

Occupational Structure of Small Towns in Haryana: 2011

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Abstract: The economic and social development of small town depends on the number of persons who are economically active, the quality of their work and the regularity of their employment. Basing our observations on the data pertaining to broad occupational categories, as per 2011 census, it may be pointed out that in the urban areas of Haryana, the total workers are 6,37,020 out of which 50.34 per cent are male workers and 12.87 per cent female workers. The corresponding figures for the total workers in small towns are 2,50,686 persons, whereas the proportion of male as well as female workers is following the state pattern where male workers are 2,10,418 and female workers 40,268 of the total workers in the small towns. The intent of the present paper is to analyse the spatial patterns of the working force and its distribution in small towns of Haryana. Therefore, in the context of the above findings, the present paper attempts to identify the spatial patterns of occupational structure in Small Towns (having a population of less than 20,000) in Haryana.

Key Words: Occupational Structure, Work Participation Rate, Small Towns,

Work Force

The census of India defines a worker as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity (Census of India, 1971). Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Accordingly, a bank manager, an office clerk, a factory worker and a rickshaw puller are all workers. But persons such as women engaged primarily in household duties, students, retired persons, beggars etc. are non-workers because most of them are primarily engaged in economically non-productive activities. Further, workers are classified into two categories by the census; main workers and marginal workers. Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as main workers. But

those who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as marginal workers. In 1981 and 1991 census, workers were categorized into nine industrial categories, viz. i) cultivators, ii) agricultural labourers iii) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities, iv) mining and quarrying, v) manufacturing and repairs- (a) household industries (b) other than household industries, vi) construction, vii) trade and commerce, viii) transport, storage and communication, ix) services. But, from 2001 census onwards data on only four categories of worker: a) Cultivators b) Agricultural Labourers) Household Industry and d) Other Workers were provided.

Table: 1 Haryana: Work Participation Rate (Per cent), 2011

	Total Workers	Male Workers	Female Workers
Total	35.17	50.44	17.79
Rural	36.36	50.06	20.83
Urban	32.95	51.15	12.11

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Table: 2 Haryana: Work Participation Rate (Per cent) in Large, Medium and Small Towns, 2011

Towns	Total Workers	Male Workers	Female Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
Large	32.90	51.17	17.04	89.06	10.93
Medium	31.70	50.35	10.25	87.29	12.7
Small	31.77	49.52	11.34	84.69	15.31

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Objective:

- To analyze the spatial patterns of Occupational Structure in Small Towns of Haryana in 2011.

Data Sources and Methodology

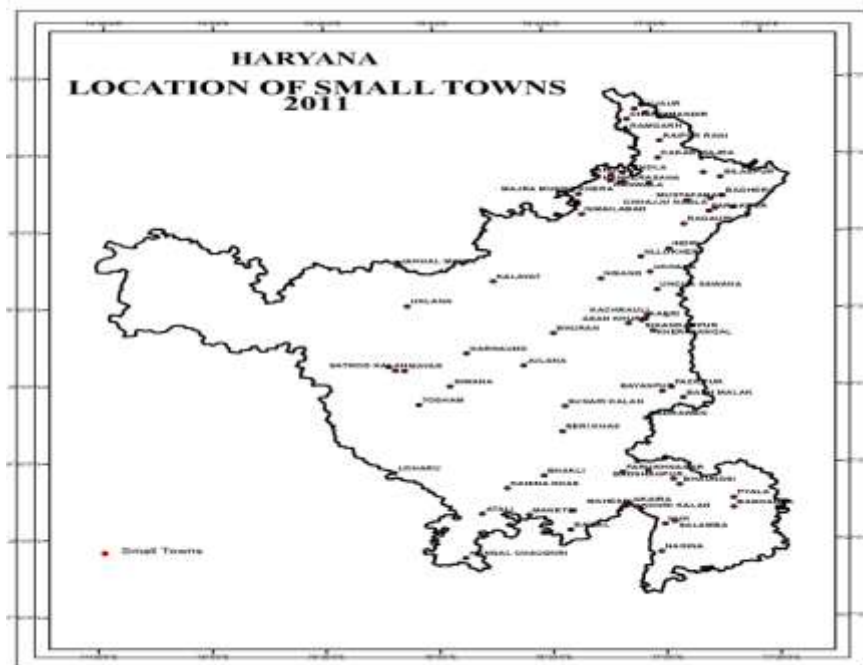
The study is totally based on the secondary data obtained from the Primary Census Abstract (India & States/UTs - Town/Village/Ward Level) published by 2011 Census of India. Primary Census Abstracts of Haryana has been used for obtaining the occupational structure of small towns. The data has been processed, tabulated, analyzed appropriate cartographic techniques.

