Vol 7 Issue 3 Dec 2017

ISSN No : 2249-894X

Monthly Multidisciplinary Research Journal

# Review Of Research Journal

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**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595** **ISSN No.2249-894X**

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REVIEW OF RESEARCH
ISSN: 2249-894X
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.2331(UIF)
VOLUME - 7 | ISSUE - 3 | DECEMBER - 2017

# OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION IN DISTRICT JAUNPUR: A BLOCK-WISE STUDY

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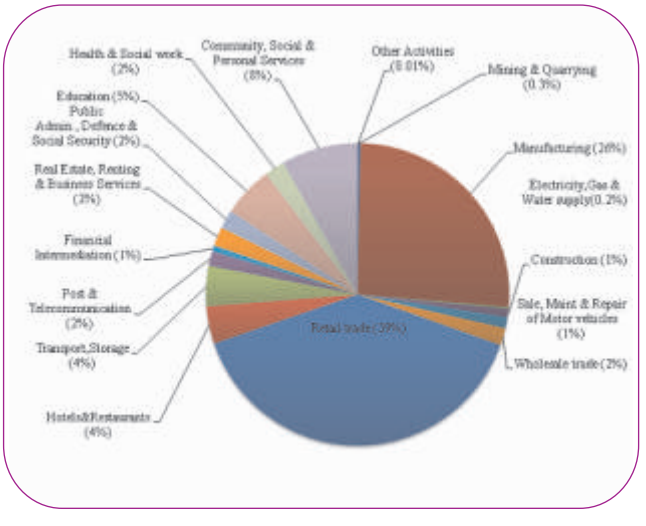
**ABSTRACT: -**

*Population signifies different occupational role in the social structure, which represents social & economic level of development. It determines the economic strength of population as well professional requirements. Such studies are very important for the planners who formulate plans and policies for social development of a region or country. This paper attempts to examine the past-present scenario of professions who engaged in different activities. The unit of study is divided into blocks i.e. 21Blocks, and the division of workers have two main categories: (1) Marginal workers and (2) Main workers (cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and others). Farming is the main production activity in Jaunpur district. About 60 percent of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. They could be farmers or farm labourers. This study is based on the secondary data, which have been acquired from "District Statistical Hand Book" Department of statistics, Jaunpur(2001-2011). The analysis of occupation depends on the variety of the socio-economic activities in the area. In 2001 there were 31.07 percent workers of total population which increased to 31.98 percent in 2011.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Occupational structure, Professional requirement, Working population.*

