

Trends, Pattern and Structure in Working Force 2001-2011: A Case Study of Haryana

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Abstract – The working force/work participation refers to the proportion of population which is participated in various productive activities with or without wage. Such participation may be physical and mental in nature. The size and quality of work force is determined factor for an economy. Hence in present paper an attempt is made to understand the trend, pattern and structure in work force of Haryana state. The secondary data collected from census operation Haryana, census of India and department of economic and statistical analysis of Haryana are used to calculate growth rate, density, sex- ratio, literacy rate and work participation rate. The census years 2001 and 2011 are selected for the present study. It is found that work participation rate in the state decline from 39.6 percent in 2001 to 35.1 percent in 2011. The decline in the females work participation rate is higher than males in the state. The south-western districts of state like Hissar, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Bhiwani recorded comparative better work participation. As per 2011 census, highest portion of working population belong to other worker (52.1 percent), followed by cultivators (27.8 percent).

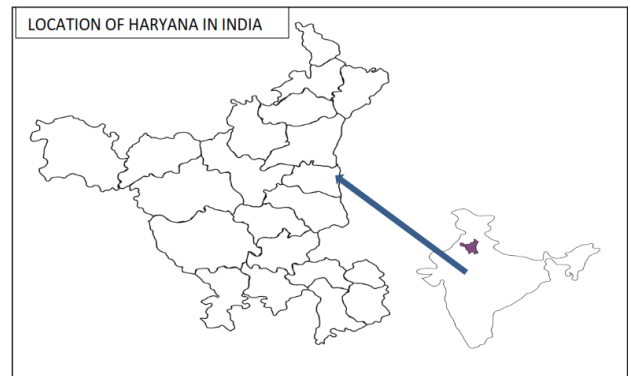
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OBJECTIVES-

- ▶ To study the trends in work force at district level during 2001-2011 in Haryana.
- ▶ To study the pattern and structures of work force in Haryana.

STUDY AREA

In the present research entire Haryana is taken as a study unit. Haryana spreading between 27degree 3'to 31 degree 53' north latitudes and 74 degree 5' to 77 degree 6' east longitudes. The study area is part of satluj – Yamuna daob covering an area of 44212 sq.km. As per 2011 census, the population and density of state Haryana were 25351462 and 573 persons per sq.km. The state Haryana surrounding by Punjab in North, Rajasthan in west and south, Himachal Pradesh in north-east and Uttar Pradesh in east.



BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is entirely based on secondary source of data which has been collected from various sources like census operation of Haryana, department of economic and statistical analysis of Haryana. The census years 2001 and 2011 are selected for present study. The data has been tabulated and analyzed using various statistical techniques.

Work participation rate = Total workers (main + marginal)/ Total population × 100.

Females work Participation Rate= Females Workers /Total females population×100

Males Work Participation Rate= Males Workers /Total Males Population×100.

TERMS

Main workers- All those workers who had worked for 183 days or more in the year.

Marginal workers- All those workers who had worked for less than 183 days in the year.

Cultivators- The person engaged in the cultivation of land owned or held from government or private person or institutes for payment of money or share.

Agriculture Labourer- A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or share.

Household industry Workers- persons engaged in the industry which is handling by houses of the village or urban place.

Other workers- all those who had worked in any field of economic activities other than agriculture labour, cultivation and household industry.

TRENDS IN WORK PARTICIPATION

The work participation rate in the state decline from 39.6 percent in 2001 to 35.1 percent in 2011. The table 1 reveals that all the districts in the state have declined trends in work participation rate and highest decline recorded at the Mewat followed by Palwal. The increase in the literacy rate, urbanization and size and composition population contributed in the decline in work participation rate in the state. The decline in the females work participation rate is higher than males in the state. The females work participation rate declined from 27.2 in 2001 to 17.8 in 2011, whereas males work participation decline only 0.4 percent during 2001-2011. The highest decline in the female work participation rate recorded in Mewat (-20.9 percent) followed by Palwal (19.9 percent).

