportion of working population and paintings acquired. important components of the occupational shape of the Population are hidden not handiest in economic context however also from geographical point of view. The area decided on for the prevailing studies is North Solapur taluka in Solapur district in the state of Maharashtra. the present research. The analysis of the present research specially indicates that the percentage of household industry workers and other employees is less than the percentage of the district. There are extra cultivators compared to the district and the percentage of agricultural people and marginal farmers and different people is likewise quite much less. Microsoft Excel is used to analyze statistical information.

**Keywords:** Occupational Edifice, total workers, Main workers, Cultivators, agriculture labors, other Workers.

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### **Introduction: -**

The occupational structure of the Population in any location is a fundamental issue of human useful resource assessment. the share of human beings working profitably in monetary things to do and the share of a number of occupational groups internal the standard employment is enjoying a fundamental characteristic in enchantment planning. personnel can high-quality be described as taking section in the techniques of any economic product, whether or not or now not bodily or intellectual. Any profession is a definitely fundamental social attribute of that population. Occupational shape seems to play a essential function inside the range of lookup associated to the degree of monetary improvement and social inequality in the learn about vicinity. seeing that career displays the placement of the man or woman in the technical part of the employees, it is some distance taken into consideration to be the fundamental determinant of present and future financial possibilities in today's society.

### **Objectives:**

1. To become aware of the spatial edifice of work participation and to check and analyze a number of occupational characters in the North Solapur taluka.

### **Review of Literature: -**

The occupational structure of a country refers to the distribution or division of its population according to different occupations. An understanding of occupational structure of a population warrants the comprehension of the composition of its working force. An analysis of the working force provides a useful tool to the social scientists not only for measuring the level of social and economic development an area has attained (Maitra, 1969) but also for formulating future plans (chandna and Sidhu, 1980) for mobilizing its manpower (Sinha, 1971). Moreover, the extent of participation in work on the one hand, is an index of social and economic structure of a society (Radhakrishan and Vijaylakshmi 1974) and on the other hand it is a function of the age structure and the socio-economic and political compulsions of a society (You, 1971).

The distribution or division of a nation's people into various jobs is referred to as the country's occupational structure. Understanding a population's occupational structure requires knowledge on the make-up of its labor force. Social scientists can utilize an examination of the labor force to measure the amount of social and economic development that a region has reached (Maitra, 1969), as well as to create future strategies (Chandna and Sidhu, 1980)

for mobilizing its labor force (Sinha, 1971). Additionally, the degree of work engagement on the one hand is a gauge of a society's social and economic structure (Radhakrishnan and Vijaylakshmi 1974).

#### Methodology:

Compiled occupational information of Population Census from Solapur District Census Handbook 2011 and 2021 put up data. This fact was once analysed statistically with the assist of Microsoft Excel. The records are then displayed via map with the assist of GIS software program methods with geographical context.

#### Study Area:

North Solapur Taluka is one of the 11 tehsils of Solapur District in the Indian country of Maharashtra. This tehsil is placed in the facet of district and is bordered by means of Osmanabad District to the northeast, South Solapur to the south and east, Barshi Taluka to the north and Mohol Taluka to the west. The tehsil headquarters is positioned at Solapur, which is additionally the district headquarters and its biggest city.

