

CHAPTER – V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ON FEMALE EDUCATION

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Economic Circumference in the Study Area
 - 5.2.1 Occupational Structure in 1981
 - 5.2.1.1 Cultivators
 - 5.2.1.2 Agricultural Labourers
 - 5.2.1.3 Household Industry Workers
 - 5.2.1.4 Other Workers
 - 5.2.2 Occupation Structure in 1991
 - 5.2.2.1 Cultivators
 - 5.2.2.2 Agricultural Labourers
 - 5.2.2.3 Household Industry Workers
 - 5.2.2.4 Other Workers
 - 5.2.3 Occupational Structure of Walwa Tahsil in 2001
- 5.3 Occupational Structure in the Sample Villages
 - 5.3.1 Cultivators
 - 5.3.2 Agricultural Labourers
 - 5.3.3 Household Industry Workers
 - 5.3.4 Service Sectors
 - 5.3.4.1 Teachers
 - 5.3.4.2 Clerk
 - 5.3.4.3 Peon
 - 5.3.4.4 Others
- 5.4 Poverty Among the SC/ST
- 5.5 Impact of Socio-Economic Aspects on the Female Education
- 5.6 Conclusion
- References

CHAPTER - V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ON FEMALE EDUCATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Since, the economic and social development depends upon literacy, it is one of the vital factor of nations development. Most of the people's are living in rural areas and there are engaged in agricultural sectors. Agricultural occupation is such that it requires constant engagement of a large number of persons. In the industrial sector, a large percentage of people is engaged in education and training for a long period of productive life. Therefore, the participation rate is lower than that in the rural sector. However, the participation of women in the rural areas is generally larger as compared to that in the towns. The participation of children below 15 years is very low in the total work force. In a poor society, the participation rate for the children is much higher than that of a rich society (B.N. Ghosh, 1985: "Fundamentals of Population Geography", pp. 120). Thus, it is due to the illiteracy, unemployment inequality of income and wealth between the male and female, low per capita income, impact on population growth the increasing of fertility rate as well as social factors in the rural society.

1.2 ECONOMIC CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE STUDY AREA

In this section, it is basis on occupational structure of total population of the tahsil of Walwa some of the people's are engaged in primary sector is known as agricultural sector in which the most of the includes cultivators (I) and Agricultural Labourers (II) other than Livestock, Forestry, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities (III). These workers are very few and also Mining and Quarrying workers (IV) is no were in the Walwa tahsil in 1991. But these workers are includes in the primary sectors, second one of the workers manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry [V(a)] and manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than Household Industry [V(b)] and also constructions [VI] workers are

includes in secondary sectors. Similarly, third one of the workers are Trade, Commerce (VII) and Transport, Storage and Communication (VIII) and last one other services (IX). These overall workers are includes in tertiary sectors.

It has noticed, that the data of workers is separately distributed in nine categories according to 1991 census, but these workers data is not separately available in census of 1981. According to 1981 census, these workers are distributed only for four categories, i.e. (1) Cultivators (2) Agricultural Labourers (3) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repair [V(a)] (4) Other workers III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX. It means that the Primary Workers –Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities (III) other than Mining and Quarrying (IV). Similarly, Secondary Workers – Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry [V (b)] and Constructions (VI). Hence Tertiary Workers – Trade and Commerce (VII), Transport, Storage and Communication (VIII) and other services (IX), these overall workers are includes other workers in 1981 census.

In the present study, it is used for four categories as follows. These four categories are distributed into two main categories, first one agriculture and second one non-agriculture among the working population in the study area. Most of the people's are engaged in agricultural sectors. It is includes the two main sub categories such as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Generally cultivators or farmers can be important role of agricultural development. Therefore, the agricultural development is mainly impact on economic activity in the society.

5.2.1 Occupational structure in 1981

There was a strong controversy among the agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers about the occupation and distribution of male-female. The main workers of decades are distributed in four categories of economic activities in those areas, such as cultivators, agricultural labours, household industry workers and other workers, according to 1981 census. In other words,

some of them support the work should be measured in the terms of MWPR and FWPR and also the TWPR has shows the Map/Figure 5.1. There were no conceptual changes in defining the workers between 1981 and 1991 census.

5.2.1.1 Cultivators

It is observed that the high percentage of cultivators 54.54% are pursuing there work in agricultural sector than the agricultural labourers 25.51% to the main workers in the total population in the study area. Among the main workers, the work participation rate of male workers in the tahsil stands at 58.25% and the rate for female stands at 41.08% as per the 1981 census. The gender gap was 17.17% among the cultivator's main workers to the total population of Shekharwadi and Dongarwadi was two villages in the tahsil of Walwa where 97.40% and 97.37% cultivators were in agricultural sector, which is highest in the tahsil, being 54.56% workers. These villages are above 90% and below 20% in the Kille Machindragad i.e. only 14.08% cultivators that was fact the high percent of agriculture labours 68.93% than other workers in those villages.

In about 89 villages, the proportion of male cultivators in agricultural sectors was more than the average (65.36%) and in the remaining their female proportion in agricultural sectors was less the average of cultivators (41.08%). In the female cultivators were minimum 0.00% to maximum 100.00% in the Dhotrewadi, Shivapuri, Tujarpur and Devarde other than Maralnathpur, Shekharwadi and Dongarwadi (99.01%). Similarly, male cultivators were minimum 17.86% in also Kille Machindragad to also maximum Shekharwadi (96.32%), Dongarwadi (96.06%), Jakraiwadi (93.18%), Dhagewadi (91.53%) and Maralnathpur (91.11%). In these villages, the more percent of peoples illiterate in which mostly females was illiterate and gender workers was mostly engaged in agricultural sectors.

Table 5.1: Occupational Structure of Workers in Villages of Walwa Tahsil (1981)

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	% of Cultivators			% of Agricultural Labours			% of Household Industry Workers			% of Other Workers			Work Participation Rate		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Kasegaon	34.86	34.88	34.86	20.29	58.77	28.82	1.70	0.60	1.45	43.16	5.75	34.86	57.75	23.13	42.68
2.	Dhotrewadi	65.43	0.00	55.16	17.55	97.14	30.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.02	2.86	14.80	54.18	9.33	30.89
3.	Yeowalewadi	56.36	49.35	53.59	30.93	50.00	38.46	0.85	0.65	0.77	11.86	0.00	7.18	58.13	38.50	48.39
4.	Tambave	56.49	9.05	48.85	25.23	87.50	35.25	0.91	0.00	0.76	17.37	3.45	15.13	55.43	25.58	41.02
5.	Kole	49.19	14.29	45.63	34.05	85.71	39.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.76	0.00	15.05	52.56	24.35	39.39
6.	Narsihapur	44.85	8.55	40.30	32.72	85.47	39.34	3.43	0.00	3.00	19.00	5.98	17.36	55.98	10.97	36.69
7.	Shirate	51.99	8.70	45.72	30.93	83.48	38.54	1.18	2.61	1.39	15.91	5.22	14.36	57.63	20.88	39.91
8.	Yede Machichindra	49.19	19.87	42.88	22.54	71.99	33.19	1.52	0.65	1.33	26.74	7.49	22.60	56.12	15.87	36.16
9.	Kille Machchindra Gad	17.86	6.29	14.08	57.88	91.76	68.93	0.53	0.76	0.60	23.74	1.19	16.38	60.16	33.92	48.04
10.	Beradmachi	57.38	25.00	55.38	4.92	50.00	7.69	2.87	0.00	2.69	34.84	25.00	34.23	56.58	25.37	41.12
11.	Lavanmachi	65.48	50.00	63.80	7.11	50.00	11.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.41	0.00	24.43	51.83	11.92	32.92
12.	Bichud	47.03	7.29	43.35	18.26	72.92	23.31	5.73	5.21	5.68	28.98	14.58	27.65	51.15	11.19	31.84
13.	Dudhari	53.12	40.23	50.66	20.60	57.47	27.63	1.36	0.00	1.10	24.93	2.30	20.61	54.09	12.86	33.36
14.	Takari	36.40	17.27	33.48	13.86	56.83	20.42	1.42	7.19	2.31	48.32	18.71	43.80	52.48	15.41	34.22

15.	Banewadi	55.49	30.77	48.47	25.00	66.15	36.68	0.00	1.54	0.44	19.51	1.54	14.41	50.62	30.90	41.34
16.	Satapewadi	56.02	42.86	51.81	23.53	47.02	31.05	1.40	0.00	0.95	19.05	10.12	16.19	58.29	40.89	49.67
17.	Mascuchiwadi	59.11	51.40	57.93	24.02	42.99	26.95	3.07	4.67	3.31	13.80	0.93	11.82	56.03	15.96	36.55
18.	Farnewadi (Borgaon)	52.60	46.67	52.07	18.83	46.67	21.30	0.65	0.00	0.59	27.92	6.67	26.04	53.00	32.86	43.50
19.	Borgaon	49.43	12.14	43.43	30.21	79.05	38.07	1.64	0.48	1.46	18.71	8.33	17.04	55.87	27.44	41.97
20.	Rethare Harnaksha	52.65	7.72	42.55	30.66	79.88	41.73	1.95	0.81	1.69	14.74	11.59	14.03	55.77	18.69	37.26
21.	Kharatwadi	57.02	67.29	61.84	32.64	32.71	32.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.33	0.00	5.48	50.52	45.24	47.90
22.	Bahe	64.76	15.65	57.91	18.28	76.87	26.45	1.87	6.80	2.56	15.09	0.68	13.08	53.89	9.07	31.91
23.	Hubalwadi	67.67	11.76	61.75	24.65	86.27	31.19	0.47	0.00	0.42	7.21	1.96	6.65	57.09	18.04	38.40
24.	Nerle	58.20	25.78	51.32	16.68	51.56	24.08	5.87	14.71	7.75	19.25	7.96	16.85	53.38	14.86	34.34
25.	Kalamwadi	73.35	51.67	70.44	8.02	38.33	12.09	2.59	1.67	2.46	16.04	8.33	15.01	54.29	53.11	53.70
26.	Kedarwadi	69.05	81.13	74.25	11.43	18.24	14.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.52	0.63	11.38	54.97	44.54	49.93
27.	Shene	64.54	49.04	60.00	24.70	50.96	32.39	0.80	0.00	0.56	9.96	0.00	7.04	52.50	34.80	43.87
28.	Wategaon	59.00	35.00	55.17	15.84	46.00	20.66	6.15	5.67	6.07	19.01	13.33	18.10	51.13	11.82	31.58
29.	Bhatwadi	77.94	26.72	66.89	12.82	73.28	25.86	1.47	0.00	1.15	7.77	0.00	6.10	50.63	48.69	49.64
30.	Manikwadi	79.89	25.00	79.28	7.26	50.00	7.73	3.63	0.00	3.59	9.22	25.00	9.39	55.50	0.59	27.30
31.	Mahadevwadi	82.84	91.16	85.71	6.78	7.63	7.07	0.42	0.80	0.55	9.96	0.40	6.66	51.42	27.07	39.23
32.	Peth	38.93	31.59	37.49	17.90	54.90	25.14	2.49	1.09	2.22	40.68	12.42	35.15	51.37	22.12	36.89
33.	Kapuskhed	58.82	30.36	55.87	14.65	36.61	16.93	0.93	0.89	0.93	25.59	32.14	26.27	52.41	32.19	42.35
34.	Sakharale	63.06	43.83	60.25	12.37	49.35	17.78	2.84	2.27	2.76	21.73	4.55	19.21	62.19	27.50	45.94

