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Analysis of Work Participation Rate among District Head Quarters of Rajasthan

Divya Shukla¹, Rajesh Kr Dubey²

Assistant Professor, Home Nursing, St. John Ambulance Association, Ajodhya, U.P., India.¹

Director, Prakriti Educational & Research Institute, Lucknow, UP, India.²

ABSTRACT: Indian economy is highly unbalanced; there is a bulk of primary workers. Rajasthan is also an agro centric state and has business community conduct business successfully throughout India and abroad. This paper is written to explore the changing pattern of work participation rate and gender gap in workforce among the DHQs of Rajasthan during 2001-2011. In the present study, the DHQs have been taken as the component areal units of the study area for determining the variation in distribution of workforce. A range of contemporary materials drawn from many officials and non-officials records and from reliable journals were used to compile the paper. The present study is entirely based on secondary source of data collected from census office Jaipur, Rajasthan since 2001 and 2011. Simple statistical methods are used to process the collected data to calculate work participation rate, decadal variation and gender gap.

KEYWORDS: Work Participation Rate, Work, Gender gap.

I. INTRODUCTION

Occupational structure in any country depends to a large extent on the development of productive forces. As long as productive forces do not develop adequately and technology does not attain superiority, productivity of labor remains low and, thus, a large part of the labor force slot itself in the production of food articles. This is exactly the problem of most underdeveloped countries. This paper deals with the occupational structure of the study area and scans the changes in the work force. Indian economy is highly unbalanced; there is a bulk of primary workers.

"Work" involved not only actual work but effective supervision, or direction of work. In respect of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation, some types of household industry, etc., which are not done throughout the year, a person's main activity was determined with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. Persons engaged primarily in own household duties (housewives) those getting education (students) those receiving income without participating any productive activity (pensioners, rent receivers, thieves, pick-pocketers, prisoners, beggars, etc) were classified as non-worker.

The aim of this paper is to explore the changing pattern of work participation rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan during 2001-2011. In the present study, the DHQs have been taken as the component areal units of the study area for determining the variation in distribution of workforce. This paper also explores the gender gap in workforce in the study area. There were 32 DHQs during 2001 in Rajasthan which was increased to 33 DHQs in 2011; but for the ease of evaluation only 32 DHQs are taken to study.

Database and Methodology: The present study is mainly based on secondary data. The data of census 2001 and 2011 are taken for analysis. Simple statistical methods are used to process the collected data to calculate work participation rate, decadal variation and gender gap.

$$WPR = \frac{Tw}{Tp} * 100$$

Where, WPR is work participation rate, TW is total workers of the DHQs and Tp is the total population of that DHQs.

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Study Area: The western most biggest and beautiful state Rajasthan has been chosen as study area. This state exhibits unique feature in respect of its geology and geomorphology. This state is spread over 342,239kms located between 23°3' to 30°12' Northern latitude and 60°30' to 78°17' Eastern latitude. The world's oldest mountain divides the state into two halves. Tropic of cancer passes through the southern tip of this state. The climatic condition of the state is arid and semi arid. This state has challenge of desert and desertification.

Rajasthan is an agro centric state. Historically, Rajasthan has business community famously called **Marwaris**, conducted business successfully throughout India and abroad. Their business was organized around the "joint-family system", in which the grandfather, father, sons, their sons, and other family members or close relatives worked together and shared responsibilities of business work. The term Marwari has come to mean a clever businessman from the State of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The Bachhawats, Birlas, Goenkas, Bajajs, Ruias, Piramels and Singhanias are among the top business groups of India. They are the famous Marwaris from Rajasthan. Special Industrial Complexes are being developed in the State mainly of thrust sectors, such as Gems & Jewellery EPIP & Gem Park, Jaipur, Hosiery Chopanki, Bhiwadi; Auto Ancilliary Ghatal (Bhiwadi) & Sitapura (Jaipur); Ceramics Khara, (Bikaner); Software Technology EPIP, (Jaipur); Electronics & Telecomm. Kukas, (Jaipur); Textiles Bhilwara, Sanganer, Sitapura, Pali, Jodhpur, Balotra; Agro Industries IGNP Area, Leather Manpur-Macheri; Wool Industries Beawar, Bikaner; Handicrafts Shilpgram, (Jodhpur and Jaisalmer); Dimensional Stone Kishangarh, Udaipur, Chittorgarh.

Work Participation Rate {WPR}: According to 2001 census, the WPR in India was 39.1 percent. There were wide variations in the work participation rate in our country during 2001. As many as 17 states and union territories have above 40 percent participation rate which is higher than the national average of 39.1 percent. Rajasthan has displayed WPR of 42.06 percent which is more than the national average.

WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2001: In the census 2001 more than 30 percent DHQs have high percentage of WPR. Table-1 exhibits that out of 32 DHQs ten (31.3 percent) DHQs have high WPR of above 30 percent. DHQ Chittorgarh has recorded highest WPR of 33.63 percent followed by Bhilwara (33.15), Jaisalmer (31.93), Pali (31.62), Ganganagar (31.61), Dungepur (31.32), Tonk (31.29), Udaipur (31.25), Jaipur (30.57) and Jalor (30.27). 40.6 percent DHQs have recorded WPR up to 30 percent. WPR of moderate category varied from maximum of 29.45 percent in the DHQ Bundi to minimum of 28.37 percent in the DHQ Ajmer. Low WPR has been observed in nine (28.1 percent) DHQs. DHQ Jhunjhunun has recorded lowest WPR of 24.66 percent followed by Churu (24.74), Sikar (25.2), Dhaulpur (25.89), Nagaur (26.67), Bharatpur (26.7), Dausa (27.03) Jhalawar (27.41) and Karauli (27.96).