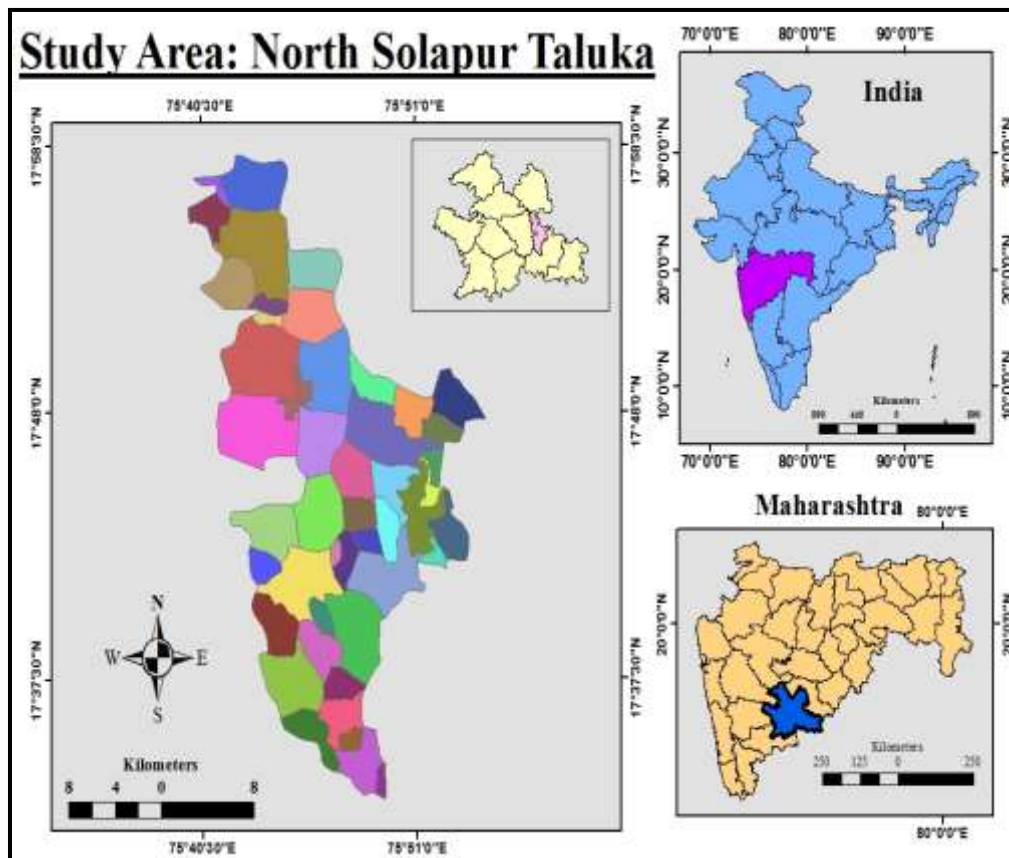
Solapur North is a Taluka positioned in

Solapur district of Maharashtra. It is one of eleven Talukas of Solapur district. There are 41 villages and 1 city in Solapur North Taluka.

As per the Census India 2011, Solapur North Taluka has 209953 households, Population of 1057352 of which 536331 are adult males and 521021 are females. The Population of youth between age 0-6 is 122951 which is 11.63Percent of complete population.

The sex-ratio of Solapur North Taluka is round 971 in contrast to 929 which is common of Maharashtra state. The literacy fee of Solapur North Taluka is 72.52Percent out of which 78.34Percent adult males are literate and 66.54Percent ladies are literate. The complete region of Solapur North is 695.42 sq.km with Population density of 1520 per sq.km.

Out of whole population, 10.01Percent of Population lives in Urban place and 89.99Percent lives in Rural area. There are 14.68Percent Scheduled Caste (SC) and 1.92Percent Scheduled Tribe (ST) of complete Population in Solapur North Taluka. (Figure No.1)



#### Discussion and Results:

In this present analysis I have included all aspects of occupational character found in North

Solapur taluka to study the differences between Main Workers and Marginal Workers in the field.

Table No.1

Distribution of Occupational Structure in North Solapur Taluka: 2021 (in Percent)

