



A TRACING ROUTE STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NAWADA DISTRICT, BIHAR

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ABSTRACT:

Occupational structure ranks high among the attributes of population as an area characterizing and area differentiating element. This factor is closely related to the physical resource base, stage of socio-economic development, technological advancement and cultural pattern of a region. It greatly influences the characteristics of a population such as changes in growth rate, literacy rate, sex ratio and pace of urbanization. Besides, the size of productive work force in various occupations is an important variable for comparisons and explanations of the inter zonal disparities in the levels of development within the region, hence occupational structure and its changes reflect the readjustments in its socio-economic processes which shape the character of an area. The study of the spatial demographic analysis of Nawada district, have witnessed radical social and economic transformation, would be incomplete without a detailed discussion on its occupational structure. In this paper, it is proposed to discuss the form of changes in the occupational structure and its typology; rural-urban occupational differential and spatial distribution of rural workers during the study period.

KEYWORDS: *Occupational structure, Level of Development, Work Participation*

INTRODUCTION:

The term '*occupation*' is indefinite in both meaning and scope. It has a varying intellectual content and emotional association. In modern languages, it has a number of synonyms and the range of meanings indicates to how much the specific content of this term has shifted through historical epochs (Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, 1965). Thus, the meaning of '*occupation*' has undergone continuous changes from the time immemorial. So, its contents may be fixed definitely only for a short period of time. Generally, an '*occupation*' of an individual refers to his trade, profession, type of work.

In 1981, it was considered desirable to obtain a detailed profile of the working characteristics of population as possible, without losing the possibility of comparison with 1961 and 1971 census results. There has been no conceptual change in defining the workers between 1981 and 1991 census. At the 1981 Census, there has been mainly a three-fold classification of population namely main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, which was adopted for 1991 also. In addition to this, the main workers of 1991 were distributed in nine industrial categories of economic activities, but in the earlier census of 1981, this presentation was up to four industrial categories only. In 2001, there has been no further classification made in the main and marginal workers. It means, the 2001, Census of India, divided the population into above three-fold classification.

Utilization of man as a resource or an estimation of working population is made convenient by the study of occupational structure in a region. The term '*occupational structure*' indicates the unitary relationship pattern of the three occupational components of the working people. These components include primary, secondary and tertiary activities of an urban settlement. Occupational structure refers to the number of persons engaged in different activities, such as primary, secondary and tertiary.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH:

The aim and objective of present research work is to analysis the occupational structure in relation to socio economic development of Nawada district, Bihar. Occupational structure is one of the important paradigms of the socio economic condition of any region. In this research, following objective to be verified

1. To examine the occupational structure across Nawada district.
2. To identify the significant of level of occupational structure throughout the district.
3. To identify the type of different workers particularly women workers of the district.

4. To critically examine the government policy and various legislation and their effectiveness to develop the level of socio-economic conditions.

LOCATION AND EXTENT OF THE STUDY AREA:

Nawada district is located between 24° 31'N and 25° 08'N latitudes and 85° 00'East to 86° 03'East longitudes and falls on Survey of India Topographical sheet No. 72 H & 72 G (Fig.1). Nawada district boundary towards Nalanda and Sheikhpura district in north, Jamui district in the east, Gaya district in the west and southern half is bounded by Jharkhand State. A total geographical area of the district is 2494 Km² which occupies only 1.43% of the total geographical area of the Bihar State. As per the count of the district, it has a total population of 22.16 lakh (census 2011) while density of population has been worked out 726 per Sq. Km. The headquarter of the district is Nawada and it has 14 development blocks and 1075 villages.

SOURCE OF DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

For proposed research the source materials has based on secondary sources. The major secondary sources are District Census Handbook (Nawada, 1991-2011), District Gazetteers (Nawada), Round of NSSO data, International Organization (ILO, UNICEF, etc.), Topographical maps (Survey of India), District Planning Series Maps (NATMO), Google Earth Imageries, Govt. of Bihar and various government departmental documents, books, journals, conference papers; official websites etc.

