OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NAWADA DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: **Therefore, the occupational pattern has the important aspects, not only in economic context but in geographic perspective also. In this context, present paper tried to endeavour main aspects occupation structure of a district Nawada in Bihar. A former aspect comprises firstly the study of work participation rate and then The workers of occupational categories included in earlier censuses have been re-grouped into nine broad categories Here the working population which is in different economic activities, these are divided into nine categories this are Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Livestock, forestry, Fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs household industry, Other than household industry, Construction, Trade and commerce, Transport, storage and communication, Other services.. For the present study data has been collected from Census Handbooks, Socio-Economic Abstract. The occupational structure has useful to identify the economic importance of any settlement. The work participation rate of small towns is high in the study area, which changes slowly and of large towns it is low which changes firstly. Large towns are more dynamic in case of work participation rate and occupational structure. Occupational structure also influences the socio-economic development of an area.**

Keywords: **Occupational Structure, Workers, Non Workers, Economic Development.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Therefore, the occupational pattern has the important aspects, not only in economic context but in geographic perspective also. Occupation is the name of the function which a person performs by engaging himself in some gainful activity (Census of India, 1971). Mukherjee and Singh (1954) define occupation as "The name of the function which a person performs by engaging himself in that particular branch of gainful economic activity which is his industry". The occupational activity depends upon the history, location, their growth, its basic function and the available of resources in the surrounding of any region.

This study is essential to understand the economic base of the district is vital importance in understand our level of development. Because occupation is one of the parameters by which one can measure the level of economic development. Occupations depend up on the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. Occupational structure influences many aspects of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency load, employment and unemployment. From times, immemorial man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other, because 'certain requirements of human life are so universal and so uniform that they must be fully met and admit no incomplete or intermittent satisfaction' (Brunhes, 1952). Initially, occupational development very much correlated with economic development. There is a close relationship between the development of an economy and the occupational structure. The significance of occupational distribution of population of a region lies in the fact that, it clearly reveals the socio-economic characteristics of the people living that particular region. It is, hence, one of the important measures of socio-economic development of the country. In this paper, the further study will be dealing with the dimensions of occupational structure relating to the population composition of the study region; eventual

regional disparities are also analyzed. In the census, the term *'work'* is used in a special sense and therefore stress should be applied to understand it correctly. '*Work* may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity'. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. *'Work'* involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise (Census of India, 1991)

OBJECTIVES:

1. To identify work participation rate of the Nawada District.

2. To investigate the occupational structure of the District.

3. To portray the changing occupational Structure of the district.

2. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The required data present study has collected from Secondary Data collection by various government departments, e.g. District Census Hand Book of Nawada district, 2011, Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract, District Gazetteer, Various branch offices of Zilla Parishad, Various Municipal Corporation Offices, Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Town planning Department, Municipal Reports. Data collected data has tabulated, classified, presented, compared and interpreted with help of various appropriate statistical methods. Tables, Diagrams and maps have used at appropriate place and their interpretation has realized the present study.

Table No. 1 Occupational Structure

Census of India functional	Regrouped categories
I) Cultivators II) Agricultural labourers III) Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	Primary activities
IV) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, a) Household industry b) b) Other than household industry	Secondary activity
V) Construction VI) Trade and commerce VII) Transportation, storage, Tertiary activity communication VIII) Other services	Tertiary Activities

These eight categories of activities are classified into three major groups: Primary activities, secondary activities and tertiary activities. The primary activity is concerned with the production and extraction of raw materials. In includes, first, second and third categories of workers. The secondary activity includes the fourth categories of workers and it associated with the processing, fabrication, construction and manufacturing of materials. The tertiary activity is associated with the service and amenities and includes the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth categories of workers.

3. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NAWADA DISTRICT

The work participation rate for total workers is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. In a similar way, it is defined for main and marginal workers. In the year 2011, it is recorded 22.91 per cent of population as main working population, 13.90 per cent are marginal workers and 63.18 per cent are non working population. Out of the total working population, male main workers rate in the district is 32.84 per cent and female participation only 12.33 per cent, Marginal workers of male are 14.28 per cent and female are 13.50 per cent and non workers among male are 52.87 per cent and female are 74.16 per cent. It may be observed that percentage of total working population of the district is increasing due to multipurpose needed to maintain the family and survival among the society. The details of workers and non workers are showed in table no 2.