Sr. No.	Name of Circle	Total Workers (Percent)	Main Workers (Percent)	Cultivators (Percent)	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1.	Akolekati	48.66	45.54	14.37	16.41	1.52	13.24
2.	Banegaon	39.06	37.24	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.09
3.	Belati	42.26	42.11	9.44	23.78	0.85	8.04
4.	Bhagaiwadi	58.50	58.38	18.53	31.22	5.96	2.66
5.	Bhatewadi	54.73	53.31	10.57	33.60	0.16	8.99
6.	Bhogaon	35.71	34.91	4.08	20.65	0.28	9.90
7.	Darfa (B.)	48.74	48.13	24.98	16.40	0.33	6.42
8.	Darpha (G.)	42.70	40.81	18.68	15.31	1.79	5.03
9.	Dongaon	44.95	44.35	10.73	23.80	0.56	9.22
10.	Ekrukha	36.14	16.14	4.17	2.99	0.24	8.74
11.	Gulwanchi	51.13	49.44	15.04	22.52	2.65	9.24
12.	Haglar	41.25	37.63	6.14	14.04	1.11	16.34
13.	Hipparge	32.81	32.31	1.95	9.72	1.08	19.56
14.	Hiraj	46.49	37.88	13.23	14.22	0.29	10.14
15.	Honsal	47.95	33.88	16.12	8.88	0.68	8.20
16.	Kalman	38.88	38.81	17.38	14.22	0.23	6.72
17.	Karamba	47.24	39.47	10.22	19.02	0.53	9.70
18.	Kawathe	39.42	27.11	5.03	11.75	0.53	9.80
19.	Khed	46.93	38.03	8.99	11.58	0.17	17.29
20.	Kondi	37.86	36.43	5.87	9.99	1.19	19.39
21.	Kouthali	45.37	42.91	14.83	18.40	1.80	7.89
22.	Mardi	39.08	33.53	5.89	19.23	1.01	7.41
23.	Mohitewadi	65.47	53.45	37.60	12.02	0.00	3.84
24.	Nandur	53.41	49.31	24.87	20.47	0.37	3.59
25.	Nannaj	46.80	36.69	9.71	18.18	8.16	7.91
26.	Narotewadi	45.13	24.36	9.27	9.11	0.16	5.83
27.	Padsali	55.13	53.94	25.16	23.67	0.62	4.49
28.	Pakani	32.80	32.11	10.24	12.83	1.31	7.73
29.	Pathari	57.70	57.53	44.56	7.48	0.44	5.05
30.	Raleras	50.13	47.41	24.18	158.29	1.21	6.22
31.	Ranmasle	56.16	55.71	29.36	21.66	0.37	4.32
32.	Sakharewadi	52.83	51.06	18.73	30.21	0.00	2.12
33.	Samshapur	50.43	43.59	9.69	24.50	0.00	9.40
34.	Sevalalnager	28.62	28.44	4.04	19.45	0.00	4.95
35.	Shivani	36.99	36.99	16.99	12.26	0.00	7.74
36.	Taratgaon	44.58	41.62	16.57	14.99	0.00	10.06
37.	Telgaon	45.65	43.16	17.60	17.80	0.81	3.78
38.	Tirhe	35.10	16.38	23.58	54.46	2.07	29.34
39.	Wadala	44.17	40.47	10.13	13.74	0.70	9.88
40.	Inchgaon	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
41.	Pawarwadi	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.22</b>	<b>36.65</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>9.75</b>

(Sources: compiled by researcher)

**1.1. Total Workers: -**

According to the census definition, if a man or woman has labored for at least a hundred and eighty days or extra than he is viewed as a fundamental employee or a full-time worker. However, the participation price of the predominant employees varies from one circle to another. Out of the complete employees in North Solapur taluka,

44.22Percent fundamental people populace is engaged in a variety of financial primarily based things to do which includes cultivator and agricultural labor. It is to be stated that the participation charge of foremost people is excessive in any different occupational shape of North Solapur taluka. Circle smart distribution of most important people in North Solapur taluka such as, Raleras,

Samshapur, Gulwanchi, Sakharewadi, Nandur, Bhatewadi, Padsali, Ranmasle, Pathari, Bhagaiwadi, Mohitewadi, excessive increase it is city and administrative region in Solapur District. Haglur, Belati, Darphal (G.), Wadala, Taratgaon, Dongaon, Narotewadi, Kouthali, Telgaon, Hiraj, Nannaj, Khed, Karamba, Honsal, Akolekati, and Darfal (B.) it is moderate, since, Secondary financial recreation determined in area.

