



Occupational Structure of Population in Anuppur District: Geographical Analysis

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ABSTRACT: Anuppur district is characterized by hilly to undulating terrain with certain pockets and belt of Sal and mixed forest. Physical feature of any region always influences the nature of the work and economic activities. So in Anuppur district, where both hill and plains features are exist which determine the occupational pattern of the region. The study of occupational structure dealing with working and non-working population has been carried out in the present study. The total working population in the district is recorded 49.40% of the total population. Percentage of main worker (62.52 %) is higher comparison to marginal worker (37.48 %). In 2011 there were 45.58 percent workers involve in cultivation, 29.88 percent in agricultural labourers, 1.50 percent in household industry and 23.04 percent worker in other economic activities.

Key Words: Occupational structure, working population, main worker, marginal worker, non- working population

I. INTRODUCTION

In a society the term of 'occupational structure' refers to the mix of different types of occupations found there (Johnson, 2000) [1]. 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. Accordingly, as per census of India, all persons engaged in 'work' defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit are workers. Demographic and non-demographic factors appear to be important in any analysis of occupational changes in developing countries. Under the demographic factors high rate of population growth directly affects the work participation rates. On the other hand, the initial efforts to develop an economy, expansion of school enrolment, improved health and welfare services, increased urbanization may be accompanied by declining trend in work participation rates and increase in the unemployment rates (Rayappa and Erpenshade, 1975) [5]. Occupational structure represents the socio-economic development of any region. Economic progress is generally associated with certain distinct, necessary and predictable changes in occupational structure (Clark, 1940) [3]. Occupational structure refers to the aggregate distribution of occupations in society, classified according to skill level, economic function, or social status. In the social respect, prestige or status attached to an individual due to his occupation in the society has changed from one period to another with varying degrees. Even in the modern society the process of allocating high prestige value to certain occupations, which of course may be of little social utility, reflects the influence of the traditional force of the past (Maurya, 1989) [6]. Workers were categories into main and marginal workers since 1981 census.

The Indian economy was characterized by a highly specialized and commercialized primary sector and a relatively large share of the population performing wage labour (Zanden 2002) [7]. The choice of type of employment depends on factors like caste and religion of the worker rather than human capital and physical capital of households. On the other hand, some studies indicate that even rural labour market has been vibrant in response to human capital levels, i.e., the better educated workers specialize in knowledge intensive non-agricultural sector with higher levels of income, while the illiterate mostly depend on agricultural sector (Reddy and Kumar, 2006) [2].

In any population study, the study of occupational structure is very important because it helps to understand the socio-economic characteristics of the people living that particular region.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

A. Study area

Anuppur is situated in eastern corner of Madhya Pradesh. It came into existence on 15th August 2003, by reorganization of Shahdol district. It extends from 23° 15' N to 24° N and 81° 0' to 81° 45' E covering an area of 3724 km². It has been divided into four tehsils and blocks namely, Pushprajgarh, Kotma, Anuppur and Jaithari. The total population of Anuppur district is 621,693 persons, of which 3, 12,750 populations are male and 3, 08,943 female. Anuppur is predominantly hilly and forested district. In south-east part of the district, the main high relief features are the Maikal Range and Maikal Plateau is covered with deccan Trap Basalts. It is also famous for Amarkantak hill and pilgrim station, where from two important rivers namely, Narmada and the son originate. Another important river Johilla, too originates from Amarkantak. District Anuppur is surrounded by Shahdol district in north, Umariya and Dindori districts in west and south-west, Bilaspur and Korea districts of Chhattishgarh State in south and east sides. The Anuppur is most tribal populated district of Madhya Pradesh. The district is habited by large number of Tribals such as Gond, Baiga, Panika, Kol, Agaria etc. who live in the remote forest areas in district.

B. Objective

The main objective of this paper is to assess the occupational structure of population in Anuppur district in 2011 and evaluate the present socio-economic condition of people in the study area.

C. Database & Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data mainly collected on population characteristics through published records from District Census Handbook, Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh, 2011. The data obtained from the secondary sources are analyzed, displayed by graph at block level to find out spatial variations of the study. The spatial distribution of working and non-working population has been studied on the basis of data provided by the District Census Handbook, Anuppur.

