



## CONCENTRATION OF WORKERS IN MALDA DISTRICT: LOCATION QUOTIENT ANALYSIS

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**ABSTRACT**

Workers are considered as one of the important driving force of economic development for a nation. Workers play a crucial role in economic growth and economic development of a nation. This work attempts to study the concentration of workers in Malda District, based on secondary data which has been collected from Census of India (2011) and District Census Hand Book (2011) of Malda District. Location quotient technique has been used to determine the results. This work finds low concentration of workers in Ratua-II, Harischandrapur-II, Ratua-I and Chanchal-II blocks in Malda District.

**KEYWORDS :** Workers, Concentration, Malda District, Location Quotient.

**INTRODUCTION**

Workers are considered as one of the important driving force of economic development for a nation. According to Census of India 2011, 'Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/ or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on firm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in work as defined above are workers. The main point to note is that the activity should be economically productive'. The total population of Malda district as per the 2011 census is 3988845 of which 2051541 are males and 1937304 are females. As per the 2011 Census, the total worker of Malda district is 1537847 of which 1086461 are male workers and 451386 are female workers. In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyze the concentration of workers in Malda district and identify the regions of low concentration of workers in the district.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To find out the concentration of workers in Malda District.
2. To find out the concentration of male workers in Malda District.
3. To find out the concentration of female workers in Malda District.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present research work focuses on the concentration pattern of workers in Malda district, which is mainly based on secondary data. The required data is collected from the Census of India (2011) and District Census Hand Book (2011) of Malda District. The Location quotient technique has been applied to determine the concentration pattern of workers in Malda district. The formula is:

Where,

Wr = Number of workers in the block

Pr = Total population of the block

Wn = Number of workers in the district

Pn = Total population of the district

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Concentration of Workers:** This section describes the concentration pattern of workers in the Malda district in 2011.

**Table 1: Concentration of Workers in Malda District (2011)**

Name of the Blocks	Total Population (Pr)	Total Workers (Wr)	LQ
Harischandrapur-I	199493	70153	0.912
Harischandrapur-II	251345	78752	0.813
Chanchal-I	204740	77826	0.986
Chanchal-II	205333	70646	0.892
Ratua-I	275388	90358	0.851
Ratua-II	202080	61169	0.785
Gazole	343830	146098	1.102
Bamangola	143906	61236	1.104
Habibpur	210699	96568	1.189
Old Malda	156365	63124	1.047
English Bazar	274627	98746	0.933
Manikchak	269813	97646	0.939

Kaliachak-I	392517	174522	1.153
Kaliachak-II	210105	89659	1.107
Kaliachak-III	359071	160395	1.159
Malda District	3988845	1537847	-

Source: Calculated by author based on DCHB, Malda (2011).

It has been observed from table 1 that the LQ values of Habibpur (1.189), Kaliachak-III (1.159), Kaliachak-I (1.153), Kaliachak-II (1.107), Bamangola (1.104), Gazole (1.102), Old Malda (1.047) blocks are greater than 1.0 which indicates high concentration of workers. Moderate concentration of workers is found in Chanchal-I (0.986), Manikchak (0.939), English Bazar (0.933), Harischandrapur-I (0.912) blocks where LQ values are 0.9 to 1.0. The LQ values of Ratua-II (0.785), Harischandrapur-II (0.813), Ratua-I (0.851), Chanchal-II (0.892) blocks are less than 0.9 which indicates low concentration of workers.

**Concentration of Male Workers:** This section describes the concentration pattern of male workers in the Malda district in 2011.

**Table 2: Concentration of Male Workers in Malda District (2011)**

Name of the Blocks	Male Population (Pr)	Male Workers (Wr)	LQ
Harischandrapur-I	103183	56254	1.029
Harischandrapur-II	130367	65580	0.950
Chanchal-I	105014	60621	1.090
Chanchal-II	105374	56222	1.007
Ratua-I	142183	71489	0.949
Ratua-II	102962	52561	0.964
Gazole	174536	98438	1.065
Bamangola	74071	43080	1.098
Habibpur	106757	61494	1.088
Old Malda	80108	45836	1.080
English Bazar	140932	74720	1.001
Manikchak	139593	70312	0.951
Kaliachak-I	200451	101214	0.953
Kaliachak-II	107553	54831	0.963
Kaliachak-III	184213	90874	0.932
Malda District	2051541	1086461	-

Source: Calculated by author based on DCHB, Malda (2011).

It has been observed from table 2 that the LQ values of Bamangola (1.098), Chanchal-I (1.090), Habibpur (1.088), Old Malda (1.080), Gazole (1.065), Harischandrapur-I (1.029), Chanchal-II (1.007), English Bazar (1.001) blocks are greater than 1.0 which indicates high concentration of male workers. Moderate concentration of male workers is found in Ratua-II (0.964), Kaliachak-II (0.963), Kaliachak-I (0.953), Manikchak (0.951), Harischandrapur-II (0.950), Ratua-I (0.949), Kaliachak-III (0.932) blocks where LQ values are 0.9 to 1.0. The LQ values of less than 0.9 which indicates low concentration of male workers. Due to the high prevalence of child laborers, migrant workers and agricultural laborers, no blocks were found in this category.

**Concentration of Female Workers:** This section expresses the concentration pattern of female workers in the malda district in 2011.

**Table 3: Concentration of Female Workers in Malda District (2011)**

Name of the Blocks	Female Population (Pr)	Female Workers (Wr)	LQ
Harischandrapur-I	96310	13889	0.619
Harischandrapur-II	120978	13172	0.467
Chanchal-I	99726	17205	0.740
Chanchal-II	99959	14424	0.619
Ratua-I	133205	18869	0.608
Ratua-II	99118	8608	0.373
Gazole	169294	47660	1.208
Bamangola	69835	18156	1.116
Habibpur	103942	35074	1.448
Old Malda	76257	17288	0.973
English Bazar	133695	24026	0.771
Manikchak	130220	27334	0.901
Kaliachak-I	192066	73308	1.638
Kaliachak-II	102552	34828	1.458
Kaliachak-III	174858	69521	1.706
Malda District	1937304	451386	-

Source: Calculated by author based on DCHB, Malda (2011).

It has been shown from table 3 that the LQ values of Kaliachak-III (1.706), Kaliachak-I (1.638), Kaliachak-II (1.458), Habibpur (1.448), Gazole (1.208), Bamangola (1.116) blocks are greater than 1.0 which indicates high concentration of female workers. Moderate concentration of female workers is found in Old Malda (0.973), Manikchak (0.901) blocks where LQ values are 0.9 to 1.0. Low concentration of female workers is found in Ratua-II (0.373), Harischandrapur-II (0.467), Ratua-I (0.608), Harischandrapur-I (0.619), Chanchal-II (0.619), Chanchal-I (0.740), English Bazar (0.771) blocks where LQ values are less than 0.9.

## CONCLUSION

The overall analysis of the present research work reveals that the low concentration of workers is found in Ratua-II, Harischandrapur-II, Ratua-I and Chanchal-II blocks in Malda district. The main reasons behind this are lack of industries, low literacy, lack of skills, lack of employment opportunities and low socio-economic conditions. Finally it can be said that establishment of new industries, expansion of education, enhancement of professional skills, improvement of job prospects, creation of new employment and the implementation of an effective employment policy by the Government of India can improve the concentration scenario of workers in Malda district.

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