Sevalalnager, Pakani, Hipparge, Tirhe,

Bhogaon. Ekrukh, Shivani, Kondi, Kalman, Banegaon, Mardi, and Kawathe it is low increase as, near to rural location make contributions engages want primary activity, vegetable, milk etc. The complete employees are divided into 4 foremost categories. The 4 primary occupational businesses taken for the existing find out about are Cultivators, Agricultural Laborers, Household Industrial Workers and Other Workers. (Figure No.2)

Figure No.2

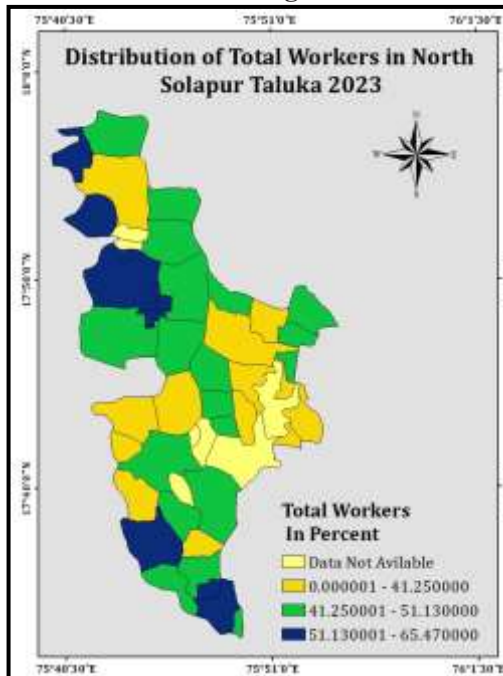
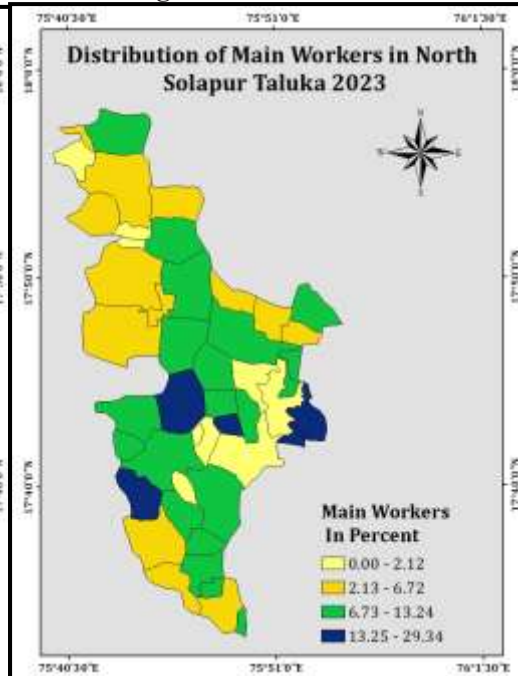


Figure No.3



**1.2 Main Workers:**

As per the census definition, if a man or woman has labored much less than a hundred and eighty days in a year, he is regarded as a marginal worker. Out of the complete working populace in the taluka of the populace belongs to the foremost employees' group, which is much less than the district (36.65percent). However, the participation fee of marginal employees varies from one circle to another, with 36.65 percent marginal employees of the complete labor pressure in North Solapur taluka engaged in a number monetary activities, together with cultivator, agricultural labors, family enterprise employees and different workers. It is to be stated that the participation charge of marginal employees in all occupations in North Solapur taluka is very low. According to the circle smart distribution of marginal people in the North Solapur taluka such as,

Sakharewadi, Bhatewadi, Mohitewadi, Padsali, Ranmasle, Pathari, and Bhagaiwadi is excessive boom as, engages employee in MIDC area. Wadala, Darphal (G.),Taratgaon, Belati, Kouthali, Telgaon, Samshapur, Dongaon, Akolekati, Raleras, Darfal (B.),Nandur and Gulwanchi average as, located in close to MIDC and Small scale industry. Ekrukh, Tirhe, Narotewadi, Kawathe, Sevalalnager, Pakani, Hipparge, Mardi, Honsal, Bhogaon, Kondi, Nannaj, Shivani, Banegaon, Haglur, Hiraj, Khed, Kalman and Karamba discovered low category. The whole predominant employees are divided into 4 most important categories. The 4 marginal occupational businesses taken for the existing learn about are Cultivators, Agricultural Laborers, Household Industrial Workers and Other Workers. (Figure No.3)



