



Spatial Pattern of Occupational Structure of Scheduled Caste Population in District Hisar (2011)

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ABSTRACT: The employment rate in different economic activities is one of the most important indicators of the socioeconomic status of the population in any region. The present study analyzes the regional and temporal variations in the occupational structure among the scheduled caste population of district Hisar. It is based on the analysis of data collected from Block-wise Primary Census Abstract, District Hisar – 2011 and District Census Handbook, Hisar 2011. Blocks are used as the analytical unit. Three sections of the study are made to present the study's findings. This research paper is divided into these parts, the first of which discusses the introduction, objective, database, and methodology. The participation of the scheduled caste population in different economic activities is examined in the second part. The result and findings are discussed in the third section. According to the results, more than half of the working force of the district among the scheduled caste population participated in non-agricultural activities, followed by cultivators, agricultural labor, and the home industry.

KEYWORDS: Scheduled Caste, Population, Participation, Occupation, Workers, Block. Introduction

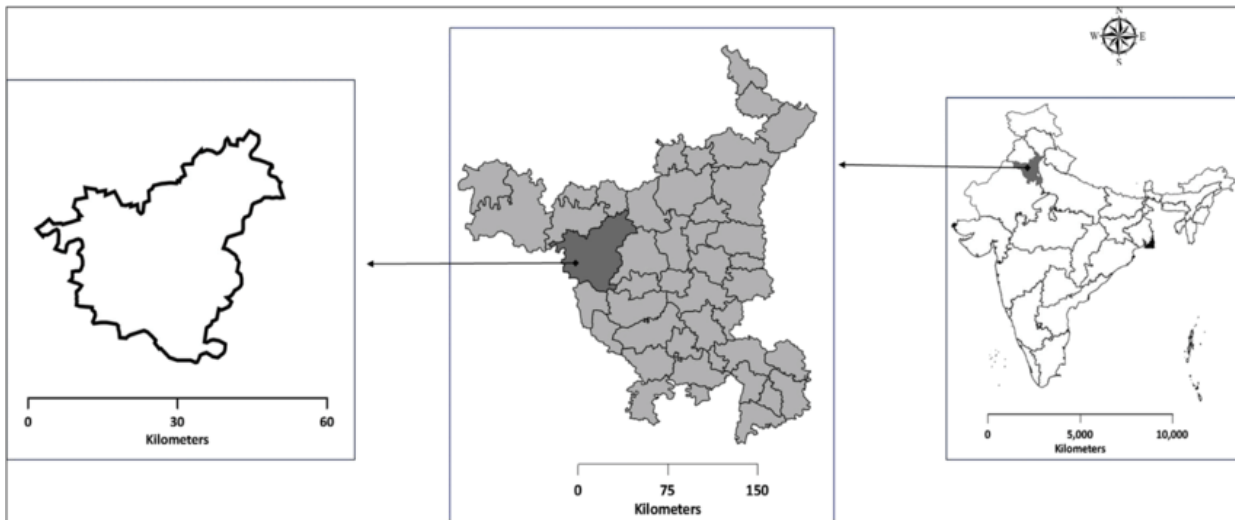
The working population is an economically active part of society that contribute to producing commodities and services. The other proportion belongs to the unemployed group, known as non-workers. The basis for discussion about occupational structure is the percentage of participation and geographic distribution of the working population. A worker is described in the 2011 census as a person who has performed any economically productive activity. This definition defined the term "worker" to include all part-time, seasonal, and full-time workers. Main workers and marginal workers are additional categories for the workers. Marginal workers worked for less than six months, while primary workers worked for most of the year or six months (above 183 days). Non-workers were defined as those who did not engage in economically productive work. Non-workers comprise people who are involved in household work, students, dependent children, old people, sick and another dependent part of the population, retired persons, beggars, prisoners and other workers who are not involved in any economic activities. The employment rate in different economic activities is one of the most important indicators of the socioeconomic status of the population in any region.

In terms of a population's social features, occupation is of utmost significance because it has a significant impact on a number of individual, societal, and demographic traits (Gosal, 1965).

