

Transformation is Main and Marginal Work-Force in Jalgaon District (MS)

Arvind A. Badgujar

Assistant Professor, Y. C. S. P. Mandal's D. D. S. P. College, Erandol, Dist. Jalgaon (MS), India

Abstract

The aim of the present paper is to examine the transformation occurred in the main and marginal work-force in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. It also endeavors to find correlation between the two. The data is obtained from 2001 and 2011 Primary Census abstracts of the districts. The spatio-temporal changes are calculated as relative changes occurred during the last decade (2001 to 2011). The results suggest increase in the proportion of main workers while there is decline in the proportions of marginal workers. The increase in proportion of main workers is much higher in Parola and Pachora tehsils, while Raver and Bhusawal tehsils have reported little decline. Except Raver and Bhusawal tehsils, the proportions of marginal workers have decline throughout the study region.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Human resources have been defined as 'energies, skills, talents and knowledge of the people which should be applied to the production of goods and rendering useful services. "Among various elements of population composition, sex composition, age composition and economic composition hold a prime place for population geographers." (Chandana, 2011) The process of economic development of any country depends on the quality of its population. The composition of population to a certain extent throws light on the man power of a country and is responsible for its progress. Occupation means the work or profession which is performed by a person to get his livelihood. The occupation depends upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of a country. (Ghosh1985). From times, immemorial man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other, because 'certain requirements of human life are so universal and so uniform that they must be fully met and admit no incomplete or intermittent satisfaction' (Brunhes, 1952). There is a close relationship between the development of an economy and the occupational structure. Economic progress is generally associated with certain distinct, necessary and predictable changes in occupational structure (Clark, 1940). Total working population is grouped into two categories namely, main workers and marginal workers. Main workers have work throughout the year while marginal workers get opportunity to work for less than six months in a year.

2. OBJECTIVES:

1. To study spatio-temporal changes in proportions of main workers in Jalgaon district.
2. To examine the spatio-temporal changes in proportions of marginal workers in Jalgaon district.

3. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY :

The Study Region :

The study region selected for the present study is Jalgaon district. Jalgaon district is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh to the north. The rivers Anner and

Panjhara form a boundary in the west between the region and the Dhule district. In the east, the district under