Figure No.4

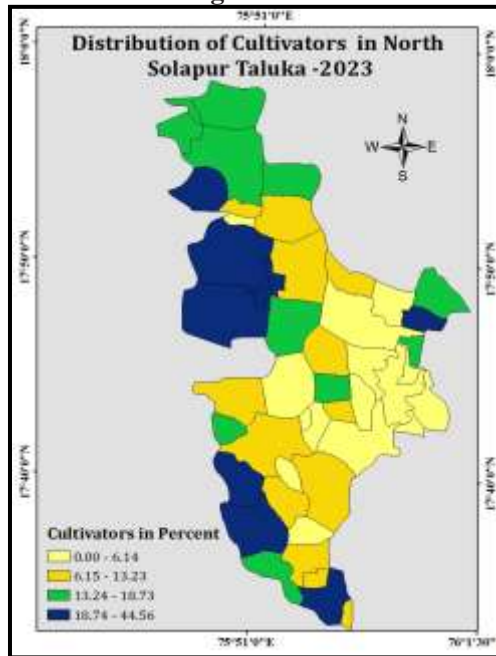
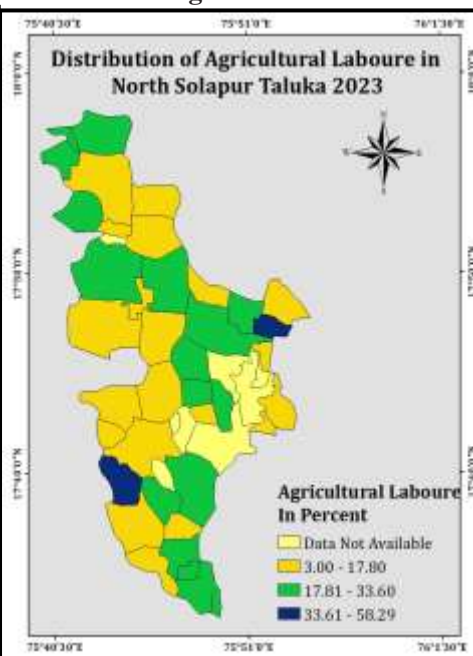


Figure No.5



**1.3 Cultivators:**

Individual is viewed a cultivator if he/she is engaged in cultivating land owned by means of himself or leased from authorities or personal humans or establishments for money. The common share of fundamental cultivators in the complete working pressure is about (65.93Percent) in the entire taluka. Also, the common share of marginal cultivators in the whole marginal people is about (12.06Percent) in the complete taluka. The quantity of major cultivators in Solapur district (47.51Percent) is much less than the taluka. Also, the wide variety of marginal cultivators in the district (37.39Percent) is greater than the taluka. According to the circle smart distribution of predominant cultivators in the North Solapur taluk as, Tirhe, Raleras, Nandur, Darfal (B.), Padsali, Ranmasle, Mohitewadi, and Pathari villages determined in excessive above 17.84percent cultivators, primarily these villages close to city area. Wadala, Karamba, Pakani, Bhatewadi, Dongaon, Hiraj, Akolekati, Kouthali Gulwanchi, Honsal, Taratgaon, Shivani, Kalman, Telgaon, Bhagaiwadi, Darphal (G.), and Sakharewadi villages below 6.73 percentage to 13.24percent. Banegaon, Hipparge, Sevalalnager, Bhogaon, Ekrukh, Kawathe, Kondi, Mardi, Haglur, Khed, Narotewadi, Belati, Samshapur and Nannaj beneath 6.72 percent. (Figure No.3) Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or from authorities or from personal men and women or establishments for charge in money, variety or share. Cultivation additionally consists of tremendous supervision or Cultivation does now not encompass the plantation crops.

