

Work Participation and its Occupational Structure in Haryana: A Spatio-Temporal Analysis

Karamvir¹, Manoj Kumar²

^{1,2}Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana

Abstract: *The working power dissemination has additionally displays information with respect to number of workers and occupation specialists in Haryana. To the extent, the investigation of word related structure with working (main and marginal workers) populace has been highlighting in the study region. The study depends on the auxiliary information, gathered by measurable conceptual, govt. of Haryana for amid periods 2009-10 and 2014-15. It uncovers from the study that the rate of working power has decrease in 2001 to 2011. The aggregate working power in the state is recorded 39.62% of the aggregate populace in 2001 while 32.95% working populace in 2011.*

Keywords: Work-Participation Rate, Occupational Structure, Working Force, Main Worker and Marginal Worker.

1. Introduction

Occupation suggests exchange or calling. It uncovers the way of monetary advance of a nation. It is identified with agribusiness, industry and administrations. Occupations depend up on the level of financial improvement and advancement of nation. Word related structure impacts numerous parts of populace in a locale. The word related attributes of populace are reflected in the working power, reliance load, job and unemployment. Disregarding that, word related structure is a key part and appearance of populace synthesis. It gives an appropriate representation of proportion of the working and non-working populace in a range or a nation. Word related structure additionally impacts the financial advancement of a zone. The spatial dissemination of working and non-working populace has been contemplated on the premise of information gave by the Census of India. This important information has its own particular utility and part in approach choices. The extent of laborers occupied with different occupations highlights financial and social surfaces of the general public. In India, particularly the social moorings have solid bearing on man's vocation. Further, monetary force of a nation depends, to a great extent, on the extent in which the gainful specialists are judiciously occupied with different financial exercises.

It is vital to find out about support of individuals in the economy, so that restorative choice might be taken for general monetary development of the Nation. Occupation level is a vital pointer to comprehend the structure of an economy. The significant goal of monetary changes is quickening development and growing the livelihood openings. India in its vision program the administration has focused on additional on occupation era no less than two for every penny for each annum to be perfect with the nine for each penny development in the economy. Assist, it accentuated on advancing work concentrated and high livelihood versatility parts to accomplish the quantitative business development target (Government of India, Ministry of Labor and Employment, 2011).

2. Objective

The main objectives of this study are:-

- To analyze the work participation rate in Haryana from during 2001 and 2011 (unit as rural, urban and total).
- To study the occupational structure by major economical categories cultivator, agriculture labour, household industries and other worker of economy of population in the study area.

Database and Research Methodology

The study is predominantly in view of auxiliary information from measurable unique of govt. of Haryana amid periods 2009-10 and 2014-15. The measurement and factual investigation alongwith cartographic representation of information have additionally been made. The working populace and work support rate highlights the word related dispersion of a district. The work compel circulation additionally introduces information with respect to number of principle and minor workers. The enumeration information changed over into rates of specialists to add up to, rustic, urban, male and female. The outcome obtained for the above qualities of populace by pie graph, rates have been changed over into degrees.

Quantitative analysis

This type of classification of population into workers and non-workers category was followed in latter censuses as well. Workers were categories into main and marginal workers according to census. The formula for work-participation rate was- total worker (main and marginal worker) x 100/ total population.

Main workers: All those workers who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e. those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (sixmonths) and more during the last year are termed as main workers.

Marginal workers: All those workers less than 183 days or less than six months were termed as marginal workers.

$$\text{Work - Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{total worker (main and Marginal worker)}}{\text{total population}} * 100$$

Occupational structure: The census provided information on four categories of workers only i.e. cultivators, agricultural laborers, household industries and other workers. The first two are related to agricultural activities while the rest are treated as non-agricultural workforce in this study.

Cultivators: according to Census definition, cultivators included persons engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from government or private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. It includes effective supervisions or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out his/her land to another person or institution for cultivation, for money, kind or share of crop and also does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land will not be treated as cultivators.