Map 1: Study Area



Source: Administrative Atlas of Haryana & Census of India, 2011

Map 2: Small Towns (Haryana)

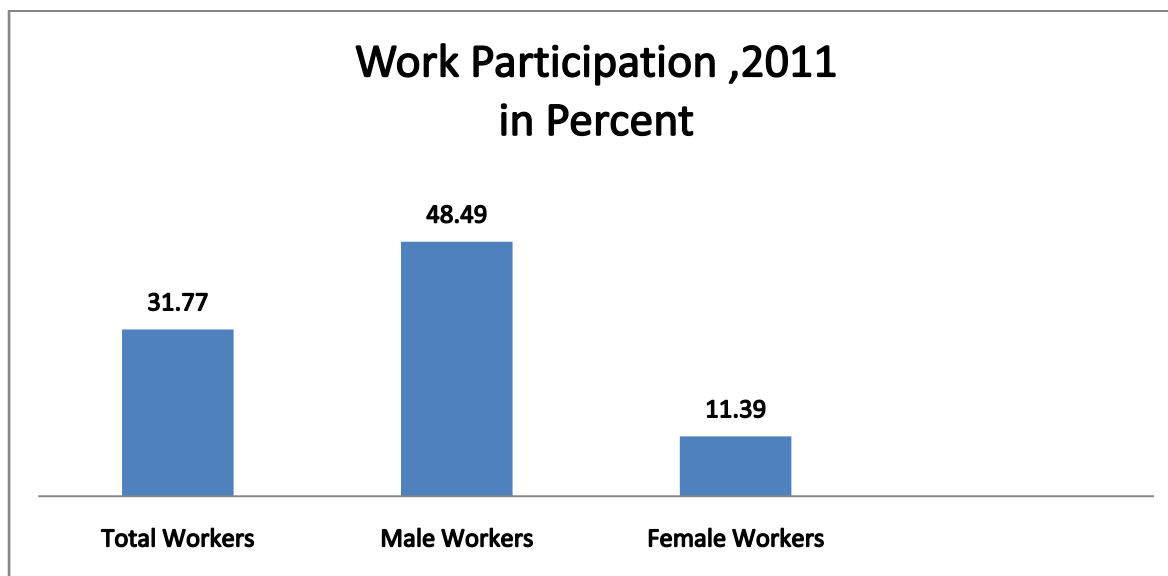


Source: Census of India, 2011

Work Participation Rate in Small Towns

The work rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. Economically active population or total working force in 2011, of small towns, accounted for 31.77 per cent of its total population. It is less than the state average of 35.20 per cent. Whereas the proportion of male workers in small towns which are 49.48 of the state. On another side, the proportion of females are low that is 11.39 per cent as against 12.87 per cent of the state.

Fig. 2 Work participation rate



On the basis of percentage of total workers to the total population, small towns in Haryana may be clubbed in three groups.

1. Small towns with a high proportion of workers
2. Small towns with a moderate proportion of workers and
3. Small towns with a low proportion of workers.

1. Small towns with a high proportion of workers.

Those areas which displayed more-than 33 per cent of their total population has been classified as the high proportion areas keeping in view the state average of 35.17 per cent. Out of Seventy-seven small towns, there are Twenty-six small towns with more than 33 per cent of workers to their total population. There are mainly two large areas of the high proportion of workers. The small towns falling in this category are Bayyanpur, Chandi Mandir, Mayyer, Ladrawan, Sikanderpur, Aakera, Narnaund, Satrod Khurd, Kardhan, Ram Garh,Kabri, Bir Ghaghar, Ghatal Mahaniawas, Bhuran, Raipur Rani, Nanhera, Satrod Kalan, HMT Pinjore, Jandli , Nissing, Majra, Sunari Kalan, Badhi Majra,Maheshari, Asan Khurd and Kanina.