**1.4 Agricultural Labour:**

A character working as a laborer or

shareholder on any other person's land is viewed an agricultural laborer or laborer. He/she solely works for wages on any person else's land. Agricultural people do now not have any rights or settlement on the land on which he/she works. In general, the share of people engaged as foremost agricultural people for the complete taluka is 18.85percent, whilst the share of people engaged as marginal agricultural workers is 16.95percent. This shows that the essential agriculturally based totally things to do in the villages are, Dongaon and Nandur as above 33.61percent, it is feasible that amongst agricultural labourers these who have been comparatively higher off with no trouble took the probability to shift to higher occupations. But the grant of agricultural labor being nevertheless a long way in extra of demand, the wage price failed to upward thrust as a end result of the discount in the whole wide variety of agricultural labourers. Samshapur, Gulwanchi, Sakharewadi, Bhatewadi, Padsali, Ranmasle, Pathari, Bhagaiwadi, Mohitewadi, Haglur, Belati, Darphal (G.), Wadala, and Taratgaon, villages located 17.81 percentage to 33.60percent as, Agricultural labourers, particularly in smaller villages away from cities and cities, are normally unskilled employees carrying on agricultural operation in the century's historical regular wages. Narotewadi, Kouthali, Telgaon, Hiraj, Nannaj, Khed, Karamba, Honsal, Akolekati, and Darfal (B.) Sevalalnager, Pakani, Hipparge, Tirhe, Bhogaon. Ekrukh, Shivani, Kondi, Kalman, Banegaon, Mardi, and Kawathe have a look at under 33.59percent as, Agricultural labourers are no longer prepared like industrial labourers. They are illiterate and ignorant. They stay in scattered villages. Hence, they ought to now not arrange in unions. In city areas employees may want to typically arrange

themselves in unions and it is handy for political events to take activity in alternate union activities. Accordingly, it is tough for them to good deal with

the land proprietors and tightly closed precise wages. (Figure No.5)

Figure No.6

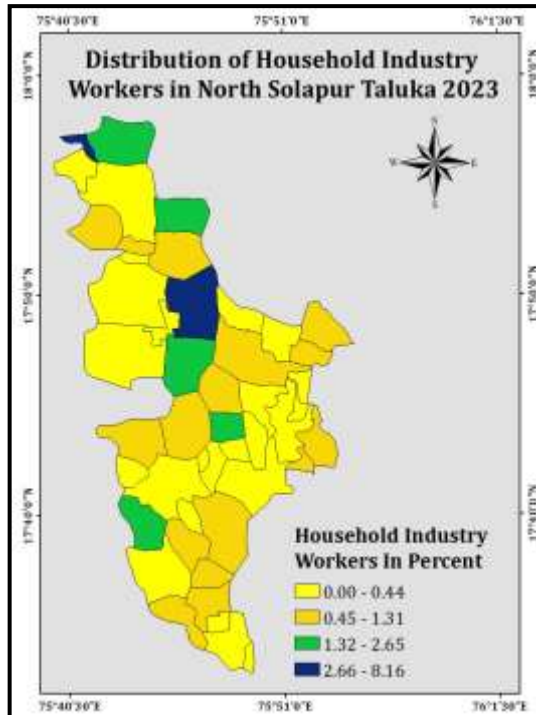
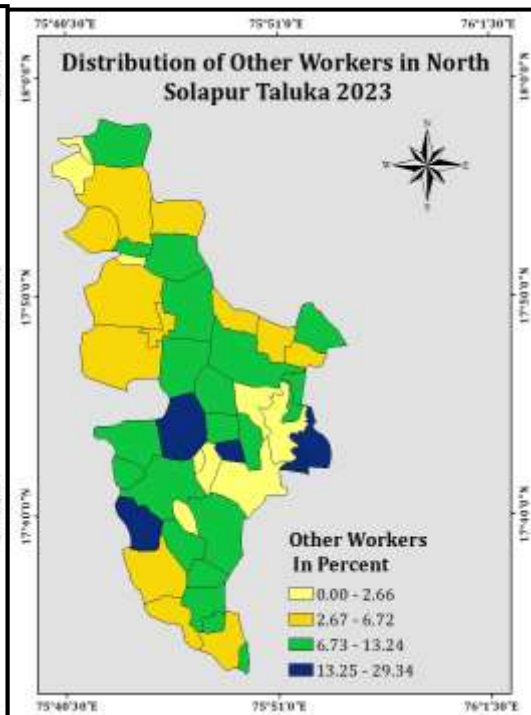


