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Occupation Structure of Urban Population in Maharashtra State

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***Abstract:** This paper investigates the occupation structure of Maharashtra state in 1991 to 2011. Therefore, the occupational pattern has the important aspects; not only in economic context but in geographic perspective also. In this context, present paper tried to endeavor main aspects occupation structure of town. In general, India is regarded as an economically very successful country. Occupational structure ploys an important role in a diversity of studies, including those related to the level of economic development and social inequalities. Human occupation defined by census as "Occupation is the name of the function which a person performs by engaging himself in some gainful activity." Occupation depends up on the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. Occupational structure influences many aspects of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency load, employment and unemployment.*

The whole study of district wise tertiary workers shows that in 1991, in below 60 percent thirty-two districts were involved but in 2011, not a single district remained. It means that percentage of tertiary population of urban area was increased. This happened because of the urbanization and development. In 1991, highest tertiary worker shown in Sindhudurg (64.48) district and lowest in Washim (39.81) district. In 2011, Washim district's tertiary worker's percentage was increased upto 64.94. The tertiary worker's percentage did not show the rapid growth in Sindhudurg (87.95) district but it was shown in Mumbai Suburban from 58.88 percent in 1991 to 95.49 percent in 2011. Because Mumbai Suburban districts had high development growth rate as compared to Sindhudurg district.

***Keywords:** Occupation structure, Inequality, Dependency load, Employment.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The occupational structure of population represents the socio-economic status of a region or area. It offers a basis for significant comparisons with other variables of a demographic study. The phenomenon of urbanization, at its very beginning entails a radical shift in the economic activities of a major portion of the community from agricultural to non-agricultural and from primary subsistence activities to secondary and tertiary ones. The prerequisite condition to town hood, as per the census of India definition requires that at least three-fourths of male workers be engaged in non-agricultural activities. From this starting point an urban place moves along the rising path of urbanizes and grows in size with larger proportions of the population taking to non-agricultural occupations. Thus, an urban center, at the highest ladder of size-class encompasses a very small portion of workforce in agricultural activity. In conclusion it could be said that there is an inverse relationship between the size of agricultural workforce and the size of urban centers. The societies have been classified into three categories, which are primary worker, secondary worker and tertiary worker. The variety of employment opportunities offered and wide range of possible earnings are characteristics of the urban environment. Human occupation defined by census (1971) as Occupation is the name of the function which a person performs by engaging himself in some gainful activity. The variety of employment opportunities offered and wide range of possible earnings are characteristics of the urban environment. Occupation depends up on the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. Occupational structure influences many aspects of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency load, employment and unemployment.

Utilization of man as a resource or an estimation of working population is made convenient by the study of occupational structure in a region. The term 'occupational structure' indicates the unitary relationship pattern of the three occupational components of the working people. These components include primary, secondary and tertiary activities of an urban settlement. Occupational structure refers to the number of persons engaged in different activities, such as primary, secondary and tertiary. Supposedly Northern India seems to have had a very modern occupational structure already around 1900 with a relatively high percentage of the population working in primary sector.

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A. Objectives

1) To find out the Changing pattern of Occupational structure in Maharashtra State.
2) To analyze the decadal changes in Occupational structure of Maharashtra State.

B. Study Area

The State of Maharashtra extends from 15˚ 45' to 20˚ 6' North Latitude and 70˚ 36' to 80˚ 54' East Longitude with Geographical area 3, 07,713 Sq. Km. It is bounded by Arabian Sea in the west, the State of Gujarat in the Northwest. Madhya Pradesh in the North, Chhattisgarh in the East, Andhra Pradesh in the Southwest, Karnataka in the South and Goa in the Southwest. Maharashtra occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 Km along the Arabian Sea. The state has 35 districts, Tahsils 355, census town are 279.

II. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data collected from census Reports of Government of India. Covering urban Occupational structure of Maharashtra state, census handbook (1991, 2001 and 2011), Socio-economic review of Maharashtra statistical abstract. The period from 1991 to 2011 is selected for the observation. The collected data has been processed and analysed by using different quantitative and statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graphs and Maps.

III. OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION

A. Primary Workers

Primary workers are the essential part of the work force of the enterprise. Primary workers play an important role in economic development of country. These workers are engaged in primary activities like farming, animal husbandry, agricultural laborer, porter age etc. An increase in the proportion of primary workers that is achieved by reducing the number of auxiliary workers is a major reserve for raising labor productivity and overall efficiency in social production. Table 1 and fig. 1 show the primary workers classification in the following categories:

1) *Below 1 Percent:* In 1991 and 2001, below 1 percent primary workers are shown in Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts. In 2011, there is no any district be longing this category. Due to the unemployment and migration, people converted towards the primary activities in Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts.
2) *1 to 10 Percent:* In 1991, Solapur, Pune and Thane districts were under 1 to 10 percent primary worker's category. In 2001, Kolhapur, Jalna, Chandrapur, Nashik, Dhule, Sindhudurg, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Gondia and Raigad districts came under this category. In 2011, Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts have primary workers with 1 to 10 percent and Gondia, Chandrapur and Dhule districts show the percentage of increased primary workers.

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3) *10 to 20 Percent:* In 1991, 10 to 20 percent primary workers were shown in the districts of Ahmednagar, Dhule, Sindhudurg, Gondia, Ratnagiri, Raigad, Aurangabad, Nashik, Kolhapur and Nagpur. After 1991, the percentage of primary workers decreased in Dhule, Sindhudurg, Gondia, Ratnagiri, Raigad, Aurangabad, Nashik, Kolhapur and Nagpur districts, due to employment, all districts shifted to 1 to 10 primary worker category. Hingoli, Sangli, Akola, Parbhani, Jalgaon, Wardha, Nanded, Bhandara, Yavatmal, Latur, Beed, Nandurbar and Satara districts belongs under this category in 2001. Due to the decrease in the employment people engage with primary activities. Gondia, Chandrapur and Dhule districts came under this category in 2011.
4) *20 to 30 Percent:* In 1991, Akola, Chandrapur, Hingoli, Bhandara, Parbhani, Jalgaon, Nanded, Sangli, Wardha, Nandurbar, Beed, Latur, Satara, Jalna and Yavatmal districts belong to 20 to 30 percent worker's category. Due to decrease in percentage of primary workers all the districts belong in to10 to 20 percent category in 2001. Gadchiroli, Buldhana, Osmanabad and Amravati districts came under 20 to 30 percent workers category. In 2011, theposition of all the districts remained same like in 2001.
5) *Above 30 Percent:* In 1991, Gadchiroli, Buldhana, Washim, Osmanabad and Amravati districts came under this category. In 2001, Washim district remained in this category, other districts left this category. In 2011, Washim district is in the above 30 percent primary worker's category.The whole study of district wise primary worker, twenty districts shows in above 20 percent primary worker in 1991. In 2011 five districts remained. It means that percentage of dependent population is decreasing. It also shown that, the primary workers are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities as compare to 1991 to 2011.

Table 1
Primary Workers

Categories	1991	2001	2011
Below 1	Mumbai Suburban Mumbai (2)	Mumbai Mumbai Suburban (2)	-
1 to 10	Solapur, Pune Thane (3)	Kolhapur, Jalna Chandrapur Nashik , Solapur Dhule, Sindhudurg Aurangabad, Pune Ratnagiri, Nagpur Gondia, Raigad Thane (14)	Jalna, Aurangabad Solapur, Mumbai Sindhudurg, Nashik Kolhapur, Pune Ratnagiri, Nagpur Raigad, Thane Mumbai Suburban (13)
10 to 20	Ahmednagar, Dhule Sindhudurg, Gondia Ratnagiri, Raigad Aurangabad, Nashik Kolhapur, Nagpur (10)	Hingoli, Sangli Akola, Parbhani Jalgaon, Wardha Nanded, Bhandara Yavatmal, Latur Ahmednagar, Beed Nandurbar, Satara (14)	Akola, Yavatmal Bhandara, Wardha Jalgaon, Parbhani Hingoli Nandurbar, Satara Nanded, Sangli Ahmednagar, Beed Gondia, Latur Chandrapur, Dhule (17)
20 to 30	Akola, Chandrapur Hingoli, Bhandara Parbhani, Jalgaon Nanded, Sangli Wardha, Nandurbar, Beed Latur, Satara Jalna ,Yavatmal (15)	Gadchiroli, Buldhana Osmanabad Amravati (4)	Buldhana Gadchiroli Amravati Osmanabad (4)
Above 30	Gadchiroli, Amravati Washim, Buldhana Osmanabad (5)	Washim (1)	Washim (1)

Source - Compiled by researcher based on census 1991, 2001 and 2011.