II. STUDY REGION

The district occupies 3983 square kilometer area and is located between 28°53'45" and 29°49'15" North latitude and 74°75'13" and 76°18'15" East longitude in the state of Haryana. It is encircled by the Fatehabad and Jind districts of Haryana state on the northeast and north, respectively. The Bhiwani and Rohtak Districts of the state are situated in is situated in southern and are situated in the eastern direction. The district's western border is attached to the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.

The total population of Hisar district is 1743931, out of which the scheduled caste population was 408785 in 2011. The scheduled caste population share in the total population in Hisar district is 23.44%. In scheduled castes, Chamar, Balmiki, Dhanak and Od are the main castes in district Hisar. Out of the total population, 68.26% live in rural areas, and 31.74% live in towns.

**Database & Methodology Data**

To complete any research work, data and methodology are necessarily required. In this research paper, different kinds of data from the census of India 2011 are used to get the result.

Methodology:

This study focused on analyzing the occupational structure of the scheduled caste population in the Hisar district in 2011. The use of maps prepared with the help of GIS and remote sensing software (Arc GIS, ERDAS Imagine), different tables and bar diagrams are used for analyzing the spatial distribution of occupational structure among block-wise scheduled caste population in the study.

Objective

- To analyze spatial trends of block-wise occupational structure in District Hisar.
- To review the block-level patterns of occupational structure in the study region during 2011.

The Pattern of Working Scheduled Caste Population

In this district, 38.78% of the total scheduled caste population is working in different economic activities, according to Census 2011.

Block wise percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is shown in table

1.1. In the study area, the percentage of main workers ranged from 22.58% (Narnaund Block) to 30.82 % (Adampur Block) among the scheduled caste workers of Hisar district.

The proportion of marginal workers is highest in Narnaund block (18.94 %) and lowest in Hisar I block (9.38 %) among the scheduled caste population. Block Hisar I has the highest percentage of non-workers (65.31%), and block Narnaund has the lowest percentage (56.27 %).



Table 1.1
Blockwise Workers of total Scheduled Caste Population, 2011 (in Percentage)

Blocks	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
Adampur	42.35	30.82	11.53	57.65
Agroha	40.91	29.83	11.08	59.09
Barwala	38.62	27.28	11.33	61.38
Hisar II	39.88	24.43	15.44	60.12
Hisar I	34.69	25.31	9.38	65.31
Uklana	37.84	23.97	13.87	62.16
Narnaund	41.52	22.58	18.94	58.48
Hansi I	39.54	26.52	13.02	60.46
Hansi II	43.73	26.02	17.71	56.27
Total	38.78	26.00	12.77	61.22

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Hisar District ,2011

Block-wise scheduled caste working population of the study area is shown in Table 1. The Adampur Block (42.35%) has the highest proportion of the total scheduled caste working population, while Hisar I (34.69 %) has the lowest. The percentage of main workers in the study region's total scheduled caste population is 26.0%, but the percentage of marginal workers is just 12.77 %. Because they differ from the main workers in size, composition, and occupational structure, hence the marginal workers constitute a distinct group of the working population.

Classification of occupations

The study of occupational structure of any population helps to make the policies for the generation of employment opportunities and development programmes.