Figure No.7



**1.5 Household Industrial Workers: -**

The percentage of people engaged in family industries is the lowest in the occupational shape of the taluka. The common share of foremost residence maintain enterprise employees in the North Solapur taluka is 0.88percent. The most important family enterprise employee is excessive in North Solapur Circle Pakani and Mardi villages determined above 2.66percent as, it can be cited that the reputation of self-employment in non-farm quarter extended via the involvement of family industrial things to do in this learn about area.

Samshapur, Gulwanchi, Sakharewadi, Bhatewadi, Padsali, Ranmasle, Pathari, Bhagaiwadi, Mohitewadi, rowth it is city and administrative vicinity in Solapur District. Haglur, Belati, Darphal (G.), Wadala, and Taratgaon, villages determined 1.32percentage to 2.65percent as, family industrial fundamental male employee was once greater than girl primary workers, however girl marginal employee of family enterprise used to be in increased stage in contrast to different workers. Narotewadi, Kouthali, Telgaon, Hiraj, Nannaj, Khed, Karamba, Honsal, Akolekati, and Darfal (B.) Sevalalnager, Hipparge, Tirhe, Bhogaon. Ekrukh, Shivani, Kondi, Kalman, Banegaon, and Kawathe villages is under 0.44percent as, hassle of rural street community linkages now has horrific condition, no longer applicable way of initiatives and advertising services of producing items may additionally inspire to rural neighborhood for improvement of family

industries. (Figure No.6)

**1.6 Other Worker: -**

Other people in the find out about region encompass solely these engaged in change and commerce, transportation, administrative storage activities. This kind of work is in general commonplace in city and semi-urban areas, the average share of essential different working type is round (9.75percent) for talukas, The most important different people class human beings are centred greater in Haglur, Belati, Honsal, and Akolekati discovered above 13.25percent different employees as, encompass all authorities servants, municipal employees, teachers, manufacturing facility workers, plantation workers, these engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, enjoyment artists, etc. Samshapur, Gulwanchi, Sakharewadi, Bhatewadi, Padsali, Ranmasle, Pathari, Bhagaiwadi, Mohitewadi, excessive boom it is city and administrative region in Solapur District. Darphal (G.), Wadala, and Taratgaon, villages discovered 6.73 percentage to 13.24percent as, all these people different than cultivators or agricultural labourers or family enterprise workers. Narotewadi, Kouthali, Telgaon, Hiraj, Nannaj, Khed, Karamba, Akolekati, and Darfal (B.) Sevalalnager, Hipparge, Tirhe, Bhogaon. Ekrukh, Shivani, Kondi, Kalman, Banegaon, and Kawathe under 2.66percent as, low facility in this area. (Figure No.7)

**Conclusion: -**

The principal working population of the taluka is greater than the district average, whilst the minor working population is less. Total essential people represent employees 44.22percent, the complete employees are greater to the district common and the marginal people are less. The common share of cultivators is 12.06percent for primary cultivators and 55.36percent for marginal cultivators which is greater than the district average. Because this taluka has a totally rural background. The common share of family enterprise people in the taluka is 0.88percent, and the participation fee of different people is 9.75percent respectively. While the percentage of family enterprise people and different people in the district is tremendously decrease than the taluka average. This kind of occupational shape evaluation will supply a clear photograph of the region and the place viable it will be beneficial for the government to take integral steps to begin primary, secondary and tertiary activities. The explanation above makes it very evident that there has been a noticeable transition of employees from agricultural to non-agricultural professions.

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