



Spatial Pattern of Occupational Structure in Haryana

Mr. Ram Pratap Singh

Assistant Professor in Geography Pt. Chiranji Lal Sharma, Govt. P.G. College, Sec-14, Karnal

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to examine the spatial variations in the occupational structure on the basis of the analysis of data from Primary Census Abstract of Haryana, 2011. The unit of analysis is district. The results of this study are presented in three sections. The first section describes the Introduction, objective, the data base and methodology. In the second section the working force of the state been analyzed. The third section dealt with the result and discussion. The outcome indicates that more than half working population of the state engaged in other activities followed by cultivators, agricultural labour and household industry.

KEYWORDS

Cultivators, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Occupational Structure

Introduction

Working force is the economically active part of the population engaged in the production of goods and services. The other part is of economically non-active category called non-workers. The size and spatial pattern of the working force provides the basis for discussing occupational structure. The census of 2011 deals the economic activity of the Indian population in more detail by defining a worker as a person who had done any economically productive work. According to this definition, the term worker included all the full-time workers, seasonal workers and part-time workers. The workers are further classified into main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who worked for the major part of the year i.e. six months (183 days) or more and marginal workers are those who worked for less than six months. Persons who did not participated in any economically productive work were classified as non-workers. These comprise persons engaged in household duties, students, dependents, retired persons, beggars, inmates of institutions and other workers. Among all the social attributes of a population, occupation is of paramount importance since it exerts vital influence on several personal, social and demographic characteristics (Gosal, 1965).

Sirsa	38.8	30.8	7.9	61.2
Hisar	39.7	30.5	9.2	60.3
Bhiwani	38.1	27.3	10.8	61.9
Rohtak	32.6	27.2	5.4	67.4
Jhajjar	34.1	25.7	8.4	65.9
Mahendragarh	36.7	23.0	13.7	63.3
Rewari	37.5	27.8	9.7	62.5
Gurgaon	36.0	32.2	3.8	64.0
Mewat	26.6	18.7	7.9	73.4
Haryana	35.2	27.7	7.5	64.8

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract of Haryana, 2011

Objective and Methodology of the Study

The objective of this paper is to analyze the spatial patterns of occupational structure of the state in a spatial perspective. The analysis is based on data from Primary Census Abstract of Haryana, 2011. *District* is taken as the unit of analysis. The collected data is tabulated and processed with the help of simple statistical techniques. The processed data is represented by various tables and maps. For prepare maps Arc GIS 9.3 has been used.

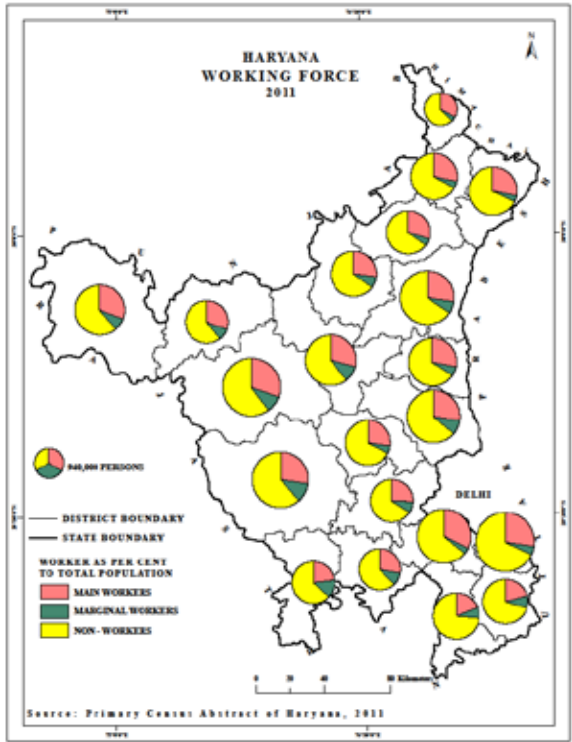


Figure 1: Working Force in Haryana, 2011

Figure-1 gives the districtwise proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the state. The proportion of the main workers is highest in Panchkula district 32.6 per cent

Spatial Patterns of Working Force

According to Census 2011, 35.2 per cent of the total population is engaged in economic activities in Haryana.