2. Small towns with a moderate proportion of workers

Those areas which displayed between 33 to 30 per cent of their total population has been classified as the moderate proportion of workers. In all of the medium-sized towns, eighteen medium-sized towns displayed a moderate proportion of total workers with the per cent. The largest and contiguous parts of displaying moderate participation rates comprised of some parts of central parts of the state Siwani, Indri,Rampura,Uncha Siwana, Badh Malak, Baghola, Satrod Khas, Ismailabad, Radaur, Kansepur, Piala, Jhakai Mandi, Nilokheri, Kanwla, Bawal, Bhakali, Bilaspur, Julana, Sadaura, Kheri Nangal, Uklana Mandi, Farrukhnagar, Saha, Nagal Chaudhry, Buria and Kachrauli fall in this category. This category includes those areas which have subsidence agricultural economy, generating meagre urbanisation.

3. Small towns with a low proportion of workers

In the remaining small towns, the proportion of workers was under 30 per cent. An overwhelming majority of these small towns lay in southern parts of Haryana. Garhi Harsaru with 29.96 per cent workers of the total population was ranked at the top. It is followed by Kakar Majra, Loharu, Kalayat, Boh, Bhondsi, Chhachhrauli, Tundla, Beri, Uchana, Farakhpur, Ateli, Fazalpur, Manethi, Mustafabad,Badshahpur, Salamba, Tosham, Khori Kalan, Hassan Pur, Hathin, Nagina, Nuh, Pingwan and Faizabad. This category includes two types of areas: (i) those with subsidence agricultural economy, generating meagre urbanisation and small diversification of industrial structure. The areas are characterised with very low socio-economic development.

Table. 3 The workforce in Small Towns of Haryana

Town Name	Total Workers	Male Workers	Female Workers	Town Name	Total Workers	Male Workers	Female Workers
HMT Pinjore	34	53.81	11.17	Bhuran	34.86	50.71	17.03
Chandi Mandir	45.14	66.48	13.35	Jhakai Mandi	31.6	54.13	6.7
Bir Ghaghar	36.13	54.57	17.02	Uklana Mandi	30.53	49.31	9.64
Ram Garh	36.68	54.07	17.83	Satrod Khurd	36.93	53.25	17.68
Raipur Rani	34.43	50.31	16.77	Satrod Khas	32	48.51	13.35
Kakar Majra	29.94	49.5	8.73	Satrod Kalan	34.09	52.43	9.94
Majra	33.7	53.09	10.08	Mayyer	39.38	52.05	23.72
Boh	29.65	49.31	7.77	Narnaund	37.07	49.08	23.59
Tundla	29.14	50.05	5.57	Tosham	27.53	46.56	6.28
Jandli	33.99	50.57	15.01	Siwani	32.81	50.25	13.16
Kanwla	31.19	52.13	8.54	Loharu	29.82	46.87	10.85
Kardhan	36.84	55.84	15.81	Sunari Kalan	33.69	46.64	18.18
Nanhera	34.15	53.46	13.48	Beri	28.79	44.79	10.2
Saha	30.33	50.13	7.88	Ladrawan	38.09	51.77	21.18

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Mustafabad	28.38	49.41	5.52	Faizabad	20.24	35.82	3.91
Buria	30.16	50	6.98	Kanina	33.25	47.1	18.39
Kansepur	31.75	52.07	9.11	Ateli	28.63	48.91	5.73
Farakhpur	28.66	47.92	6.59	Nagal Chaudhry	30.26	46.24	11.83
Badhi Majra	33.62	54.84	7.36	Bhakali	31.11	48.07	12.25
Radaur	31.96	51.89	9.53	Aakera	37.74	57.08	10.72
Sadaura	30.96	52.92	6.89	Ghatal Mahaniawas	35.54	53.53	12.26
Bilaspur	31.03	52.08	7.75	Maheshari	33.5	54.09	7.81
Chhachhrauli	29.15	48.6	7.65	Rampura	32.75	49.9	14.2
Ismailabad	31.98	50.86	10.48	Manethi	28.5	45.3	10.12
Kalayat	29.71	47.53	9.42	Bawal	31.18	49.6	10.71
Nilokheri	31.54	50.48	10.42	Garhi Harsaru	29.96	49.05	8.08
Indri	32.77	50.97	12.56	Badshahpur	27.84	47.03	6.5
Nissing	33.9	54.62	9.2	Farrukhnagar	30.48	49.63	9.44
Uncha Siwana	32.74	48.92	14.35	Bhondsi	29.32	46.62	4.58
Kachrauli	30.07	50.23	7.23	Khori Kalan	26.65	45.42	5.14
Kabri	36.3	51.13	18.98	Nuh	23.64	40.51	5.16
Sikanderpur	38	51.4	21.98	Salamba	27.82	39.97	13.94
Asan Khurd	33.36	51.37	11.53	Nagina	24.14	41.26	5.65
Kheri Nangal	30.68	48.82	9.52	Pingwan	22.03	39.5	3.32
Fazalpur	28.6	44.07	9.17	Piala	31.69	41.62	19.68
Bayyanpur	47.52	54.28	39.64	Baghola	32.31	45.33	18.09
Badh Malak	32.68	51.34	8.99	Hathin	24.94	41.87	5.69
Uchana	28.74	47.8	7.47	Hassan Pur	25.66	44.78	4.1
Julana	30.99	48.57	11.3				