The data have been proposed to be analyzed both in *qualitatively* and *quantitatively*. Various socio-economic parameters correlates to analyze critically with suitable statistical techniques (Pearsonian co-efficient of correlation, Gini Index, t test, z score, garret score, goodness of fit, etc.). The above quantitative analysis has been pictured to solve with the help of various software like SPSS, MapInfo, ArcGIS, Erdas Imagine, and Google Earth Pro.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN NAWADA DISTRICT:

The study of occupational structure dealing with working (main and marginal) and non-working population has been carried out in the present research. The size of working force, their divisions into different economic activities are fair indicators of the social status of regional population are compared to general population. Similarly, trend of working force trend and

occupational structure of regional population is common with the overall physio-socio-economic status (Karve, 1979).

Total Working Population:

In view of working population, we can simply classify the total population in working and non-working population in broad categories. Total population of the district in 2011 was 2219146 persons in which male are 1144668 persons and female are 1074478 persons. Main workers of the district are 508509 persons which contributes 22.91 percent of total population of the district. Total male workers of the district are 375966 persons and contribute 32.84 percent out of total main workers and female contributes only 12.33 percent out of total main workers of the district. Marginal workers of the district are 308532 persons out of total population and contributes 13.9 percent where marginal male population is 163473 and 14.28 percent and female contributes low marginal population (145059) and 13.5 percent. Number of non-worker of the district is 1402105 which portray 63.18 percent out of total population. It indicates low level of development. Marginal female population is 74.16 percent and male are 52.87 percent in 2011. It describes low standard of social, cultural and political development.

Total main workers in rural areas of Nawada district 460770 persons which is 22.9 percent in the district. Rural male main workers are 32.52 percent and female are only 12.88 percent. Marginal rural workers of the district are 294601 persons to a total of 14.7 percent where male marginal workers in rural areas are 15 percent and female are 14.38 percent. Percentages of non-workers in rural areas of the district are 62.29 percent where male are 52.46 percent and female are 89.26 percent.

In urban sector the economic activities are different than rural areas of the district. Here total main workers of the district are 47739 persons containing 22.14 percent of the district while male main workers are 40433 persons portraying 35.77 percent and females are only 7.12 percent. On the other hand marginal workers in urban areas are 13931 persons containing 6.46 percent while male are 7.64 percent and female are 5.15 percent. Number of non-workers in urban Nawada district is 153909 persons containing 71.39 percent while male are 56.57 percent and female are 87.71 percent.

Block wise total workers with male female are shown in table no 1. In this table, we find that Nawada district has total worker 817041 persons in 2011 which contributes 36.82 percent out of the

total population of the district. Nawada block has recorded highest number of working population (105756) followed by Akbarpur (91121) and lowest is found in Kashi Chak (27406) followed by Meskaur (30975). In percentage of working population, highest is found in Nardiganj (41.11%) followed by Pakribarawan (38.62%). It also includes that Nardiganj (41.11%), Warisaliganj (37.90), Kashi Chak (38.12%), Pakribarawan (38.62%), Akbarpur (91121), Narhat (38.11), Sirdala (39.99%) and Rajauli (37.88%) has recorded above the district average total working population in general.

Total male workers of the district are 539439 persons portraying 47.13 percent out of total male workers of the district. It is also much higher than total workers of the district (36.82%). Among the blocks of the district, Akbarpur records highest in terms of male working population percentage (48.73%) followed by Nardiganj (48.63%) and lowest is in Meskaur (41.78%) followed by Rajauli (47.78%). In terms of number of male working population is highest in Nawada block (75556) and lowest in Kashi Chak (18175). Nardiganj (48.63%), Warsaliganj (48.48%), Kashi Chak (48.25%), Pakribarawan (47.93%), Roh (47.50%), Akbarpur (48.73%), Narhat (48.46%), Sirdala (47.93%) and Rajauli (47.78%) recorded above the percentage of male working population and also general working population of the district.