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B. Secondary Workers

The transformation of raw materials into goods are involves in the secondary sector. Sugar Industry, Cotton textile industry, Jute Industry, furniture making etc are example of this sector. Factory workers, craftsman, artisan are includes in this sector. This sector supports both the primary and tertiary sector.

Table 2 and fig. 2 show the category-wise districts distribution of secondary workers. Secondary Workers are divided into the following categories:

1) *Below 5 Percent:* In 1991, no any district was in this category. In 2001, below 5 percent secondary workers are shown in Ahmednagar, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Satara, Dhule, Osmanabad, Nanded, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Jalna, Gadchiroli, Pune, Nagpur, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Amravati, Wardha, Raigad, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Beed, Thane, Hingoli, Parbhani, Washim, Buldhana, Akola, Aurangabad and Latur districts. In 2011, due to increase in secondary workers, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara, Nandurbar and Jalna districts left this category and because of decrease in secondary workers Bhandara district came under this category.
2) *5 to 10 Percent:* In 1991, there was no any district was under 5 to 10 percent secondary workers category. In 2001, Bhandara district came under this category. Due to increase in secondary workers, some new districts came into this category in 2011. Which are Ahmednagar, Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara, Nandurbar and Jalna districts. Due to decrease in the population of secondary workers, Bhandara district shifted in below 5 percent secondary worker category in 2011.
3) *10 to 15 Percent:* In 1991, secondary workers with 10 to 15 percent were shown in the district of Gadchiroli. After 1991, the percentage of secondary workers decreased in Gadchiroli district. Due to this change, Gadchiroli district shifted to below 5 percent secondary workers group and Solapur and Gondia districts came under 10 to 15 percent in 2001. Because of the decrease in the secondary workers, Gondia and Solapur districts shifted in 5 to 10 percent category in 2011. Hence, not a single district remained in 10 to 15 percent secondary workers category in 2011.
4) *15 to 20 Percent:* In 1991, Yavatmal, Amravati, Parbhani, Washim, Hingoli, Sindhudurg, Buldhana, Akola, Osmanabad and Beed districts were under 15 to 20 percent secondary worker's category. All the districts showed the decreasing trend of secondary worker, and this impact showed not a single district in this category in 2001 and 2011.
5) *Above 20 Percent:* In 1991, Thane, Mumbai, Solapur, Nanded, Pune, Kolhapur, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik, Raigad, Gondia, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Latur, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar, Sangli, Chandrapur, Satara, Jalgaon, Bhandara, Wardha and Ratnagiri districts were under this category. In 2001 and 2011, there was not a single district remained in above 20 percent category.

Table 2
Secondary Workers

Category	1991	2001	2011
Below 5	-	Ahmednagar, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Satara, Jalna Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Pune Dhule, Osmanabad Nanded, Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Mumbai Mumbai Suburban, Beed Ratnagiri, Nashik, Hingoli Amravati, Wardha, Akola Raigad, Yavatmal, Thane Chandrapur, Buldhana, Parbhani, Washim Aurangabad, Latur (32)	Osmanabad, Bhandara Sindhudurg, Wardha Gadchiroli, Beed, Akola Dhule, Nagpur, Thane Jalgaon, Mumbai Nanded, Latur, Nashik, Pune Aurangabad, Raigad, Mumbai Suburban Ratnagiri, Chandrapur Parbhani, Amravati Yavatmal, Hingoli, Buldhana, Washim (27)
5 to 10	-	Bhandara (1)	Solapur, Gondia Ahmednagar, Jalna Nandurbar, Sangli Kolhapur, Satara (8)
10 to 15	Gadchiroli (1)	Solapur, Gondia (2)	-
15 to 20	Yavatmal, Amravati Parbhani, Washim Hingoli, Sindhudurg Buldhana, Akola Osmanabad, Beed (10)	-	-

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Above 20	Thane, Mumbai Solapur, Nanded Pune, Kolhapur Mumbai Suburban Nashik, Raigad Gondia, Nagpur Aurangabad, Latur Ahmednagar, Dhule Nandurbar, Sangli Chandrapur, Satara Jalgaon, Bhandara Wardha, Ratnagiri (24)	-	-

Source - Compiled by researcher based on census 1991, 2001 and 2011.

The whole study of district wise secondary worker shows that in 1991, above 15 percent, thirty-four districts were involved but in 2001 and 2011, not a single district remained in above 15 percent. It means that percentage of secondary population of urban area decreasing. This happened because of lack of employment in secondary activities, educational facilities and opportunities in tertiary sectors.