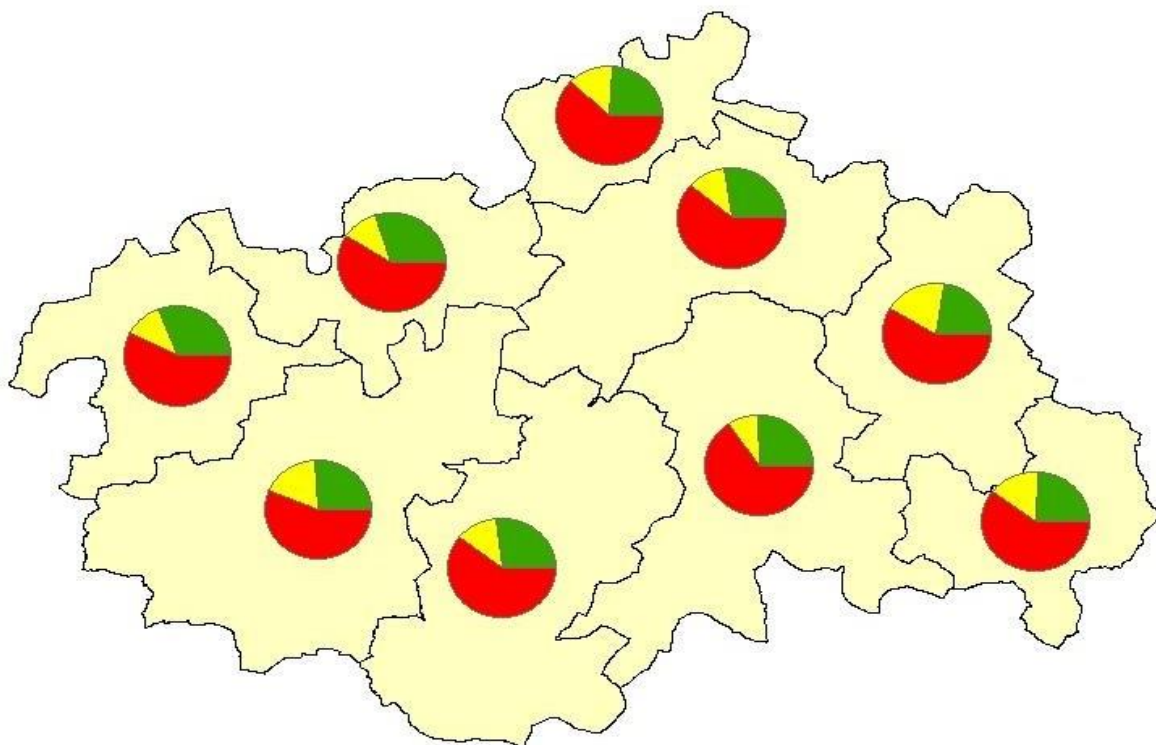
However, a person who contribute in economically productive activity is understood as a worker. Therefore supervision, direction, help in work, impartation of knowledge etc. are also included in occupation.

The Classes of occupation have been varied from one census to another in the census history of India. The Census authorities have classified main workers into different occupations in different census. During Census 2011, the main workers classified into four categories.

1. Cultivators.
2. Agricultural labours.
3. Household industries.
4. Other services.

First two categories are included in primary activities, third category falls under secondary activities and fourth category covers tertiary activities.

HISAR
BLOCKWISE WORKING FORCE IN SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
2011



Legend

-  Main Workers
-  Marginal Workers
-  Non Workers





Cultivators

Among the blocks of the study region participation in cultivation varies from 5.10 % in Hisar II block to 16.52 % in Adampur block. Blocks can be categorized into three groups based on participation in cultivation works among the scheduled caste population: High (above 12 %), Moderate (6-12 %), and low (below 6%).

Block	Cultivator	Agriculture labours
Adampur	6.38	49.01
Agroha	5.06	52.12
Barwala	4.37	64.54
Hisar II	5.52	52.61
Hisar I	6.50	52.16
Uklana	6.13	57.14
Narnaund	2.28	55.39
Hansi I	4.59	55.37
Hansi II	3.51	74.23
Total	4.85	56.55

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Hisar District, 2011

Only the Adampur block recorded high participation in cultivation. Seven blocks, Agroha, Barwala, Hansi I, Hansi II, Hisar II, Hisar I and Uklana, have this participation in the moderate category. Only one block Narnaund (5.10%), observed low engagement in cultivation activities. The overall participation of the scheduled caste population in this activity is 7.98% because the scheduled caste population did not occupy sufficient land holdings.

Table 3 shows that no. of cultivators among the scheduled caste population is significantly less than the total population in district Hisar because of the small land holding in this population. The urban population portion in blocks was another factor affecting this participation due to more engagement in secondary and tertiary activities.

Agricultural Labour

A worker who works on another person's (cultivator's) land for growing crops for wages in kind

or cash or share. Agricultural Labourer has no risk in the cultivation but merely works on another person's land for wages (Census of India 2011).