Agricultural Labourers: the agricultural labourers are defined as a person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as agricultural labourers. He has no risk in the cultivation but merely works on another person's land on wages. The agricultural laborers are usually more economically and socially vulnerable group in our society.

Household Industry: a household industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more numbers of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry should consist of household members. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory, which would qualify to be registered under the Indian Factory Act.

Other Workers: all those who had worked in any field of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural laborers or workers in the household industry are classified as other workers.

3. Results and Discussion

Vocation is the burning issue in our nation where populace is high. It is about business and unemployment circumstance. The investigation of the financially dynamic populace possesses a vital position in the field of monetary improvement. This paper utilizes region savvy information from 2001 and 2011 registration is to investigate the working power support in Haryana. The present study has worry with the examination of work support rate and its word related structure of populace in the study zone.

The working power dispersion (fundamental and negligible laborers) has additionally introduces table 1.1. The rate of specialists (primary and minor) to aggregate laborers has diminished from 39.62 percent in 2001 to 32.95 in 2011 in Haryana. The investigation of urban work support rate of Haryana has indicated change from 2001 to 2011. Be that as it may, provincial work investment rate has 7.78 percent diminished in the same time frame.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Work-Participation Rate (main and marginal workers) in Haryana: 2001 and 2011

Categories	Rural	Percent	Urban	Percent	Total	Percent
Main and Marginal (2001)	6451587	42.93	1925879	31.49	8377466	39.62
Main and Marginal (2011)	8916508	35.17	6003112	36.36	2913396	32.95

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The locale shrewd conveyance of specialists (fundamental and negligible laborers) in Haryana is in the present the table 1.2. It is clear from the table that rustic range in Hisar region have most astounding work-investment rate however Mewat area have least work-cooperation rate in the state individually. It is fascinating that Panchkula and Gurgaon areas have high centralization of working power in urban zone in the study zone. In the event that we discuss the appropriation of aggregate laborers (principle and peripheral specialists) in the state Fatehabad and Jind are driving locale. Be that as it may, as the partner Mewat locale have low convergence of aggregate laborers in the state.

Table 1.2: Distribution of Work-Participation Rate (main and marginal workers) in Haryana: 2001 and 2011

Districts	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Ambala	31.64	32.64	31.99	31.21	35.20	32.98
Panchkula	41.79	33.58	38.14	38.19	37.27	37.68
Yamunanagar	34.00	29.51	32.31	31.74	32.55	32.06
Kurukshetra	39.96	30.00	37.36	36.08	32.06	34.91
Kaithal	41.56	30.01	39.32	35.89	30.94	34.80
Karnal	37.29	31.46	35.74	34.57	33.63	34.28
Panipat	41.91	36.13	39.57	34.12	34.30	34.20
Sonipat	44.59	29.84	40.89	37.75	32.42	36.08
Rohtak	44.63	29.91	39.47	34.58	29.87	32.60
Jhajjar	47.32	33.10	44.17	35.50	29.88	34.07
Faridabad	41.05	30.99	34.93	28.79	32.84	32.01
Gurgaon	39.80	32.38	37.16	33.56	37.06	35.97
Palwal	41.05	30.99	34.93	30.05	28.47	29.69
Mewat	40.57	31.10	39.90	26.81	25.17	26.62
Rewari	46.50	30.14	43.59	39.64	31.42	37.51
Mahendergarh	45.19	31.21	43.31	37.75	30.57	36.72
Bhiwani	45.65	30.39	42.76	40.07	30.13	38.12
Jind	47.28	30.46	43.87	41.82	30.52	39.23
Hisar	47.02	32.66	43.30	42.60	33.34	39.66
Fatehabad	48.01	31.09	45.03	41.00	31.34	39.18
Sirsa	46.34	32.06	42.59	40.65	32.97	38.76