C. Tertiary Workers

Tertiary sectors provide the services to the consumers and businesses. Transportation, Communication, Banking, Trade, Tourism, Recreation, Hospitality are example of tertiary sector. It is supplementary working for primary and secondary sector.

Table no. 3 and fig. 3, shows the tertiary workers distribution. Tertiary Worker is divided into the following categories:

a) *Below 50 Percent:* In 1991, Sangli, Solapur, Bhandara, Buldhana, Nashik, Kolhapur, Chandrapur, Gondia, Osmanabad, Thane, Gadchiroli and Washim districts came into this category. In 2001 and 2011, there is not a single district in below 50 percent category.

b) *50 to 60 Percent:* In 1991, Mumbai Suburban, Nagpur, Latur, Yavatmal, Satara, Mumbai, Beed, Aurangabad, Jalna, Wardha, Parbhani, Hingoli, Raigad, Ahmednagar, Pune, Akola, Nandurbar, Amravati, Jalgaon and Nanded districts came under 50 to 60 percent category. In 2001 and 2011, is not a single district was in 50 to 60 percent category.

c) *60 to 70 Percent:* In 1991, 60 to 70 percent tertiary workers are shown in the Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri and Dhule districts. After 1991, the tertiary worker's percentage was increased in Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri and Dhule districts and that resulted in shift of districts in above 70 percent category. Gadchiroli and Washim districts came under 60 to 70 percent in 2001. Because of the increase in the tertiary workers, Gadchiroli district left this category and Buldhana district came under this category due to decrease in the tertiary worker's percentage in 2011. Washim district belongs to same category as per 2001.

d) *70 to 80 Percent:* In 1991, there was no any district under this category. In 2001, 70 to 80 percent tertiary workers were shown in the districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Sangli and Solapur. In 2011, Ahmednagar, Akola, Nanded, Gondia, Hingoli, Gadchiroli, Parbhani, Amravati, Yavatmal, Sangli, Jalgaon, Wardha, Nandurbar, Bhandara and Osmanabad districts came under 70 to 80 percent.

e) *80 to 90 Percent:* In 1991, there was not a single district in 80 to 90 percent tertiary workers. In 2001, Ahmednagar, Beed, Dhule, Gondia, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Satara, Sindhudurg, Wardha and Yavatmal districts were in the category of the 80 to 90 percent tertiary workers. In 2011, Nashik, Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Solapur, Chandrapur, Latur, Jalna, Aurangabad, Satara, Beed and Dhule districts came under this category.

f) *Above 90 Percent:* In 1991, there was not a single district in above 90 percent tertiary workers. In 2001, Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik, Pune, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Thane districts were under this category. In 2011, Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Nashik districts fall their percentage of tertiary workers because of the unsureness in tertiary jobs people divert towards the secondary activates. Mumbai Suburban, Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Ratnagiri, Raigad and Nagpur districts remained under above 90 percent in 2011. The whole study of district wise tertiary workers shows that in 1991, in below 60 percent thirty-two districts were involved but in 2011, not a single district remained. It means that percentage of tertiary population of urban area was increased. This happened because of the urbanization and development. In 1991, highest tertiary worker shown in Sindhudurg (64.48) district and lowest in Washim (39.81) district. In 2011, Washim district's tertiary worker's percentage was increased upto 64.94. The tertiary worker's percentage did not show the rapid growth in Sindhudurg (87.95) district but it was shown in Mumbai Suburban from 58.88 percent in 1991 to 95.49 percent in 2011. Because Mumbai Suburban districts had high development growth rate as compared to Sindhudurg district.

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Table 3
Tertiary Workers

Category	1991	2001	2011
Below 50	Sangli, Solapur Bhandara, Buldhana Nashik, Kolhapur Chandrapur, Gondia Osmanabad, Thane Gadchiroli, Washim (12)	-	-
50 to 60	Mumbai Suburban Nagpur, Latur Yavatmal, Satara Mumbai, Beed Aurangabad, Jalna Wardha, Parbhani, Hingoli, Raigad Ahmednagar, Pune Akola, Nandurbar Amravati, Jalgaon Nanded (20)	-	-
60 to 70	Sindhudurg Ratnagiri, Dhule (3)	Gadchiroli Washim (2)	Buldhana, Washim (2)
70 to 80	-	Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana Hingoli, Jalgaon, Osmanabad, Parbhani Sangli, Solapur (10)	Ahmednagar, Akola Nanded, Gondia Hingoli, Gadchiroli Parbhani, Amravati, Yavatmal, Sangli Jalgaon, Wardha Nandurbar, Bhandara Osmanabad (15)
80 to 90	-	Ahmednagar, Beed, Dhule, Gondia Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded Nandurbar, Satara, Sindhudurg, Wardha, avatmal (13)	Nashik, Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Solapur Chandrapur, Latur Jalna, Aurangabad Satara, Beed, Dhule (11)
Above 90	-	Aurangabad, Chandrapur Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik, Mumbai Suburban Raigad, Ratnagiri, Thane (10)	Mumbai Suburban Mumbai, Pune Thane, Ratnagiri Raigad, Nagpur (7)