Table: 1. Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the DHQs, 2001

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 28	09	28.1	Jhunjhunun, Churu, Sikar, Dhaulpur, Nagour, Bharatpur, Dausa, Jhalawar, Karaouli
Moderate	28 to 30	13	40.6	Ajmer, Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Alwar, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, Bandwara, Bundi
High	Above 30	10	31.3	Jalor, Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Dfungerpur, Ganganagar, Pali, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh
Total		32	100	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

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DHQs of southern, western and northern most parts of the state has high work participation rate while low WPR has been observed in DHQs of eastern and north eastern parts (Fig 1.a).

WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2011: In census 2011 more than 75 percent DHQs have presented high WPR of above 30 percent whereas only 6 percent DHQs have low WPR of less than 28 percent.

Table: 2. Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the DHQs, 2011

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 28	02	6.06	Jhunjhunun, Dhaulpur
Moderate	28 to 30	05	15.2	Churu, Sikar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Sawai Madhopur,
High	Above 30	26	78.8	Nagaur, Karauli, Barmer, Sirohi, Baran, Alwar, Pali, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Tonk, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jalor, Kota, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Bundi, Hanumangarh, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh
Total		33	100	

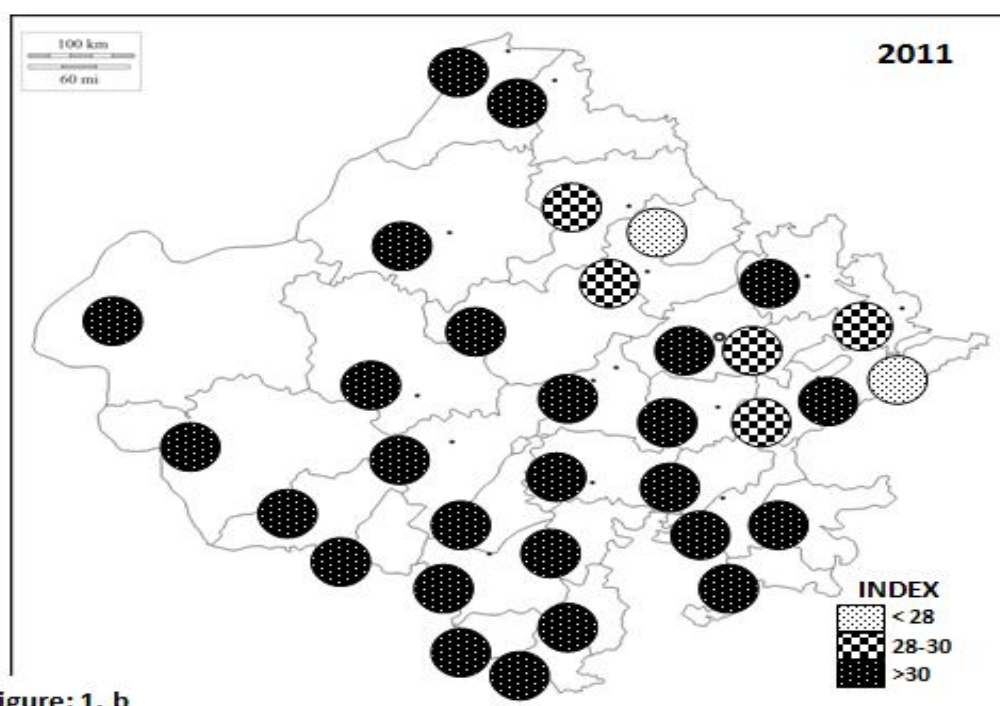
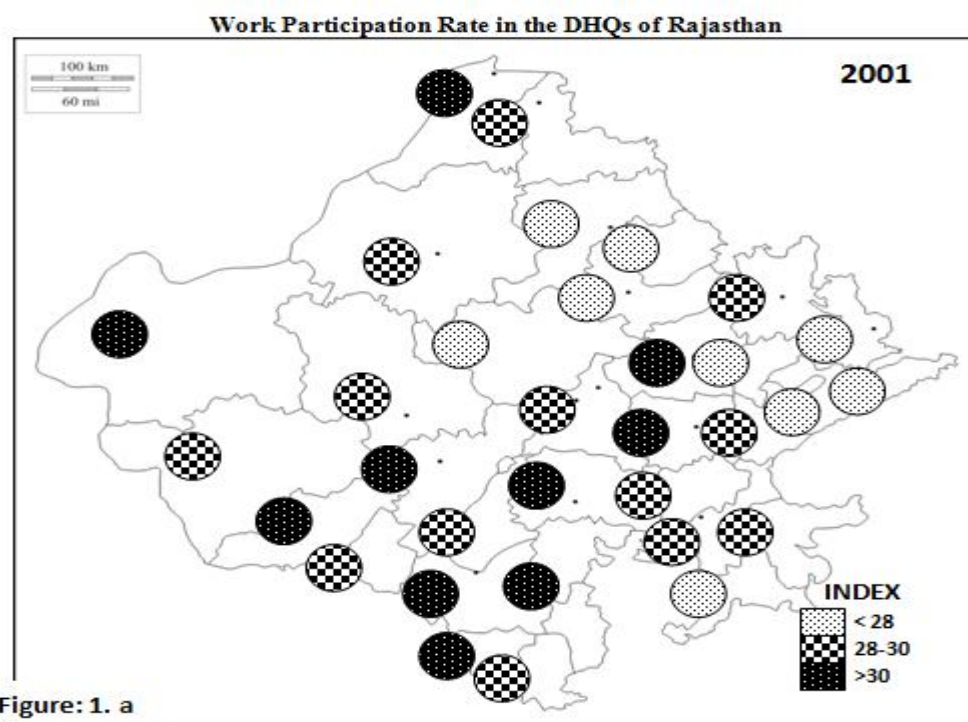
Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