Table No-1

Block wise total Workers in Nawada District, 2011

| Name | Total Workers | % of Workers | Total Male Population | Total Male Workers | % of Male Workers | Total Female Population | Total Female Workers | % of Female Workers |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Nardiganj | 51266 | 41.11 | 64390 | 31310 | 48.63 | 60326 | 19956 | 33.08 |
| Nawada | 105756 | 32.90 | 167346 | 75556 | 45.15 | 154145 | 30200 | 19.59 |
| Warisaliganj | 70918 | 37.90 | 97407 | 47227 | 48.48 | 89716 | 23691 | 26.41 |
| Kashi Chak | 27406 | 38.12 | 37671 | 18175 | 48.25 | 34215 | 9231 | 26.98 |
| Pakribarawan | 70698 | 38.62 | 94871 | 45467 | 47.93 | 88195 | 25231 | 28.61 |
| Kawakol | 50418 | 35.15 | 72416 | 33087 | 45.69 | 71023 | 17331 | 24.40 |
| Roh | 59304 | 36.49 | 83964 | 39885 | 47.50 | 78543 | 19419 | 24.72 |
| Gobindpur | 33816 | 35.43 | 48475 | 22544 | 46.51 | 46979 | 11272 | 23.99 |
| Akbarpur | 91121 | 38.40 | 122796 | 59835 | 48.73 | 114496 | 31286 | 27.32 |
| Hisua | 48338 | 34.26 | 72760 | 33673 | 46.28 | 68314 | 14665 | 21.47 |
| Narhat | 42700 | 38.11 | 57453 | 27843 | 48.46 | 54589 | 14857 | 27.22 |
| Meskaur | 30975 | 32.83 | 47681 | 19921 | 41.78 | 46677 | 11054 | 23.68 |
| Sirdala | 71364 | 39.99 | 91592 | 43902 | 47.93 | 86880 | 27462 | 31.61 |
| Rajauli | 62961 | 37.88 | 85846 | 41014 | 47.78 | 80380 | 21947 | 27.30 |
| Nawada District | 817041 | 36.82 | 1144668 | 539439 | 47.13 | 1074478 | 277602 | 25.84 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Percentage of female working population of the district is 25.84 percent and 277602 in number which are far below the district general and male working population. Nardiganj block records highest percentage of female working population (33.08%) followed by Sirdala (31.61%) and lowest is in Nawada block (19.59%). Sirdala (31.61%), Kashi Chak (26.41%), Pakribarawan (28.61%), Akbarpur (27.32%), Narhat (27.22%), Meskaur (31.61%) and Rajauli (27.30%) recorded above the district average female working population.

Total Non-Working Population:

Total non working population of the district is 1402105 persons in 2001 containing 63.18 percent in which male are 52.87 percent and female are 74.87 percent. In rural Nawada district total non workers are 62.29 percent where male are 52.46 percent and female are 89.26 percent. In urban Nawada district, about 71.39 percent are non-working where male are 56.57 percent and female are 87.71 percent.