Source - Compiled by researcher based on census 1991, 2001 and 2011.

D. Change In The Status Of Workers

Table 4 shows the change of the worker's status. In 1991 to 2001, the population of primary workers was decreasing in all districts of the state. The high decreasing rate of primary workers is shown in the Chandrapur (-22.29), Gadchiroli (-17.81), Bhandara (-13.79), Osmanabad (-13.77) and Beed (-12.25) districts and lowest decreasing rate is found in Mumbai (-0.61), Mumbai Suburban (-0.67) and Pune (-1.78) districts.

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Table 4
Change In The Status Of Workers

District	1991-2001			2001 - 2011			1991-2011		
	P	S	T	P	S	T	P	S	T
Ahmednagar	-6.51	-23.43	29.94	0.74	1.09	-1.83	-5.78	-22.33	28.11
Akola	-10.93	-16.29	27.22	1.13	-0.01	-1.12	-9.79	-16.3	26.09
Amravati	-8.39	-15.69	24.07	0.63	0.27	-0.9	-7.75	-15.42	23.17
Aurangabad	-7.58	-30.34	37.92	2.36	1.61	-3.97	-5.22	-28.73	33.95
Beed	-12.25	-17.07	29.32	2.86	1.32	-4.18	-9.39	-15.75	25.14
Bhandara	-13.79	-17.48	31.26	5.25	-2.12	-3.13	-8.53	-19.6	28.13
Buldhana	-10.38	-13.78	24.16	2.58	-0.05	-2.52	-7.8	-13.83	21.63
Chandrapur	-22.29	-21.3	43.58	4.13	0.76	-4.89	-18.16	-20.54	38.7
Dhule	-6.66	-20.88	27.54	3.46	-0.09	-3.37	-3.19	-20.98	24.17
Gadchiroli	-17.81	-9.97	27.79	-2.96	0.86	2.1	-20.77	-9.11	29.89
Gondia	-9.81	-23.87	33.68	9.2	-4.9	-4.3	-0.61	-28.77	29.38
Hingoli	-8.81	-16.3	25.11	-1.6	0.15	1.46	-10.41	-16.16	26.57
Jalgaon	-10.17	-19.14	29.3	1.98	0.35	-2.34	-8.18	-18.78	26.97
Jalna	-11.7	-21.46	33.16	1.1	1.23	-2.33	-10.59	-20.24	30.83
Kolhapur	-3.27	-36.31	39.58	-2.38	1.27	1.11	-5.64	-35.04	40.69
Latur	-11.67	-19.16	30.83	1.74	0.91	-2.65	-9.93	-18.25	28.18
Mumbai	-0.61	-39.84	40.45	0.89	0.55	-1.44	0.28	-39.29	39.01
Mumbai Suburban	-0.67	-37.25	37.92	0.97	0.34	-1.32	0.3	-36.91	36.61
Nagpur	-5.65	-28.02	33.67	0.7	0.51	-1.21	-4.96	-27.51	32.47
Nanded	-10.98	-19.89	30.87	1.15	0.15	-1.3	-9.83	-19.74	29.57
Nandurbar	-9.11	-24.11	33.22	4.96	2.35	-7.32	-4.15	-21.75	25.9
Nashik	-5.95	-37.01	42.96	0.25	0.58	-0.83	-5.7	-36.42	42.13
Osmanabad	-13.77	-12.14	25.91	-1.29	1.3	-0.01	-15.06	-10.83	25.9
Parbhani	-9.43	-17.09	26.52	0.75	0.78	-1.52	-8.69	-16.31	25
Pune	-1.78	-38.73	40.52	-0.22	-0.1	0.31	-2	-38.83	40.83
Raigad	-9.08	-32.98	42.06	0.33	0.58	-0.91	-8.76	-32.4	41.15
Ratnagiri	-10.91	-17.76	28.67	1.12	0.32	-1.43	-9.79	-17.44	27.24
Sangli	-6.18	-21.48	27.66	-3.06	0.34	2.72	-9.24	-21.14	30.38
Satara	-8.03	-19	27.04	1.36	0.72	-2.08	-6.67	-18.29	24.96
Sindhudurg	-11.11	-13.92	25.03	1.69	-0.13	-1.55	-9.42	-14.05	23.48
Solapur	-2.53	-28.83	31.36	0.75	-4.68	3.93	-1.77	-33.51	35.29
Thane	-2.79	-46	48.79	0.92	0.72	-1.64	-1.87	-45.28	47.15
Wardha	-8.31	-19.06	27.37	3.13	1.69	-4.83	-5.18	-17.36	22.54
Washim	-7.58	-16.91	24.48	-0.38	-0.26	0.65	-7.96	-17.17	25.13
Yavatmal	-9.32	-18.13	27.44	5.39	0.86	-6.24	-3.93	-17.27	21.2