D. Spatial Pattern of Occupational Structure

According to the census, two broad classification of population on the basis of economic status can be made as, working population and non-working population. In Anuppur District, the percentage of working population to total population is 49.40 per cent in 2011 which is higher than the state (43.5 %) average. The highest working population is recorded in Pushprajgarh block (57.81 %) and lowest is recorded in Anuppur block (39.22%). In Pushprajgarh block, Scheduled tribe population is higher comparison to other blocks. The female work participation rate is very low in comparison to male work participation rate in 2011. In reference of male working population, highest population is recorded in Anuppur with 66.58 % while Pushprajgarh (51.11 %) comes under the lowest position. The highest percentage of female working population has been marked in Pushprajgarh (48.89 %) followed by Kotma (46.47 %) and Jaithari (39.40%) blocks whereas lowest percentage is noted in Anuppur (33.42 %) block. In Pushprajgarh block, tribal populations are prominent so here tribal females are engaged in different types of works like domestic work, agricultural labour etc. (Table 1).

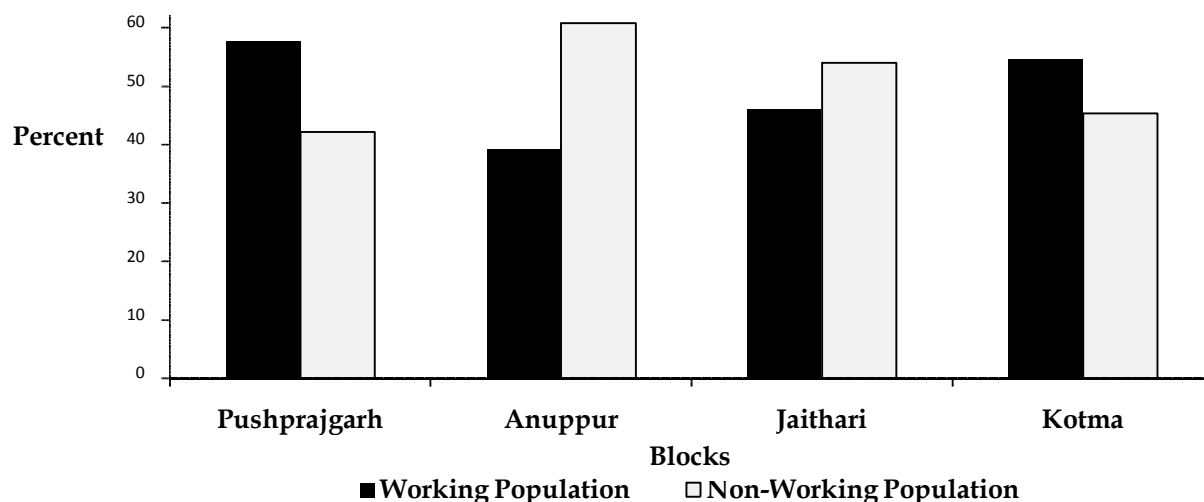
Table 1: Working and Non-working population of Anuppur district, 2011.

| Block | Total Population | Working Population | | Non-Working Population | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Per cent |
| Pushprajgarh | 221,589 | 128,115 | 57.81 | 93,474 | 42.19 |
| Anuppur | 149,702 | 58,717 | 39.22 | 90,985 | 60.78 |
| Jaithari | 192,255 | 88,560 | 46.06 | 103,695 | 53.94 |
| Kotma | 58,147 | 31,761 | 54.62 | 26,386 | 45.34 |
| District | 621,693 | 307,153 | 49.40 | 314,540 | 50.60 |

Source: District Census Handbook, Anuppur, 2011

Non-worker is a person who did not work at all during the reference period like student, housewife, beggar, pensioners etc. Census also identifies a category from the non-workers as persons who are seeking or unavailable for work (Nangia, *et. al.* 2005) [4]. In other words, non-workers- were those who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration. The above table reveals that the total non-working population in the district is noted 50.60 per cent of the total population in 2011 which largely consist of women, children and old people.