## INTRODUCTION:

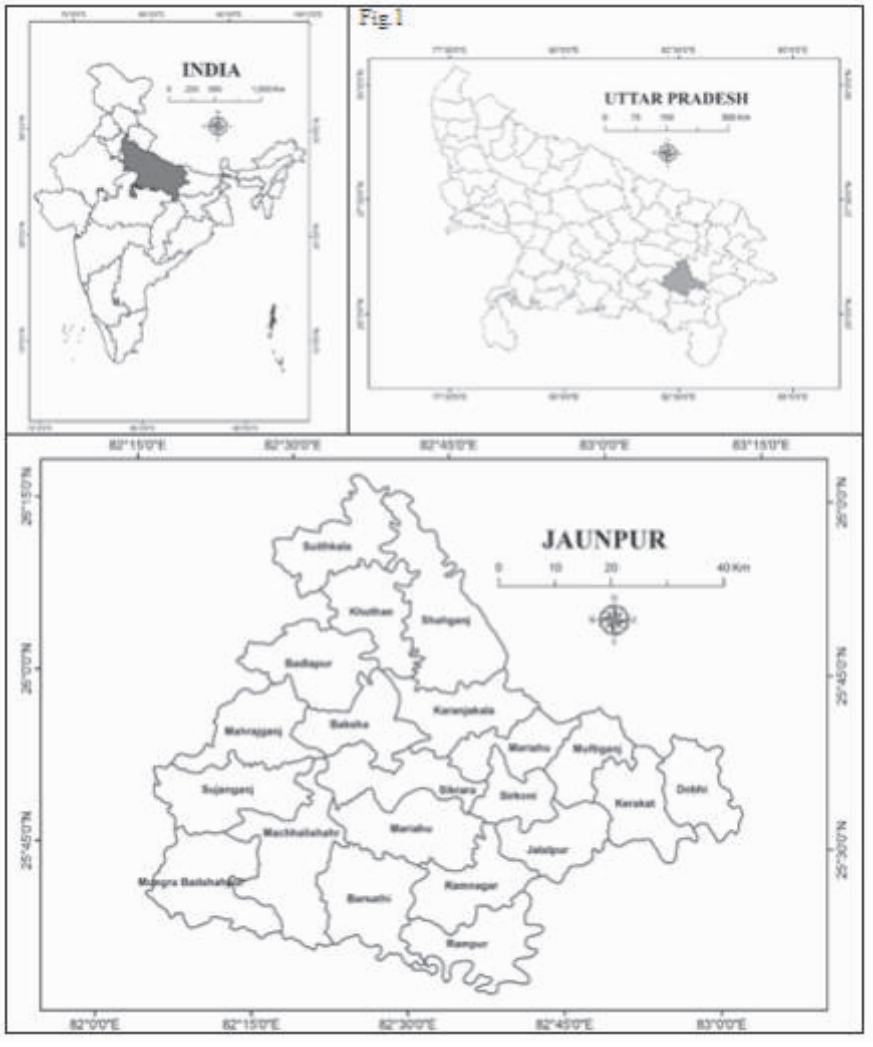
Occupational Structure refers to human activities, which generate income are known as economic activities. The economy of jaunpur is largely based on agriculture and allied activities, where farmers play a significant role. The changes from primary activities to higher activities are very slow from beginning. Moreover, changes in the occupational structure are also related to changes in the demand for different occupational services as a result of socio-economic improvements and technological advances (Balu and Duncan,1967). The main purpose of this study is assessment of of past-present scenario of working structure where as analytical data is based on secondary sources. The study takes place blockwise which is demarcated in 21 blocks. Occupation divided into two main categories: (1) Marginal workers and (2) Main workers(cultivators, agricultural laborers, household industries, and others). Since, technological development affects the division of labor, it impacts on almost every aspects of the social structure(Williams,1979).



## STUDY AREA:-

Jaunpur district is one of the historical place, lies in Purvanchal, Uttar Pradeshthat extends between 25°26'-26°11'N latitudes and 82°8'–83°5'E longitudes. It's a part ofMiddle Ganga plane and the total area is 4038 squareK.M. District Jaunpur is divided into 21 Administrative Blocks and 6 Tehsils. Total agricultural land of district is 69.7% . According to census2011, total population 44.94 million, in which 41.47 million population belong to rural areas. The main resources of livelihood are agricultural activities in the region.

## LOCATION MAP OF DISTRICT JAUNPUR




## OBJECTIVES:-

1. To assess the past and present scenario of working structure of people in the district.
2. To find out variations and present situation of occupation in the district.

## DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

The present study is mainly based on secondary data to analysing population characteristics by the published documents from different Institutes/offices in district at block level. The data of 2001-2011 census have been obtained from Statistical Hand Book of district.

To analysis the above data, methodology adopted as:

1. Preparation of district boundary and other administrative division from the "SOI" (Survey of India) toposheets.

2. MS office (MS Excel, MS power point and word) is used for data tabulation and classification of findings.
3. Preparation of graphs and diagrams for better presentation of results.

## OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:-

The occupational structure has been divided into two main categories: (1) Marginal workers and (2) Main workers (Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household Industries and others). Occupation depends upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of any area (Ghosh, p. 122).Cultivators and agricultural labourers both are related to primary activities, household industries and rest are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities. Among all the social attributes of a given individual or group, occupation is a paramount importance (Smith, 1948. P 164). The occupational structure of the district refers to the distribution and pattern of its population according to different activities.