According to Table-2, out of 33 DHQs only two (6.06 percent) DHQs have low WPR. DHQ Jhunjhunun has lowest WPR of 27.39 percent followed by DHQ Dhaulpur (27.42 percent). Five DHQs have displayed moderate WPR ranging from minimum of 28.18 percent in DHQ Churu to a maximum of 29.99 percent in DHQ Sawai madhopur. Out of 33 DHQs twenty six (78.8 percent) DHQs have recorded high WPR. DHQ Chittorgarh has recorded highest work participation rate of 36.24 percent followed by Nagaur (30.45), Karauli (30.47), Barmer (30.5), Alwar (31.83), Pali (31.96), Bikaner (31.99), Udaipur (34.41), Ganganagar (34.79), Jaisalmer (35), Tonk (35.1), Bhilwara (35.22), Jhalawar (31.99), Ajmer (32.26), Jaipur (32.45), Jodhpur (32.57), Jalor (32.67), Kota (32.77), Dungarpur (32.85), Rajsamand (32.96), Bundi (33.35), Hanumangarh (33.53), Banswara (34.16) and Pratapgarh (35.33). WPR has been improved in the census 2011 comparatively from the last decade. A few DHQs of eastern and north eastern parts are showing low WPR (Figure 1.b).

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Changing pattern of WPR 2001-2011: A wide decadal variation has been observed while studying work participation rate among DHQs. More than 55 percent DHQs have displayed high growth in WPR whereas about 20 percent DHQs have low growth rate. Table-3 reveals that out of 32 DHQs seven (21.9 percent) DHQs have recorded

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low growth rate of less than 2 percent. DHQ Pali has recorded lowest growth rate of 0.34 percent followed by Barmer (1.35), Dungarpur (1.53), Dhaulpur (1.53). Sawai Madhopur (1.54), Jaipur (1.88) and Bharatpur (1.97). Moderate growth rate has been observed in seven DHQs. In this category DHQ Jhunjhunun has recorded maximum growth rate of 2.73 percent whereas DHQ Bhilwara has minimum growth rate of 2.07 percent. High growth in WPR varying from 3 to 4 percent includes thirteen DHQs.

Table: 3. Changing pattern of Work Participation rate, 2001-2011

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 2	07	21.9	Pali, Barmer, Dungarpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Bharatpur
Moderate	2 to 3	07	21.9	Bhilwara, Dausa, Jalor, Sirohi, Karauli, Chittorgarh, Jhunjhunun
High	3 to 4	13	40.6	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Baran, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Alwar, Churu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bundi
Very high	Above 4	05	15.6	Rajsamand, Kota, Jhalawar, Hanumangarh, Banswara
Total		32	100	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

DHQ Bundi has recorded maximum growth of 3.9 percent and DHQ Bikaner has recorded minimum growth of 3 percent in this range. Out of 32 DHQs five (15.6 percent) DHQs have presented higher growth in WPR. DHQ Banswara has recorded highest growth rate of 4.76 percent followed by Hanumangarh (4.73), Jhalawar (4.58), Kota (4.31) and Rajsamand (4.29). Figure 1.c depicts that DHQs of southern and northern parts have very high growth rate and DHQs of eastern and western Rajasthan have low growth rate.

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Changing Pattern of WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan

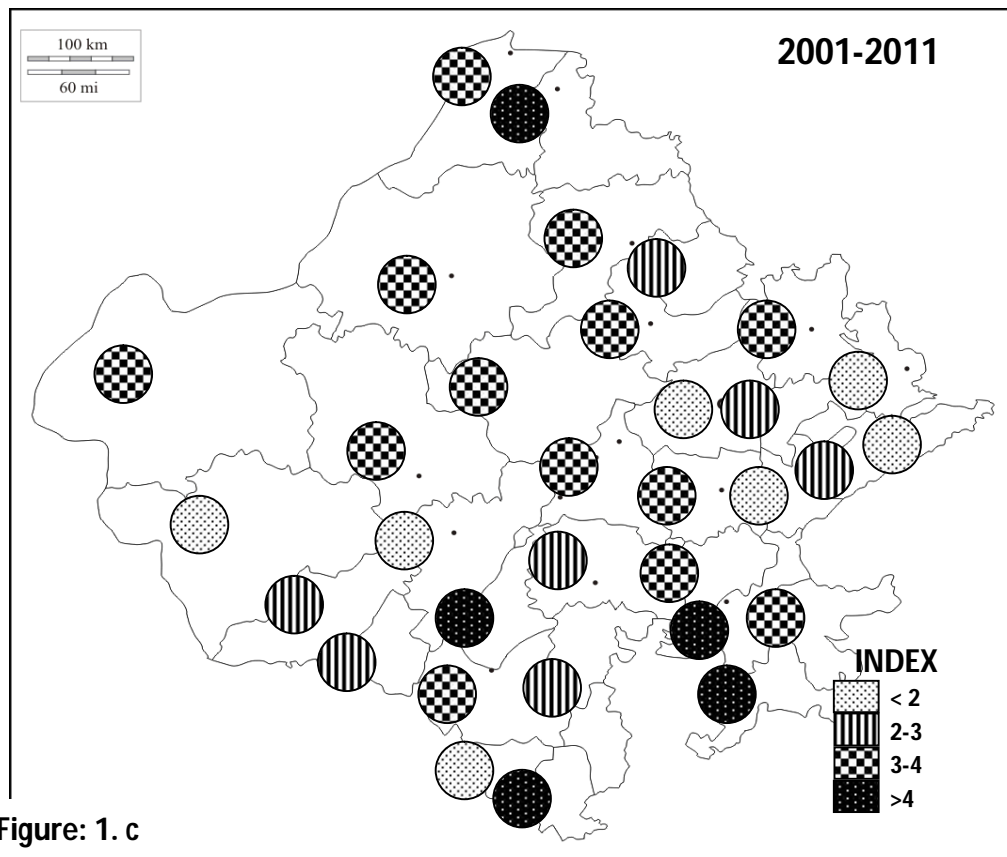


Figure: 1. c

Male WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2001: In census 2001 more than 20 percent DHQs have low percentage of male WPR whereas about 40 percent DHQs have high male WPR.