Agricultural labor in Hisar district and even in Haryana state is significant among the scheduled caste population compared to the household industry in view of the small proportion of the economically active population involved (1.74 %). The high proportion of agricultural labor category was found in the Narnaund block (76.93%), whereas the low was in Hisar I (29.10%). The spatial distribution of agricultural labor in the state presents a threefold pattern. The



blocks of high proportion (above 60%) of agricultural labor were Narnaund, Hansi II and Agroha among the scheduled caste population. Moderate participation (50-60%) was recorded in this economic activity in Adampur, Barwala, Hisar II and Hansi I blocks. Low participation (below

Blocks	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household Industries	Other Workers
Adampur	16.52	54.94	0.87	27.66
Agroha	11.25	63.55	0.53	24.67
Barwala	6.39	52.60	1.31	39.69
Hansi I	9.75	51.52	3.85	35.46
Hansi II	6.11	29.10	0.53	14.97
Hisar I	7.96	46.45	1.54	63.24
Hisar II	5.10	76.93	2.21	36.53
Narnaund	7.62	53.07	0.68	17.30
Uklana	8.30	76.20	1.53	44.06
Total	7.98	51.45	1.74	38.83

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Hisar District ,2011

50%) was found in only two blocks of the study region. Fierce competition in tertiary activities in villages, Low level of literacy, economic backwardness, absence of big industries, lack of Government jobs, ignorance about the importance of formal and technical knowledge, especially in females, lack of own land holdings, and improvement in fertility of soil after 1995 flood moved the population to their traditional primary activities.

Household Industry

A worker who works in an industry conducted by single or more persons making any goods using products received through primary activities is called a household industry worker.

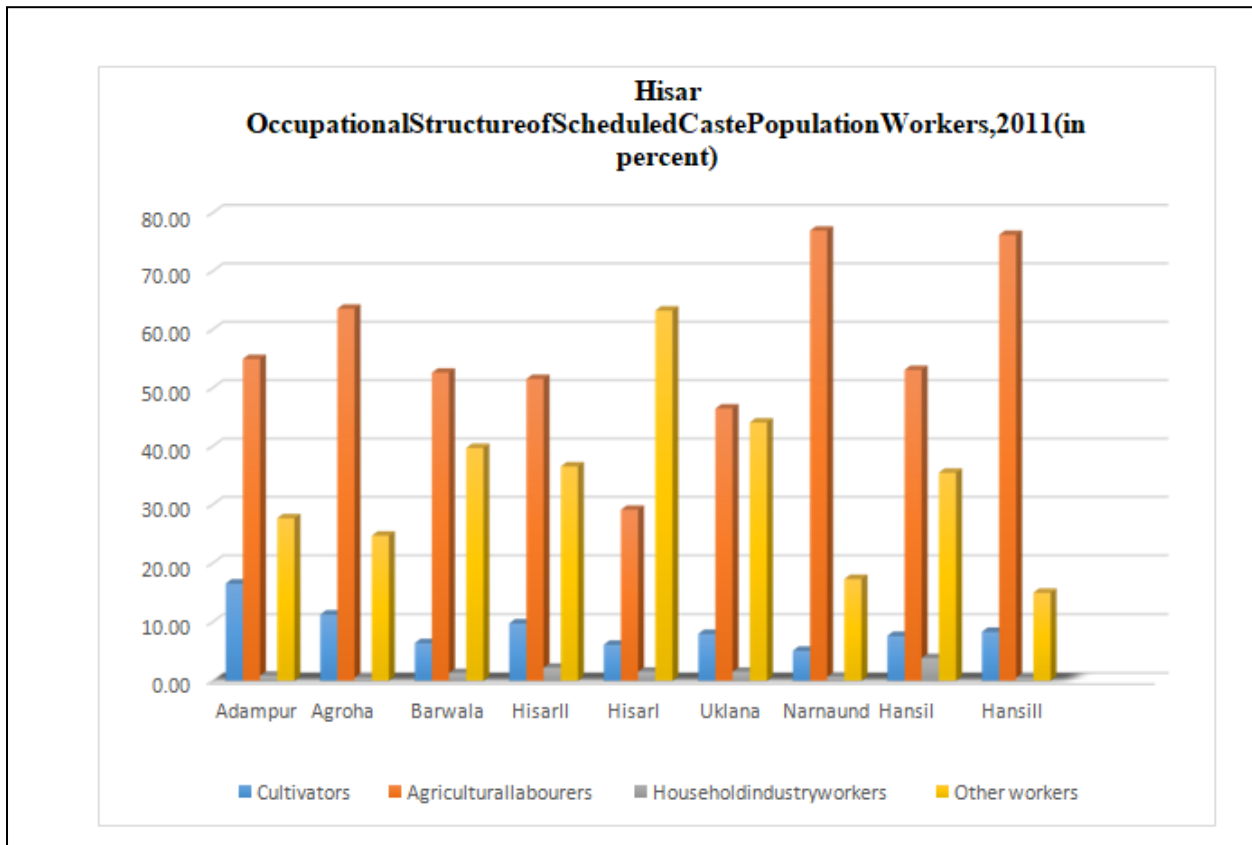


Figure: 2 Occupation structure of scheduled caste workers in Hisar District in 2011