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Work Participation Rate of Male and Females in Small towns

According to Table 3, the proportion of total male workers to the total male population is 49.48 per cent where the corresponding figure for female workers is only 11.39 per cent. This wide male-female differential is attributed to the late entry of females in the economic struggle. The prevailing social taboos and prejudices against female participation in work. The male work participation rate of the small towns is 49.48 per cent in 2011. Twenty-seven towns recorded more than 51 per cent work participation rate of males and others are in the range of 35-50 per cent. The work participation rate of male workers is comparatively high in most northern part small towns. Reason being, that the northern Haryana is more industrialized rather than south.

As in the other parts of north-west India, in Haryana also female participation in economic activities is limited. It is true that census data reveal poor participation rate among women than men. Sex differential among the number of male and female workers in the total

workforce is significant. The numbers of female workers are about 1/5 of the male workers.

In 2011 census nearly 11.39 females are engaged in the work of small towns. Table 3 shows the proportion of female workers in different small towns in Haryana. It reveals wide variations in female working force within different towns ranging from 39.64 per cent in Bayyanpur (Sonipat) to 3.32 Pingwan per cent in Mewat Didtrict. The proportion of female working force is more 15 percent include Mayyer,Narnaund, Sikanderpur, Ladrawan, Piala, Kabri, Kanina, Sunari Kalan, Baghola, Ramgarh, Satroad Khurd, Bhuran, Bir Ghaghar, Raipur Rani, Kardhan and Jandli. Different reasons may be noticed in these towns for a high proportion of female working force such as the absence of social prejudices against female participation, the availability of suitable jobs in the industries, the high literacy rates, educational institutions, and hospitals. The female participation rates in the remaining towns have a proportion of less than 11 per cent. The proportion of female workers is low because of the prevailing social taboos and prejudices against female participation in work and the high proportion Muslim population.

Main and Marginal Workers

It has been mentioned above that workers are of two types based on the duration of work. In fact, the main workers assume special importance as they are engaged in work during the major part of the year. Therefore, the study of work participation rates based on main workers shows the extent of workforce fully employed. It is seen that the main contributor to the workforce is main workers in total worker in comparison to an urban area. The main workers in medium towns are 87.29 per cent in the total working population in 2011.