Table: 4. Male Work Participation Rate in the DHQs, 2001

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 44	07	21.9	Jhunjhunun, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Churu, Dausa, Sikar, Bharatpur
Moderate	44 to 48	13	40.6	Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Sirohi, Jhalawar, Jalor, Baran, Nagaur, Ajmer, Alwar, Kota, Bundi, Banswara, Bikaner
High	Above 48	12	37.5	Barmer, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Dungepur, Pali, Rajsamand Jaipur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Ganganagar, Bhilwara
Total		32	100	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

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Table-4 shows that out of 32 DHQs twelve (37.5 percent) DHQs have high WPR of more than 48 percent. DHQ Bhilwara has recorded highest WPR of 52.5 percent followed by Ganganagr(51.77), Jaisalmer(51.22), Chittorgarh(50.87), Udaipur(49.32), Rajsamand(49.07), Pali(49), Dungarpur(48.63), Jodhpur(48.45), Hanumangarh(48.44) and Barmer(48.43). Low WPR has been experienced by seven (21.9 percent) DHQs. DHQ Jhunjhunun has recorded lowest WPR of 40.07 percent followed by Dhaulpur (42.3), Karauli (42.36), Churu (42.55), Dausa(43.06), Sikar(43.35) and Bharatpur(43.65). Rest of the thirteen (40.6 percent) DHQs have recorded moderate participation rate (44-48 percent). This category varied from maximum of 47.9 percent WPR in DHQ Bikaner to a minimum of 44.65 percent in DHQ Sawai Madhopur. Figure 1.d shows that male work participation rate declines from south-western to north eastern parts of the state.

Male WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2011: In census 2011 more than 60 percent DHQs have WPR of above 50 percent and 35 percent DHQs have WPR of less than 50 percent. According to Table-5 more than 52 percent male WPR has been observed in eleven (33.3 percent) DHQs out of 33 DHQs. Highest WPR has been recorded in DHQ Jaisalmer of 55.93 percent followed by Bhiwara(54.54), Ganganagar(54.4), Pratapgarh(54.34), Udaipur(53.98), Chittorgarh(53.78), Hanumangarh(52.73), Pali(52.65), Jodhpur(52.37), Bikaner(52.12) and Bundi(52.01). Low WPR has been displayed by twelve DHQs.

Table: 5. Male Work Participation Rate in the DHQs, 2011

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 50	12	36.4	Dhaulpur, Dausa, Jhunjhunun, Karauli, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Churu, Nagaur, Jalor, Sirohi, Tonk
Moderate	50 to 52	10	30.3	Alwar, Baran, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Jaipur, Ajmer, Banswara, Barmer
High	Above 52	11	33.3	Bundi, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Hanumangarh, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Jaisalmer
Total		33	100	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Lowest male WPR has been recorded in DHQ Dhaulpur of 44.82 percent followed by Dausa(45.46), Jhunjhunun(45.69), Karauli(45.78), Bharatpur(46.29), Sawai madhopur(48.02), Sikar(48.27), Churu(48.38), Nagaur(48.78), Jalor(49), Sirohi (49.51) and Tonk (49.5). Moderate WPR (50-52 percent) includes ten (30.3 percent) DHQs. DHQs of western half state has high male WPR and eastern half of the state has low WPR (Figure 1.e).

Male WPR Rate in the DHQs of Rajasthan

Changing pattern of Male WPR 2001-2011: Growth in male WPR ranges from highest of 5 percent to lowest of 2 percent. More than 45 percent DHQs have high growth rate and less than 30 percent DHQs have low growth rate. Table-6 illustrates that out of 32 DHQs six (18.8 percent) DHQs has very high growth rate of above 5 percent. Highest growth rate has been recorded by DHQ Churu of 5.83 percent followed by Jhunjhunun (5.62), Ajmer (5.62), Bundi (5.53), Jhalawar (5.5) and Kota (5). High growth rate (4-5 percent) has been displayed by nine (28.1 percent) DHQs.

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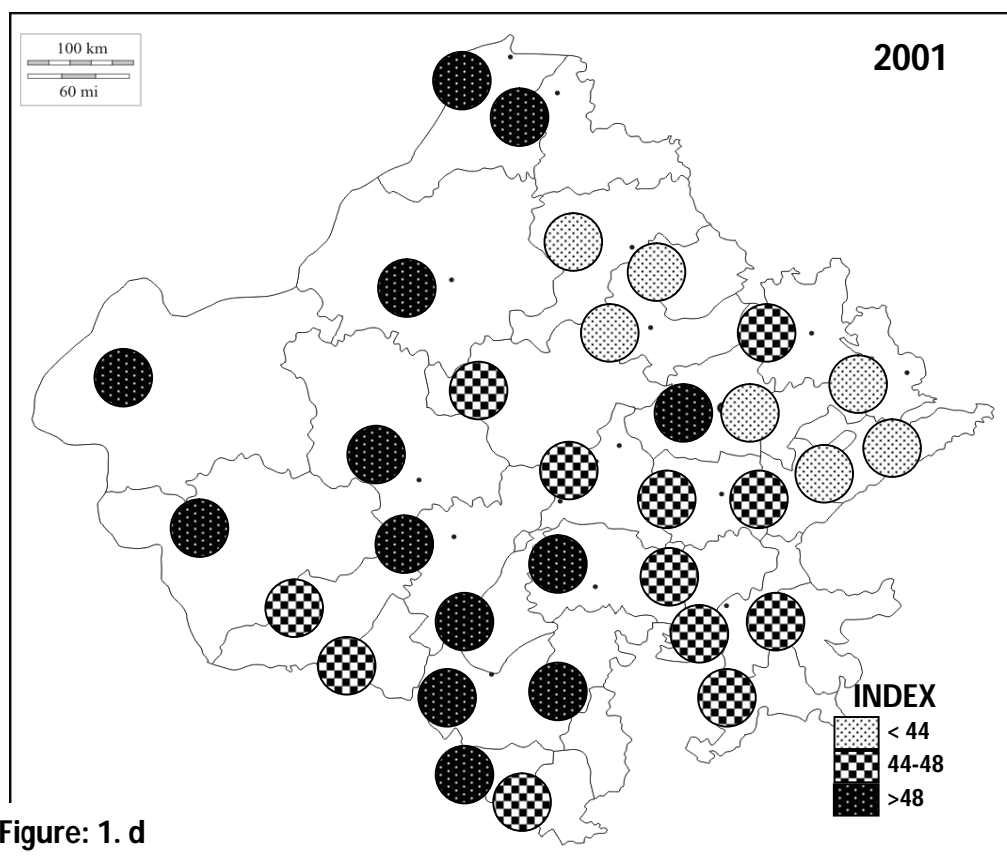