Table No-02: Workers and Non Workers of Nawada District, 2011

Total	Total Population	Main Workers	% of Main workers	Marginal Workers	% of Marginal workers	Non-workers	% of Non-workers
Total	2219146	508509	22.91	308532	13.90	1402105	63.18
Male	1144668	375966	32.84	163473	14.28	605229	52.87
Female	1074478	132543	12.33	145059	13.50	7796876	74.16
RURAL							
Total	2003567	460770	22.99	294601	14.70	1248196	62.29
Male	1031656	335533	32.52	154832	15.00	541291	52.46
Female	971911	125237	12.88	139769	14.38	706905	89.26
URBAN							
Total	215579	47739	22.14	13931	6.46	153909	71.39
Male	113012	40433	3.57	8641	7.64	63938	56.57
Female	102567	7306	7.12	5290	5.15	89971	87.71

Source: Census of India, 2011

In rural areas of the district the work participation ratio is different among male female which is shown in table no 01 and figure no 01. Here 22.99 per cent of total rural populations are engaged as main workers where male people are 32.52 per cent and female are only 12.88 per cent due to religious blindness and unavailability of employment opportunities. In category of marginal workers, 14.70 per cent people are engaged in general, only 15.00 per cent male people are engaged and 14.38 per cent are female are evolved in marginal workers. It is alarming that about 62.29 per cent people of the district are come under non a working person which is 52.46 per cent among male and 89.26 per cent among female.
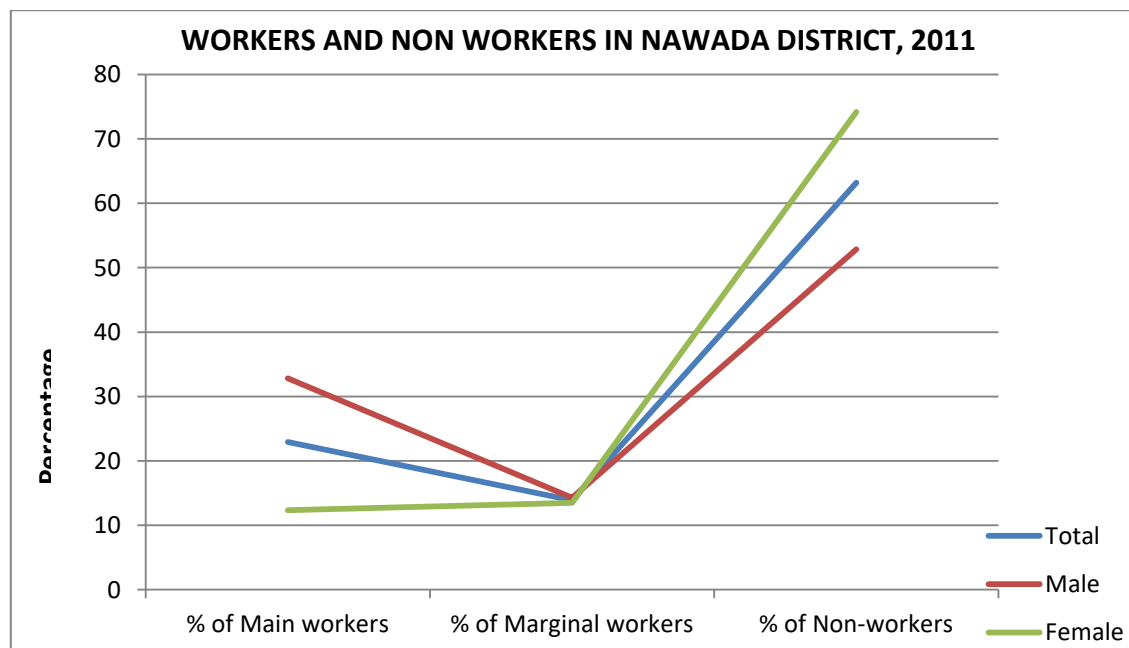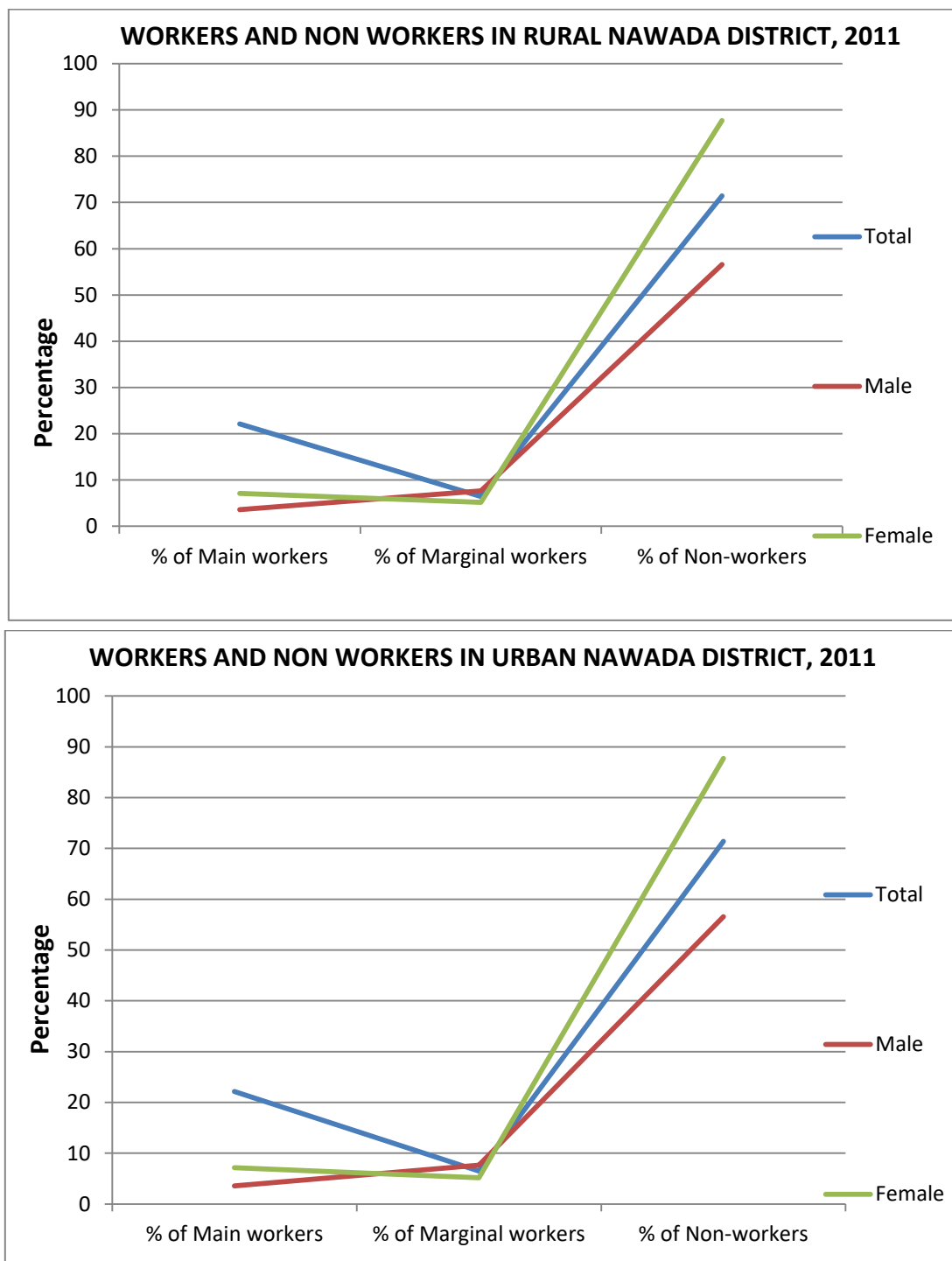