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The figure 1.1 shows work investment rate in Haryana 2001 to 2011. In 2001 of provincial zone there is high convergence of work cooperation rate in general Haryana, in light of the fact that these locale have included in essential exercises. Be that as it may, Ambala and Yamunanagar locale are low work cooperation rate in light of the fact that these areas are created enterprises district. Then again 2011 of rustic zone of Ambala, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Panipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Faridabad areas have low work investment rate on the grounds that these regions have included in auxiliary and tertiary exercises. Be that as it may, as the partner Mewat and Palwal locale are low work cooperation rate in light of the fact that the vast majority of

the specialists are going to work Gurgaon and Faridabad regions. In 2001 urban zone of Panipat locale have high work interest rate in light of the fact that in this region created numerous ventures and the warm plant. Be that as it may, just Rohtak region have low work support rate in urban range amid 2001 and 2011. The guide clear demonstrates that the aggregate work interest rate in 2001 western and southern piece of Haryana have high, while Ambala,

Yamunanager and Faridabad locale have low work cooperation rate on the grounds that these areas are included in optional and tertiary action like as, Kath Mandi, HMT ventures and so on. Yet, as the partner in 2011 western and south-west piece of Haryana decay work support rate as the analyze 2001 in light of the fact that the vast majority of the populace fancy in auxiliary and tertiary exercises.