Table – 1
Haryana: Workers as Per Cent of total Population, 2011

District Name	Total Worker	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non-Worker
Panchkula	37.7	32.6	5.1	62.3
Ambala	33.0	28.3	4.7	67.0
Yamunanagar	32.1	27.9	4.1	67.9
Kurukshetra	34.9	29.6	5.3	65.1
Kaithal	34.8	27.1	7.7	65.2
Karnal	34.3	27.3	6.9	65.7
Panipat	34.2	28.1	6.1	65.8
Sonapat	36.1	27.4	8.7	63.9
Jind	39.2	28.9	10.3	60.8
Fatehabad	39.2	30.4	8.8	60.8

and lowest in Mewat 18.7 per cent while the percentage of marginal workers ranges between 3.8 in Gurgaon and 13.7 in Mahendragarh. The proportion of non-workers is highest in the district of Mewat (73.4 per cent) and lowest in district of Hisar (60.3 per cent). Economically active population or total working force of the state accounts for 35.2 per cent of its total population. Table-1 gives the districtwise distribution of the working force of the study area. In its spatial spread, the highest proportion of economically active population is in Hisar district (39.7 per cent) while Mewat (26.6 per cent), the Muslim dominant district, has the lowest percentage. The proportion of the main workers in the total population of the study area is 27.7 per cent while the proportion of marginal workers is 7.5 per cent only. It is because of marginal workers form a distinct group of the working population as they differ from the main workers in size, composition and occupational structure.

Table-2
Haryana: Occupational Structure as per cent to total Workers, 2011

District Name	Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Household Industry	Other Worker
Panchkula	12.62	06.07	4.67	76.65
Ambala	14.21	15.40	4.23	66.16
Yamunanagar	15.80	18.82	3.16	62.22
Kurukshetra	20.46	25.50	2.00	52.04
Kaithal	34.24	22.91	2.53	40.33
Karnal	21.76	25.91	2.97	49.36
Panipat	17.49	15.12	3.84	63.55
Sonapat	27.21	19.45	3.48	49.87
Jind	44.02	19.50	1.74	34.74
Fatehabad	35.83	26.55	1.78	35.84
Sirsa	32.73	29.29	2.38	35.60
Hisar	37.75	20.85	2.33	39.07
Bhiwani	46.31	16.66	2.38	34.64
Rohtak	27.67	10.57	2.46	59.30
Jhajjar	34.42	13.73	2.83	49.01
Mahendragarh	44.05	11.32	2.26	42.38
Rewari	30.41	08.35	2.90	58.34
Gurgaon	10.29	04.97	3.35	81.39
Mewat	35.95	19.06	2.08	42.91
Faridabad	04.78	05.06	5.57	84.59
Palwal	29.56	19.60	2.77	48.07
Haryana	27.50	16.89	2.94	52.67

Source: Computed from Primary Census Abstract of Haryana, 2011

Table-1 shows the spatial pattern of occupational structure in Haryana. It is clear here that the highest percentage has found in the category of other workers which is 52.67 per cent followed by cultivators (27.50 per cent), agricultural labour (16.89) and household industry (2.94 per cent) in the state.