35.	June Khed	58.89	35.50	53.18	22.37	62.72	32.23	0.96	1.18	1.01	17.78	0.59	13.58	58.67	19.61	39.45
36.	Nave Khed	71.48	56.39	67.28	15.45	38.77	21.94	2.21	1.76	2.08	10.87	3.08	8.70	54.19	31.49	43.34
37.	Shirgaon	75.68	43.75	74.65	6.50	6.25	6.49	1.47	25.00	2.23	16.35	25.04	16.63	57.96	31.57	45.24
38.	Waghwadi	72.16	25.81	65.78	3.61	16.13	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.23	58.06	28.89	57.06	11.81	36.31
39.	Naykalwadi	81.30	66.67	80.95	4.07	33.33	4.76	0.81	0.00	0.79	13.82	0.00	13.49	50.83	7.21	29.96
40.	Jambhulwadi	86.96	88.78	87.79	6.96	11.22	8.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.09	0.00	3.29	51.34	50.76	51.07
41.	Maralnathpur	91.11	100.00	93.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.78	0.00	1.39	7.11	0.00	5.57	51.84	62.22	57.08
42.	Ozarde	76.88	78.10	77.41	8.73	16.03	11.88	1.37	1.58	1.46	13.01	4.29	9.25	55.17	42.46	48.79
43.	Surul	82.22	85.65	82.96	2.68	3.42	2.84	7.65	9.59	8.07	7.46	1.37	6.13	52.83	16.14	34.64
44.	Rethare Dharan	72.12	9.49	65.35	9.82	62.04	15.47	7.35	13.87	8.05	10.71	14.60	11.13	53.81	16.60	35.13
45.	Shivpuri	88.40	0.00	88.40	7.73	0.00	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87	0.00	3.87	52.15	0.95	27.82
46.	Kameri	57.02	37.27	52.48	16.28	37.97	21.27	5.77	15.58	8.03	20.93	9.18	18.23	56.30	26.33	41.50
47.	Tujarpur	82.98	0.00	82.98	8.90	0.00	8.90	0.26	0.00	0.26	7.85	0.00	7.85	59.87	11.23	35.16
48.	Gatadwadi	83.84	95.07	89.52	1.68	2.63	2.16	0.34	0.66	0.50	12.46	1.64	6.99	57.78	57.58	57.68
49.	Padavalwadi	77.81	84.44	79.51	7.40	13.33	8.92	1.53	0.00	1.14	14.54	2.22	11.39	52.13	19.31	36.07
50.	Walwa	41.12	31.47	39.26	19.14	58.27	26.68	1.71	1.39	1.65	38.03	8.86	32.41	60.60	22.20	43.33
51.	Ahirwadi	79.64	86.67	81.50	13.17	13.33	13.22	0.60	0.00	0.44	6.59	0.00	4.85	58.19	26.27	43.79
52.	Karandwadi	52.78	10.80	43.79	32.06	81.20	42.59	0.44	0.00	0.34	14.72	8.00	13.28	56.89	16.24	36.79
53.	Mirajwadi	64.57	73.36	68.27	21.11	23.88	22.27	2.76	2.08	2.47	11.56	0.69	6.99	58.09	44.63	51.56
54.	Mardawadi	53.10	37.07	47.66	38.05	60.34	45.61	2.21	2.59	2.34	6.64	0.00	4.39	60.03	33.00	46.98

55.	Bavchi	69.51	72.65	70.35	9.20	15.63	10.77	2.07	3.73	2.51	19.42	7.99	16.37	54.69	42.97	48.99
56.	Gotkhindi	69.51	35.20	62.42	12.11	50.67	20.09	2.92	6.67	3.70	15.45	7.47	13.80	54.49	17.61	36.16
57.	Yede Nipani	61.00	10.69	51.82	20.62	69.66	29.56	5.31	14.48	6.98	13.08	5.17	11.64	56.36	33.11	45.11
58.	Itakare	73.38	36.00	70.77	5.86	36.00	7.97	4.51	8.00	4.76	16.24	20.00	16.50	53.20	5.14	28.66
59.	Vashi	82.33	62.16	81.25	5.68	35.14	7.27	0.46	0.00	0.44	11.52	2.70	11.05	54.94	14.29	35.25
60.	Ladegaon	74.12	28.57	71.13	13.82	42.86	15.73	0.00	7.14	0.47	12.06	21.43	12.68	56.12	14.98	35.69
61.	Dhagewadi	91.53	13.41	55.24	0.00	2.44	1.13	0.00	84.15	39.09	8.47	0.00	4.53	55.59	47.54	51.53
62.	Jakraiwadi	93.18	72.00	85.51	2.27	28.00	11.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	2.90	57.02	89.43	74.20
63.	Shekharwadi	96.32	100.00	97.40	1.10	0.00	0.78	0.37	0.00	0.26	2.21	0.00	1.56	56.62	41.56	49.32
64.	Karve	82.49	22.73	71.23	8.02	75.45	20.72	0.21	0.00	0.17	9.28	1.82	7.88	54.94	23.77	39.16
65.	Aitavade Bk.	50.25	21.22	44.55	20.44	60.82	28.37	2.69	6.94	3.53	26.62	11.02	23.56	54.95	25.91	40.16
66.	Karanjvade	72.58	43.24	70.72	7.86	37.84	9.76	2.19	5.41	2.40	17.37	13.51	17.12	54.44	19.10	37.99
67.	Kurlap	61.16	14.12	55.19	19.76	74.12	26.66	2.57	2.94	2.61	16.51	8.82	15.53	54.21	13.56	34.45
68.	Yelur	65.54	56.71	63.88	15.18	31.40	18.23	2.19	7.62	3.21	17.09	4.27	14.68	57.69	16.69	36.90
69.	Malewadi	61.70	65.55	63.06	18.12	31.93	23.00	3.21	1.68	2.67	16.97	0.84	11.28	54.09	29.22	41.54
70.	Bhadkimbe	68.88	55.69	64.52	16.47	42.28	25.00	0.40	0.00	0.27	14.26	2.03	10.22	54.95	28.25	41.83
71.	Pokhani	72.27	52.00	69.88	16.00	38.00	18.59	1.33	2.00	1.41	10.40	8.00	10.12	57.08	8.33	33.57
72.	Nagaon	64.41	49.03	60.79	17.89	46.45	24.62	3.78	0.65	3.04	13.92	3.87	11.55	55.03	23.79	39.83
73.	Dhavali	67.65	35.14	65.14	16.97	54.05	19.83	0.45	2.70	0.63	14.93	8.11	14.41	56.02	37.52	46.91
74.	Bagani	54.54	41.51	52.40	19.46	48.74	24.26	0.74	0.00	0.62	25.26	9.75	22.72	54.16	11.05	32.99

