



## A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY PROPORTION OF MAIN AND MARGINAL FEMALE WORKERS IN RURAL AREA OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT (M S)

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### Abstract:

According to 1991 census main workers are distributed in nine industrial categories of economic activities. Nature of one's activity and extent of participation in economically productive work are the decisive factors for such a classification. Since 1981 the Census of India has been distinguished the workers between main workers and marginal workers. A person who works for a major part of the year is (at least 183 days) considered as main worker and who can works for only less than 182 days in a year is considered marginal worker in India. Here total female workers divided in to two parts i] main worker, ii] marginal workers. In 2001 proportion of female main workers was 73.11 percent and marginal workers 26.88 percent in rural area in study ragon.The present study is based on secondary sources of data collect from district average.

**Keywords:** Geographical ,Main and Marginal female ,main worker.

### 1. Introduction

The Studies of economic compositions of populations remains incomplete without its reference to the occupational structure as a significant aspect of population compositions provides a true representations and ratio of the working and non working population in an area. The proportion of workers engaged in various occupations highlights economic and cultural facts of the societies. All those who had worked for the major part of the one year preceding the date of enumeration were recorded as main workers (at least 6 months or 183 days) while those who worked for sometime during the one year preceding the date of enumeration but not for the major part, have been treated as marginal workers. There has been no conceptual change in defining the workers between 1981 and 1991 census. At the 1991 census there has been mainly a threefold classification of population namely main workers, marginal workers and non workers which was adopted for 1981 also. In addition to this the main worker as per 1991census are distributed in nine categories

The proportion of female main and marginal workers was varies from tahsil to tahsil and decade to decade in Rural area. The proportion of female main and marginal workers were (72.89 percent) and (27.02 percent) in the district during 1981 decade. In 2001 female main

workers proportion have been increased in study region from (72.38 percent) in 1991 to (73.11 percent).

Objective;- In this paper examines proportion of main and marginal workers of female in Rural area

### **DATE BASE AND METHODOLOGY**

For the present study related data is obtained from secondary sources. I.e. census hand book of solapur district in 1961-2001. Collected data is processed and presented in the form tables in percentage and proportions. Processed data is represented through various cartographic techniques

Total District	312906	228340	84567	72.89	27.02	Positive significant
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### **STUDY AREA**

The Solapur district is located in the South West part of Maharashtra. This district is bounded by 17o 16’ North to 18o 32’ North Latitudes and 74o 15’ East to 76o 15’ East longitudes. The East West extension of Solapur district is 200 km and North South Stretch of Solapur district is 150 km. Ahmadnager is at the North, while Osmanabad district is spread at the East of the district. Pune district is somewhat at North West and Satara district at the West. Sangli district is at South West. The state of Karnataka is spread is the South and East of Solapur district

### **FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN RURAL AREA 1981**

It is also seen that the highest female main workers were in Mohol tahsil (81.75 percent as well as it was high in Pandharpur 79.64 percent, Malshiras 78.52 percent, Akkalkot 74.75 percent tahsils as compared to district average 72.89 percent

**Table no .1**

### **Tahsilwise Distribution of female main and marginal workers in rural**

While the low proportion of main workers have been shown in South Solapur 65.84 percent Karmala 71.21 percent Barshi 67.36 percent Sangola 69.92 percent, Mangalwedha 70.81 percent, thasil these tahsil have proportion of female main workers below the district average.

From table No 1. it is found that the high proportion rate of female main workers in Mohol, Pandharpur, Malshiras, and Akkalkot tahsils. The main reason for this is that many female main workers were engaged in agricultural activities Because in these

Taluka	Total female workers	Female main workers	Female marginal workers	female main workers in percent	Female marginal workers in percent	Value of co-efficient of correlation between main and marginal workers
Karmala	26959	19199	7760	71.21	28.78	+ 0.57
Barshi	38744	26098	12646	67.36	32.36	
Madha	32791	23728	9063	72.36	27.63.	
North Solapur	12955	9391	3565	72.48	27.51	
Mohol	26680	21812	4868	81.75	18.24	
Pandharpur	34821	27733	7088	79.64	20.35	
Malshiras	45011	35346	9665	78.52	21.47	
Sangola	27557	17352	10225	69.92	33.07	
Mangalwedha	18263	12933	5330	70.81	29.18	

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South Solapur	22026	14505	7522	65.84	34.15	
Akkalkot	27079	20244	6835	74.75	25.24	
Total District	312906	228340	84567	72.89	27.02	Positive significant