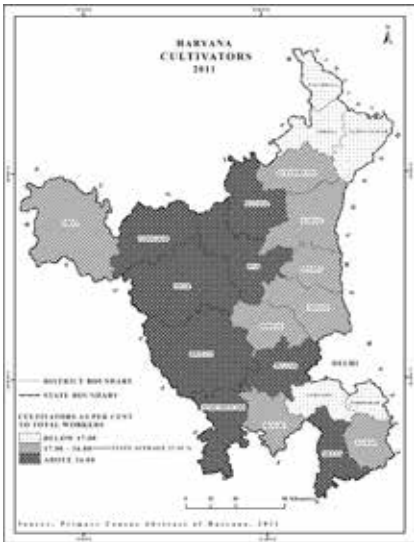


Fig. 2: Spatial Pattern of Cultivators in Haryana, 2011

Spatial Pattern of Cultivators

Among the districts of the state this category varies within the range of 4.78 per cent for Faridabad to 46.31 per cent for Bhiwani district (Table-2). On the basis of the percentage, districts may be arranged into three categories of high (above 34 per cent), medium (17 to 34 per cent) and low (below 17 per cent) (Fig.-2). The general pattern of cultivators as depicted in fig.-2 observes that eight districts out of twenty one i.e. Kaithal (34.24 per cent), Jhajjar (34.42 per cent), Fatehabad (35.83 per cent), Mewat (35.95 per cent), Hisar (37.75 per cent), Jind (44.02 per cent), Mahendragarh (44.05 per cent) and Bhiwani (46.31 per cent). The medium range of cultivators records two separate components. One which is more prominent lies in the eastern part of the state and includes five districts of the state. The other, occurs in the western and southern part and comprises three districts Sirsa, Rewari and Palwal respectively. The cultivators of relatively low percentage identifies two regions one in the northern part and other in southern part along Delhi border.

Spatial Pattern of Agricultural Labour

Agricultural labour in Haryana is an activity of major significance compared to household industry in view of the small proportion of economically active population involved in it (2.94 per cent). Fig.-3 shows the spatial pattern of agricultural labour in the state. The high proportion of agricultural labour category was found in the district of Sirsa (29.29 per cent) whereas the low in Gurgaon (4.97 per cent). The spatial distribution of agricultural labour in the state presents a three-fold pattern. The areas of high proportion of agricultural labour mostly were found in the peripheral districts of the state. It ranges between 20.85 per cent in Hisar to 29.29 per cent in Sirsa district of the state. The districts of moderate proportion of agricultural labour have the widest areal spread and are present in the central, northern part and as well as southern part of the state. This moderate category comprises eleven districts out of twenty one districts of the state. The state average of this category was 16.89 per cent (fig.-3). This category lies between 10.57 per cent in Rohtak district to 19.60 per cent in Palwal district.

Spatial Pattern of Household Industry

Household industry is of singular significance in the socio-economic milieu of the state. The household industries are age old and traditional in nature like spinning wheel and weaving in Haryana. Most of the household industry products are region specific and have few rivals in the state. Workers in household industry claim a share of 2.94 per cent of the economically active population of Haryana.