Working and Non-working population of Anuppur District, 2011



It is noticed that, in study area approximate half population do not perform any types of work which may not be considered as suitable indicator for economic development of any region. In the reference of non-working population, highest percentage is found in Anuppur block (60.78%) followed by Jaithari (53.94%) and Kotma (45.34%) while lowest percentages in Pushprajgarh block (42.19 %). In study area, the females are prominent among the non-working population. The large gap between female working (42.95%) and nonworking (56.29%) population is very serious problem. Hence, there is need to encourage the female education, cottage & village industries to improve the economy and work participation rate in study area. Highest percentage of male non-working population is recorded in Pushprajgarh (48.51 %) while lowest is recorded in Anuppur (40.50 %) block. In reference of female non-working population highest percentage is found in Anuppur (59.50 %) followed by Jaithari (58.18 %) and Kotma (54.76 %) whereas lowest percentage is recorded in Pushprajgarh (51.49 %) block. The census 1981, classifies workers into two groups namely, main workers and marginal workers.

Main Worker: All those workers who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e. those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (six months) and more during the last year are termed as main workers. The percentage share of main workers in the district is 62.52 %. Pushprajgarh block having highest (69.74 %) main working population while lowest population is recorded in Kotma block (43.86 %). Table 4 shows that the male has 65.12 % main worker as compared to 34.88 % among female. In 2001 census provided information on four categories of workers only i.e. cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and other workers. The first two are related to agricultural activities while the rest are treated as non-agricultural workforce.

Table 2: Male and Female Working & Non-working Population of Anuppur District, 2011.

| Block | Working Population (%) | Male Working Population (%) | Female Working Population (%) | Male Non-Working Population (%) | Female Non-Working Population (%) |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Per cent | | | | |
| Pushprajgarh | 57.81 | 51.11 | 48.89 | 48.51 | 51.49 |
| Anuppur | 39.22 | 66.58 | 33.42 | 40.50 | 59.50 |
| Jaithari | 46.06 | 60.60 | 39.40 | 41.82 | 58.18 |
| Kotma | 54.62 | 53.53 | 46.47 | 45.24 | 54.76 |
| District | 49.40 | 57.05 | 42.95 | 43.71 | 56.29 |

Source: District Census Handbook, Anuppur, 2011

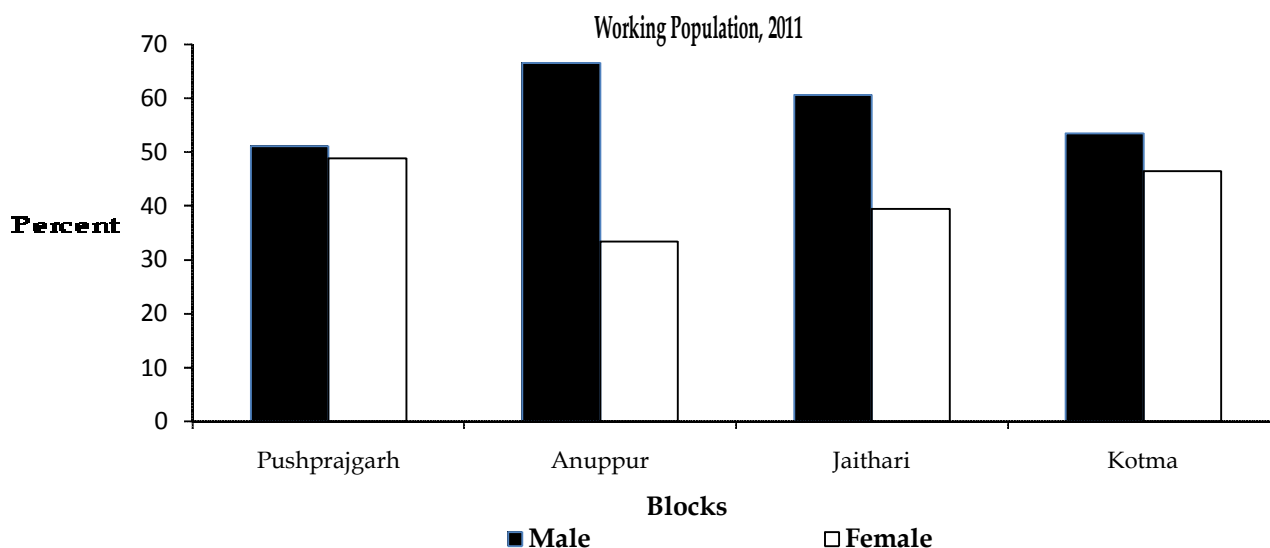


Table 3: Main and Marginal Worker of Anuppur District, 2011.