Distribution of Work-Participation Rate in Haryana: 2001 and 2011

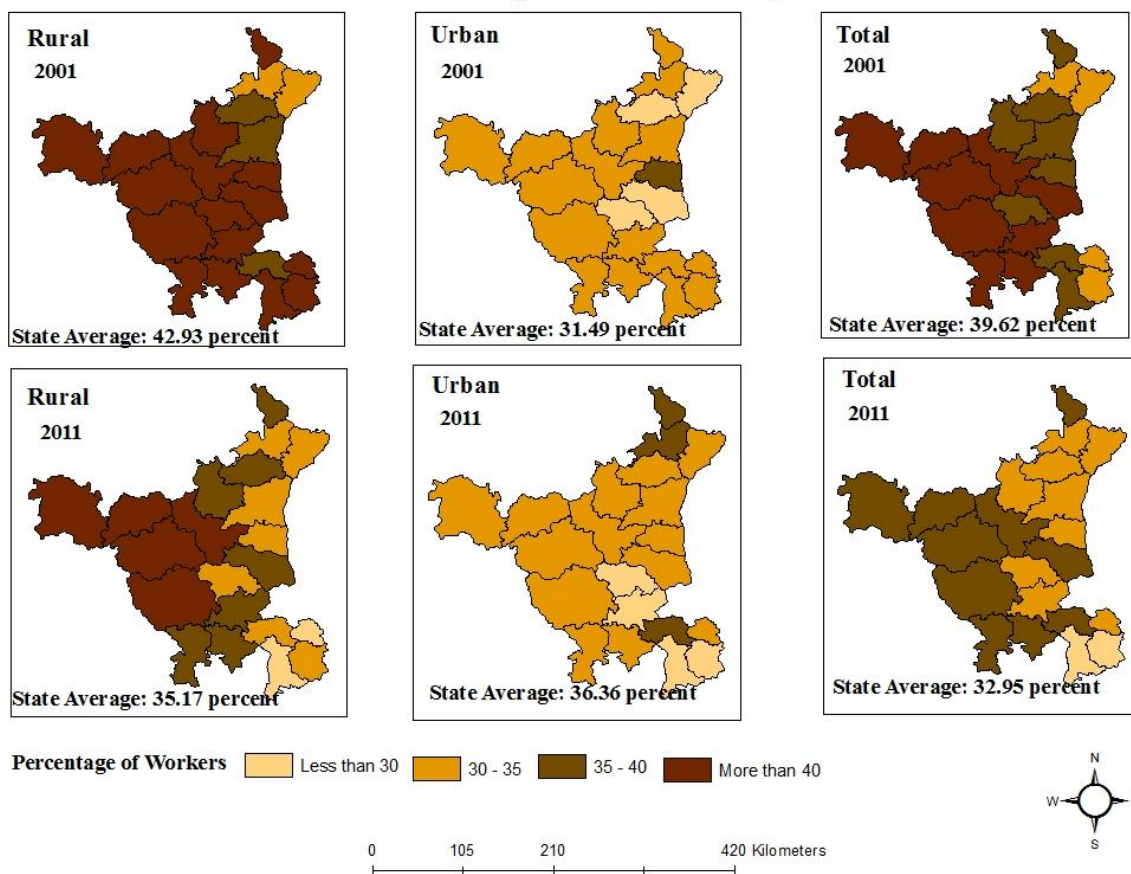


Figure 1.1

The appropriation of aggregate specialists and rate of various classes of laborers in Haryana is portrays. The cultivator's specialists are diminishing and rate of farming works, family industry and different laborers are expanding in 2001 and 2011 period in the study region. The investigation of cultivator's laborers of Haryana has 8.21 percent diminishing from 2001 to 2011. Be that as it may, different specialists have around 5 percent expanding in the same time frame (table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Distribution of occupational structure in Haryana: 2011

Categories	2001		2011	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Cultivators	3018014	36.03	2480801	27.82
Agriculture Labours	1278821	15.27	1528133	17.14
Workers in household	214755	2.56	262280	2.94
Other workers	3865876	46.15	4645294	52.10

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The table 2.2 and make sense of 2.1 point that appropriation of areas savvy word related structure in the state. Bhiwani, Jind and Mahendergarh locale are driving regions in the cultivator's specialists of the state, in light of the fact that these regions have included in essential initiates, But Faridabad region have low convergence of cultivator's laborers in the state similarly as these area created in enterprises. Then again Agriculture worker is expanding in Sirsa locale of the state. In any case, Gurgaon and Faridabad locale have low consideration of Agriculture worker of the state, however as the partner this areas have exceptionally most elevated concentrate on alternate specialists on the grounds that a large portion of the populace are included in auxiliary and tertiary exercises.

Table 2.2: Distribution of occupational structure in Haryana: 2011

Districts	2001				2011			
	Cultivators	Agriculture labourer	Worker in household industries	Other workers	Cultivators	Agriculture labourer	Worker in household industries	Other workers
Ambala	16.34	13.03	3.32	67.32	14.21	15.40	4.23	66.16
Panchkula	16.88	6.09	3.15	73.88	12.62	6.07	4.67	76.65
Yamunanagar	17.44	16.19	3.22	63.15	15.80	18.82	3.16	62.22
Kurukshetra	23.70	22.73	2.08	51.49	20.46	25.50	2.00	52.04
Kaithal	40.28	22.57	1.79	35.37	34.24	22.91	2.53	40.33
Karnal	26.57	23.70	2.95	46.78	21.76	25.91	2.97	49.36
Panipat	23.38	14.38	4.62	57.62	17.49	15.12	3.84	63.55
Sonapat	36.26	16.71	2.25	44.78	27.21	19.45	3.46	49.88
Rohtak	38.62	12.25	2.62	46.50	27.67	10.57	2.46	59.30
Jhajjar	45.63	11.54	1.99	40.84	34.42	13.73	2.83	49.01
Faridabad	20.09	8.63	3.18	68.10	4.78	5.06	5.57	84.59
Gurgaon	20.72	6.02	3.49	69.77	10.29	4.97	3.35	81.39
Palwal	20.09	8.63	3.18	68.10	29.56	19.60	2.77	48.07
Mewat	44.24	15.29	1.87	38.60	35.95	19.06	2.08	42.91
Rewari	44.43	13.32	2.60	39.65	30.41	8.35	2.90	58.34
Mahendgarh	54.71	11.08	2.24	31.96	44.09	11.33	2.26	42.32
Bhiwani	52.40	11.50	2.07	34.04	46.31	16.64	2.38	34.64
Jind	50.02	16.43	1.67	31.89	44.02	19.50	1.74	34.74
Hisar	43.53	15.15	2.37	38.96	37.75	20.85	2.33	39.07
Fatehabad	44.46	22.85	2.44	30.26	35.83	26.55	1.78	35.84
Sirsa	37.43	23.84	2.27	36.47	32.73	29.29	2.38	35.60