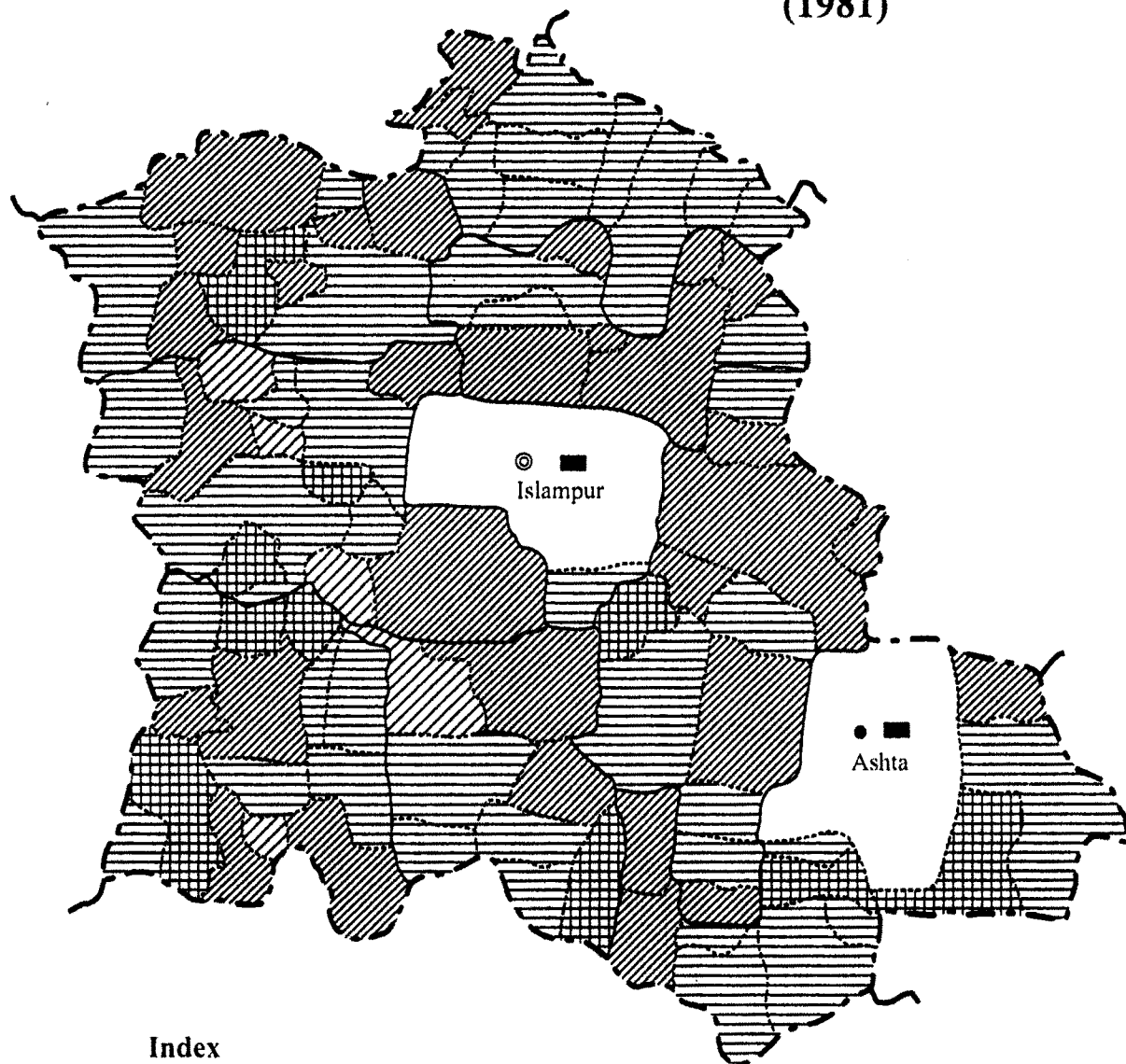
75.	Phalkewadi and Chandachiwadi	76.64	21.71	60.89	9.03	76.74	28.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.33	1.55	10.67	55.92	22.49	39.02
76.	Kakchiwadi	63.39	62.50	63.16	20.24	35.83	24.34	0.60	0.83	0.66	15.77	0.83	11.84	57.22	47.91	52.83
77.	Rozawadi	64.00	11.11	57.71	6.50	29.63	9.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.50	22.22	28.63	52.49	10.51	31.82
78.	Shigaon	60.57	14.48	51.95	25.25	76.09	34.76	0.54	0.34	0.50	13.63	9.09	12.78	54.45	12.79	33.98
79.	Pharnewadi (Shigaon)	70.91	7.69	62.30	12.73	84.62	22.51	1.21	3.85	1.57	15.15	3.85	13.61	59.57	9.09	32.99
80.	Koregaon	67.00	26.97	59.17	20.99	67.63	30.11	1.01	0.00	0.81	11.00	5.39	9.90	55.53	27.33	41.94
81.	Kanegaon	61.87	15.28	55.29	13.47	83.33	23.33	1.60	0.00	1.37	23.06	1.39	20.00	54.40	13.91	34.41
82.	Bahadurwadi	72.79	69.94	71.68	10.74	24.84	16.25	1.51	1.37	1.45	14.96	3.85	10.62	57.21	42.82	50.13
83.	Tandulwadi	67.74	36.17	61.89	11.29	53.90	19.19	2.74	2.13	2.63	18.23	7.80	16.29	54.63	19.88	36.58
84.	Kundalwadi	62.15	10.85	53.23	22.35	79.84	32.35	2.12	3.10	2.29	13.38	6.98	12.26	55.23	11.98	33.85
85.	Aitavade Kh.	67.55	66.13	67.16	19.04	31.38	22.45	4.40	0.89	3.43	9.01	1.60	6.96	54.78	27.77	41.71
86.	Devarde	63.11	0.00	63.11	20.44	0.00	20.44	4.00	0.00	4.00	12.44	0.00	12.44	52.45	0.00	27.11
87.	Chikurde	49.03	46.54	48.49	27.70	50.12	35.24	3.13	0.86	2.37	20.14	2.47	14.20	55.68	32.99	44.69
88.	Dongarwadi	96.06	99.01	97.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.49	0.44	3.54	0.49	2.19	57.60	50.88	54.40
89.	Thanapude	65.92	44.72	60.46	22.25	53.66	30.33	1.41	0.00	1.05	10.42	1.63	8.16	52.10	20.24	36.39
	Total	58.25	41.08	54.56	18.93	49.30	25.51	2.36	3.59	2.65	20.46	5.68	17.28	55.57	23.81	40.13

(Source : Based on District Census Handbook, Sangli, 1981, pp. 162-165).

WALWA TAHSIL

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE





(1981)



Index

Male-Female Work
Participation Rate

No. of Villages

	< 30	05
	30 - 40	42
	40 - 50	32
	> 50	10



Km 2 1 0 2 4 6 km




FIG. 5.1

5.2.1. Agricultural Labours

These two basic functional forms of agriculture can be measured by cultivators and agricultural labours or land labours to main workers out of the total population. According to 1991 census, "The Work Participation Rate for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to the total population". In tahsil like Walwa a distinction is made between male and female working population. In Walwa tahsil, there was divided into four main categories of workers in the 1981 census. The demand for labours in different occupation, one of the mostly agricultural sector in the villages at the period of peak season. In rural areas more people participation rate in the total workers are engaged in agricultural sectors. The large number of labourers in tahsil were engaged in agricultural activities.

The composition of tahsil work force is overwhelmingly dominated by the agricultural sectors as compare to the non-agricultural sectors, While in rural areas 80.07% females was working in agricultural sectors also contributed to the relatively low participation rates in non-agricultural sectors 19.33% in comparision to agricultural sectors. The male and female population in the tahsil also displayed some disparity in the incidence of participation rate in agricultural labourers, while 49.30% female population was working the corresponding figure for male population was 18.93%. In fact the male participation rates was very low as compare to female participation rate in the agricultural labourers.

The agricultural labourers of female were not present in Maralnathpur, Shivapuri, Tujarpur, Shekharwadi, Devarde and Dongarwad and other than low percent of other workers. In these villages the majority of females was highly engaged in cultivates of land agriculture labourers, otherside the high percent of females was engaged in the labours of agricultural sectors. It means the maximum agricultural labourers of females was 97.74% in Dhotrewadi another 91.76% in Kille Machindragad as compared to the agricultural labourers of male was very low 1.10% in Dhagewadi that was high 91.53% engaged in

cultivates of land other than workers was 8.47% in services sectors or territory sectors is known as non-agricultural sectors.

5.2.1.3 Household Industry Workers

There workers has been distributed into primary, secondary and territory on the basis of occupational structure. It seen that only 2.65% of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in Household Industry Workers was engaged in the work other than agriculture in rural areas. These condition of female is comparatively better than male. These industries are pottery makers, weavers, blacksmiths, masons, cobblers etc. in which all family members of the households are involved others in the village household industries includes mainly agri-based industry such as rice milling, floor miling and oil processing etc. These industries are includes secondary activities of people's in the economic condition of villages, but very low percent people is includes in this field. According to 1981 census, only 3.59% female workers and male workers was 2.36% working in household industries in the tahsil. However, the average in which this industry workers was 1.79% males and 3.40% females respectively out of main workers of 89 villages in Walwa tahsil. These workers varies from 0.06%. It means the low disparity between the male and female household industry workers. e.g. In Dhagewadi Village, Mostly females (84.15%) was involved in household industries in the occupation structure as compare to other occupation structure in which female workers was 0.00% involved in this village.

5.2.1.4 Other Workers

It includes tertiary activities in the society. The proportion of other workers in non-agricultural sector is 17.28%, which was maximum MWPR for other workers in Takari village for the tahsil was 48.32% as against the tahsil average of 14.28% other than 36.40% cultivators, 13.86% agricultural labourers and there was very low 1.42% household industry workers. Similarly maximum FWPR for workers in Waghwadi village for the tahsil was 58.06%

other than 25.81% cultivators, 16.13% agricultural labourers and no were i.e. 0% household industry workers of females in the main workers to the total workers of total population.

In these villages, the maximum varies between males and females from 28.05% and minimum was 0.00% in the other services in 17 villages. Since, other workers was includes the Service Sectors, such as Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications etc. In this occupation average of males (16.58%) was higher than female average (6.52%) respectively. The females were mostly no working in other sectors or services. According to 1981 census, it means only 9.27% female was working in non-agricultural sectors as compare to the male worker was 22.82% in Walwa tahsil.

5.2.2 Occupational structure in 1991

Work Participation Rate in the tahsil during 1991 is given in Table 5.2 and it is noted that there are nine industrial categories which has been distributed into four categories such as cultivators, agricultural labours, household industry workers and other workers it has same occupational structure of 1981.

5.2.2.1. Cultivators

Agricultural occupation is requires constant engagement of a large number of persons in a agriculture. These participation rate is higher in rural areas. However, the overall cultivators was 46.00% in Walwa tahsil as compared to other workers was 51.16%. In view of this one aspects were find out that the change in WPR was males and females in the 1981 to 1991. It means that this rate was lower than 1981 decade. Infact these workers was engaged in non-agriculture sectors as compare to 1981 decade. The MWPR for tahsil as a whole decreased from 58.25% in 1981 to 48.44% in 2001. It was decreased from 28.23%, Similarly at the tahsil level FWPR had decreases in the workers of agricultural labour and household industries of the population.