| Block | Working Population | Main Worker | | Marginal Worker | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Per cent |
| Pushprajgarh | 128,115 | 89,344 | 69.74 | 38,771 | 30.26 |
| Anuppur | 58,717 | 34,348 | 58.50 | 24,369 | 41.50 |
| Jaithari | 88,560 | 54,409 | 61.44 | 34,151 | 38.56 |
| Kotma | 31,761 | 13,929 | 43.86 | 17,832 | 56.14 |
| District | 307,153 | 192,030 | 62.52 | 115,123 | 37.48 |

Source: District Census Handbook, Anuppur, 2011

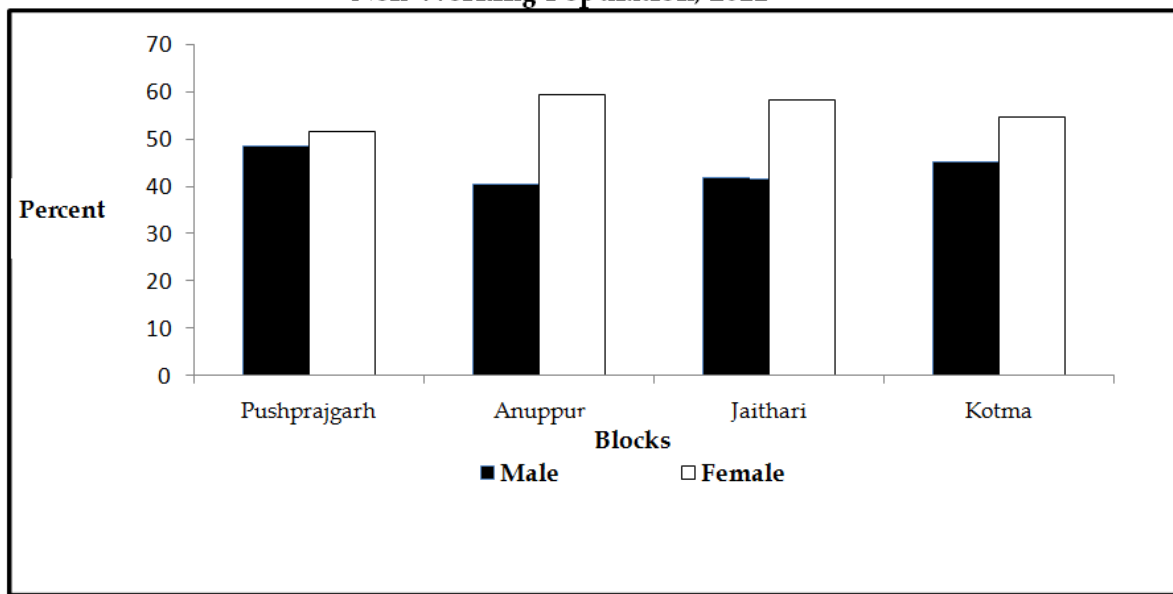
Table 4: Main Male & Female Working Population of Anuppur District, 2011

| Block | Main Male Worker | | Main Female Worker | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Person | Per cent | Person | Per cent |
| Pushprajgarh | 49,916 | 55.86 | 39,428 | 44.14 |
| Anuppur | 27,101 | 78.90 | 7,247 | 21.10 |
| Jaithari | 38,528 | 70.81 | 15,881 | 29.19 |
| Kotma | 9,509 | 68.26 | 4,420 | 31.74 |
| District | 125,054 | 65.12 | 66,976 | 34.88 |

Source: District Census Handbook, Anuppur, 2011

The table 5 reveals that the most of the persons of the study area are having cultivation as main occupation which is 45.58 percent of the total main workers next comes to Agricultural labourers which 29.88 percent, other worker 23.04 percent and household industry worker 1.50 percent. Among the major factors responsible for low percentage of female main work force are prejudices against female's education, less mobility and employment femininity is given a secondary place in social and economic activities. Highest female main worker (44.14 %) is found in Pushprajgarh block, followed by Kotma (31.74 %) and Jaithari (29.19 %) blocks whereas lowest is found in Anuppur (21.10 %) block.