Figure No-01

WORKERS AND NON WORKERS IN RURAL NAWADA DISTRICT, 2011

WORKERS AND NON WORKERS IN URBAN NAWADA DISTRICT, 2011

Figure No-02

Blockwise distribution of workers and non workers are shown in table no 02. Here it is found that the 36.82 of the district's population are come under working population and 63.18 per cnent are non working populations which are also different in different blocks of Nawada district in 2011. Nardiganj block has highest percentage of working population (41.11 per cent) followed by Sirdala (39.99 per cent) and lowest percentage of working population is found in Meskaur block (32.83). On the other hand 63.18 per cent people are non working in Nawada district. Nawada block has highest percentage of non working population (67.40) followed by Meskaur block (67.17) and lowest is found in Nardiganj (58.89 per cent).

Table No-03: Blockwise Workers and Non Workers in Nawada District, 2011

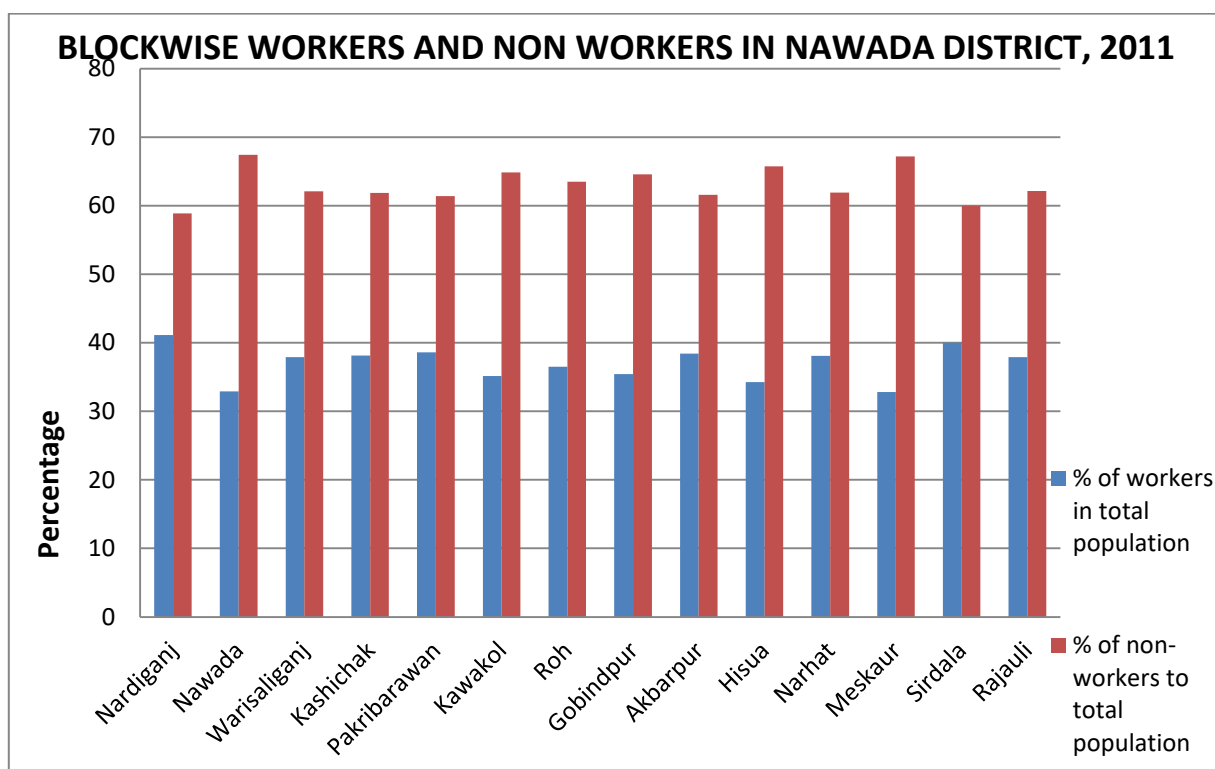| Sl. No.	C.D. Blocks	Total Population (2011)	Total Workers	% of workers in total population	Non-workers	% of non-workers to total population
1	Nardiganj	124716	51266	41.11	73450	58.89
2	Nawada	321491	105756	32.9	215735	67.4
3	Warisaliganj	187123	70918	37.9	116205	62.1
4	Kashichak	71886	27406	38.12	44480	61.88
5	Pakribarawan	183066	70698	38.62	112368	61.38
6	Kawakol	143439	50418	35.15	93021	64.85
7	Roh	162507	59304	36.49	103203	63.51
8	Gobindpur	95454	33816	35.43	61638	64.57
9	Akbarpur	237292	91121	38.4	146171	61.6
10	Hisua	141074	48338	34.26	92736	65.74
11	Narhat	112042	42700	38.11	69342	61.89
12	Meskaur	94358	30975	32.83	63383	67.17
13	Sirdala	178472	71364	39.99	107108	60.01
14	Rajauli	166226	62961	37.88	103265	62.12
	Nawada district	**2219146**	**817041**	**36.82**	**1402105**	**63.18**

Source: Census of India, 2011

Figure No-03

4. CONCLUSION

It is observed that in the study region showed increasing trends in the total working population and the district has low working population than the non working population. It is also found that the rural population is higher working participation rate than urban areas and male working population is higher than female population. Generally, India on a large scale has agrarian economy and in this kind of economy majority of the people are engaged in the primary activities. In accordance to that, Nawada district has steady growth trend. This is showing an increasing trend of the tertiary sector. So govt. should try to reinforce the people and portray the employment opportunity to drain into the national trends line. Then the district should be developed and occupational structure should impact on district's economy as well as nation's economy.

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