Source - Compiled by researcher based on census 1991, 2001 and 2011.
(P- Primary Workers, S - Secondary Workers, T- Tertiary Workers)

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The secondary workers population was also decreasing. The highest decreasing secondary population is shown in the Thane (-46.0), Mumbai (-39.84) and Pune (-38.73) and lowest decreasing rate found in Gadchiroli (-9.97), Osmanabad (-12.14) and Buldhana (-13.78) districts. These primary and secondary workers' populations were shifted into tertiary workers population. The highest rate of increasing tertiary workers population is shown in Thane (48.79), Chandrapur (43.58) and Nashik (42.96) districts. This process happened because of the Thane, Chandrapur and Nashik districts having the very high industrialization and employment rate.

From 2001 to 2011, the population of primary workers is decreasing in seven districts out of thirty five districts. The high decreasing rate of primary worker's is shown in the Sangli (-3.06), Gadchiroli (-2.96) and Kolhapur (-2.38) districts and increasing rate is shown in twenty-eight districts. The highest increasing rate of primary worker was shown in Gondia (9.2), Yavatmal (5.39) and Bhandara (5.25).

The secondary worker's population was decreased in nine districts. The highest decreasing secondary population is shown in the Gondia (-4.9), Solapur (-4.68) and Bhandara (-2.12). The secondary population was increased in twenty-six districts, out of that 18 districts have less than one percent increasing rate and highest increasing rate found in Nandurbar (2.35), Wardha (1.69) and Aurangabad (1.61).

In 1991 to 2001, the primary and secondary workers population was decreased in all districts and increasing in the tertiary population. Seven districts show the positive rate of tertiary workers population out of the all districts in 2001 to 2011. It means that the primary and secondary worker's population shifted into tertiary activities in 2001. The percentage of tertiary workers decreased due to the sunsureness of job in tertiary sector activities.

Froms 1991 to 2011, the population of primary workers was decreased in thirty three districts out of thirty five districts of Maharashtra. The highest decreasing rate of primary worker's shown in Gadchiroli (-20.77), Chandrapur (-18.16) and Osmanabad (-15.06) districts and increasing rate shown in two districts.

The highest increasing rate of primary worker's had been shown in Mumbai Suburban (0.3) and Mumbai (0.28). The secondary worker's population was decreased in all districts of the state. The highest decreasing secondary population was shown in Thane (-45.28), Mumbai (-39.29) and Pune (-38.83) districts.

All districts in the state show the positive rate of tertiary population. The highest tertiary worker's population was increased in Thane (47.15), Nashik (42.13) and Raigad (41.15) districts and lowest increasing rate was found in Yavatmal (21.2) district. It was founded that, Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts show the slightly increasing rate out of the all districts of the state. The population of secondary workers shifted towards the tertiary sector. It is because of the opportunities in tertiary sectors. It is observed that, all the districts in the study region showed increasing trends in the total working population and all the districts almost followed the average working population of the study region with some exceptions. Majority of the people are engaged in the tertiary activities.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The whole study of district wise primary worker, twenty districts shows in above 20 percent primary worker in 1991. In 2011 five districts remained.