Non-Working Population, 2011



Cultivators: According to Census definition, cultivators included persons engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from government or private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. It includes effective supervisions or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out his/her land to another person or institution for cultivation, for money, kind or share of crop and also does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land will not be treated as cultivators.

Table 5: Classification of Main Worker in Different Categories, 2011.

| Block | Cultivators | | Agricultural labourers | | Household industry | | Other workers | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Per cent |
| Pushprajgarh | 52,892 | 59.20 | 29,863 | 33.43 | 792 | 0.89 | 5,797 | 6.48 |
| Anuppur | 9,062 | 26.38 | 6,591 | 19.18 | 620 | 1.81 | 18,075 | 52.63 |
| Jaithari | 20,540 | 37.76 | 15,705 | 28.86 | 1,216 | 2.24 | 16,948 | 31.14 |
| Kotma | 5,029 | 36.11 | 5,212 | 37.42 | 267 | 1.91 | 3,421 | 24.56 |
| District | 87,523 | 45.58 | 57,371 | 29.88 | 2,895 | 1.50 | 44,241 | 23.04 |

Source: District Census Handbook, Anuppur, 2011

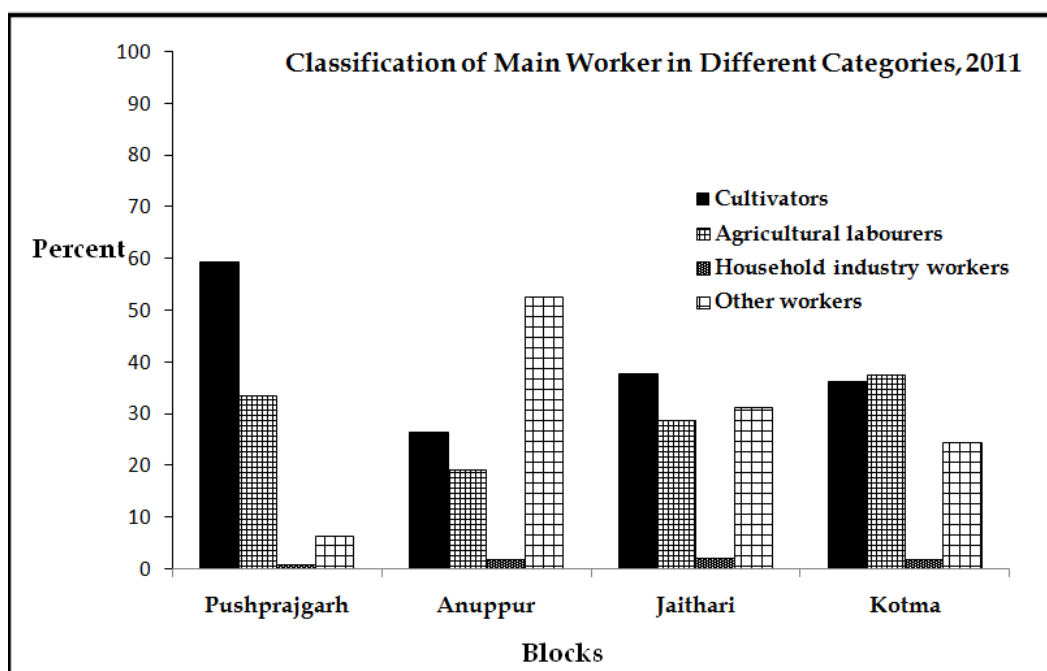
The above table reveals that, in 2011 there were 45.58 percent workers involve in cultivation ranging from 59.20 percent in Pusprajgarh to 26.38 percent in Anuppur block. In study area cultivation is localized occupation in each block as it having the highest percentage of workers engaged in it to their total workers.