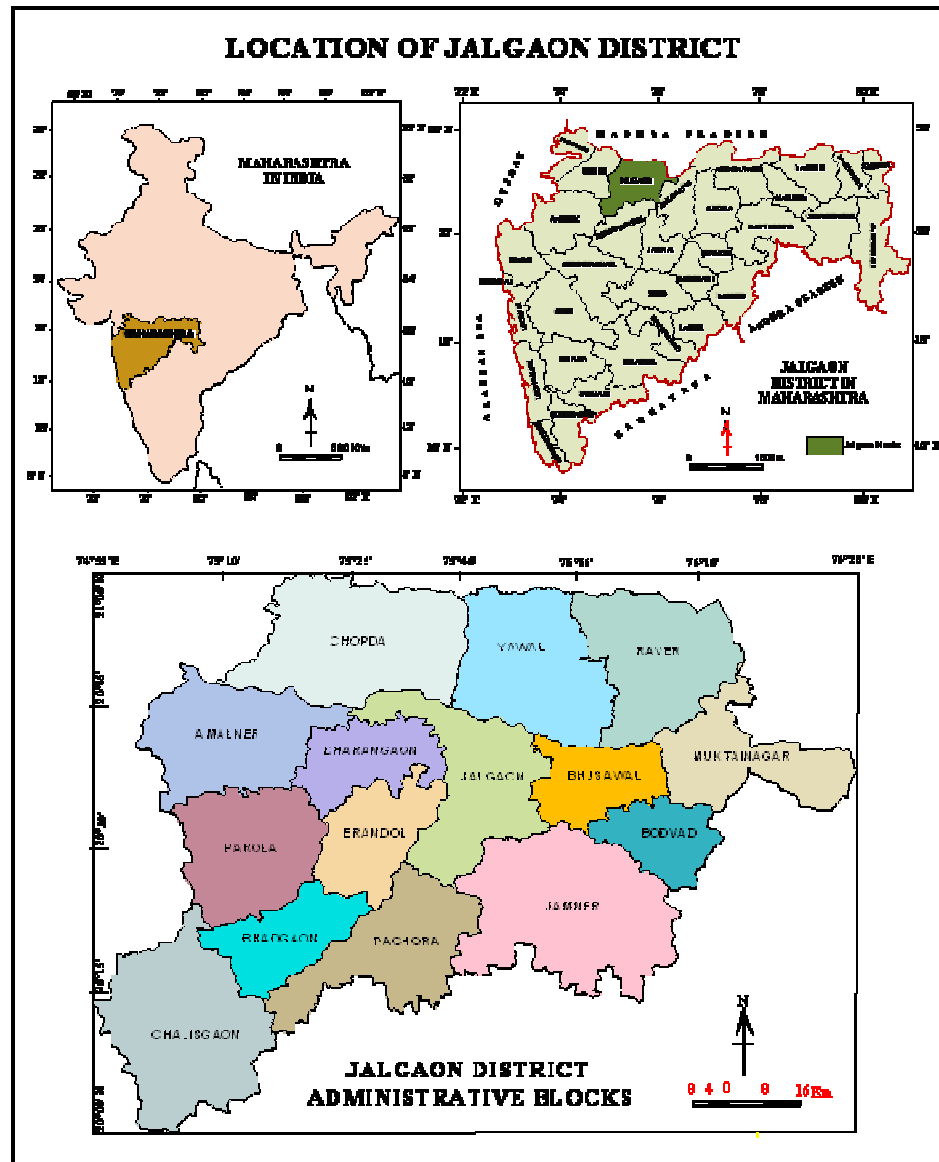


Fig. No. 1

study is bordered by Buldhana district. To the south, Satmala, Ajantha and Chandor hills form a natural boundary between the study region and the districts of Nasik and Aurangabad. The Jalgaon district which is one of the 36 districts of Maharashtra lies between 20° N and 21° N latitudes and $74^{\circ} 55'$ E and $76^{\circ} 28'$ E longitudes. The total area of the district is 11765.0 sq. Km. According to 2011 Census, the total population of the region was 42,29,917. The district comprises 15 tehsils and 1475 villages.

Data And Methodology :

The data for the present work is collected from various secondary sources which includes District Census Handbook & CD ROM of Jalgaon district, maps, Census report, statistical reviews, Socio-economic Abstracts of Jalgaon district, research journals etc. The demographic aspects of the region are collected from the Census handbooks of 2001 and 2011. The proportions of main workers and marginal workers are calculated as percentages to the total workers in the region for the census years 2001 and 2011. For drawing the spatio-temporal changes during the decade i.e 2001 to 2011, the difference of 2001 and 2011 is calculated. Then percentage change

is calculated assuming 2001 year as the base year. The spatio-temporal changes thus calculated are explained thoroughly with the help of tables and maps.

4. DISCUSSION :

(i) Transformation in Proportion of Main Workers :

'All those who had worked for the major part of the one year (at least 6 months or 183 days) preceding the date of enumeration were recorded as main workers.' (Census, 1991).

In 2001, the proportion of main workers to total workers was 83.13 percent. The highest proportion of main workers was found in Raver (89.10) followed by Muktainagar, Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Dharangaon and Chopda. Among these tehsils Jalgaon and Bhusawal are well developed urban centres hosting many industrial, trade and commerce centres which provides full time work to the workers. Raver, Chopda and Muktainagar tehsils are agriculturally developed and producing mainly cash crops like Banana. Therefore, in these tehsils workers have work throughout the year. Yawal, Erandol, Bhadgaon, Bodvad and Jamner tehsils had this proportion between 80 and 85 percent. The western and southwestern part of the study region consisting Amalner, Chalisgaon, Parola and Pachora had recorded low proportion of main workers to total workers i. e. less than 80 percent. These tehsils are devoid of industrial and agricultural developments.

Table No. 1 - Jalgaon District : Main Workers (2001-2011)