It means that percentage of dependent population is decreasing. It also shown that, the primary workers are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities as compare to 1991 to 2011. The whole study of district wise secondary worker shows that in 1991, above 15 percent, thirty-four districts were involved but in 2001 and 2011, not a single district remained in above 15 percent. It means that percentage of secondary population of urban area decreasing. This happened because of lack of employment in secondary activities, educational facilities and opportunities in tertiary sectors.

The whole study of district wise tertiary workers shows that in 1991, in below 60 percent thirty-two districts were involved but in 2011, not a single district remained. It means that percentage of tertiary population of urban area was increased. This happened because of the urbanization and development.

In 1991, highest tertiary worker shown in Sindhudurg (64.48) district and lowest in Washim (39.81) district. In 2011, Washim district's tertiary worker's percentage was increased upto 64.94.

The tertiary worker's percentage did not show the rapid growth in Sindhudurg (87.95) district but it was shown in Mumbai Suburban from 58.88 percent in 1991 to 95.49 percent in 2011. Because Mumbai Suburban districts had high development growth rate as compared to Sindhudurg district.

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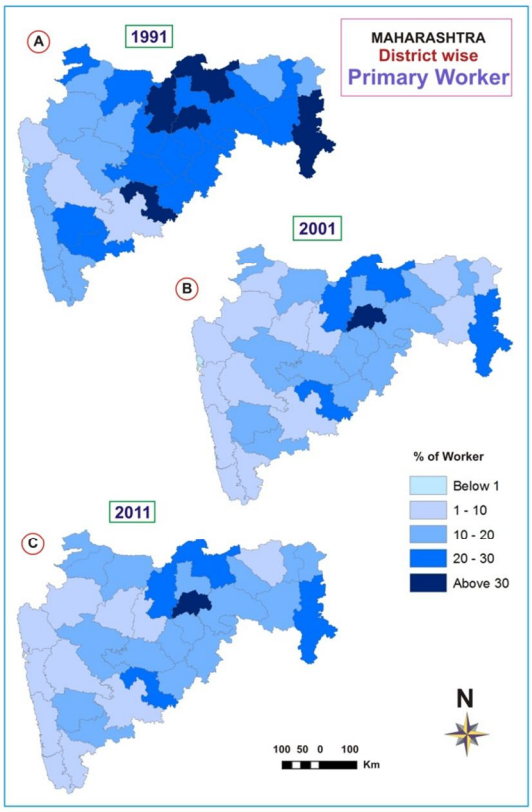