Table 1 Work Participation Rate by Sex 2001-2011

Sr. No.	District/State	Total work participation		Work Participation Rate			
				Males		Females	
		2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
1	Panchkula	37.7	38.1	55.0	54.5	17.8	18.2
2	Ambala	33.0	32.0	53.5	54.5	9.8	10.1
3	Yamunanagar	32.1	32.3	52.9	50.1	8.3	11.6
4	Kurukshetra	34.9	37.4	52.6	51.2	15.0	21.4
5	Kaithal	34.8	39.3	51.3	50.9	16.1	25.7
6	Karnal	34.3	35.7	51.6	50.2	14.8	19.0
7	Panipat	34.2	39.6	50.8	51.0	15.0	25.7
8	Sonapat	36.1	40.9	50.1	49.7	19.8	30.4
9	Jind	39.2	43.9	51.7	51.6	25.0	34.8
10	Fatehabad	39.2	45.0	53.5	54.4	23.6	34.4
11	Sirsa	38.8	42.6	54.1	53.1	21.6	30.7
12	Hissar	39.7	43.3	52.4	51.9	25.0	33.2
13	Bhiwani	38.1	42.8	49.7	49.2	25.1	35.3
14	Rohtak	32.6	39.5	48.0	49.3	14.9	27.8
15	Jhajjar	34.1	44.2	48.6	51.4	17.2	35.6
16	Mahendergarh	36.7	43.3	47.9	48.0	24.3	38.2
17	Rewari	37.5	43.6	49.6	49.7	24.0	36.7
18	Gurgaon	36.0	37.3	53.0	50.0	16.1	22.3
19	Mewat	26.6	38.7	39.3	43.3	12.6	33.5
20	Faridabad	32.0	32.9	49.4	49.4	12.1	12.8
21	Palwal	29.7	40.7	43.5	46.6	13.9	33.8
22	Haryana	35.2	39.6	50.4	50.3	17.8	27.2

Table 2 shows that rural areas recorded sharp decline in work participation rate from 42.9 percent in 2001 to 36.4 percent in 2011. On the other hand urban area recorded improvement in work participation rate from 31.5 percent in 2001 to 32.9 in 2011.

DISTRICTS LEVEL PATTERN OF WORK PARTICIPATION

As per 2011 census, the south-western districts of state like Hissar, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Bhiwani recorded comparative better work participation rate not only in total but also in males and females work participation rate than the other districts of the states. The districts which surrounding the national capital or closed to it have low comparatively low work participation rate. Table 1 reveals that the high difference between male females work participation rate recorded in Ambala and Yamunanagar districts in the state.

The table 2 reveals that work participation rate also varies from one urban area to another urban area in the state. Panchkula and Gurgaon districts recorded high work participation rate. Both Panchkula and Gurgaon located close to big cities like Chandigarh and New Delhi respectively. There is positive relationship between literacy rate and work participation rate in urban areas of these two above districts. In the rural areas, the high work participation rate recorded in south-western districts of state namely Hissar, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Bhiwani