**Table: 1 Blockwise working population in District Jaunpur (2001-11)**

| Block | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Workers (%) | Non-Workers (%) | Marginal Workers (%) | Total Workers (%) | Non-Workers (%) | Marginal Workers (%) |
| Suithkala | 30.51 | 69.48 | 10.25 | 35.71 | 64.29 | 15.06 |
| Shahganj | 29.89 | 70.10 | 10.65 | 28.92 | 71.07 | 10.42 |
| Khuthan | 37.02 | 62.97 | 13.69 | 33.03 | 66.96 | 11.93 |
| Karanjakala | 31.46 | 68.53 | 10.68 | 34.31 | 65.68 | 12.40 |
| Badlapur | 30.16 | 69.83 | 10.19 | 31.76 | 68.23 | 14.50 |
| Mahrajganj | 30.23 | 69.76 | 10.92 | 32.68 | 67.31 | 11.38 |
| Baksha | 31.69 | 68.30 | 12.04 | 29.26 | 70.73 | 11.59 |
| Sujanganj | 31.22 | 68.77 | 11.89 | 34.48 | 65.51 | 16.13 |
| M.Badshahpur | 31.80 | 68.19 | 12.35 | 31.99 | 68.01 | 12.84 |
| Machhalishahr | 35.62 | 64.38 | 13.29 | 34.35 | 65.64 | 13.25 |
| Mariahu | 34.88 | 65.12 | 15.96 | 33.86 | 66.13 | 13.16 |
| Barsathi | 30.62 | 69.38 | 11.72 | 33.51 | 66.48 | 15.95 |
| Sikrara | 29.17 | 70.83 | 10.70 | 34.61 | 65.38 | 14.08 |
| Dharampur | 30.70 | 69.3 | 10.20 | 28.06 | 71.93 | 8.90 |
| Ramnagar | 31.94 | 68.06 | 10.68 | 35.77 | 64.22 | 12.35 |
| Rampur | 32.52 | 67.48 | 11.53 | 35.26 | 64.73 | 10.54 |
| Muftiganj | 31.16 | 68.84 | 10.90 | 31.22 | 68.77 | 11.76 |
| Jalalpur | 33.32 | 66.68 | 11.63 | 30.90 | 69.09 | 11.41 |
| Kerakat | 29.40 | 70.60 | 11.00 | 28.27 | 71.72 | 11.14 |
| Dobhi | 28.41 | 71.58 | 10.03 | 30.61 | 69.38 | 13.23 |
| Sirkoni | 28.57 | 71.43 | 8.78 | 29.18 | 70.82 | 11.32 |

***Source:****District sankhyikiya patrika, Jaunpur, 2013.*

## WORKERS:

A worker is one who participates in economically productive work(Census of India,1981). While work has been defined as participation of people in any economic activities. The participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The economic status of a person had been classified as (I) Main worker (II) Marginal worker and (III) Non worker

According to census, the total work of forceof Jaunpur district increased slightly between 2001 to 2011 asrespectively 31.07% to 31.98 % . Thus, the highest workforce lies in sequence of three blocks are Khuthan (37.02 %), Machalishahar (35.62 %) and Mariahun (34.88 %) within 21 blocks. Further, the lowest work force dominated by three blocks namely Dobhi (28.41 %) Sirkoni (28.57 %) and Sikrara (29.17 %).

In 2011 maximum percentage of working force in Ramnager (35.77 %), Suithakala (35.71 %) and Rampur (35.26 %) is found within 21 blocks. The minimum percentage is followed by three blocks namely Dharmapur

(28.06 %), Kerakat (28.26 %) and Shahganj (28.92 %).

Maximum positive changes in working population from 2001-11 is observed in Sikrara (5.43 %), Suithakala (5.2 %) and Ramnagar (3.83 %). Maximum decrease or negative changes is found in Khuthan (-3.99 %), Dharmapur (-2.63 %) and Baksha (-2.42 %).