Fig 1

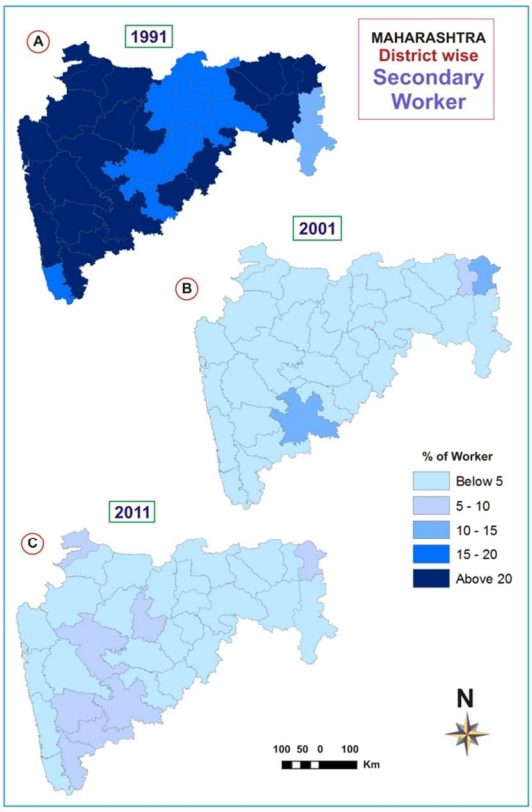

Fig 2

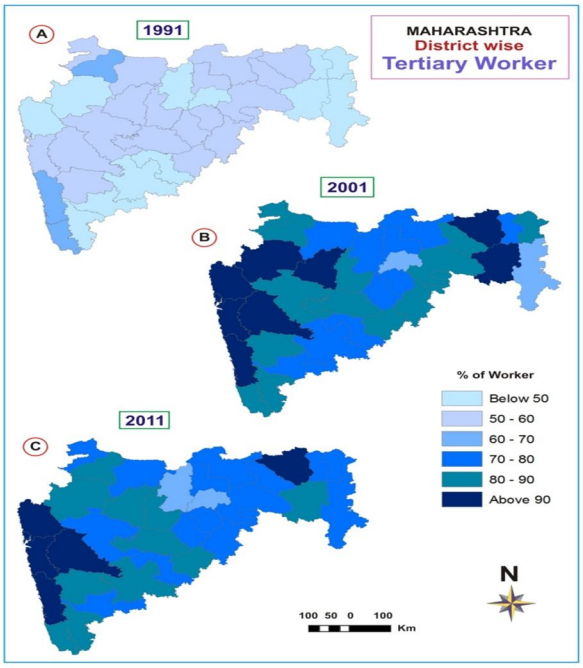

Fig 3

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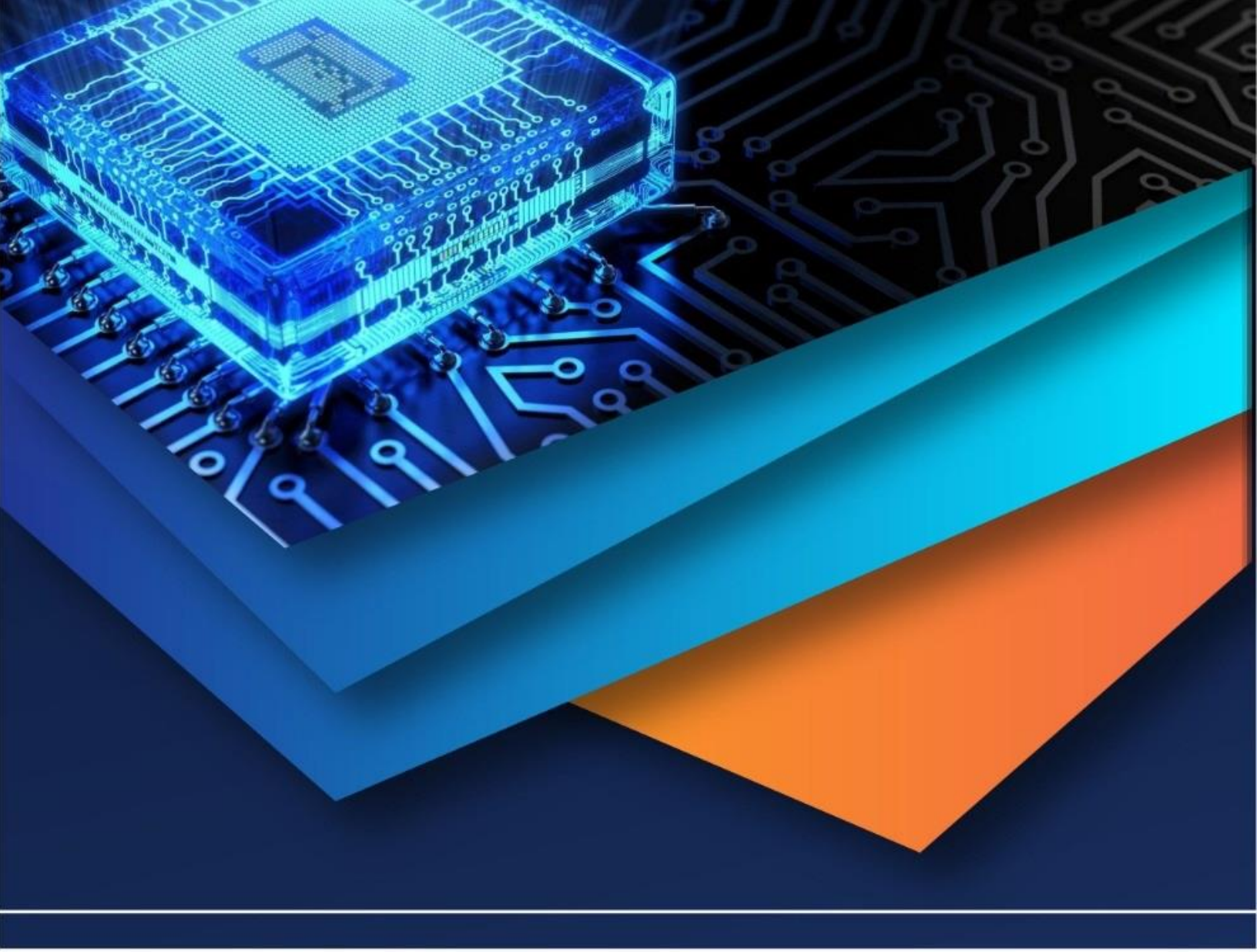

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