Table 5.2 : Occupational Structure of Workers in Villages of Walwa Tahsil (1991)

Sr. No.	Name of the Villages	Cultivators			Agricultural Labours			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers			Work Participation Rate		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Kasegaon	35.46	18.95	31.71	25.07	67.04	34.62	1.66	2.52	1.86	37.80	11.49	31.82	55.25	31.03	43.96
2.	Wategaon	48.43	46.45	47.83	22.96	44.50	29.50	3.30	2.32	3.01	25.31	6.72	19.67	53.87	31.68	42.89
3.	Bhatwadi	43.97	59.65	51.07	40.07	37.80	39.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.96	2.56	9.89	53.71	53.86	53.79
4.	Shenc	52.40	40.00	48.73	33.23	59.29	40.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.37	0.71	10.34	52.74	25.00	39.40
5.	Kalamwadi	61.41	63.05	62.05	16.69	34.15	23.55	0.68	0.18	0.48	21.23	2.63	13.91	52.93	43.55	48.29
6.	Kodarwadi	67.92	54.17	64.99	5.28	23.61	9.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.79	22.22	25.82	54.47	30.57	42.49
7.	Yeowalewadi	66.90	52.80	60.91	17.93	44.86	29.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.17	2.34	9.72	52.51	57.20	54.82
8.	Dhotrewadi	57.21	65.63	60.87	21.15	33.13	26.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.63	1.25	12.77	49.88	42.11	46.17
9.	Tambave	56.00	28.52	47.45	22.37	66.23	36.02	0.44	0.16	0.36	21.19	5.08	16.17	53.84	50.65	52.28
10.	Nerte	43.89	25.51	39.94	12.75	40.02	18.62	3.94	8.83	4.99	39.42	25.63	36.45	57.76	21.57	40.78
11.	Kille Machch hindra Gad	22.86	8.56	18.55	50.84	86.40	61.57	1.20	0.25	0.91	25.10	4.79	18.97	57.23	27.52	43.07
12.	Beradmachi	34.94	21.17	30.73	21.47	67.88	35.63	2.88	2.19	2.67	40.71	8.76	30.96	46.53	22.05	34.40
13.	Kole	45.71	0.00	45.71	31.43	0.00	31.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.86	0.00	22.86	48.95	29.34	39.63
14.	Narsihapur	50.45	32.79	45.91	24.04	62.99	34.06	0.90	1.62	1.09	24.61	2.60	18.95	53.82	27.72	41.16
15.	Lavannachi	71.71	79.38	75.22	14.80	19.84	17.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.49	0.78	7.66	54.50	54.58	54.54
16.	Bhavaninagar (N.V.)	33.77	35.48	34.34	28.38	56.19	37.69	0.84	0.71	0.80	37.01	7.62	27.17	58.45	43.28	51.04
17.	Yede	53.40	23.17	46.87	22.17	70.73	32.65	1.93	1.22	1.78	22.50	4.88	18.70	53.23	17.08	35.38
18.	Machchhindra Shirate	49.39	3.47	38.33	32.72	95.37	47.81	0.25	0.00	0.19	17.65	1.16	13.67	55.18	44.40	50.11
19.	Bichud	58.87	5.36	51.87	24.19	92.86	33.18	1.34	0.00	1.17	15.59	1.79	13.79	56.16	48.68	52.38
20.	Rehare Hamaksha	53.82	37.58	47.97	31.38	59.07	41.35	0.37	0.09	0.27	14.44	3.26	10.41	55.22	47.40	51.38
21.	Dudhari	43.20	28.22	38.60	34.65	65.84	44.22	1.75	0.99	1.52	20.39	4.95	15.65	56.14	54.11	55.12

22.	Takari	22.56	31.26	25.23	20.19	44.33	27.60	2.94	4.50	3.42	54.31	19.91	43.76	54.83	27.19	41.36
23.	Banewadi	52.66	65.71	55.96	28.99	28.57	28.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.36	5.71	15.16	57.50	21.34	40.26
24.	Satapewadi	53.55	2.63	44.80	31.69	97.37	42.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.75	0.00	12.22	56.31	61.35	58.65
25.	Masuchiwadi	53.26	53.07	53.20	23.01	44.01	29.50	0.29	0.32	0.30	23.44	2.59	17.00	53.06	34.37	44.16
26.	Borgaon	43.49	16.67	38.96	22.35	74.04	31.07	0.57	0.70	0.59	33.59	8.60	29.38	56.84	24.34	41.69
27.	Famewadi (Borgaon)	78.16	0.00	77.27	6.32	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.52	100.00	16.48	53.37	14.43	35.01
28.	Kharatwadi	57.55	2.86	47.68	31.76	94.29	43.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.69	2.86	9.28	51.04	59.88	55.07
29.	Bahe	62.38	40.24	57.65	13.41	52.99	21.85	1.08	2.39	1.36	23.14	4.38	19.13	52.84	30.91	42.08
30.	Hubalwadi	48.68	33.98	43.28	35.53	64.40	46.14	1.13	0.32	0.83	14.66	1.29	9.75	52.26	50.67	51.49
31.	Sakharale	27.41	16.15	24.48	14.25	33.78	19.32	0.99	1.21	1.05	57.36	48.86	55.15	56.28	37.11	47.00
32.	Tujarpur	60.29	45.08	56.82	12.59	40.16	18.88	1.69	0.82	1.50	25.42	13.93	22.80	51.99	47.63	49.78
33.	Kapuskhed	59.06	56.04	58.15	14.89	40.79	22.68	0.85	0.20	0.65	25.19	2.97	18.51	53.73	39.16	46.63
34.	Peth	30.60	12.69	27.31	23.40	65.72	31.17	0.47	1.52	0.66	45.53	20.08	40.86	51.06	22.73	37.27
35.	Mahadevwadi	74.27	74.18	74.24	4.56	17.09	8.75	0.55	0.00	0.36	20.62	8.73	16.65	55.83	56.19	56.01
36.	Manikwadi	65.12	57.89	62.74	13.95	31.05	19.58	1.81	2.63	2.08	19.12	8.42	15.60	51.04	50.93	50.99
37.	Ghabakwadi (N.V.)	94.59	71.43	93.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.41	28.57	6.25	50.82	62.88	56.50
38.	Surul	69.54	78.61	71.60	13.87	13.87	13.87	0.68	1.16	0.79	15.91	6.36	13.74	51.62	18.00	35.36
39.	Ozardc	66.15	54.44	63.28	19.42	41.42	24.82	2.88	1.18	2.47	11.54	2.96	9.43	54.91	27.53	41.30
40.	Naykalwadi	71.05	33.33	70.32	13.16	66.67	14.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.79	0.00	15.48	58.24	67.57	62.53
41.	Rechare Diaran	66.51	69.70	67.52	12.40	24.75	16.29	2.87	2.28	2.68	18.21	3.27	13.51	57.37	32.58	45.31
42.	Jambhulwadi	32.68	35.25	33.82	39.87	59.02	48.36	3.92	4.92	4.36	23.53	0.82	13.45	54.06	54.18	54.12
43.	Maralnathpur	76.41	71.43	73.96	15.90	28.57	22.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	3.91	48.03	47.43	47.73
44.	Shivpuri	97.96	84.62	97.39	0.00	15.38	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	1.95	72.06	67.01	69.60
45.	Waghwadi	72.00	0.00	72.00	10.86	0.00	10.86	1.71	0.00	1.71	15.43	0.00	15.43	58.33	62.28	60.27
46.	Vithalwadi (N.V.)	41.18	76.12	56.03	8.46	20.40	13.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.37	3.48	30.44	55.51	44.01	49.85
47.	Kamori	53.72	37.59	49.88	16.40	47.34	23.78	2.54	3.42	2.75	27.34	11.65	23.60	58.29	51.45	54.89

48.	Karve	80.86	27.78	79.14	5.95	27.78	6.65	0.93	0.00	0.90	12.27	44.44	13.31	54.13	59.48	56.79
49.	Dhagewadi	68.48	0.00	61.76	11.41	75.00	17.65	3.26	20.00	4.90	16.85	5.00	15.69	45.43	52.42	48.78
50.	Jakraiwadi	84.52	0.00	82.91	3.87	0.00	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.61	100.00	13.29	53.42	22.26	37.61
51.	Vashi	58.53	64.38	60.84	23.06	33.96	27.37	2.46	0.63	1.73	15.96	1.04	10.06	53.64	49.32	51.52
52.	Ladegaon	48.41	50.16	49.11	27.48	46.95	35.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.10	2.89	15.69	55.47	46.72	51.19
53.	Aitavade Bk.	46.37	28.04	42.82	24.65	57.93	31.09	1.33	3.69	1.79	27.66	10.33	24.30	55.97	62.58	59.30
54.	Shekharwadi	74.92	37.93	71.80	13.02	55.17	16.57	0.32	3.45	0.58	11.75	3.45	11.05	58.96	64.91	61.86
55.	Dongarwadi	86.34	85.87	86.23	2.17	13.04	4.59	2.48	0.00	1.93	9.01	1.09	7.25	60.00	47.41	54.30
56.	Thanapute	61.34	29.70	55.35	18.52	64.36	27.20	2.55	0.00	2.06	17.59	5.94	15.38	58.34	44.57	51.56
57.	Chikurde	46.79	50.05	48.00	25.59	43.48	32.20	0.96	0.46	0.77	26.66	6.02	19.03	55.77	43.59	49.79
58.	Devande	55.75	61.93	58.42	22.30	36.24	28.32	0.35	0.00	0.20	21.60	1.83	13.07	56.05	50.73	53.49
59.	Karajwade	47.27	21.08	40.95	29.95	74.02	40.59	1.09	0.49	0.95	21.68	4.41	17.51	54.87	42.50	48.75
60.	Kurlap	50.47	38.72	46.73	23.61	53.27	33.05	1.81	0.40	1.36	24.11	7.61	18.86	56.89	49.78	53.39
61.	Aitavade Kh.	64.82	34.70	59.13	19.59	58.74	26.99	0.64	0.82	0.67	14.95	5.74	13.21	52.71	27.51	40.50
62.	Itakare	60.22	67.11	62.42	15.12	29.18	19.59	4.83	1.33	3.72	19.83	2.39	14.27	56.42	59.39	57.88
63.	Yede Nipani	55.16	51.59	54.24	19.17	36.25	23.57	4.36	5.38	4.62	21.31	6.77	17.57	56.97	28.75	42.98
64.	Mulewadi	68.84	46.67	64.79	10.26	50.83	17.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.90	2.50	17.53	56.24	25.99	41.45
65.	Yelur	49.82	10.47	40.40	25.37	81.20	38.73	2.68	1.74	2.46	22.13	6.59	18.41	54.52	37.42	46.16
66.	Kundahwadi	59.70	33.91	54.38	26.87	63.22	34.36	0.60	0.00	0.47	12.84	2.87	10.78	49.89	13.83	32.45
67.	Tandulwadi	58.44	45.36	54.97	20.96	50.33	28.76	0.96	0.00	0.70	19.64	4.30	15.57	54.75	57.06	55.93
68.	Bharaiwadi (N.V.)	88.10	23.33	71.05	2.38	66.67	19.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.52	10.00	9.65	67.20	63.33	65.31
69.	Kanegaon	44.21	37.38	42.06	26.61	60.28	37.21	2.36	0.00	1.62	26.82	2.34	19.12	56.01	51.19	53.72
70.	Bahadurwadi	62.66	67.20	64.49	20.62	31.61	25.04	1.52	0.00	0.91	15.20	1.18	9.56	56.93	40.60	48.86
71.	June Khed	57.72	13.10	52.36	18.54	82.14	26.18	1.79	0.00	1.57	21.95	4.76	19.89	53.73	15.00	34.82
72.	Nave Khed	62.58	16.88	58.63	17.18	75.32	22.20	2.09	0.00	1.91	18.16	7.79	17.26	55.56	45.65	50.88
73.	Shirgaon	70.87	6.67	64.08	10.43	88.33	18.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.70	5.00	17.25	56.70	40.30	48.97
74.	Walwa	19.79	17.32	19.32	12.99	48.56	19.68	1.12	1.46	1.18	28.92	32.65	29.62	94.00	51.99	74.42