Table No-2

Block wise total Non-Workers: Nawada District, 2011

| Name | Total non-Workers | % of non-Workers | Total Male non-Workers | % of Male non-Workers | Total Female non-Workers | % of Female non-Workers |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nardiganj | 73450 | 58.89 | 33080 | 51.37 | 40370 | 66.92 |
| Nawada | 215735 | 67.10 | 91790 | 54.85 | 123945 | 80.41 |
| Warisaliganj | 116205 | 62.10 | 50180 | 51.52 | 66025 | 73.59 |
| Kashi Chak | 44480 | 61.88 | 19496 | 51.75 | 24984 | 73.02 |
| Pakribarawan | 112368 | 61.38 | 49404 | 52.07 | 62964 | 71.39 |
| Kawakol | 93021 | 64.85 | 39329 | 54.31 | 53692 | 75.60 |
| Roh | 103203 | 63.51 | 44079 | 52.50 | 59124 | 75.28 |
| Gobindpur | 61638 | 64.57 | 25931 | 53.49 | 35707 | 76.01 |
| Akbarpur | 146171 | 61.60 | 62961 | 51.27 | 83210 | 72.68 |
| Hisua | 92736 | 65.74 | 39087 | 53.72 | 53649 | 78.53 |
| Narhat | 69342 | 61.89 | 29610 | 51.54 | 39732 | 72.78 |
| Meskaur | 63383 | 67.17 | 27760 | 58.22 | 35623 | 76.32 |
| Sirdala | 107108 | 60.01 | 47690 | 52.07 | 59418 | 68.39 |
| Rajauli | 103265 | 62.12 | 44832 | 52.22 | 58433 | 72.70 |
| Nawada District | 1402105 | 63.18 | 605229 | 52.87 | 796876 | 74.16 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Non-working population among males are 605229 persons containing 52.87 percent and females are 74.16 percent of the district. Highest number of non-working population is found in Nawada block (215735) followed by Akbarpur (146171) and lowest is in Kashi Chak (44480) followed by Gobindpur (61638). On the other hand, highest percentage of non-working population is found in Nawada block (67.10%) followed by Hisua (65.74%). Nardiganj (58.89%), Warisaliganj (62.10%), Kashi Chak (61.88%), Akbarpur (61.60%), Narhat (61.89%), Sirdala (60.01%) and Rajauli (62.12%) have recorded below the district average percentage of non-workers and other blocks are positioned above the district average.

Highest male non-workers is found in Nawada block (91790 persons) followed by Akbarpur (62961 persons) and lowest is found in Kashi Chak (19496 persons) followed by Gobindpur (25931 persons). Highest percentage of non-workers among males is found in Meskaur (58.22%) followed by Nawada block (54.85%) and lowest is found in Akbarpur (51.27%). Nawada block (54.85%), Kawakol (54.31%), Gobindpur (53.49%), Hisua (53.72%) and Meskaur (58.22%) have been recorded above the district total male non-working population and other blocks are placed below the district average.

Total female non-workers of the district are 796876 persons which bear about 74.16 percent of the district. Nawada block has highest number of female non-working population (123945 persons) which contain 80.41 percent followed by Hisua (78.53%) and lowest percentage is found in Nardiganj (66.92%). Sirdala (68.39%), Rajauli (72.70%), Pakribarawan 971.39%), Kashi Chak (73.02%), Warisaliganj (73.59%) and Nardiganj (66.92%) has been recorded below the district average and other blocks are above the district average.

Marginal Workers:

Marginal workers of the district are 308532 persons which contribute 37.76 percent in the district. Marginal workers are highest in Sirdala (31247 persons) followed by Akbarpur (30324 persons) and Nawada block (28290 persons) and lowest number is found in Kashi Chak (11143 persons) followed by Hisua (14896 persons). Meskaur block is highest percentage of marginal workers (60.79%) and lowest is Nawada block (26.75%). Kashi Chak (40.66%), Pakribarawan (39.76%), Kawakol (46.64%), Narhat (53.46%), Meskaur (60.79%) and Sirdala (43.79%) have recorded above the district average marginal workers and other blocks below the district average.