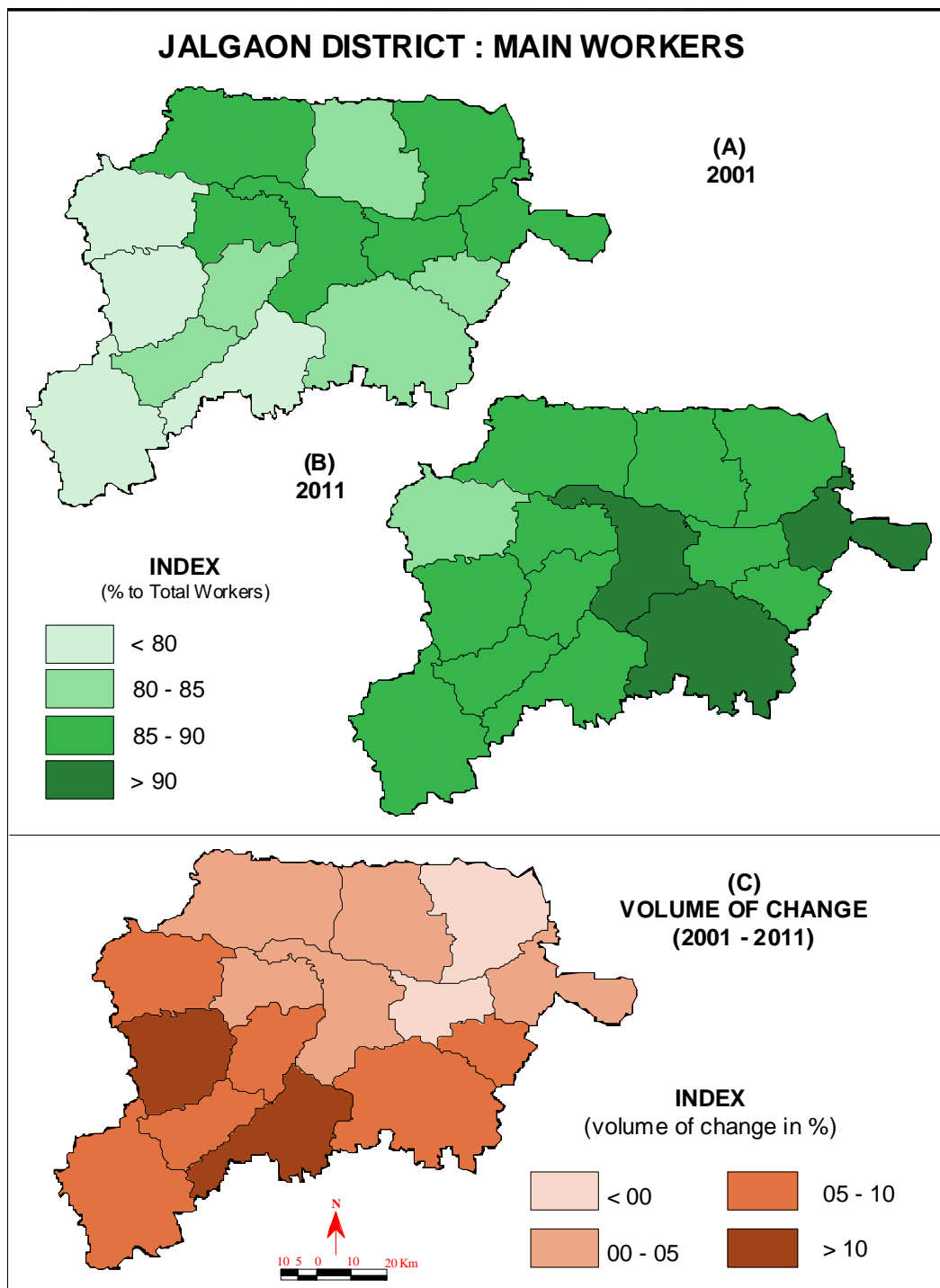
Sr. No.	Tehsils	Proportion of Main Workers to Total Workers		Volume of change in %
		2001	2011	
1	Chopda	85.27	86.18	1.07
2	Yawal	83.41	87.20	4.55
3	Raver	89.10	88.14	-1.08
4	Muktainagar	88.22	92.37	4.71
5	Bodvad	82.80	87.06	5.14
6	Bhusawal	88.04	87.67	-0.43
7	Jalgaon	86.70	90.58	4.47
8	Erandol	83.33	89.59	7.51
9	Dharangaon	86.37	89.50	3.62
10	Amalner	77.81	82.88	6.51
11	Parola	73.07	87.74	20.07
12	Bhadgaon	80.90	88.28	9.11
13	Chalisgaon	78.08	85.59	9.62
14	Pachora	76.47	88.52	15.77
15	Jamner	84.60	92.09	8.86
Jalgaon District		83.13	88.22	6.12

Source : District Census Handbooks of Jalgaon District, 2001 & 2011.