Agricultural labourers: According to Census definition, agricultural labourers are defined as a person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as agricultural labourers. He has no risk in the cultivation but merely works on another person's land on wages. The agricultural laboureres are usually more economically and socially vulnerable group in our society.

In the study area, 29.88 % workers were engaged as agricultural labourers. Highest percentage is found in Kotma (37.42%) while lowest in Anuppur block (19.18 %). Pushprajgarh came on the second position in reference of agricultural labourers because here Tribal's second significant occupational pursuit is agricultural labour. In study area, it is clearly that maximum working force is comprised of either as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

Household industry workers: India is predominantly an agricultural country. Hence, a very low percentage of rural workforces are engaged in the non-agricultural sector.

The census has defined the household industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more numbers of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas.



The larger proportion of workers in the household industry should consist of household members. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory, which would qualify to be registered under the Indian Factory Act. This distribution in the study region shows that very low percentage of workers is engaged in secondary or tertiary activities. The proportion of Household industry workers to the total workers is very small percent (1.50%). The above proportionate data indicate economic backwardness of the study area. Highest percentage is found in Jaithari (2.24 %) while lowest in Pushprajgarh (0.89 %).

Other workers: All those who had worked in any field of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural labourers or workers in the household industry are classified as other workers. This category of occupation relates to production, servicing, repairing and making and selling of goods but should not be in range of household industries. Table 5 is indicate that the percentage of other worker is high (23.04 %) when it is compared to the percentage of Household industry workers in Anuppur district. The distribution of these services is not uniform as its highest proportion is found in Anuppur having 52.63 percent to their total main workers in 2011. In Pushprajgarh block these percentage is very less (6.48 %) because here maximum population engaged agricultural activities.

Marginal Worker: All those workers who had worked any time in the year preceding enumeration but did not work for a major part the year i.e. those who worked less than 183 days or less than six months were termed as marginal workers. Rural areas have higher work participation rates in the marginal work category than the urban areas. Table no. 4 shows that, Kotma block concentrated higher percentage of marginal worker because there no any urban centers are exist so mostly populations are dependent on agricultural activities. Kotma block (56.14 %) having highest percentage of marginal workers in Anuppur district while lowest percentage is recorded in Pushprajgarh (30.26 %).

Table 6: Marginal Male & Female Working Population of Anuppur District, 2011.

| Block | Marginal Male Worker | | Marginal Female Worker | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Person | Per cent | Person | Per cent |
| Pushprajgarh | 15,574 | 40.17 | 23,197 | 59.83 |
| Anuppur | 11,990 | 49.20 | 12,379 | 50.80 |
| Jaithari | 15,138 | 44.32 | 19,013 | 55.68 |
| Kotma | 7,495 | 42.03 | 10,337 | 57.97 |
| District | 50,197 | 43.60 | 64,926 | 56.40 |