Table: 6.Changing pattern of Male WPR in the DHQs, 2001-2011

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 3	09	28.1	Dungerpr, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Jaipur, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh
Moderate	3 to 4	08	25	Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur, Jalor, Barmer, Karauli, Pali, Alwar, Jodhpur
High	4 to 5	09	28.1	Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Sirohi, Baran, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Tonk, Sikar, Banswara
Very high	Above 5	06	18.8	Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi, Ajmer, Jhunjhunun, Churu,
Total		32	100	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

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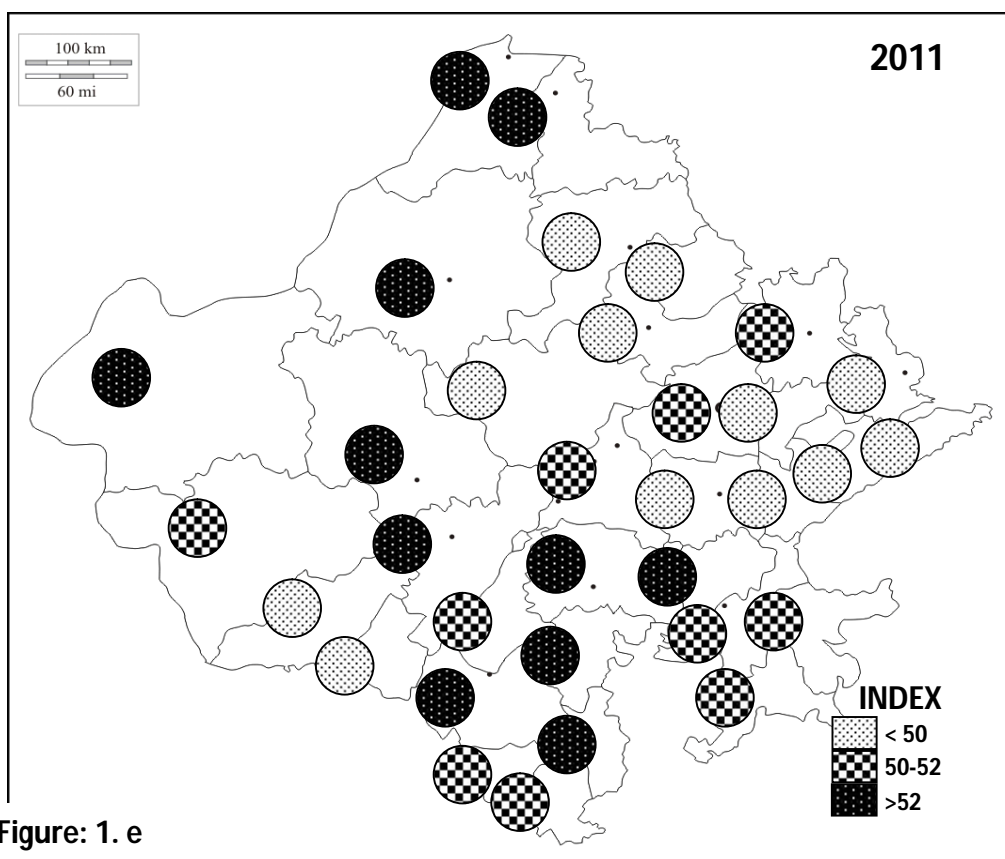