75.	Padavalwadi	55.30	43.88	53.37	21.21	40.82	24.53	1.04	9.18	2.42	22.45	6.12	19.69	56.56	42.14	49.59
76.	Ahirwadi	68.94	25.00	60.98	13.19	57.69	21.25	0.00	1.92	0.35	17.87	15.38	17.42	63.83	27.05	46.67
77.	Gatadwadi	67.12	69.55	68.13	5.39	14.29	9.11	1.35	0.00	0.78	26.15	16.17	21.98	58.06	56.16	57.12
78.	Gothindi	57.91	60.72	58.82	20.47	32.53	24.37	0.35	0.12	0.27	21.28	6.63	16.54	56.93	43.48	50.36
79.	Baveti	60.01	36.23	54.52	9.92	21.71	12.64	0.49	0.15	0.41	29.58	41.92	32.42	58.49	57.50	58.01
80.	Pokhami	54.86	57.20	55.75	18.37	36.02	25.12	2.36	1.27	1.94	24.41	5.51	17.18	56.98	44.31	50.82
81.	Nagaon	46.71	30.77	43.25	26.94	60.84	34.29	0.58	0.70	0.61	25.78	7.69	21.85	53.42	22.03	38.57
82.	Dhawali	51.58	60.65	56.03	14.43	20.27	17.30	0.33	0.69	0.51	33.67	18.38	26.16	56.99	57.47	57.23
83.	Bhadkimbe	58.32	35.59	52.49	23.64	59.46	32.83	0.16	0.00	0.12	17.88	4.95	14.57	57.56	22.39	40.26
84.	Koregaon	55.32	36.74	50.43	26.62	57.21	34.68	0.25	0.23	0.25	17.80	5.81	14.64	55.22	60.39	57.73
85.	Pharnewadi (Shigaon)	57.65	59.55	58.25	18.88	35.96	24.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.47	4.49	17.54	53.26	28.14	40.21
86.	Shigaon	56.35	45.91	53.01	25.23	47.83	32.46	0.12	0.26	0.16	18.30	6.01	14.37	59.92	36.33	48.34
87.	Bagani	42.70	21.96	37.38	26.12	64.57	35.99	1.52	0.88	1.35	29.66	6.00	23.59	54.23	28.05	41.29
88.	Kakachiwadi	58.18	23.88	53.10	12.21	71.64	21.02	0.26	0.00	0.22	29.35	4.48	25.66	57.40	22.86	40.74
89.	Phalkewadi & Chandachiwadi	71.25	50.00	68.60	7.63	46.43	12.47	0.25	0.00	0.22	20.87	3.57	18.71	58.54	17.47	38.41
90.	Rozwadi	71.24	0.00	68.88	8.58	75.00	10.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.17	25.00	20.33	52.48	32.34	42.50
91.	Mirajwadi	55.51	23.60	50.36	15.77	47.19	20.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.73	29.21	28.80	57.73	44.80	51.27
92.	Mardawadi	58.92	46.53	55.99	24.52	47.22	29.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.56	6.25	14.12	56.21	21.21	39.87
93.	Karandwadi	44.14	25.65	37.15	29.66	56.35	39.75	0.63	0.13	0.44	25.57	17.88	22.66	58.28	36.57	47.48
94.	Gaundwadi (N.V.)	57.84	2.27	47.98	25.49	81.82	35.48	0.49	0.00	0.40	16.18	15.91	16.13	48.46	51.32	49.81
Total		48.44	39.27	46.00	20.39	48.69	27.91	1.31	1.22	1.29	26.04	10.68	21.96	57.88	39.20	48.81

(Source : Based on District Census Handbook, Sangli, 1991, pp. 302-313).

The overall FWPR was decreased from 41.08% in 1981 to 39.27% in 1991. It was decreased from 16.13 and also it was observed the male participation was highly percent decreases in 1981 to 1991 than the female participation in the Walwa tahsil. The maximum female cultivators was 85.87% in Dongarwadi village and minimum was 0.00% in Kole, Farnewadi (Borgaon), Waghwadi, Dhagewadi, Jakraiwadi and Rozawadi to the proportion of female population in these villages. Similarly, maximum male cultivators was 88.10% in Bharatwadi and minimum was 19.79% in Walwa. It is concluded that this place is near by industrial area. So peoples was engaged in these industries.

5.2.2.2 *Agricultural Labours*

Among the agricultural labour the Work Participation Rate of males in the tahsil stands at 48.69% as per the 1991 census. The corresponding figures for males and females in 1981 were 18.93% and 49.30% respectively. It means that the rate of males had been slightly increasing and rate of females had been slightly decreasing, that was the females were engaged in other services, but it was also comparatively much higher than males in the agricultural sectors. i.e. according to 1991 census, in agricultural workers were 68.83% of males and 87.96% respectively. The extent of female participation depends on the status of women, their education, extent of their household duties and their mobility. Secondly in the rural areas more people participate in the work force (B. N. Ghosh, 1985 : "Fundamentals of Population Geography", pp. 120).

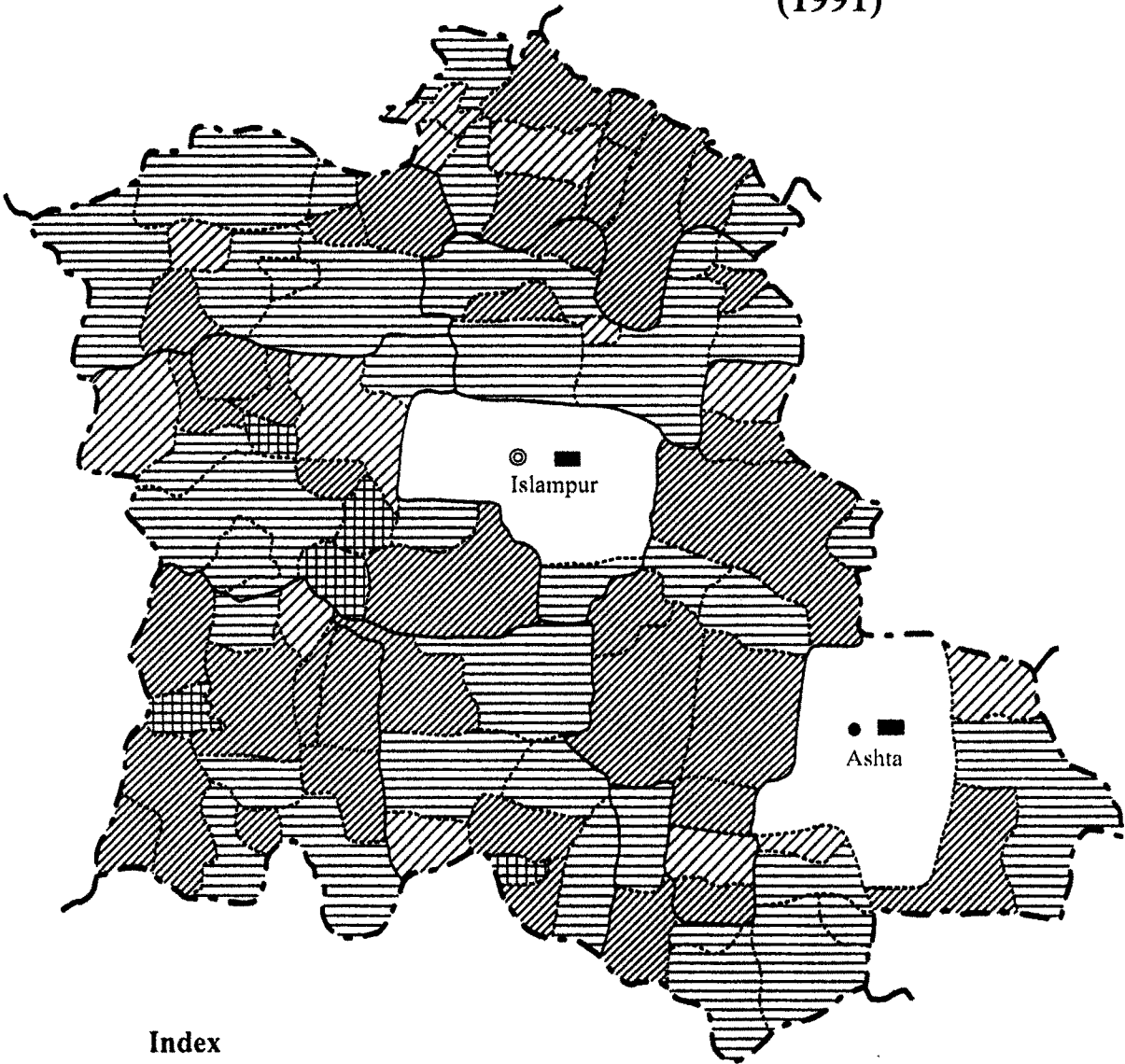
5.2.2.3 *Household Industry Workers*





Household industry worker is known as secondary employees in the economic activities of any areas. Only 11.9% of females are involved in this non-agricultural sectors other than agricultural sectors. This is less than the total percentage of non-agricultural workers to the total population. These workers are much lower than that of other workers in non-agricultural sectors. In 1991, there workers were comparatively low 1.29% other workers (21.96%) than agricultural workers (73.91%) in Walwa tahsil of Sangli District. However, the male and female workers were 1.31% and 1.22% respectively to

WALWA TAHSIL

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

(1991)



Index	
Male-Female Work Participation Rate	No. of Villages
 < 40	13
 40 - 50	39
 50 - 60	37
 > 60	05

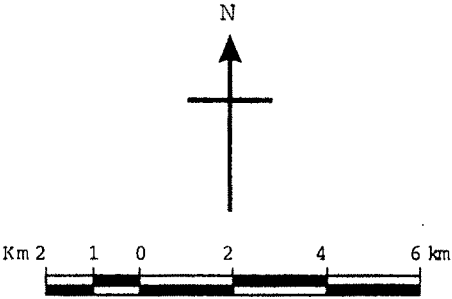


FIG. 5.2

the main workers in the total population. It has both interested in the household industries. It has observed and analysis of data, the household industry workers among the main workers of male and female were very low percent engaged in there 68 and 50 villages in Walwa tahsil in 1991. Mostly females were not engaged in the manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair in household industry [V(a)] than that of male workers were engaged in villages of Walwa tahsil in 1991.