The household industry is of lesser significance in the socioeconomic development of district Hisar. Most of the household industry products are region specific and have few exceptional cases in the Hisar district. Most of the small-scale and large industries located in urban areas, especially in Hisar (Hisar I block) and Hansi (Hansi I block) and surrounding rural areas and scheduled caste population engaged in steel industries established by Jindal Group of Industries and other groups and other small scale industries based on agricultural and dairy farming products as food processing, mustard oil, dairy products units, seed companies, small scale industries of agriculture engineering and plastic pipes, Gawar gum factories, cotton mills, pulse mills and wooden saws.

Workers in household industry observed a share of 1.74 percent of the economically active population of the study region. The spatial distribution of household industry shows a scattered pattern in the study region. This category of workers lies between .53 percent in Agroha and Hansi II blocks and 3.85 percent in Hansi I blocks. The work participation in secondary activities (Constructional and industrial works) is reducing due to the absence of industrial and technical knowledge, lack of capital and other resources necessary for the establishment of industry, manufacturing or construction unit, and very few job opportunities in private sector industries in the absence of reservation provision and comparatively inadequate education facilities among the scheduled caste population.

Although some improvement in formal and skilled education through government schools and industrial training institutes, growth of urbanization, bank loan facility, govt. Schemes for employment and more employment hopes in government jobs encouraged the scheduled caste population toward secondary activities.



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Other Workers

Other workers include those who are engaged in the processing and packing of goods, servicing, repairing, making and selling of goods either as employees or employers in a concern not located within the household premises. Type of workers that come under this category include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. (Census, 2011).

According to the 2011 census, workers in the non-household industry claim a share of 38.83 percent of Hisar district's economically active scheduled caste population. The range of this worker category lies between 14.97 percent in Hansi II to 63.43 percent in Hisar I block of the study region. The block-wise proportion of these workers is shown in Figure 2. High participation (above 40%) was recorded among the scheduled caste population in Hisar I and Uklana blocks. Moderate participation (20-40%) in tertiary activities/ other worker categories was observed in Barwala, Hisar II, Hansi I, Adampur and Agroha blocks and low engagement in

Narnaund and Hansi II blocks of the study region. Participation in other works among the scheduled caste population noticed considerable progress. Establishment of some significant size industries in Hisar and Hansi and small-scale industries in Uklana, Barwala and Adampur (urbanized blocks), an outgrowth of towns, enlargement in a number of services, easy

employment possibility in tertiary activities, government job availability due to reservation policy, government policies for industrial and technical education motivated the scheduled caste population to engage themselves in other works or tertiary activities.

III. CONCLUSION

In general, Haryana's soils are rich and productive. The soils range from loamy sand to sandy loam. The land of district Hisar are composed of heavy or hard clay (raise), light sand (bar), and heavy loam (solar). Soils of the hard clay type are spread in Hansi I, Hisar I, Narnaund and Uklana blocks of the district and, therefore, cultivation and agriculture labor in these blocks are the principal occupations. The household industry claims a minimal share of the economically active population, making it an activity of minor significance. Other workers category, in which a low to a moderate proportion of the working population among the scheduled caste population is engaged and this portion is increasing, which indicates the progress in the socioeconomic development of the scheduled caste population of district Hisar. However the 60% participation of scheduled caste population in primary activities is not a good indicator of the socio economic conditions. Only urban blocks have high participation in secondary and tertiary activities. Improvement in facilities of formal and technical education, change in behavior about female education, awareness about the importance of education, proper implementation of employment schemes for scheduled caste population and alternate employment arrangement can help in improvement in occupational structure and socio economic status of the scheduled caste population.

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