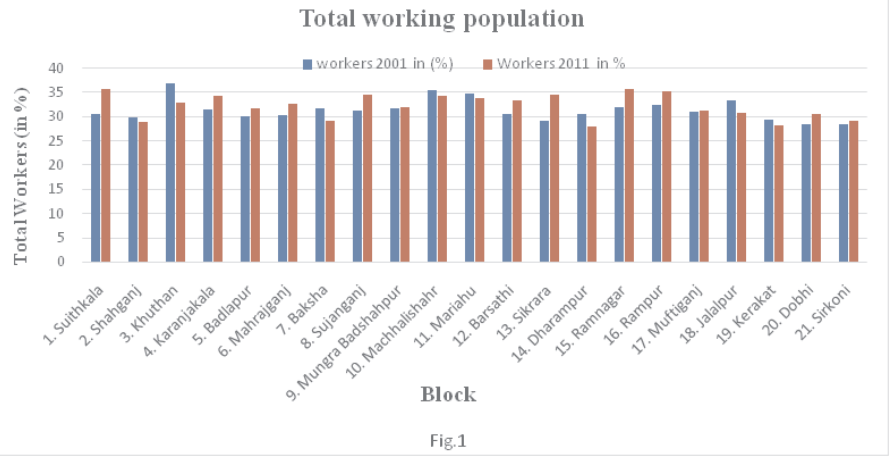



Fig.1

## NON-WORKERS:-

The workers who did not work at all during the reference period treated as non-workers. From the table no.1 it is clear that decreases of Non-worker is noticed during2001-2011 as accordingly68.93% -68.02 % in this district. In between 2001-11overall Non-working populationdecreases, but blockwise non-working population increases in some blocks due to migration of work force.

In 2001 highest percentage of non-workers work lies in three blocks Dobhi (71.58 %), Sirkoni (71.42 %) and Sikrara(70.82 %) within 21 blocks. While lowest percentage of non-working population is dominated by three blocks namely Khutahan (62.97 %),Machalishahar (64.37 %) and Mariyahu (65.11 %). In 2011 non-workers were still more in Dharmapur (71.93 %), Khutha (71.72 %) and Shahganj (71.07 %). In this census year non-workers were less in Ramnagar (64.28 %), Suithakala (64.73 %) and Rampur (65.38 %) within 21 blocks.

In 2001-11, highest changes in percentage of non-working force namely Khuthan (3.99 %), Dharmapur (2.63 %) and Baksha (2.42 %).Maximum negative changes in non-working population dominated by three blocks Sikrara (-5.43 %), Suithakala (-5.2 %) and Ramnagr (-3.83 %).

Marginal Workers:-

Workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than six months) are termed as marginal workers. They rise their standard of living to some extent by earning their leisure.

According to census data marginal worker increased 1.15 % in 2001 to 2011 in the district. In 2001, marginal worker were 11.45 % and according to block wise, highest percentage of marginal worker lies in three blocks Mariahu (15.96 %), Khuthan (13.69 %) and Machalishahar (13.29 %) and in 2011 Sujanganj (16.13 %), Barsathi (15.95), Suithakala (15.06 %) in the district blocks.

In 2001-11, highest changes in marginal worker showed in three Khuthan (3.99 %), Dharmapur (2.63 %) and Baksha (2.4 %) in the district. Maximum decrease of marginal worker dominated by three blocks namely in Mariahu (-2.8 %), Khuthan (-1.78 %) and Dharmapur (-1.3 %).