5.2.2.4 Others Workers

This categories includes the secondary as well as territory workers, However, the percentage of other workers were 17.26% in 1981 to 21.96% in 1991. It has increases in these sectors, According to 1991 census females are almost working in service sectors other than household industry in these 94 villages of Walwa tahsil. The percentage of male and female workers to the main workers at tahsil level had increases from 20.46% and 5.68% in 1981 to 26.04 and 10.68% respectively in the 1991 census. At the tahsil level, highest percentage of male workers to the total main workers in the villages of Sakharale was 57.36% recorded and very much highest percentage of female workers to the total main workers in these villages of Jakraiwadi and Farnewadi (Borgaon) was totally 100% recorded by 1991 census in the other workers. It is concluded that the females has 0.00% of cultivators it means that these females are engaged in other services i.e. involved in non-agricultural sectors.

5.2.3 Occupational Structure in 2001

Today, the agricultural sector provides livelihood to about 65.70% percent of the population, which contributes nearly 25 percent of the Gross Domestic Products; accounts for a sizeable share of total value of the country's exports, and supplies the bulk of wage goods required by the non-agricultural sector and raw material for a large section of the industry (Rajiv-Ahir, 2007 : "Geography", Eleventh Edition, pp. 663).

According to 2001 census SC (69.39%) and ST (70.1%) workers are as much as engaged in agricultural activities than the non-agricultural i.e. 30.61% of SC and 29.9% of ST population are engaged in non-agricultural sectors in which Household industry workers are 3.49%. However, the workers of SC and ST among the males and females are 3.75% and 5.50% in SC population. Similarly, the 2.22% and 5.54% in ST worker. In the other workers of SC and ST males and females are 33.70% and 11.89% in SC workers. Similarly, the 33.65% and 14.86% in ST workers. The non SC/ST workers are 2.76% of males and 4.92% of females in the household industry workers and other workers are 32.37% males and 15.67% females those working in non-agricultural sectors.

It is fact, that the high percent of cultivators (45.38%) and low percent of Agricultural Labourers (23.67%) as compare to the SC/ST workers. It is found that the MWPR is 53.41% and FWPR is 39.99% among the SC population. Similarly, the MWPR is 56.54% and FWPR is 44.57% among the ST population. However, the non SC/ST MWPR and FWPR is 55.45% and 37.04% respectively. These are varies between SC/ST and non SC/ST from 18.87% in cultivators and 23.18% varies in the agricultural labourers it is known as agricultural workers. Similarly, in non-agricultural sectors, the work participation varies from 0.27% in household industry workers and 14.51% varies in the other workers of the Walwa tahsil.

Table 5.3 : SC/ST and Non SC/ST Workers in Walwa Tahsil (2001)

Sr. No.	Types of Workers	SC			ST			Non SC/ST			Total Workers		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Cultivators	44.10	35.99	41.72	14.94	9.19	12.96	31.75	23.68	28.62	47.52	40.08	45.38
2.	Agricultural Labours	20.52	43.81	27.38	47.61	73.43	56.44	32.38	55.92	41.48	17.35	39.33	23.67
3.	Household Industry Workers	2.86	5.00	3.49	3.75	5.50	4.36	2.22	5.54	3.51	2.76	4.92	3.38
4.	Other Workers	32.50	15.20	27.41	33.70	11.89	26.24	33.65	14.86	26.39	32.37	15.67	27.57
5.	Work Participation Rate	55.22	37.43	46.61	53.41	39.99	46.85	56.54	44.57	50.66	55.45	37.04	46.55

(Source: Compiled by Research Student, Based on Census of India, 2001, "Primary Census Abstract", Maharashtra).

5.3 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN THE SAMPLE VILLAGES

This section deals with the occupational structure and economic composition of population. However, the study of economic condition is analysed by conducted data. Unfortunately data is not available in census.

In a recent survey conducted by the occupational survey of 11 sample villages in Walwa tahsil under the research work is divided into main two categories that, is agriculture and non-agriculture out of which are SC and ST communities. The cultivators and agricultural labourers are mainly includes the agriculture sectors and either sectors is non-agriculture. This sector is includes two categories such as Household Industry Workers and Other Workers in which Government and Non-Government services like Teachers, Clerks, Peons and Others.

In those area where workers context is used the total workers (main + marginal workers) to the total population is known as Work Participation Rate.

5.3.1 Cultivators

“Cultivators is known as any person had cultivate of land and this land our whether he own land”.

The conducted data put the number of persons belonging to cultivators in Walwa Tahsil at 1096, this figures the total for surveyed area was 40.53% of cultivators. Most of the males are cultivators, these ranges from about maximum of a 88.68% in Shirate village and highly minimum of a 48.00% in Kole village among the Non ST and SC population. It is observed that the large number of people's are engaged in agricultural sector. In the Surul village is very low percent of male cultivators than the female cultivators among the SC/ST population. It is find out the majority of males go to urban areas, i.e. the lack of employment in rural area. So that go to city or towns fall behind the females are cultivated to own land. But the large number of females has working in the house.

The status of women in the society and consequent approval or disapproval of female participation in activities outside the four walls of the

house is another social determinant of magnitude of working force. This factor may little role to play in societies which grant equal status to males and females, but for societies discriminating between the two sexes, this factor becomes important (R.C. Chandna, 1992 : “A Geography of Population”, 2nd Edition, pp. 215).

5.3.2 Agricultural Labours

It is called as land labour. The most of the labourers are requirements at the seasonal demands. Basically labourers are males as much as females in urban areas and also rural areas among the SC/ST population than the non SC/ST population. The proportion of both males and females differ considerably from this areas. It is minimum varies between 0.00% for 6 villages such as Tujarpur, Shivapuri, Shirate, Kole, Kanegaon and Koregaon and maximum varies between 61.64% for Narsihapur village.

The proportion of agricultural labourers among the SC/ST is higher than Non SC/ST in the villages. It ranges from a lowest to the highest of 0.00% in Kanegaon to the 79.87% in Bagani among the SC/ST population and 0.00% in Tujarpur to the 17.53% in also Bagani village among SC/ST population respectively, Such wide variation within the areas are due to the difference (62.34% into 14.00%) in the SC/ST and Non SC/ST. It means that maximum SC/ST people are agricultural labours. In Kanegaon village, no were agricultural labourers among the ST population about the 69.23% Population. There maximum ST workers has worked in non-agricultural sectors (62.5%). It means that only for 37.50% has working in agriculture sector than the Non ST workers.

Table 5.4: Occupational Structure at Village Level (SC/ST and Non SC/ST)

Sr.No.	Name of the villages	Categories	Agricultural Sector										Non Agricultural Sector														
			Cultivators					Agriculture Labours					H.L.W.*					Teachers					Clerks				
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
1.	Tujarpur	SC	10.53	0.00	6.90	42.11	90.00	58.62	5.26	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	10.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Non SC	82.00	100.00	82.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		General	62.32	16.67	54.43	11.59	90.00	21.52	1.45	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	10.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Shivapuri	SC	61.29	18.18	55.26	16.13	71.43	26.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Non SC	55.17	100.00	55.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.34	0.00	10.34	0.00	0.00	10.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	
		General	58.33	47.06	55.22	8.33	71.43	14.93	5.00	0.00	4.48	0.00	0.00	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	1.49	
3.	Shirate	ST	30.43	7.41	26.87	47.83	42.59	67.16	2.17	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	1.49	2.17	0.00	0.00	1.49	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	
		Non ST	88.68	0.00	87.04	3.77	0.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	100.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		General	61.62	7.27	51.18	24.24	82.14	37.01	1.01	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	2.02	3.57	2.36	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	
4.	Narsihapur	SC	8.33	0.00	5.71	64.58	95.45	74.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Non SC	68.66	16.67	64.38	4.48	33.33	6.85	4.48	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	4.11	0.00	16.67	1.37	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	
		General	43.48	3.57	35.66	29.57	82.14	39.86	2.61	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.87	3.57	1.40	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	
5.	Kole	SC	23.53	0.00	18.18	29.41	80.00	40.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Non SC	48.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
		General	38.10	0.00	34.04	11.90	80.00	19.15	4.76	0.00	4.26	0.00	0.00	4.26	2.38	0.00	2.13	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	
6.	Surul	SC	3.57	14.29	5.71	53.57	28.57	48.57	14.29	42.86	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Non SC	70.59	50.00	68.92	4.41	33.33	6.76	2.94	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05	
		General	51.04	30.77	48.62	18.75	30.77	20.18	6.25	23.08	8.26	0.00	0.00	8.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	
7.	Bhadkimbe	SC	27.50	0.00	17.46	47.50	91.30	63.49	5.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	3.17	2.50	4.35	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Non SC	87.80	0.00	83.72	4.88	50.00	6.98	2.44	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	2.33	2.44	50.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		General	58.02	0.00	44.34	25.93	88.00	40.57	3.70	0.00	2.83	0.00	0.00	2.83	2.47	8.00	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

8.	Kaneagaon	ST	37.50	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Non ST	53.33	28.57	50.00	5.00	33.33	7.58	5.00	16.67	16.67	6.06	11.67	33.33	5.00	4.55
		General	51.47	25.00	48.65	4.41	33.33	6.76	5.88	16.67	16.67	6.76	11.76	33.33	4.41	4.05
9.	Koregaon	SC	8.77	0.00	5.75	59.65	96.67	72.41	1.75	0.00	0.00	1.15	3.51	3.33	3.45	0.00
		Non SC	74.70	0.00	69.66	2.41	0.00	2.25	3.61	0.00	0.00	3.37	2.41	33.33	4.49	2.25
		General	47.86	0.00	38.07	25.71	80.56	36.93	2.86	0.00	0.00	2.27	2.86	8.33	3.98	1.14
10.	Bagani	SC	5.75	0.00	3.25	77.01	83.58	79.87	3.45	2.99	2.99	3.25	4.60	4.48	4.55	0.65
		Non SC	48.18	34.78	44.16	10.95	70.59	17.53	8.76	5.88	5.88	8.44	5.11	5.88	5.19	0.65
		General	31.70	8.79	23.70	36.61	80.95	48.70	6.70	3.57	3.57	5.84	4.91	4.76	4.87	0.65
11.	Karand wadi	ST	51.85	20.00	42.86	22.22	80.00	37.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	2.86	5.71
		Non ST	59.21	33.33	53.57	9.21	8.33	9.52	5.26	8.33	8.33	5.95	1.32	16.67	3.57	7.14
		General	57.28	27.27	50.42	12.62	40.91	17.65	3.88	4.55	4.55	4.20	1.94	9.09	3.36	6.72
Average	Average	SC/ST	24.46	5.44	20.50	41.82	79.13	51.71	4.04	4.16	4.16	4.09	2.82	1.99	2.99	0.71
		Non														
		SC/ST	66.94	33.03	64.24	4.15	17.19	5.56	4.62	2.45	2.45	4.66	2.62	22.69	3.69	2.50
		General	51.02	15.13	44.03	19.11	62.08	27.57	4.01	3.95	3.95	3.91	2.66	6.19	3.33	1.86

