

Chapter 5

The Occupational Pattern

The occupational pattern of the sample household was studied in respect of (a) traditional occupation (b) organised service sector and (c) the unorganised sector.

a. TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION

This includes those sampled households which were engaged in their fore-father's occupation such as weaving, rope making, Balutedari system, etc.

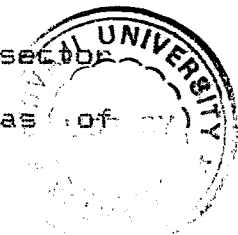
b. THE SERVICE / ORGANISED SECTOR

It consists of the persons who are employed in private, Government and corporate bodies, industries of small, medium and large size. The security of the job and after service benefits such as gratuity, pension etc. are the main criteria which are adopted for this classification of occupational pattern.

c. THE UNORGANISED SECTOR

It includes those occupations which provide part - time employment. The occupation is seasonal and uncertain. It includes hawkers, petty traders, hotel workers, bidi workers, etc.

The Table No. V - 1 gives information about the occupation pattern of the sample households. More than 25% of the total employed persons in the total sample households were engaged in service organised sector. It was observed that the traditional sector occupies only 4.19% whereas this proportion was (of 25%)



10.06% and 8.70% and nearly 8% in Shahir Wasti, Matang Wasti and Hanuman Nagar respectively. It was observed that some families in Shahir Wasti were engaged in their traditional occupation of weaving with handloom. Some of the families in Matang Wasti were doing their traditional activity of rope making with the help of waste cotton available from the textile mills in Solapur.

A majority of the working population of the sample household was engaged in unorganised sector like petty traders, hawkers, hotel workers, unskilled workers and daily wage earners. The proportion of this unorganised sector was 70.66% of the total working population at the total sample level. The small size zopadpattis like MMPHW and other slums had dominance of this unorganised sector. The proportion of occupational pattern of unorganised sector was comparatively less in Hanuman Nagar (55.83) and Bagale wasti (36.25). Occupational pattern was comparatively higher in three zopadpattis viz., Ghongade wasti, Maddi patilwasti, shahir wasti and it was low proportion in the small size zopadpattis i.e., MMPHW.

II The Employment Pattern

The employment pattern of the sample households is given in Table No.V.2. The working population is defined here as the total number of male and female members (between the age of 15 and 60 year) who were partly and/or fully employed at the time of investigation. It is clear that 43.46 per cent of the total working population of all the sample household was employed in the sector such as household, traditional organised/service and self employees. Only two persons out of 6 per family were employed in the occupation such as traditional occupation, service sector, petty trades etc. the employment status of the working population was observed at very low level, particularly in the zopadpattis such as Bagale Wasti and Maddi patil Wasti. the employment status of the sample households in Thorala Rajwada and other slums of Joshi Wasti, yalleshwar Wadi and sarda plots was comparatively at higher level.

The unemployment situation which was defined as percentage distribution of the unemployed persons to the working population is given in the last item of the working population is given in the last item

of the table No.08. by and large more than 56 per cent of the working persons were unemployed at the level of the total sample households. This percentage of the unemployed persons was high. This percentage of the unemployed persons was high in the zopadpattis i.e., Bagale wasti, Maddi patil wasti and Maratha wasti and MMFHW (i.e., Matang Wasti, Mote Wasti, Pathan wasti, Hande plot, Wadegaonkar Wasti, etc.).

The relationship between the employment status and occupational pattern is given in the following Table No. v.3. Some important conclusions can be drawn:

(i) Although unorganised sector (except Bagale wasti) contributed to a great extent in all the sample zopadpattis under study, more than nearly 20 percent of the sample households having high employment status (i.e., Dhongade wasti and M.J.B.B.) were employed in services/ organised sector.

Table No.v.3: Relationship between employment status and occupational pattern.

Name of the sample zopadpattis recorded high employment status.	Occupation pattern
Dhongade wasti	service sector (20.55) unorganised sector (28.34)
Joshi wasti,) Yalleshwar wadi,) Sarda plot)	unorganised sector (89.71) services sector (7.37)
Maddi wasti	unorganised sector (17.03)
Mukund Nagar)	unorganised sector (71.00)

Jamma wasti)	service sector (29.30)
Basawanti Nagar)MJBB	Traditonal sector (8.70)
Basav Nagar)	

Suprisingly among the sample household recording low employment status, the contribution of service sector had greater proportion. This includes Bagale wasti, Thorala Rajwada and Maratha wasti. Thus these zopadpattis have grater proportion of services sector in their employment pattern and still the proportion of unemployment was at a high level. The unemployed army particularly in the young age group prefer to seek secured job in this service sector and they are least interested in the self-employed sector. This indicates their low level of aspiration and lack of initiative.