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Occupational Structure in Haryana: 2001 and 2011

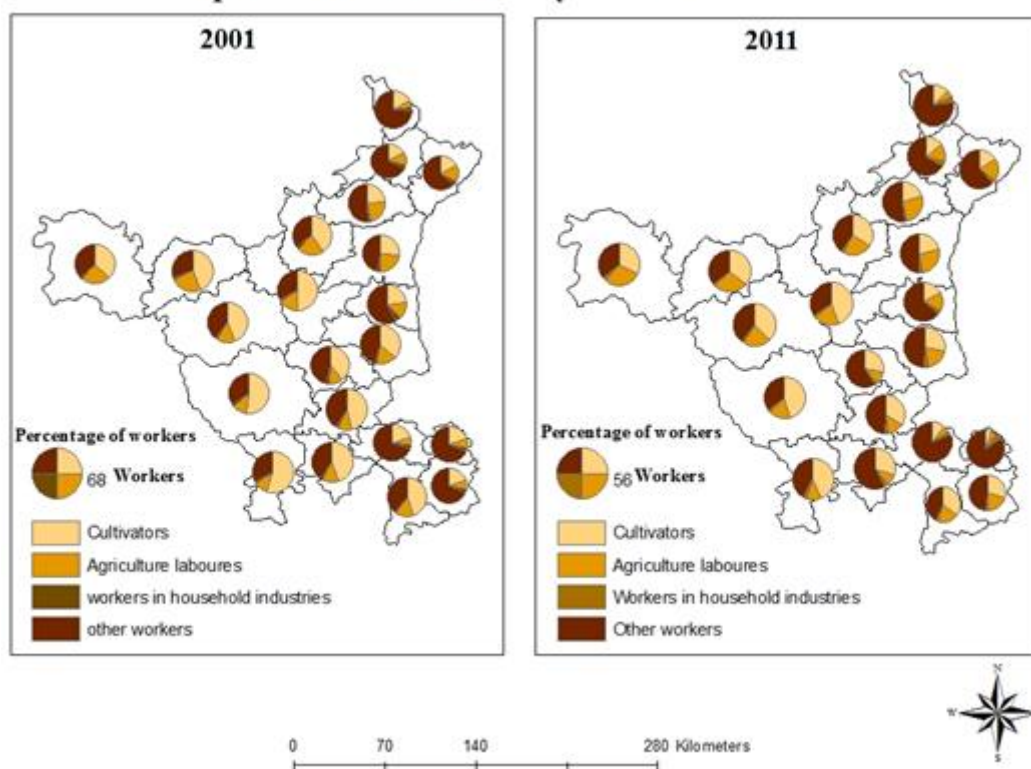


Figure 2.1

4. Conclusion

Haryana economy is to a great extent in view of essential exercises (agribusiness exercises). In any case, today in Haryana is change occupation structure amid the previous two decades. The cultivator laborers in Haryana are decrease from 2001 to 2011. An auxiliary and tertiary exercise is bigger including in the working power in Haryana. The investigation of cultivator's specialists of Haryana has 8.21

percent diminishing from 2001 to 2011. Be that as it may, different laborers have around 5 percent expanding in the same time frame. It uncovers from the study that the rate of working power has decrease in 2001 to 2011. The aggregate working power in the state is recorded 39.62% of the aggregate populace in 2001 while 32.95% working populace in 2011. The investigation of urban work interest rate of Haryana has demonstrated change from 2001 to 2011. Be that as it may, rustic work investment rate has 7.78 percent

diminished in the same time frame. Mewat area is minimum work-interest rate in Haryana amid 2011. Thus, this area is financially in reverse in the state.

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