* Household Industry Workers

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	Categories	Non Agricultural Sector														
			Government Sector									Non Government Sector					
			Peon			Others			Clerks			Peon			Others		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Tujarpur	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.53	0.00	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.53	0.00	6.90	21.05	0.00	13.79
		Non SC	2.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
		General	1.45	0.00	1.27	5.80	0.00	5.06	1.45	0.00	1.27	2.90	0.00	2.53	13.04	0.00	11.39
2.	Shivapuri	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.45	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.13	0.00	13.16
		Non SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.34	0.00	10.34	3.45	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.24	0.00	17.24
		General	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	7.46	1.67	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	14.93
3.	Shirate	ST	2.17	0.00	1.49	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.41	0.00	8.70	42.59	0.00
		Non ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.66	0.00	5.56
		General	1.01	0.00	0.79	2.02	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.07	0.00	5.51
4.	Narsihapur	SC	2.08	0.00	1.43	2.08	0.00	1.43	4.17	0.00	2.86	2.08	0.00	1.43	14.58	4.55	11.43
		Non SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.48	16.67	5.48	4.48	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.94	16.67	12.33
		General	0.87	0.00	0.70	3.48	3.57	3.50	4.35	0.00	3.50	0.87	0.00	0.70	13.04	7.14	11.89
5.	Kole	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.65	0.00	13.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.41	20.00	27.27
		Non SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
		General	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.90	0.00	10.64	2.38	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.19	20.00	25.53
6.	Surul	SC	3.57	0.00	2.86	0.00	14.29	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	2.86	21.43	0.00	17.14
		Non SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.41	0.00	4.05	1.47	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76	16.67	12.16
		General	1.04	0.00	0.92	3.13	7.69	3.67	1.04	0.00	0.92	1.04	0.00	0.92	14.58	7.69	13.76
7.	Bhadkimbe	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	4.35	9.52
		Non SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		General	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.17	4.00	5.66

5.3.3 Household Industry Workers

The Table 5.4 is shows that the distribution of total male and female workers by household industries and economic activities for this area. It seen that only 3.94% of these workers are engaged in the work other than workers in is 1.25% gaps between males and females workers in those areas. This figure was 4.19% male workers and 2.94% female workers in the total villages.

Further it is found that the household industry workers among the male population is highest than the female population. But in Surul, Kanegaon and Karandwadi in those villages of female workers are much engaged in the household business as compare to the male workers. It concluded that because of lack of employment in rural areas, males are temporary go to urban areas. Therefore, one of the business of bamboo basket running in Surul village. They are being to get only 20 or 50 rupees per bamboo basket, which is much less than other business. These condition is economically poor and low living standard of SC families in these area.

The major occupation of peoples in rural areas are the most of the small shops, stationary stores and retail markets in other than household industries. Also they borrow cattle on reciprocal for ploughing the fields. In this occupation for peoples are more engaged in rural areas.

5.3.4 Service Sectors

The importance of non-agriculture spheres of economic activity has been gauged from the distribution of workers in service sectors. They have mainly two-fold classification viz. Government and Non-Government servant in which sub-groups are classified as follows.

5.3.4.1 Teachers

It is found that the 3.33% teachers in government sectors other than non-government sectors. Most of the females are teachers in this sector as compare to males. It is 6.19% female and 2.66% male i.e. 3.53% gaps between male and female teachers. The Non SC/ST female teachers are minimum 0% and

maximum totally 100% in the Shirate village, other than Bhadkimbe (50.00%), Kanegaon and Koregaon (33.33%) and also Karandwadi (25.00%). It is attempt the high percent of non SC/ST female teachers than the SC/ST female teachers among the females. There maximum SC/ST females are 10% and 12% in Tujarpur and Karandwadi villages. But the opposite condition of male teachers, it is varies between 12.5% females and 1.45% males among the SC/ST and Non SC/ST in those villages. These field is protectable and a right approach even those females to encourage in the society. So females taking place are active and important role in the societies as well as economic activities in this sector.

In this villages are most of the available of primary and secondary schools also the majority of Anganwadi and Balwadi i.e. terms of below 6 age children school. There ward wise schools numbers are 2 or 4 or 6. They have contribute in kinds for example food grains and provided health facilities. These facilities are available in every each villages in this study area.

5.3.4.2 Clerk

It is found that the clerk employee's of females 0.74 % in the government sector and 1.11 % in the non-government sector. The female clerks are much less than male clerks in their sectors. Similarly the male clerks has 1.82 % working in government sectors and 2.01 % working in non-government sectors. It is observed that the clerk of male and female has working in government and non-government sector. These employees are much highest in the Karandwadi and Koregaon villages as compare to the village in this study area that the near by urban place. They have more required employee's in the non-government sector.

5.3.4.3 Peon

The pattern of distribution of the SC and ST is very uneven according to conducted data to the field survey, numerically SC and ST were largest in Surul and Shirate villages followed by Walwa tahsil. These proportion of peon

workers are 2.85 % and 1.49 % in the government sectors and the total average is 0.6 % in the government sectors. Also the non- government peon workers of SC & ST are 6.89% and 3.44 % respectively. Some of the villages has lowest female work participation rate i.e. 0 % and no were highest participation rate in the both sectors. Most of the SC males are employee's of peon's (10.53%) from highest participation rate in non-government sectors in the Tujarpur village. In fact, the no own land and large no. of family members are illiterate and also the economically backward. There is lack of employment in the villages and takes place any source of employment. So slightly reduce of poverty among the backward communities due to lower level of services.

5.3.4.4 Others

Excluding these workers other than including. In the non-agricultural workers are mostly working in non-government sectors. i.e. 10.13 % and 3.99 % government sectors to the main workers of all villages. Since, the proportion of other workers are male population to be considerably high than that of the female population. However, the proportion of the male other workers in Kole and Kanegaon villages are 17.64 % and 37.50 % of SC and ST workers. Similarly, the females mostly are works in the house other than farming or agriculture labourers. Excluding this females are highly 16.66 % of government sectors and 42.59 % of non-government sectors. In both sectors, between the males and females workers are 4.46 % and 2.21 % also 11.66 % and 8.28 % respectively in the government and non-government servant.

The female work participation rate is maximum 91.17 % and minimum is 50.00 % in Shivapuri and Kanegaon to the surveyed total population of villages. (It includes between farm and house work). Further, it is find out that females have much as working in only for house work i.e. 100 % in the Kole village of non SC females other than that of farming and housing among the female workers to the total working females is to 19.35 % in the 5 to 6 villages of this areas.

5.4 POVERTY AMONG THE SC/ST

Related to the concept of inequality is the concepts of poverty. Absolute poverty implies the total number of people affected by poverty in a given population. Poverty is generally estimated by the number of people whose consumption per capita is less than what constitutes the poverty line. Poverty line is equivalent to the expenditure which is essential to give 2300 calories per person per day. A person or a country is poor either because he or it possesses little wealth, or because he or it has only a small income (B. N. Ghosh, 1985 : "Fundamental of Population Geography", pp. 128).

Another defined as Amartya Sen, we should instead examine the income shortfall of each person from the poverty line. A weighted norm of the income shortfall of the poor persons can be viewed as a measure of poverty measurements (R. K. Lekhi, 1990 : "The Economics of Development and Planning", pp. 139/VII).

The measurement of poverty is account the income distribution of population in different groups or levels of per capital income. The different expenditures of population in the income of the society is indicators of poverty. The poverty line being fixed 5000 Rs. per person per year in the each household. The below poverty or income deprives backward people's economically as well as socially in the society. There are inequality of expenditures as well as income of persons in the SC/ST and Non SC/ST communities. These disparities in income are quite significant among the different communities and there are also striking intra male-female inequalities in income. This income distribution in communities also shows wide disparities between rich and poor.

They given rise to different extents of per capital income as denoted by Table no. 5.5 and they have surveyed 11 villages in Walwa tahsil of Sangli district in this research work. In all villages about 721 household were surveyed. The villages stands out for it's particularly rise in income inequality over the surveys. The income basis from all sources of the each household. The per capita income has calculated as follows.

It is found that an average 33.24 of SC/ST and 9.56 % of Non SC/ST population in these villages are stricken with poverty. The variation of population between SC and Non SC in the 8 villages such as 1) Tujarpur 2) Shivapuri 3) Narsihapur 4) Kole 5) Surul 6) Bhadkimbe 7) Koregaon and 8) Bagani is low and in which equally for Shivapuri villages such as in this variation of population between ST and Non-ST 1) Shirate 2) Kanegaon and 3) Karandwadi is very low. There are SC population varies form 14.81 in Narsihapur, 19.51 % in Shivapuri, 20.24% in Kole, 21.27 % in Surul, 22.34 % in Bhadkimbe, 22.81 % in Bagani and 28.92 % in Tujarpur in surveyed data. Similarly in the ST population, it is varies from 24.19 % in Karandwadi, 69.23 % in Kanegaon and 96.13 % in Shirate village, according to conducted data or in surveyed data as compare to the Non SC/ST population.