Table No-3

Marginal Workers in Nawada District, 2011

| Name | Total Marginal Workers | % of marginal Workers | Male Marginal Workers | % of Male Marginal Workers | Female Marginal Workers | % of Female Marginal Workers |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nardiganj | 17976 | 35.06 | 8198 | 26.18 | 9778 | 49.00 |
| Nawada | 28290 | 26.75 | 15692 | 20.77 | 12598 | 41.72 |
| Warisaliganj | 23624 | 33.31 | 12710 | 26.91 | 10914 | 46.07 |
| Kashi Chak | 11143 | 40.66 | 5783 | 31.82 | 5360 | 58.07 |
| Pakribarawan | 28110 | 39.76 | 15511 | 34.11 | 12599 | 49.93 |
| Kawakol | 23515 | 46.64 | 13099 | 39.59 | 10416 | 60.10 |
| Roh | 21959 | 37.03 | 11835 | 29.67 | 10124 | 52.13 |
| Gobindpur | 15573 | 46.05 | 7298 | 32.37 | 8275 | 73.41 |
| Akbarpur | 30324 | 33.28 | 15689 | 26.22 | 14635 | 46.78 |
| Hisua | 14896 | 30.82 | 7962 | 23.65 | 6934 | 47.28 |
| Narhat | 22827 | 53.46 | 12911 | 46.37 | 9916 | 66.74 |
| Meskaur | 18831 | 60.79 | 11071 | 55.57 | 7760 | 70.20 |
| Sirdala | 31247 | 43.79 | 15409 | 35.10 | 15838 | 57.67 |
| Rajauli | 20217 | 32.11 | 10305 | 25.13 | 9912 | 45.16 |
| Nawada District | 308532 | 37.76 | 163473 | 30.30 | 145059 | 52.25 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Marginal Cultivators:

In Nawada district, marginal cultivators are 53461 persons which portray 17.33 percent which is less than state average. Male marginal cultivators are 25644 contributing 47.97 percent and female are 52.03 percent of the districts. Narhat block has highest percentage of male marginal cultivators (72.14%) followed by Meskaur (63.04%) and lowest is found in Sirdala (31.64%). Nardiganj, Nawada, Gobindpur, Akbarpur, Hisua, and Sirdala blocks have below male marginal cultivators than the district average.

Table No-4

Marginal Cultivators in Nawada District, 2011

| Name | Marginal Cultivators & Labour | Marginal Cultivators Labour (Male) | % of Male CL Labour | Marginal Cultivators Labour (Female) | % of Female CL Labour |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Nardiganj | 3122 | 1241 | 39.75 | 1881 | 60.25 |
| Nawada | 3587 | 1348 | 37.58 | 2239 | 62.42 |
| Warisaliganj | 4110 | 2205 | 53.65 | 1905 | 46.35 |
| Kashi Chak | 1673 | 819 | 48.95 | 854 | 51.05 |
| Pakribarawan | 4732 | 2546 | 53.80 | 2186 | 46.20 |
| Kawakol | 3250 | 1766 | 54.34 | 1484 | 45.66 |
| Roh | 3068 | 1608 | 52.41 | 1460 | 47.59 |
| Gobindpur | 3634 | 1144 | 31.48 | 2490 | 68.52 |
| Akbarpur | 5839 | 2705 | 46.33 | 3134 | 53.67 |
| Hisua | 2687 | 1151 | 42.84 | 1536 | 57.16 |
| Narhat | 3859 | 2784 | 72.14 | 1075 | 27.86 |
| Meskaur | 4343 | 2738 | 63.04 | 1605 | 36.96 |
| Sirdala | 6856 | 2169 | 31.64 | 4687 | 68.36 |
| Rajauli | 2701 | 1420 | 52.57 | 1281 | 47.43 |
| Nawada District | 53461 | 25644 | 47.97 | 27817 | 52.03 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Marginal Agricultural Labourer:

Persons who work on another for wages or kind of share and do not perform continuous work are called marginal agricultural labourer. In Nawada district total marginal agricultural labourers are 185824 persons which contribute 60.23 percent out of total marginal population of the district. Kashi Chak has highest percentage of marginal agricultural labourer (70.64%) and lowest is found in Nawada block (48.52%). Maximum blocks of Nawada district bear above 60 percent agricultural labourer except Nawada and Warisaliganj.