The proportion of main workers to total workers has reached up to 88.22 percent in the year 2011. Jalgaon, Muktainagar and Jamner tehsils have recorded this

proportion more than 90 percent, while except Amalner tehsil all other tehsils have reported this proportion between 85 and 90 percent. Amalner tehsil recorded 82.88 percent workers are main workers. (Fig. No. 2, B)

The spatio-temporal change in proportion of main workers to total workers suggests increase of 6.12 percent. Only Bhusawal and Raver tehsils have recorded decline in the proportion of main workers to total workers during the last decade. The highest increase is observed in Parola tehsil followed by Pachora tehsil. Chopda, Yawal, Dharangaon, Jalgaon and Muktainagar tehsils have reported increase between 0 to 5 percent while 05 to 10 percent increase in proportion of main workers is observed in southern and western parts consisting Chalisgaon, Erandol, Bhadgaon, Bodvad, Muktainagar and Amalner tehsils. (Fig. No. 2, C)



(i) Transformation in Proportion of Marginal Workers :

All those who worked for sometime (less than 6 months or 183 days) during the one year preceding the date of enumeration but not for the major part, have been treated as marginal workers. Level of economic development of different regions within the district, availability of opportunities besides willingness to work especially among women, initiative and entrepreneurship evinced by the menfolk in general etc. are the important factors that influence categories of workers. (Census, 1991)

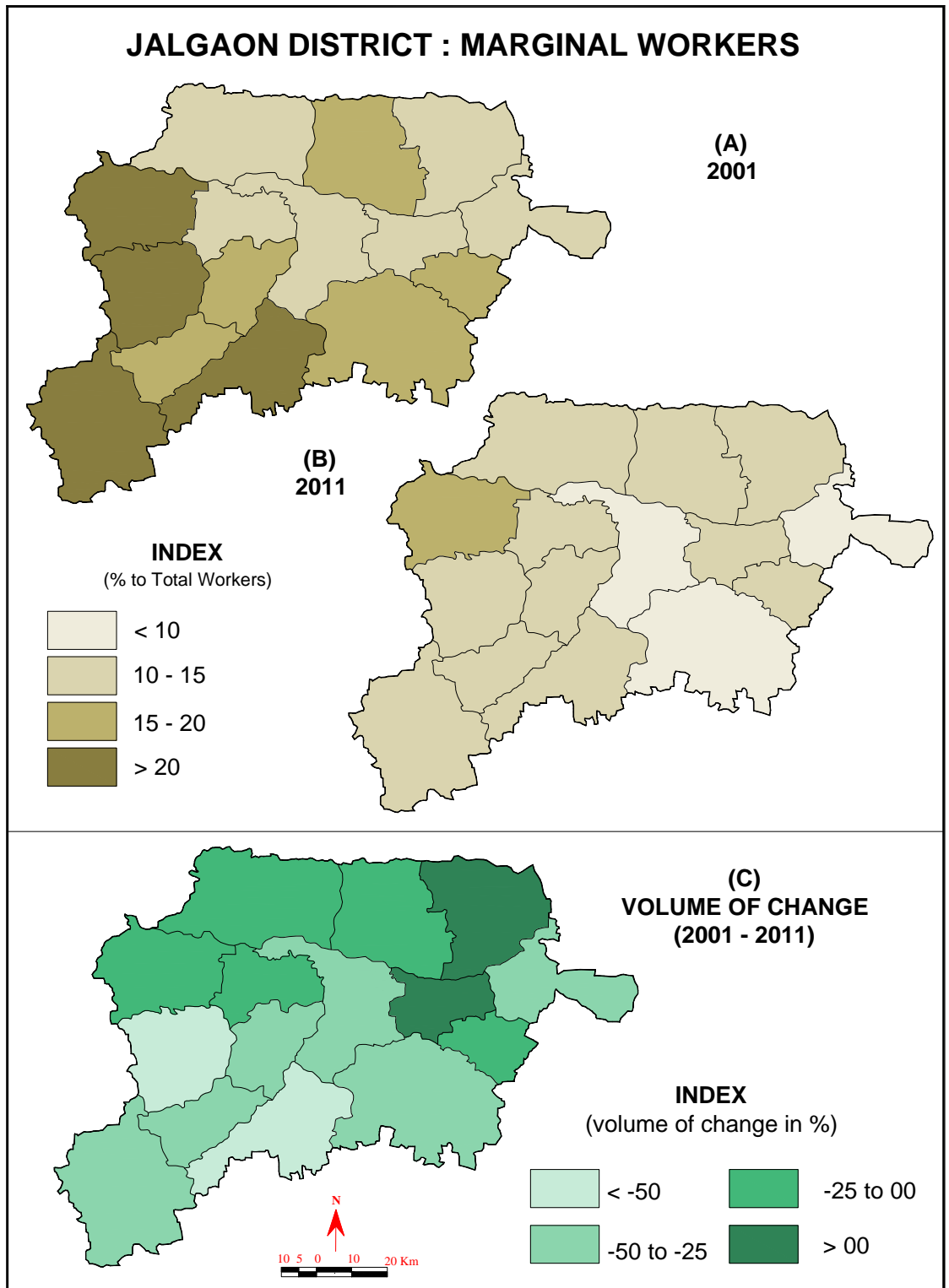
The proportion of marginal workers to total workers in the year 2001 was 16.87 percent. This proportion was high i. e. more than 20 percent in the western and southwestern parts of the district comprising Amalner, Parola, Chalisgaon and Pachora tehsils. Yawal, Erandol, Bhadgaon, Jamner and Bodvad tehsils had this proportion between 15 and 20 percent. The proportion was between 10 and 15 percent in Chopda, Raver, Dharangaon, Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Muktainagar tehsils. (Fig. 3, A)