Table 5.5 : Village Level Per Household and Per Capita Income in Walva Tahsil

Sr. No.	Name of Villages	Total No. of Surveyed Households		% of Less than 5000 Rs. Per Capita Income		% of Less than 5000 to 10000 Rs. Per Capita Income		% of Less than 10,000 to 15,000 Rs. Per Capita Income		% of Household with above 15000 Rs. Per Capita Income	
		SC/ST	Non SC/ST	SC/ST	Non SC/ST	SC/ST	Non SC/ST	SC/ST	Non SC/ST	SC/ST	Non SC/ST
1.	Tujarpur	15	32	46.66	15.63	46.66	53.13	6.68	12.5	0.0	18.75
2.	Shivapuri	21	20	42.85	0.0	33.33	35.0	14.28	40.00	9.6	25.10
3.	Shirate	29	33	37.93	0.0	44.82	51.51	10.34	18.19	6.90	30.30
4.	Narsihapur	25	45	40.00	4.44	36.00	8.88	12.00	48.88	12.00	37.77
5.	Kole	10	10	40.00	0.0	40.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	0.0	70.00
6.	Surul	16	40	50.00	7.5	31.25	42.5	12.5	32.5	6.25	17.5
7.	Bhadkimbe	32	25	53.12	8.00	37.6	64.00	6.25	20.00	3.12	8.00
8.	Kanegaon	6	36	100	5.55	0.00	19.44	0.0	30.55	0.0	44.44
9.	Koregaon	41	51	58.53	5.88	19.53	54.90	9.75	15.68	12.19	23.52
10.	Bagani	65	102	81.53	18.62	10.76	37.25	0.0	19.60	7.69	24.50
11.	Karandwadi	17	50	29.41	10.00	29.41	56.00	29.41	10.00	11.76	24.00
	Average Total	277	444	52.73	6.88	29.94	39.33	11.02	24.35	6.32	29.44

(Source: Surveyed, 2007: Research Student).

The condition of the SC/ST people in these villages, which are observed, hardly 47.28 % SC/ST household were above poverty line. In Tujarpur village for only 46.66 % SC/ST households are in extreme poverty among the SC population and ST population is 44.82 % extreme poverty in Shirate village as per capital income. However, the below poverty line is very high in Kanegaon village from 100 % among the ST population and 81.53 % in Bagani village of SC population. In Non SC/ST household's in which per head income is 10,000 to 15,000 and 37.77 % is above 15,000 other than only 12.00 % of SC/ST household's in this villages. It is found that by a study of the surveyed areas that an average the poorest groups of the SC/ST households is 52.73 % and 6.88 % of Non SC/ST household. i.e. below 5000 per capita income is much below poverty line than the non SC/ST persons of per capita income in this study area. While the middle groups of SC/ST households are heads receives from 5000 to 10,000 and 10,000 to 15,000 per capita income. These ranges from some of persons in these villages. There were no higher groups among SC/ST, because they not receives higher income in which mostly 6.32 % household's are receives from above 15,000 per head income is lower out annual per capita income in these villages.

The villages stand out for it's particularly rise in income inequality over the surveys among the SC/ST and Non SC/ST. Most of the SC/ST people are living in below poverty line in these villages on the basis of their housing condition is very poor and per head income in lower becomes the poverty and vice-versa. There indicators are supporting also indicate the absolute poverty among the SC/ST in these villages of Walwa tahsil. Such as SC/ST household's construction is very simple like mud and stone household's as well as no were individual sanitary facility in those areas. Also the large no. of household use chulla and their drinking water sources is mostly tap water other than rivers and streams.

5.5 IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS ON THE FEMALE EDUCATION

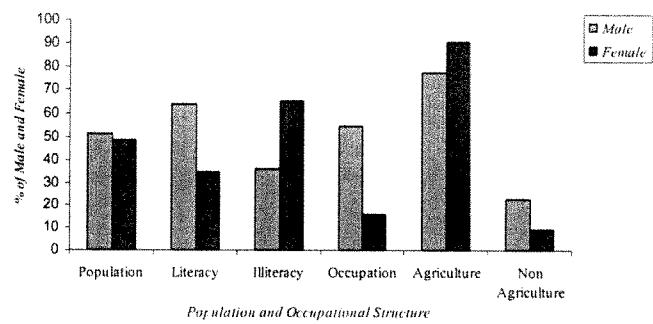
In the recent decades, under the impact of modern governance, modernization and urbanization, the social status of pastoralist women is improving at a steady pace. (Majid Hussain, 2002: " Human Geography", pp. 481). It is due to education is an opportunity and tools for empowerment of females and it's leading to updated life with quality and skills are importance for knowledge on changing health and standard of living as well as socio-economical factors are essential in the society.

Economically, the appalling poverty and low degree of occupational participation among females are the factors responsible for wide disparity in the male-female literacy rates. The widespread poverty prevailing among the masses in the less developed countries has been the major stumbling block in the propagation of literacy among females. The education of males gets a priority over the education of female children under such condition of poverty. Similarly, the degree of participation in economically gainful activities among the females is also low. The females are often required to participate in domestic chores (Krishna & Shyam, 1973, P. 204). Since, literacy has little functional utility for the females under such socio-economic circumstances, therefore, it suffers a setback (R.C.Chandna, 1986: "A Geography of Population, PP. 232).

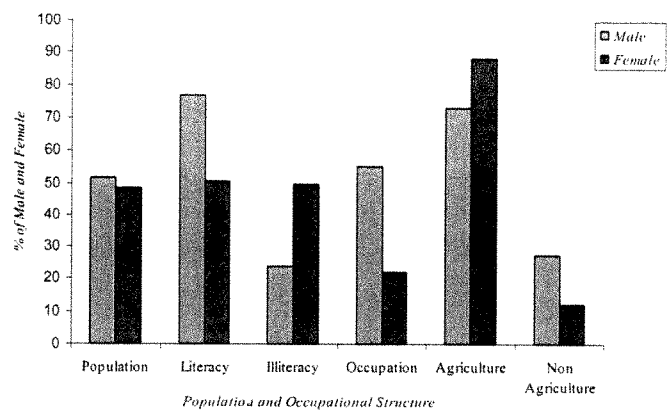
Of these poverty problem is faced by more percent of SC/ST peoples than that for Non SC/ST peoples. It is predominantly in rural areas where most of the peoples are low standard of living and poor quality of life, illiteracy, lack of employment and not health care etc. due to this status of family in the backward communities. It means that all socio-economical and cultural factors are directly impact on peoples if any communities.

Literacy and Occupation in Rural Areas in the Population

(1981)



(1991)



(2001)

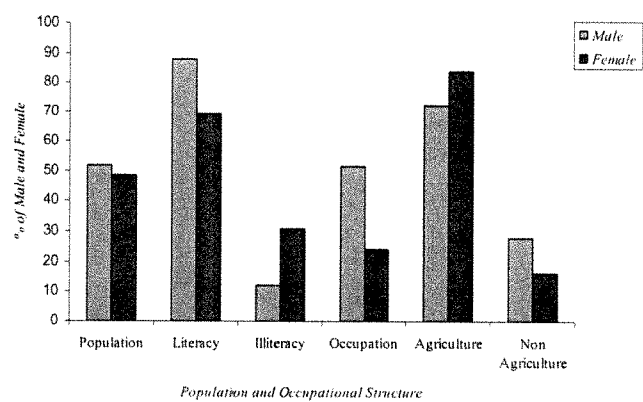


FIG. 5.3



Plate No. I: Household Industry Workers in Surul village



Plate No. II: Agricultural Labours in Shivpuri village

This case study of female status in educational attainment is interaction with occupation in the family status and per capita income. It is true that the Walwa tahsil is recently advanced in education of gender status due to the employees of males are low interested in Agricultural Sectors as well as non agricultural sectors than that of females. In fact, the females participation in society is restricted in any areas because of a social factors. In Walwa tahsil of females are economically backwards and low status of education as compared to the males.

While surveying in all villages it is due to the poor education level among the female population to provides the several policies under the 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan'. This is mostly popular government scheme other than 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Area'. It has work to improve the economic status of women, DWCRA groups have been formed, either schemes are

1. Gramya Yojana
2. Condensed course of Education for Adult Women.
3. Distance Education for Women Development and Empowerment etc.

And also implementation of several educational programmes under the 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' in which one of the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level. But these policies under these schemes are not confirming peoples in the rural areas. Also the women are most neglected in the education and economy of the society. It is true of rural women.

Since, the Walwa tahsil of SC/ST women are lower educated as compared to the Non SC/ST womens are higher educated in the society of rural areas that of mostly females are working in agricultural sector than the non-agricultural sectors. In this sector, the majority of females are higher educated in urban areas than rural areas. That's the better infrastructure facilities of education surrounding the urban places. It is found that the females are much illiterates in rural areas so it has working in agricultural sectors in which also engaged in cultivators as well as agricultural labours.

Among the females of SC/ST is lowest educational attainments, so that these females are much agricultural labours by work them. Therefore its their income is low (45 Rs. per days only for seasonal labour force) than the male as well as Non SC/ST gender in rural areas than that of other societies. Because of no own land of SC/ST peoples in those areas. So it has occupation of agricultural labours as well as temporary cultivators of males and females their also working in household industry as well as highest participation of work in labour force of agriculture in this study area. It is mentioned that low percent of ST population than SC population to the general population in which ST females are highest percent than the ST males as compare to the other gender in the social groups.

It is observed that among the ST population is highest percentage of female population than the male population and also females are importance of this societies. In the activities of economy in ST peoples in which females is main role of economy in their family income.

5.6 CONCLUSION

In the Walwa tahsil, the peoples have comparatively poor in rural areas than urban areas. It is due to it's low economic status of occupations. The caste with low status occupations remained economically poor. In which the majority of female workers are engaged in substances agriculture one of the agricultural labours and also marginal workers with no regulation in those areas. Therefore, the females have different activities in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. It has low percent engaged in non-agricultural sector as well as their income is comparatively low than the males and also choose for the require services such as mostly teachers, clerks. They have also engaged in household industry. There SC/ST females are engaged in non-agricultural sectors in which other workers as well as household industry workers bamboo basket running in Surul village. In these surveyed villages. In fact, they have females in Walwa tahsil suffer from being the economically and socially backward and also mentioned that the SC/ST peoples are mostly below poverty line means it has

economically backward. So they have low standard of living, high fertility and high illiteracy and also no family welfare of education, that's why our childrens not go to schools or colleges. It has highly drop out at the school levels. They have help for our family income.

It is mention that the government scheme provides to the female development and educational attainment in the rural areas but these schemes not to be confirming peoples of backward societies in rural areas. The status of SC/ST social group is determined importantly by its levels of literacy with education and employment with income. Among these social groups of ST women is most important role in their society, because she has handling and managing for the family income or economy. So high percent of females are in the ST population as compare to the other social groups of females are low percent in those population.

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