Figure: 1. e

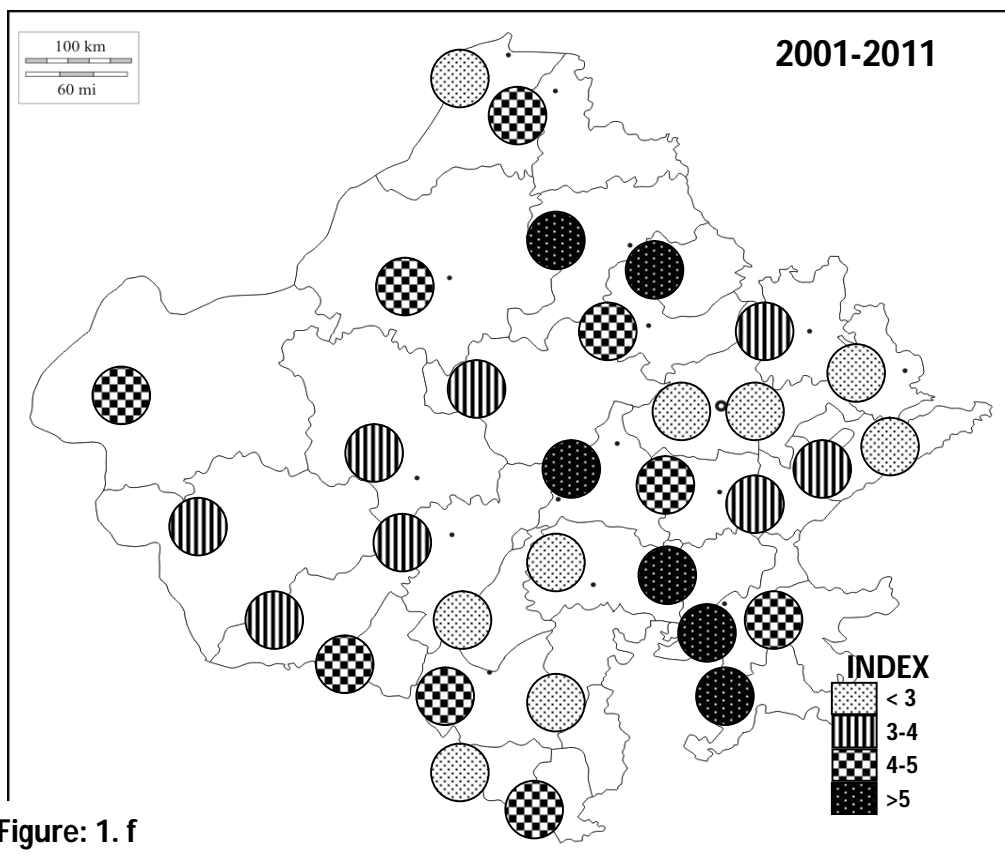
In this category maximum growth is recorded by DHQ Banswara of 4.99 percent followed by Sikar(4.92), Tonk(4.8), Jaisalmer(4.71), Udaipur(4.66), Baran(4.46), Sirohi(4.39), Hanumangarh(4.29) and Bikaner(4.22). Moderate growth rate has been experienced by eight (25 percent) DHQs varying from maximum of 3.92 percent in DHQ Jodhpur to a minimum of 3.07 percent in DHQ Nagaur. Low growth rate has been observed nine DHQs. Lowest growth has been recorded by DHQ Durgapur of 1.91 percent followed by Bhilwara (2.04), Rajsamand (2.32), Jaipur (2.34), Dausa(2.4), Dhaulpur(2.52), Ganganagar(2.63), Bharatpur(2.64) and Chittorgarh(2.91). Figure 1.f, shows that DHQs of north-eastern, south-eastern and southern parts of the state has displayed high growth rate whereas eastern and northern DHQs have experienced low growth in male WPR.

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Changing Pattern of Male WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan



Female WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2001: Comparatively females have low percentage of WPR than males; however, in census 2001 female WPR ranges from highest of 16 percent to lowest of 4 percent. More than 30 percent DHQs have experienced Female WPR of above 10 percent. Table-7 reveals that out of 32 DHQs eleven (34.4 percent) DHQs have high female WPR. DHQ Tonk has recorded highest female WPR of 16.88 percent followed by Chittorgarh(14.64), Jalor(12.7), Karauli(11.62), Bhilwara(11.23), Dungarpur(11.1), Banswara(10.68), Udaipur(10.51), Bundi(10.41), Sawai Madhopur(10.31 and Sirohi(10.17). Low WPR of less than 7 percent includes ten (31.3 percent) DHQs. DHQ Sikar has displayed lowest female WPR of 4.92 percent. Other DHQs having low WPR are Churu(5.36), Nagaur(5.59), Hanumangarh(6.05), Rajsamand(6.46), Barmer(6.48), Jodhpur(6.58), Jaisalmer(6.68), Dhaulpur(6.9) and Bharatpur(6.97). There are eleven DHQs having moderate WPR (7-10 percent) ranging from maximum of 9.6 percent in DHQ Pali to a minimum of 7.28 percent in DHQ Ganganagar. Figure 1.g displays that DHQs of southern and south-eastern parts of the state has high percentage of female workers while western, eastern and north-eastern parts of the state shows low WPR.

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Table: 7. Female Work Participation Rate in the DHQs, 2001

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 7	10	31.3	Sikar, Churu, Nagaur, Hanumangarh, Rajsamand, Barmer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur, Bharatpur
Moderate	7 to 10	11	34.4	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunun, Jhalawar, Alwar, Kota, Dausa, Ajmer, Jaipur, Baran, Pali
High	Above 10	11	34.4	Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Udaipur, Banswara, Dungerpur, Bhilwara, Karauli, Jalor, Chittorgarh, Tonk
Total		32	100	

Female WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan 2011:

In census 2011 more than 70 percent DHQs has gained high female WPR of above 10 percent whereas 15 percent DHQ's has displayed low WPR. Table 8 illustrates that out of 33 DHQs thirteen (39.4 percent) DHQs have very high WPR of above 12 percent. DHQ Tonk has acquired highest WPR of 19.92 percent followed by Chittorgarh (17.54), Banswara (15.92), Pratapgarh (15.46), Jalor (14.53), Bhilwara (14.24), Dungerpur (13.54), Udaipur (13.33), Karauli (13.26) and Hanumangarh (12.05). Table 7.8 shows that out of 33 DHQs eleven (33.3 percent) DHQs have high female WPR of up to 12 percent. This category ranges from maximum of 11.98 percent WPR in DHQ Ganganagar to minimum of 10.43 percent in DHQ Sawai Madhopur. Moderate WPR (8-10 percent) includes four (12.1 percent) DHQs these are Jaisalmer (8.75), Bharatpur (8.78), Pali (9.44) and Bikaner (9.71). Low WPR has been observed in only five (15.2 percent) DHQs of less than 8 percent. DHQ Barmer has displayed lowest WPR of 6.64 percent followed by Churu (6.81), Dhaulpur (7.33), Sikar (7.52) and Jhunjhunun (7.61). Figure 1.h, reveals that Female WPR declines from southern to northern parts of the state.