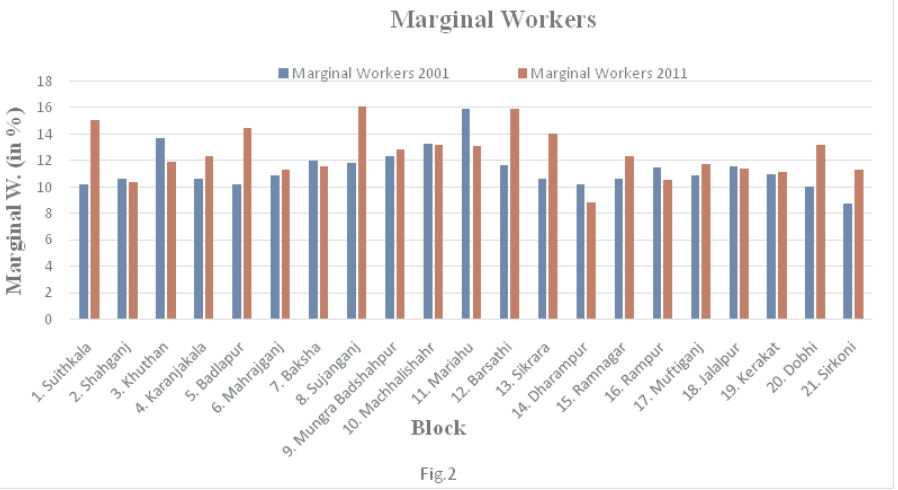



Fig.2

## Main Workers:-

Worker who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e.6month or more)are termed as main workers. The main workers participate in primary activities governed by the nature of available resources, level of socio-economic development and social milieu of people including caste and community structure.

To evaluate the occupational structure of the study area, working population divided into main and marginal workers and main workers divided into four occupational categories:

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural Labours
3. household
4. Others

**Table: 2Occupational structure of Jaunpur (2001-11)**

| Blocks | Cultivators (%) | | Agricultural labourers (%) | | Household industries (%) | | Others (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Suithkala | 60.96 | 39.55 | 18.78 | 34.14 | 7.46 | 6.38 | 12.77 | 19.9 |
| Shahganj | 52.9 | 40.62 | 19.4 | 22.53 | 4.94 | 2.72 | 22.74 | 21.41 |
| Khuthan | 62.14 | 51.44 | 13.74 | 16.49 | 4.42 | 3.69 | 19.68 | 19.03 |
| Karanjakala | 59.77 | 46.11 | 12.13 | 14.81 | 6.3 | 4.44 | 21.78 | 26.24 |
| Badlapur | 66.14 | 48.87 | 11.1 | 10.49 | 4.55 | 4.78 | 18.19 | 27.02 |
| Mahrajganj | 62.92 | 56.33 | 12.15 | 15.75 | 5.75 | 3.78 | 19.16 | 15.7 |
| Baksha | 63.23 | 44.59 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 6 | 5.81 | 18.85 | 31.19 |
| Sujanganj | 62.53 | 50.06 | 10.36 | 9.39 | 6.73 | 8.81 | 20.36 | 23.45 |
| M.Badshahpur | 64.95 | 48.18 | 9.711 | 16.37 | 6.54 | 3.38 | 18.78 | 21.06 |
| Machhalishahr | 68.77 | 48.01 | 10.7 | 15.66 | 7.98 | 5.8 | 12.53 | 20.67 |
| Mariahu | 63.63 | 52.86 | 8.58 | 11.55 | 6.48 | 5.52 | 21.29 | 22.7 |
| Barsathi | 58.04 | 53.7 | 9.19 | 10.45 | 12.39 | 6.06 | 20.36 | 20.27 |
| Sikrara | 59.6 | 46.65 | 12.54 | 13.09 | 8.37 | 5.25 | 19.47 | 26.01 |
| Dharampur | 52.58 | 44.63 | 9.18 | 12.94 | 8.04 | 5.45 | 30.18 | 30.95 |
| Ramnagar | 58.98 | 46.59 | 7.78 | 16.32 | 12.33 | 7.01 | 20.89 | 21.46 |
| Rampur | 50.03 | 40.46 | 9.38 | 23.55 | 18.79 | 7.93 | 21.78 | 18.00 |
| Muftiganj | 68.42 | 51.73 | 9.37 | 11.76 | 4.1 | 4.62 | 18.09 | 24.75 |
| Jalalpur | 57.22 | 43.56 | 14.57 | 14.83 | 6.43 | 6.22 | 21.76 | 26.68 |
| Kerakat | 58.06 | 45.43 | 9.95 | 12.27 | 6.37 | 4.09 | 25.61 | 30.2 |
| Dobhi | 54.77 | 41.87 | 15.28 | 11.48 | 6.26 | 6.94 | 23.67 | 30.94 |
| Sirkoni | 50.82 | 42.48 | 10.53 | 11.26 | 7.02 | 5.19 | 31.61 | 33.91 |

Source: *District sankhyikiya patrika,Jaunpur, 2013.*

## CULTIVATORS:-

A person is considered as cultivators if he is engaged in cultivation as a single work of family workers of own land, held from government or held from private person or institution for payment in cash or kind. Cultivation involve ploughing and harvesting and production of cereals, millets and other different kind of agriculture produces.