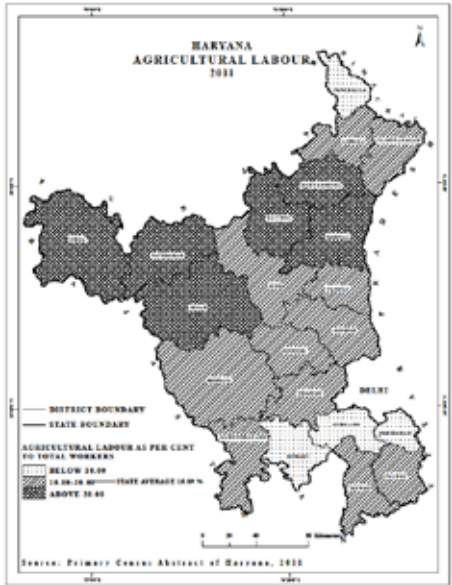


Fig. 3: Spatial Pattern of Agricultural Labour in Haryana, 2011

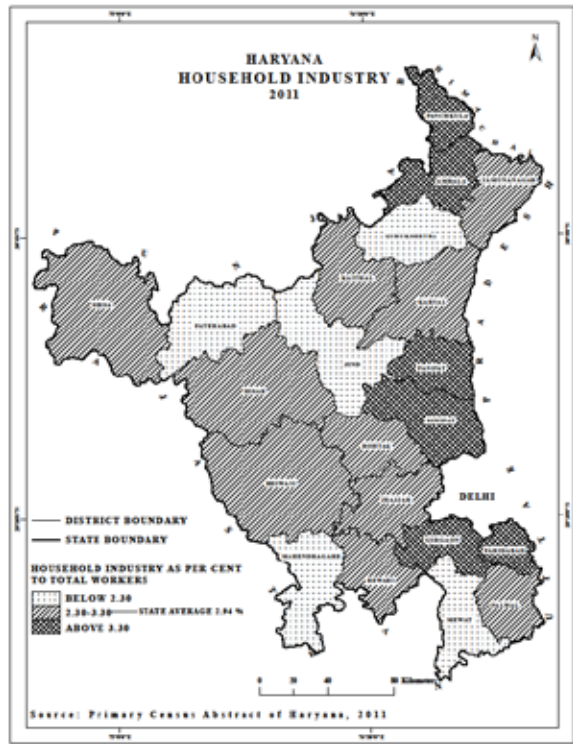


Fig. 4: Spatial Pattern of Household Industry in Haryana, 2011

The spatial distribution of household industry shows a scattered pattern in the state. This category of workers lies between 1.74 per cent in Jind district to 5.57 per cent in Faridabad district.

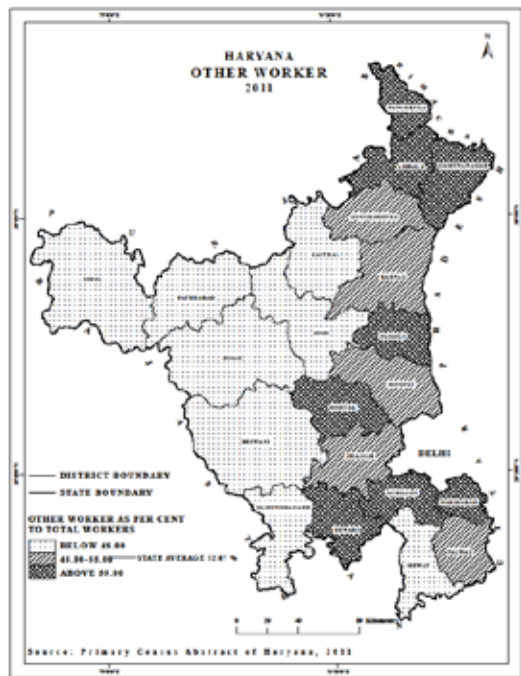


Fig. 5: Spatial Pattern of Other Workers in Haryana, 2011

Spatial Pattern of Other Workers

Other workers includes all those workers who are engaged in the manufacture, processing, servicing, repairing, making and selling of goods either as employees or employers in a concern not located within the premises of household (Census, 2011). According to census of 2011, workers in non-household industry claim a share of 52.67 per cent of economically active population of Haryana. The range of this worker category lies between 34.64 per cent in Bhiwani district to 84.59 per cent in Faridabad district of the state. The proportion of other workers is highest in Faridabad and lowest in Bhiwani district. Fig.-5 reveals that the proportion of such workers is above the regional average in Rewari, Rohtak, Yamunanagar, Panipat, Ambala, Panchkula, Gurgaon and Faridabad districts, while it is below it in the remaining thirteen districts of the state.

Conclusion

The aim of the present paper is to examine the spatial distribution of occupational structure in Haryana. In Haryana the large extent of arable land with deep fertile soils is the significant asset and, therefore, cultivation is a major occupation. Household industry claims a very small share of the economically active population making it an activity of minor significance. Thirdly, other workers category, in which a very high proportion of working population is engaged in secondary and tertiary activities, was found in the state.

REFERENCES

Gosal, G.s. & Krishan, G. (1965) Occupational Structure Of Punjab's Rural Population, 1961. The Indian Geographical Journal. 40 (3&4). P.1-12.