Female WPR in the DHQs of Rajasthan

Table: 8. Female Work Participation Rate in the DHQs, 2011

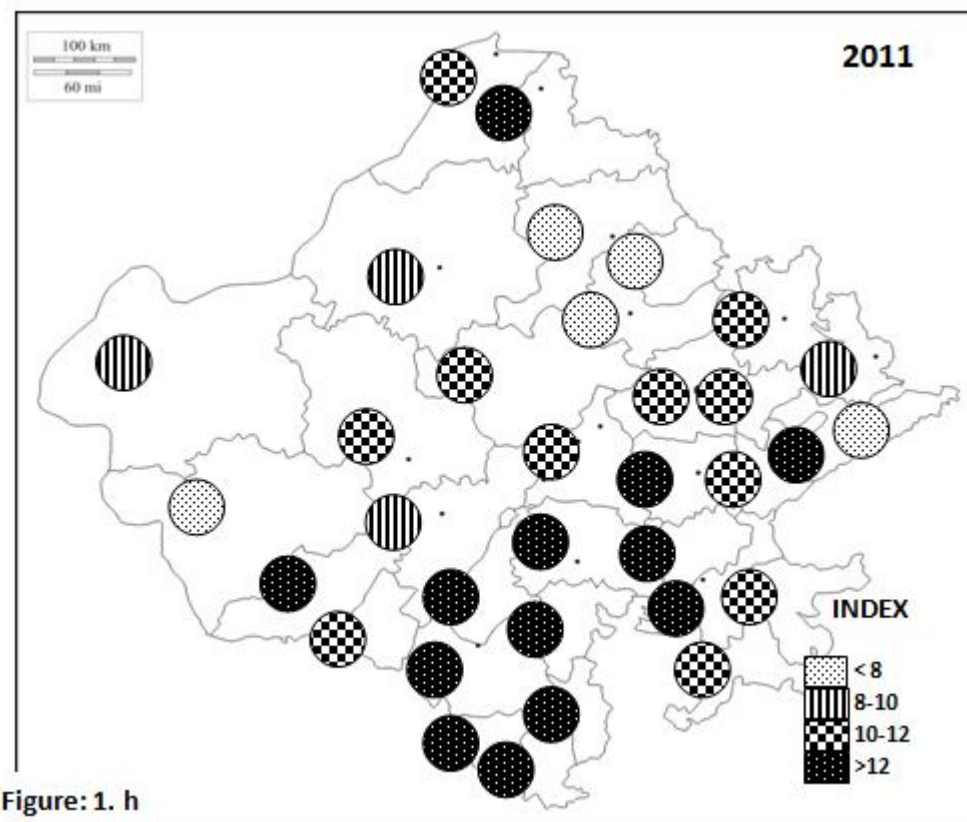
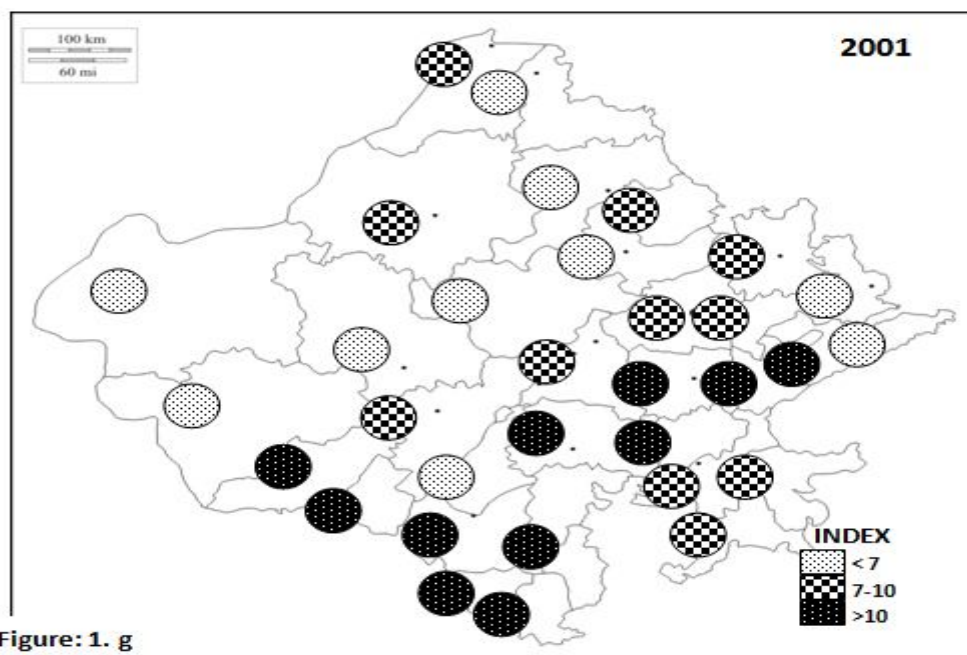
Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Low	Below 8	05	15.2	Barmer, Churu, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunun
Moderate	8 to 10	04	12.1	Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Pali, Bikaner
High	10 to 12	11	33.3	Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Dausa, Nagaur, Jaipur, Alwar, Baran, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Ganganagar
Very high	Above 12	13	39.4	Hanumangarh, Kota, Bundi, Rajsamand, Karauli, Udaipur, Dungerpur, Bhilwara, Jalor, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Tonk
Total		33	100	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

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Changing pattern of Female WPR 2001-2011: A pleasing change emerged while analyzing female WPR during 2001-11. All DHQs have displayed positive change excluding only two DHQs. More than 60 percent DHQs have gained high growth rate in female work force. Table-9 shows that out of 32 DHQs two (6.3 percent) DHQs have recorded decline in growth rate. DHQ Pali has recorded highest decline of 0.16 percent and DHQ Jhunjhunun has recorded decline of 0.01 percent. Moderate growth in female WPR has been experienced by nine DHQs of up to 2 percent. In this category maximum growth has been achieved by DHQ Jaipur of 1.93 percent followed by Jalor (1.83), Bharatpur (1.81), Karauli (1.64), Churu (1.45), Sirohi (0.57), Dhaulpur (0.43), Barmer (0.16) and Sawai Madhopur (0.12). Out of 32 DHQs fourteen (43.8 percent) DHQs have gained high growth rate up to 4 percent. In this category DHQ Kota has recorded maximum growth of 3.78 percent and DHQ Jaisalmer has recorded minimum growth rate of 2.07 percent. Growth rate of above 4 percent has been observed in Seven (21.9 percent) DHQs. DHQ Rajsamand has attained highest growth rate of 6.79 percent followed by Hanumangarh (6), Nagaur (5.44), Banswara (5.24), Ganganagar (4.7), Jhalawar (4.09) and Jodhpur (4.02). Figure 1.i, reveals that DHQs of northern, southern and south-eastern parts of the state have gained high growth rate whereas it declines towards eastern, north-eastern and south-western parts.