The cultivators of the district have been declined from2001 (59.87 %) to 2011(46.7 %). In 2001, maximum percentage of cultivators is noticed in three blocks were Machalishahr (68.77 %), Muftiganj (68.42 %), Badalapur (66.14 %) and lowest percentage share of cultivators is lies in three blocks were Rampur (50.02 %), Sirkoni (50.82 %) Dharmapur (52.58 %) within 21.blocks.

In 2011, highest percentage share of cultivators is noticed in three blocks Mahrajganj (56.33 %), Barsathi (53.7 %), Mariahu (52.86 %). Further, the lowest percentage share of cultivators dominated by three blocks namely Suithakala (39.55 %), Baksha (40.46 %) and Shahganj (40.62 %) in the district.

Results are showing that cultivators are decreased in all blocks. The causes of decrease in cultivators are less income from agriculture and partition of land in small pieces, so there people are engaging in other activities from the cultivation. Minimum decrease in cultivators of the blocks due to transformation of barren land into cultivated land as like maharajganj.

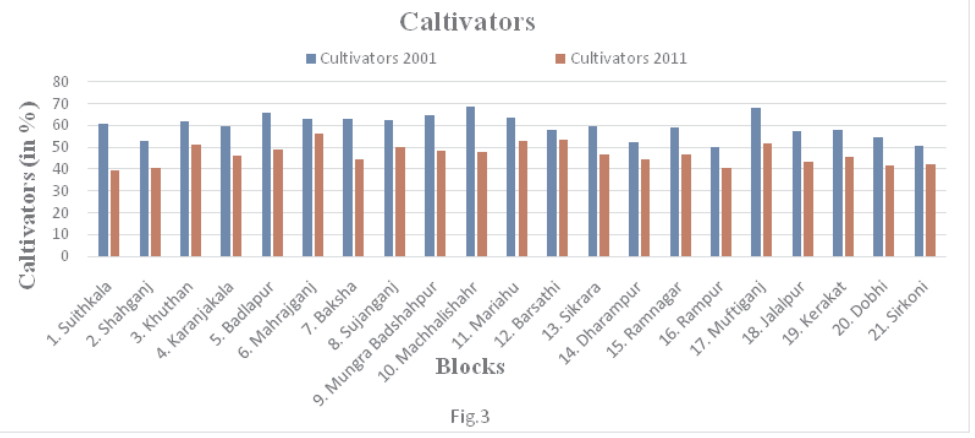



Fig.3

## AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS:-

A person who works on person's land for wages for money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourers. An agricultural labours has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

The proportion of agricultural labourers in 2001-11 is 11.85 % and 14.72 % respectively. The census 2001-11 decades registered a rise of 2.87 % in agricultural labourers. In other words, their share is change during the span of 10 years.

In 2001 maximum percentage of agricultural labourers in three blocks Shahganj (19.4 %), Suithakala (15.28 %) and Dobhi ( 15.28 %) and less percentage Ramnagar (7.78 %), Mariahu (8.85 %) and Dharmapur (9.18 %) from 21 blocks.

In 2011, block wise highest percentage of agricultural labourers is in three blocks Suithakala (34.14 %), Rampur (23.55 %) and Shahganj (22.53 %) and less percentage in Sujanganj (9.39 %), Barsathi (10.45 %) and Badlapur (10.49 %). In the district maximum and minimum changes have been found in Suithakala (15.36 %) and Dobhi (- 3.8 %) respectively.

Farmer, who are engaged in cultivation activities are shifting to other sectors due to low income by agricultural production. Another reason is some people provided their lands on contract for farming. By this cause agricultural labourers are increased.