Table No-5

Marginal Agricultural Labourer in Nawada District, 2011

| Name | Marginal Agricultural Labourer | % of Marginal Agricultural Labourer | Marginal Agricultural Labourer (Male) | % of Marginal Agricultural Labourer (Male) | Marginal Agricultural Labourer (Female) | % of Marginal Agricultural Labourer (Female) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Nardiganj | 10929 | 60.80 | 5139 | 62.69 | 5790 | 59.21 |
| Nawada | 13725 | 48.52 | 7127 | 45.42 | 6598 | 52.37 |
| Warisaliganj | 13582 | 57.49 | 7315 | 57.55 | 6267 | 57.42 |
| Kashi Chak | 7871 | 70.64 | 4221 | 72.99 | 3650 | 68.10 |
| Pakribarawan | 17226 | 61.28 | 9930 | 64.02 | 7296 | 57.91 |
| Kawakol | 16181 | 68.81 | 9488 | 72.43 | 6693 | 64.26 |
| Roh | 15090 | 68.72 | 8120 | 68.61 | 6970 | 68.85 |
| Gobindpur | 9502 | 61.02 | 4982 | 68.27 | 4520 | 54.62 |
| Akbarpur | 16218 | 53.48 | 8191 | 52.21 | 8027 | 54.85 |
| Hisua | 9492 | 63.72 | 4975 | 62.48 | 4517 | 65.14 |
| Narhat | 13997 | 61.32 | 7847 | 60.78 | 6150 | 62.02 |
| Meskaur | 11811 | 62.72 | 6751 | 60.98 | 5060 | 65.21 |
| Sirdala | 18838 | 60.29 | 10084 | 65.44 | 8754 | 55.27 |
| Rajauli | 11362 | 56.20 | 6011 | 58.33 | 5351 | 53.99 |
| Nawada District | 185824 | 60.23 | 100181 | 61.28 | 85643 | 59.04 |

Source; Census of India, 2011

Male marginal agricultural labourer are highest in Roh (68.61%) followed by Gobindpur (68.27%) and lowest is identified in Nawada block (45.42%). Nawada, Warsaliganj, Akbarpur, Narhat, Meskaur and Rajauli blocks have below the marginal agricultural labourer than the district average. Female marginal agricultural labourers has highest percentage in Roh (68.85%) followed by Hisua and Meskaur and lowest is found in Nawada block. The detail of block wise marginal agricultural labourer has been shown in table no-5.

Marginal Household Industry Workers:

Total household marginal workers of the district are 18987 persons containing 6.15 percent. Nawada block (2197 persons) has highest number of marginal household workers followed by Warisaliganj (2184 persons) and lowest is found in Kashi Chak (617 persons). According to percentage highest marginal household is found in Warisaliganj (9.24%) followed by Narhat (8.60%) and Rajauli (8.49%) and lowest is found in Meskaur (3.29%) and Akbarpur (3.40%). Total number of male marginal household workers of the district is 7992 persons contributing 4.89 percent. Block wise highest percentage of male are found in Nawada block (7.72%) and lowest has

found in Kashi Chak (2.56%) and total female has 10995 persons of the district. Highest percentage of female has found in Narhat (12.43%) and lowest has found in Meskaur (3.30%) where district covers 7.58 percent among female marginal household workers.

CONCLUSION:

Occupational structure is one of the demographic features which bears the social, economic and political development. Generally, Nawada district is based upon agricultural activities and percentage of non-working population is very high than working population. About 36.82 percent people are engaged in all types of activities and rest 63.18 percent are non-working population which indicates the very low level of economic development. Another thing that 89 percent women in rural areas and 87 percent women in urban areas are non-working. Among working population, most of them are engaged in agricultural activities. Total agricultural workers are 32 percent while agricultural labourers are 41.63 percent. It indicates that most of them are landless and suffering from absence of agricultural work. Other working services are not available in the district. Business, industry or other economic activities are not found properly throughout the district. So, the developmental processes are still now stable. Dependency ratio of the district is also very high which indicates low growth of economic and other types of development.

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