Table No. 2 - Jalgaon District : Marginal Workers (2001-2011)

Sr. No.	Tehsils	% to Total Workers		Volume of change in %
		2001	2011	
1	Chopda	14.73	13.82	-6.17
2	Yawal	16.59	12.80	-22.85
3	Raver	10.90	11.86	8.82
4	Muktainagar	11.78	7.63	-35.25
5	Bodvad	17.20	12.94	-24.76
6	Bhusawal	11.96	12.33	3.15
7	Jalgaon	13.30	9.42	-29.13
8	Erandol	16.67	10.41	-37.55
9	Dharangaon	13.63	10.50	-22.93
10	Amalner	22.19	17.12	-22.84
11	Parola	26.93	12.26	-54.46
12	Bhadgaon	19.10	11.72	-38.61
13	Chalisgaon	21.92	14.41	-34.26
14	Pachora	23.53	11.48	-51.23
15	Jamner	15.40	7.91	-48.67
Jalgaon District		16.87	11.78	-30.16

Source : District Census Handbooks of Jalgaon District, 2001 & 2011.

In the year 2011, the proportion of marginal workers to total workers has declined and recorded as 11.78 percent only. Amalner tehsil has reported the highest proportion of marginal workers. The large number of people of this tehsil has engaged in agricultural activities due to absence of industrial development. Most of the agricultural workers do not get job throughout the year as majority of agriculture is depend upon rainfall. Jalgaon, Jamner and Muktainagar tehsils have low proportion of marginal workers i. e. less than 10 percent. Except above mentioned tehsils, all other tehsils covering mainly northern and southwestern parts of the district have reported this proportion between 10 and 15 percent. (Fig. No. 3, B)



The figure No. 3, C shows spatio-temporal change occurred in proportion of marginal workers during the last decade. The proportion of marginal workers has declined by 30.16 percent during the last decade. Except Raver and Bhusawal tehsils, all other tehsils have reported decline. The highest decline of 54.46 percent is found in Parola tehsil. It is followed by Pachora tehsil. The decline is reported between 25 and 50 percent in southern part comprising Jalgaon, Erandol, Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon,

Jamner and Muktainagar tehsils. Chopda, Yawal, Amalner, Dharangaon and Bodvad tehsils have decline less than 25 percent during the last decade.

5. CONCLUSION :

The results suggest that the proportions of main workers have increased in while there is decline in the proportions of marginal workers during the last decade, i.e. 2001-2011. The increase in proportion of main workers is comparatively much higher in Parola and Pachora tehsils, while Raver and Bhusawal tehsils have reported little decline. Except Raver and Bhusawal tehsils, the proportions of marginal workers have decline throughout the study region. The decline is comparatively higher in Parola, Pachora and Jamner tehsils. Decline in marginal workers is a good sign for economic stability of the region. Because it suggests that the people are getting job opportunities which sustain throughout the year. It also suggests that the people's dependence on agricultural sector for job opportunities is declining.

6. REFERENCES

- **Anigunte, V. S. and Tatipamul, R. V. (2010)** : '*Sex ratio of population in Osmanabad District : a geographical analysis*'. Research Link, Vol-IX (4) June - 2010, Page No.79-80.
- **Brunhes, J. (1952)** : Human Geography. P. 30
- **Chandana, R. C. (2011)** : '*Geography of Population : Concepts, Determinants and Patterns*', Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. P. 35.
- **Clarke, Colin (1940)** : The Conditions of Economic Progress, p.182
- Gosal G.S. (1958): "The Occupational structure of India's Rural Population- A Regional Analysis". The National Geographical Journal of India, Vol 4, p 137.
- **Knowles, R. & Wareing, J. (2010)** : '*Economic and Social Geography*', Rupa & Company, 7/16, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi. P. 90.
- **Primary Census Abstract of Jalgaon district, 2001 and 2011.**