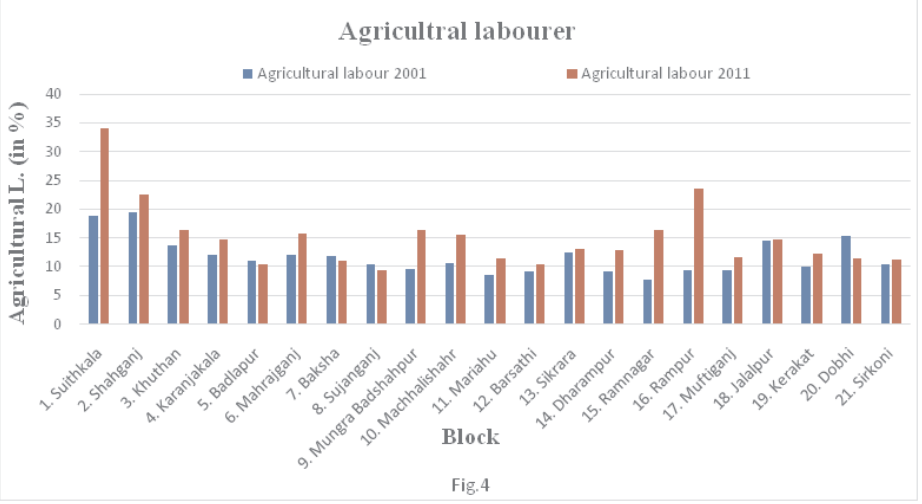



Fig.4

## HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES:-

Household industries are conducted by one or many member of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house in urban areas. The larger portion of workers in the household industries consists of member of the household. The industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian factories Act. Household industries related to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling of goods.

In the district family-based enterprise of household industries a decline from 7.58 % of the workers in 2001 to 5.4 percent in 2011.In 2001 block wise maximum percentage of household industries were in Rampur (18.79 %), Barsathi (12.39 %), and Ramnagar (12.33 %), and minimum percentage share in Muftiganj (4.1 %) Khuthan (4.42 %)and Badalapur (4.55 %) within 21 blocks. In 2011 higher percentage sharein Sujanganj (8.81 %), Rampur (7.97 %) and Ramnagar (7.01 %). Minimum percentage share of household industries is lies in three blocks Shahganj (2.72 %) Mugra Badshahpur (3.38 %) and Khuthan (3.69 %). The higher positive and negative changes in the district blocks is lies in Sujanganj (2.08 %) and Rampur (-10.86 %) within 21 blockes.

Household work in rural areas like Washing, Carpenters, Saloon, tailors, Weavers, Blacksmith, are decreased due to less income in this sector. Today people prefer to work for more income and standard of living. So these causes make rise to leave their traditional work. It is also give rise to impact of rural to urban change.

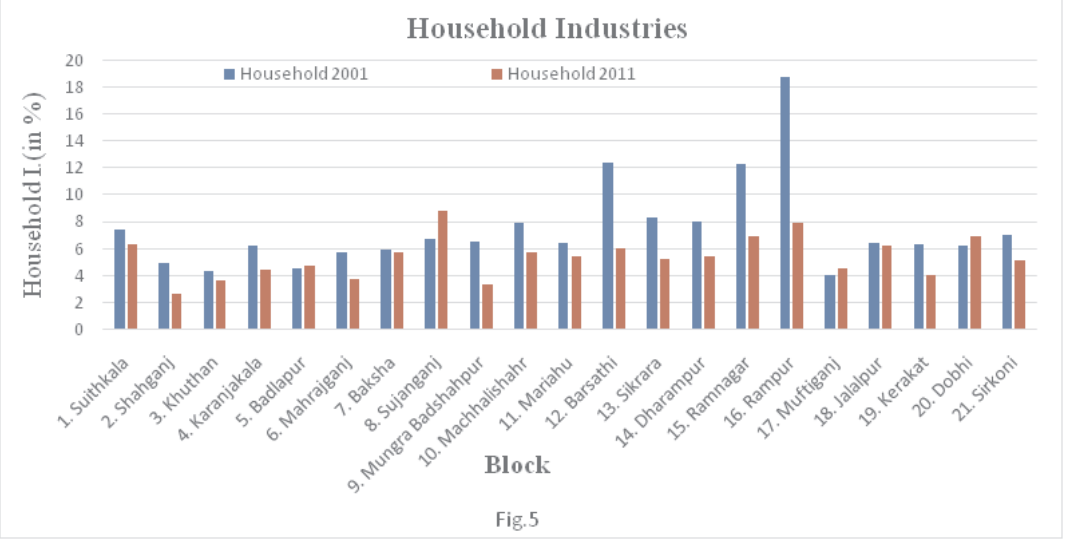



Fig.5

## OTHERS WORKERS:-

The remaining workers (other than cultivators, agricultural, and household industries) are known as other workers. These workers comprise in Factory, Plantation, Government servants, Municipal Employees, Teachers, Priests, Entertainment Artist, workers engaged in Trade, Commerce, Business, Mining and Construction etc.

