



“TREND OF RURAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE: A CASE STUDY OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (MS)”

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ABSTRACT:

The name of the capacity which a man execution by drawing in himself in that specific beneficial action. The paper manages tahsil shrewd word related structure of Ahmednagar locale from 1971 to 2011. Since occupation is one of the parameters by which one can gauge the dimension tahsil savvy of provincial word related sturcute in Ahmednagar region. Here the working populace which is occupied with various financial exercises, these are partitioned into nine classes. Tahsil savvy rustic word related sturcture of the region were diverse in rate. Concurring the information essential and optional laborers was low because of joblessness and absence of various administrations in provincial zone.

The specialists of word related classifications incorporated into before censuses have been re-gathered into nine general classifications. Here the working populace which is in various financial exercises, these are partitioned into nine classes this are Cultivators, Agricultural Laborers, Livestock, ranger service, Fishing, chasing, ranches, plantations and unified exercises, Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, preparing, overhauling and fixes family industry, Other than family unit industry, Construction, Trade and business, Transport, stockpiling and correspondence, Other administrations. Tahsil shrewd word related structure of Ahmednagar area is an expansion. Word related structure additionally impacts the financial improvement of a zone. As with respect to consider area, aside from a few circumstances, generally speaking working populace amid 1971 to 2011 demonstrated expanding pattern

Keywords: Essential, Secondary and Tertiary Rural Occupational Structure

INTRODUCTION:

All people expend, merchandise and enterprises, however just some of them are occupied with creations of products and ventures. A portion of the people don't take part in the work, on account of age, either excessively old or excessively youthful or some different people, in view of physical or mental failure. The labor of a country incorporates every single such reason, which could create products or administrations. More imperative than this is the monetarily dynamic populace called the working power which is that piece of the labor, which is really occupied with creations, of monetary products and ventures. A few elements impact, the span of work constrain, vital among them is meanings of laborers, age piece, future and accessibility of work. As, these variables fluctuate in various districts and distinctive times of times for a similar area. The measure of work compel changes, spatially for various districts and transiently for a similar locale. Extents of financially dynamic populace impact the nature and volume of generation. Size and nature of monetarily dynamic populace is



affected by age piece, period of marriage, per capita salary, size of family and the condition of wellbeing. Because of high extents of youngsters in youthful age gathering and quickly developing populace of immature districts, an extent of dynamic populace is commonly little. The reliance load impacts, the dimensions of sparing, capital developments and thusly nature and volume of creation. Size and nature of labour drive shows the dimensions of business, as of now accomplished. Quick development of populace makes a higher supply of work than its interest, prompting joblessness. Because of exorbitant populace weight, it is extremely troublesome for immature locales like Ahmednagar, to watch the expansion in the work drive in profitable business.

OBJECTIVE:

The primary point of the present paper is to comprehend tehsil savvy rustic work related structure in Ahmednagar region. This is seen to comprehend extent of essential, optional and tertiary exercises in the examination zone.

METHODOLOGY:

The entire work is based on secondary data sources. In the present study, tahsil has been considered as a basic unit of investigation. Study was temporal changes of population character like rural occupational structure for the Ahmednagar district. It has been carried out for the five decades. With the help of simple statistical technique the values are computed in relation to percentage. The levels of occupational structure are based on district average percentage and taluka wise average percentage.

CONCLUSION:

Rustic grouping of working populace occupied with essential, optional and tertiary movement was 84.17 percent, 1.74 percent and 14.09 percent separately amid 1971; though add up to populace noticed that 82.16 percent, 1.80 percent and 15.54 percent work interest individually amid 1981, while add up to populace noticed that 83.91 percent, 2.28 percent and 13.81 percent work investment individually amid 1991. Amid 2001 the country working populace represents 79.98 percent in essential, 2.24 in optional and 18.741 in tertiary movement, while add up to populace recorded 82.14 percent, 1.88 percent and 15.98 percent work cooperation separately amid 2011. It is seen that the rate of working populace in essential action seemed high in extent. The auxiliary and tertiary work interest of populace was relatively low.

All decades the rate of country in auxiliary and tertiary exercises was exceptionally lower than male. There are such a significant number of motivations to envelopment of rustic in auxiliary and tertiary exercises of Ahmednagar region. There are low education rate and in addition affirmations in expert courses are low, economy is agro-based, low mechanical advancement all these are in charge of low enrolment in auxiliary and tertiary movement yet higher country populace occupied with essential action

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