Table: 4 Main and Marginal Workers

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Town Name	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Town Name	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
HMT Pinjore	97.95	2.05	Bhuran	69.28	30.72
Chandi Mandir	93.91	6.09	Jhakal Mandi	97.56	2.44
Bir Ghaghar	92.72	7.28	Uklana Mandi	79.06	20.94
Ram Garh	89.83	10.17	Satrod Khurd	80.98	19.02
Raipur Rani	80.05	19.95	Satrod Khas	80.85	19.15
Kakar Majra	98.05	1.95	Satrod Kalan	88.42	11.58
Majra	95.14	4.86	Mayer	92.6	7.4
Boh	90.26	9.74	Narnaund	78.9	21.1
Tundla	94.91	5.09	Tosham	84.68	15.32
Jandli	78.42	21.58	Siwani	74.03	25.97
Kanwla	91.07	8.93	Loharu	91.39	8.61
Kardhan	80.4	19.6	Sunari Kalan	86.48	13.52
Nanhera	87.05	12.95	Beri	79.55	20.45
Saha	77.09	22.91	Ladrawan	61.29	38.71
Mustafabad	81.49	18.51	Faizabad	95.85	4.15
Buria	92.12	7.88	Kanina	78.84	21.16
Kansepur	89.79	10.21	Ateli	81.52	18.48
Farakhpur	91.21	8.79	Nagal Chaudhry	76.12	23.88
Badhi Majra	95.99	4.01	Bhakali	86.27	13.73
Radaur	91.64	8.36	Aakera	91.2	8.8
Sadaura	90.17	9.83	Ghatal Mahaniawas	88.85	11.15
Bilaspur	89.95	10.05	Maheshari	94.11	5.89
Chhachhrauli	93.16	6.84	Rampura	93.08	6.92
Ismailabad	92.87	7.13	Manethi	74.95	25.05
Kalayath	77.53	22.47	Bawal	91.38	8.62
Nilokheri	85.33	14.67	Garhi Harsaru	85.37	14.63
Indri	85.53	14.47	Badshahpur	90.35	9.65
Nissing	90.19	9.81	Farrukhnagar	85.29	14.71
Uncha Siwana	83.88	16.12	Bhondsi	95.67	4.33
Kachrauli	87.01	12.99	Khori Kalan	80.89	19.11
Kabri	87.5	12.5	Nuh	83.48	16.52
Sikanderpur	87.28	12.72	Salamba	42.12	57.88
Asan Khurd	94.51	5.49	Nagina	58.82	41.18
Kheri Nangal	84.4	15.6	Pingwan	75.74	24.26
Fazalpur	91.48	8.52	Piala	70.07	29.93
Bayyanpur	56.48	43.52	Baghola	61.58	38.42
Badh Malak	94.31	5.69	Hathin	81.73	18.27
Uchana	86.22	13.78	Hassan Pur	75.51	24.49
Julana	79.13	20.87			

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Table 4 shows the work participation rate in main and marginal worker in 2011. At the

individual level, the work participation rate varies from town to town, the highest 98.05 per cent in Kakkar Majra in Ambala District and the lowest 75.84 per cent in Salamba in Mewat District. High proportion of main workers are Kakkar Majra, HMT Pinjore, Jhakar Mandi, Badhi Majra, Faizabad, Bhondsi, Majra, Tundla, Asan Khurd, Badh Malak, Maheshari, Chandi Mandir, Chhachhrauli, Rampura, Ismailabad, Bir Ghaghar, Mayyer, Buria, Radaur, Fazalpur, Loharu, Bawal, Farakhpur, Aakera, Kanwla, Badshahpur, Boh, Nissing and Sadaura. The reasons for the very high percentage of main workers in small towns are better employment opportunities due to the high degree of industrial development and better transport facility. As depicted table 4 percentage of marginal workers in the small towns are found in Salamba, Bayyanpur, Nagina, Ladrawan, Baghola, Bhuran, Piala, Siwani, Manethi, Hassan Pur, Pingwan, Nagal Chaudhry, Saha, Kalayat, Jandli, Kanina, Narnaund, Uklana Mandi, Julana, Beri, Raipur Rani, Kardhan, Satrod Khas, Khori Kalan, Satrod Khurd, Mustafabad, Ateli and Hathin

Summary and Conclusion

The proportion of working force in small towns is relatively low to urban population of Haryana because of their functional background and their limited interaction with their surroundings. In 2011, 31.77 per cent are engaged in the working force in the small town. The proportion of working force in the towns of Haryana ranges between 20.24 per cent in Faizabad to 47.52 per cent in Bayyanpur. The work participation rate of male workers is comparatively high in most northern and central part of Haryana. In south Haryana, people are engaged in different activities comparatively less than north Haryana. Reason being, that the northern Haryana is more industrialized rather than south. Census data reveals poor work participation rate among women than men. The number of female workers is less than 1/5th of the male workers. In 2011 census nearly 11.39 females are engaged in the work of small towns. This wide male-female differential is attributed to the late entry of females in the economic struggle. The prevailing social taboos and prejudices against female participation in work and influence of Muslim culture in which females are kept in seclusion are the major factors for low participation rates.

The main contributors to the workforce are main workers in small towns which are nearly 84.54 per cent in total worker in 2011, whereas the participation of marginal workers is only near about 15.46 per cent. The reasons for very high percentage of main worker in small towns are better employment opportunities due to high degree of industrial development and better transport facility on permanent bases.

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