The others workers of the district has increased from (20.69 %) 2001 to (23.78 %) 2011. In 2001 maximum percentage of other workers is lies in three blocks Sirkoni (33.61 %), Dharmapur (30.18 %) and Kerakat (25.61 %). Lowest percentage share of other workers in blocks Maharajganj (12.53 %), Suithakala (12.77 %) and Muftiganj (18.09 %). In 2011 higher percentage of other workers category is observed in Sirkoni (33.91 %), Baksha (31.19 %) and Dharmapur (30.95 %)within 21 blocks. Minimumpercentage of other workers is in this category are Baksha (15.7 %), Rampur (18 %) and Khuthan (19.03 %) within 21 blocks.

Maximum positive and negative changes in other workers are lies in two blocks Baksha (12.34 %) and Rampur (3.78 %) in the district. The increase in percent of other workers in recent years coming from the people's choice and way of working. Now a days, there are many sectors of economy attracted to the people to migrate the work.

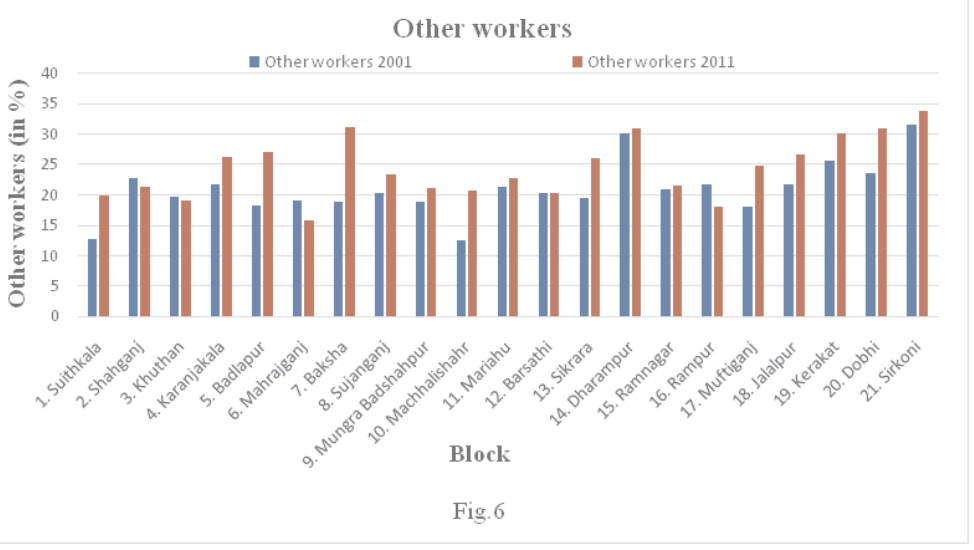



Fig.6

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

This paper analysed the role of different professional requirements in temporal basis. The results of this study is the most of its population depending on primary sectors yet now especially in agriculture. These activities do not generate high income but do engage majority of its population. Due to low income from farming and increment of agricultural labourers, people are migrating to metro and other cities for the employment.

## CONCLUSION:-

Jaunpur district represents very low developed industrial area and operated by rural culture with traditional value. From 2001 to 2011 census there is slight increment in total working population which has main causes of negative correlation between increasing population and creating employment. Even now, farming is considered as the important aspect of survival. It's found that there is strong relationship between agro-community and living standards. Due to mechanised & technological development traditional household industries (family-based enterprise) declined. Overall fact people are migrating from rural to urban areas. These possible causes may be responsible for changes working community.

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