Source: District Census Handbook, Anuppur, 2011

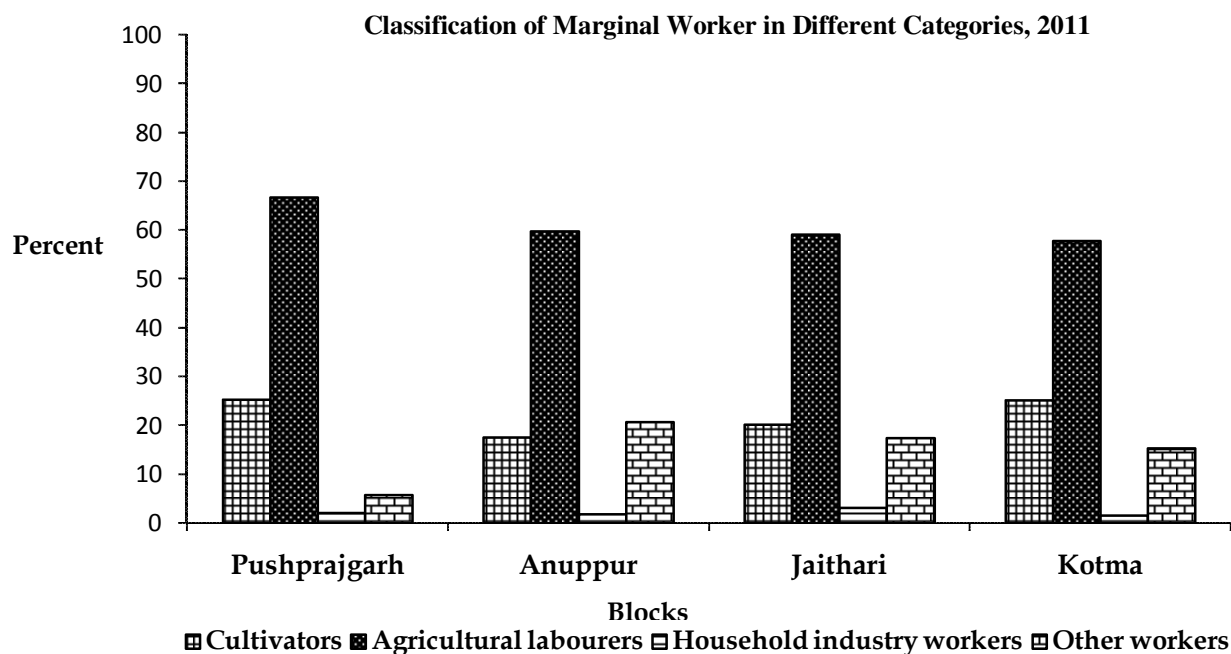
Table 7: Classification of Marginal Worker in Different Categories, 2011.

| Block | Cultivators | | Agricultural labourers | | Household industry workers | | Other workers | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Per cent | Persons | Percent |
| Pushprajgarh | 9,804 | 25.29 | 25,863 | 66.71 | 840 | 2.17 | 2,264 | 5.83 |
| Anuppur | 4,294 | 17.62 | 14,563 | 59.76 | 451 | 1.85 | 5,061 | 20.77 |
| Jaithari | 6,912 | 20.24 | 20,177 | 59.09 | 1,093 | 3.20 | 5,969 | 17.47 |
| Kotma | 4,490 | 25.17 | 10,318 | 57.87 | 295 | 1.65 | 2,729 | 15.31 |
| District | 25,500 | 22.15 | 70,921 | 61.61 | 2,679 | 2.32 | 16,023 | 13.92 |

Source: District Census Handbook, Anuppur, 2011

The work participation rates in the marginal work category are quite higher for female than male workers in all blocks of Anuppur District in 2011. The below table shows that the highest percentage of marginal male worker is encountered in Anuppur (49.20 %) followed by Jaithari (44.32%), Kotma (42.03%) and Pusprajgarh (40.17%) blocks respectively. Pushprajgarh block shows the highest disparity in work participation rate of marginal workers between the two sexes. Here, the percentage of marginal female worker is high due to dependency on seasonal agricultural activities.

In study area, high level of marginal work force engaged in agricultural activities comparison to other economic activities. In study area, 61.61 % marginal worker engaged as agricultural labourers, 22.15 % as Cultivators, 2.32 % as Household industry workers and 13.92 % as other workers. The highest percentage share of agricultural labourers is noted in Pushprajgarh (66.71 %) while lowest is noted in Kotma (57.87 %). The highest percentage share of Cultivators is recorded in Pushprajgarh (25.29 %) whereas lowest is noted in Anuppur (17.62 %).



III. CONCLUSION

Occupations substantially affect current and future economic opportunities and are furthermore associated with different levels and patterns of socioeconomic development (Maia & Sakamoto, 2015) [8]. Regarding occupational structure in Anuppur, there is a greater degree of polarization towards less-skilled occupational groups. It appears from the above discussion most of the population engaged in primary activities. The highest percentage of working force in agricultural sector and that of lowest in industrial and services sector is associated with the lowest level of per capita income. Above analysis indicates that the proportion of male workers is comparatively higher than the proportion of female workers which indicate a low economic status of women in their society.

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