Table 2 Work Participation Rate Persons by Residence 2011-2001

Sr. No.	District/State	Work Participation Rate Persons 2011			Work Participation Rate Persons 2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Panchkula	37.7	38.2	37.3	38.1	41.8	33.6
2	Ambala	33.0	31.2	35.2	32.0	31.6	32.6
3	Yamunanagar	32.1	31.7	32.6	32.3	34.0	29.5
4	Kurukshetra	34.9	36.1	32.1	37.4	40.0	30.0
5	Kaithal	34.8	35.9	30.9	39.3	41.6	30.0
6	Karnal	34.3	34.6	33.6	35.7	37.3	31.5
7	Panipat	34.2	34.1	34.3	39.6	41.9	36.1
8	Sonapat	36.1	37.7	32.4	40.9	44.9	29.8
9	Jind	39.2	41.8	30.5	43.9	47.3	30.5
10	Fatehabad	39.2	41.0	31.4	45.0	48.0	31.1
11	Sirsa	38.8	40.0	33.0	42.6	46.3	32.1
12	Hissar	39.7	42.6	33.3	43.3	47.0	32.7
13	Bhiwani	38.1	40.1	30.1	42.8	45.7	30.4
14	Rohtak	32.6	34.6	29.9	39.5	44.6	29.9
15	Jhajjar	34.1	35.5	29.9	44.2	47.3	33.1
16	Mahendergarh	36.7	37.8	30.6	43.3	45.2	31.2
17	Rewari	37.5	39.6	31.4	43.6	46.5	30.1
18	Gurgaon	36.0	33.6	37.1	37.3	39.9	32.4
19	Mewat	26.6	26.8	25.2	38.7	39.3	30.9
20	Faridabad	32.0	28.8	32.8	32.9	38.9	31.1
21	Palwal	29.7	30.0	28.5	40.7	43.2	30.2
22	Haryana	35.2	36.4	32.9	39.6	42.9	31.5

WORKFORCE STRUCTURE

The workforce structure refers to the distribution of working force into various sectors of economic activities. Workforce structure broadly grouped in primary, secondary and tertiary activities. The primary activities include cultivators, agriculture labour, livestock and fishing and mining. Secondary activities include manufacturing, household industry, other than household industry and construction and tertiary activity includes trade, commerce, transport and communication and services. But 2011 census grouped all workers into four categories of workers i.e. cultivators, agriculture labour, household industry workers and other workers.

As per 2011 census, highest portion of working population belong to other worker (52.1 percent), followed by cultivators (27.8 percent). With the development of economy of state there is shift of workers from one sector to another sector. The proportion of cultivators decline from 36.0 percent in 2001 to 27.8 in 2011. The decline in farm size forces the cultivators to shift to other activities. The proportion of workers in the categories like agriculture labours, household industry and other workers recorded an increased in 2011(table 3and 4).

The percentage distribution of females and males workers increased in all categories except cultivation during 2001-2011.

Table 3 Percentage Distributions of Workers in Various Industrial Categories to Total Workers 2001-2011

Cultivators		Agriculture Labours		Household industry worker		Other worker	
2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
36.0	27.8	15.3	17.1	2.6	2.9	46.2	52.1

Table 4 Percentage Distributions of Workers in Various Industrial Categories to Total Workers by Sex 2001-2011

Cultivators		Agriculture Labours				Household Worker		Industry		Other Worker	
		Males		Females							
2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
32.5	26.3	43.7	32.8	12.6	15.3	21.1	23.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6
								55.7	52.7	32.1	42.6

SUMMARY-

- Work participation rate in the state decline from 39.6 percent in 2001 to 35.1 percent in 2011. All the districts in the state have declined trends in work participation rate and highest decline recorded at the Mewat followed by Palwal.
- The decline in the females work participation rate is higher than males in the state. The females work participation rate declined from 27.2 in 2001 to 17.8 in 2011, whereas males work participation decline only 0.4 percent during 2001-2011.
- The rural areas recorded sharp decline in work participation rate from 42.9 percent in 2001 to 36.4 percent in 2011. On the other hand urban areas recorded improvement in work participation rate from 31.5 percent in 2001 to 32.9 in 2011.
- The south-western districts of state like Hissar, Fatehabad , Sirsa and Bhiwani recorded comparative better work participation rate not only in total but also in males and females work participation rate than the other districts of the states.
- There is positive relationship between literacy rate and work participation rate in Panchkula and Gurgaon where both literacy rate and work participation rate are high in urban areas. In the rural areas, the high work participation rate recorded in south-western districts of state namely Hissar, Fatehabad, Sirsa and Bhiwani
- The highest portion of working population belong to other worker (52.1 percent), followed by cultivators (27.8 percent). The proportion of cultivators decline from 36.0 percent in 2001 to 27.8 in 2011.

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