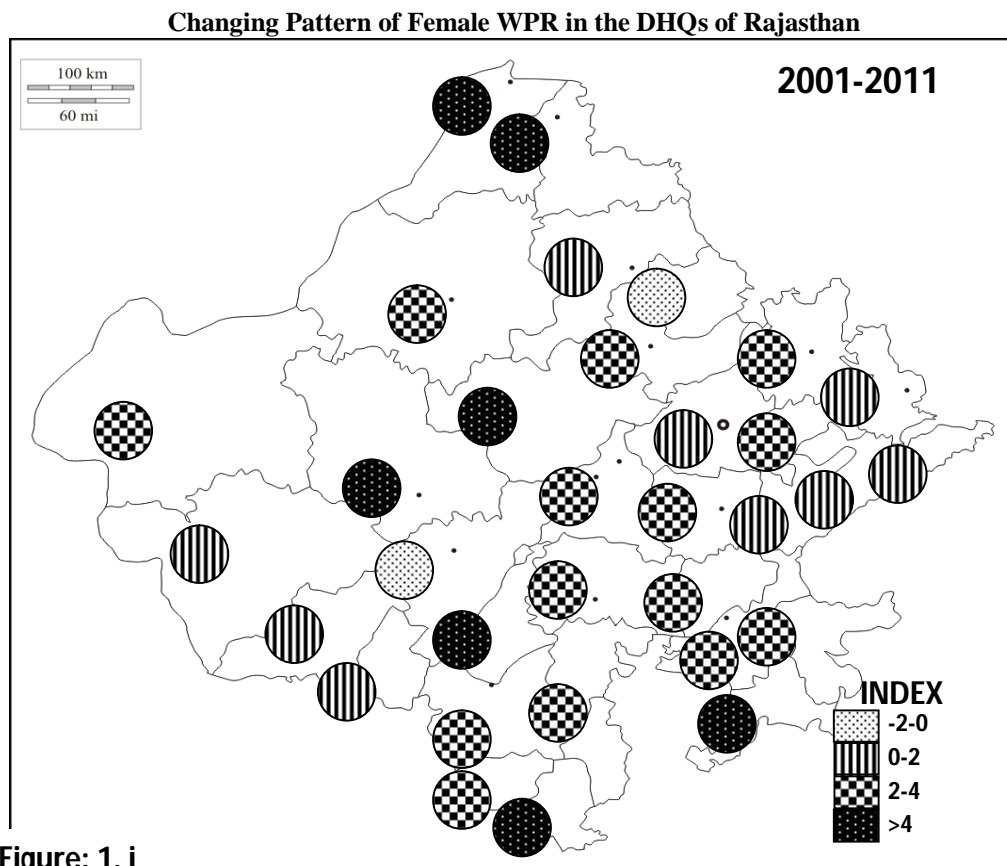


Figure: 1. i

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Table: 9. Changing pattern of Female WPR in the DHQs, 2001-2011

	Category	Range	No. of DHQs	%	Name of the DHQs
Negative	Low	-2 to 0	02	6.3	Pali, Jhunjhunun
Positive	Moderate	0 to 2	09	28.1	Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Dhaulpur, Sirohi, Churu, Karauli, Bharatpur, Jalor, Jaipur
	High	2 to 4	14	43.8	Jaisalmer, Dausa, Baran, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Sikar, Bundi, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Tonk, Ajmer, Alwar, Kota
	Very high	Above 4	07	21.9	Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Ganganagar, Bandwara, Nagaur, Hanumangarh, Rajsamand
	Total		32	100	

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Gender gap in Work Participation Rate

The genuine economic progress of a society means equal participation of both genders in all economic activities. Indian society is a male dominated where the status of women are very dishearten. Conditions of working women have improved considerably in the recent years. A wide variation has been observed while analyzing gender gap in WPR among DHQs. In 2001 out of 32 DHQs fourteen (43.75 percent) DHQs have displayed high gender gap whereas in census 2011 out of 33 DHQs twenty two (66.7 percent) DHQs have shown high gender gap.

Table: 10. Changing pattern in Gender gap

Category	Range	2001		2011	
	Gender gap	No. of DHQs	Percentage	No. of DHQs	Percentage
Low	Below 35	07	21.9	04	12.1
Moderate	35 to 38	11	34.4	07	21.2
High	38 to 41	07	21.9	15	45.5
Very high	Above 41	07	21.9	07	21.2
Total		32	100	33	100

Source: Calculated from PCA 2001, 11. Directorate of census operations, Jaipur

Table-10 proves the increasing pattern of gender gap in the decade 2001-11. DHQ Tonk has recorded lowest gender gap in the both censuses 2001 and 2011(Table 7.10). DHQ Jaisalmer has recorded highest gender gap of 44.54 percent in census 2001 which increased to 47.18 percent in 2011(Appendix 8).In subject of gender gap DHQ Jaisalmer has displayed worse position it has also very low sex ratio due to Muslim dominant region.In our country there are so many reasons behind the low female WPR.

The general factors for the low percentage of female workforce are chauvinism against female education, mobility and employment. Females are tied with the responsibilities of family and children. Females are always given a second palace in social and economic activities, and it will take a long time to stretch up women equals to men in such a male dominated societies.

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