

A geographical analysis of work force of population in katni district (M.P.)

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The magnitude of the work-force in a population at a given point of time is the net result of a complex inter-functioning of demographic, socio-economic, cultural and historical factors. The structure of working population in a society presents the economically active group and dependent population on it. The pressure of non-working population effects and determines the socio- economic roots of any region. In Katni district nearly 43 percent of total population work to earn their livelihood and the remaining 57 percent of total population are economically inactive and dependent on working population (Census 2001).

Introduction

An analysis of a population's economic composition unfolds the diverse economic, demographic and cultural attributes of an area which form the basis of region's social and economic development (Chandna, 1986). While total population refers to the entire population inhabiting the area, the manpower consists of only those persons who could participate in economic gainful activities in event of need. Therefore, the population may be dichotomized into two groups of economically active and economically inactive population (Siddiqui, 1983). The proportion of working population is an important indicator of economic composition in a region (Ray, 1978). There is a direct relation between proportion of work force and the economic development (Agrawal, 1977). In this present study efforts have been made to analyze the proportion of working population and its socio-economic dimensions in Katni district.

Study area

Katni district extends between 23010' north to 24010' north latitude and 79040' east to 80058' east longitude. The district is located in the central-east part of Madhya Pradesh (plate no.1.1). The distance of capital Bhopal is 427 km from district head quarter. The total area of the district is 4,947.3 sq. km. According to the 2001 census, the total population of Katni district is 10,64,617. Nearly half of the total population (52.17 percent) of the district is literate. While 36.5 percent of total population of Katni district is young, only 6.85 percent is categorised as old. The remaining 56.55 percent of the population constitutes adult group which is economically active.

Objectives

The occupational structure of population is directly related to the economic characteristics of population of Katni district. The primary consideration of the present study is to underline the basic characteris-

tics of work force.

1. To analyse the work participation rate of population in different parts of the district and examine the factors responsible for the present situation.

2. To examine the differences between work participation rates of males and females, rural and urban population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population.

Methodology and data source

The present study of occupational structure of population in Katni district is based on census data. The population census which is customarily conducted decennially and quinquennially is undoubtedly the most important source of basic data for the population geographers (Chandna, 1986, p.32). To fulfill the requirements as per the objectives of the study secondary data have been used. Secondary data and information related to various aspects of work force and occupation structure etc. have been collected from the secondary resources, particularly from district statistical handbook, district census handbook, Population Research Center, Sagar and NIC Katni.

Work force

In India the classification of population as workers and non-workers based on the concept of work was introduced for the first time in the 1961 census. At the time of 1971 census, any person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work, either by his physical or by his mental activity, was classified as worker. In 1981 a distinction was made between main worker and marginal worker. The main worker was the one who had worked in some economically productive activity for at least 6 months (183 days) in a year. A

marginal worker, on the other hand, was one who had worked for less than 6 months (183 days) in a year. More elaborate work has been done on working force in 2001 census.

Work Participation Rate

Proportion of workers to the total population is expressed as participation rate. According to the census 2001, in Katni district 27.73 percent of the total people are main workers, 13.96 percent marginal workers and 58.31 percent non-workers. Thus, there is an acute problem of high dependency on one hand and under-employment and unemployment on the other.

Spatial pattern

Participation rate (main workers + marginal workers) of Katni district is 41.69 percent, which is slight lower than the state average of 42.75 percent. At tehsil level, participation rate varies from 39.27 percent in Mudwara tehsil to 46.37 percent in Dhimarkheda tehsil.

Work Participation Rate in Katni District, 2001

S. N	State/District/ Tehsi	Total worker	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non-worker
	Madhya Pradesh	42.75	31.66	11.09	57.25
	Katni District	41.69	27.73	13.96	58.31
1.	Mudwara Tehsil	39.27	27.50	11.77	60.73
2.	Vijayraghavgarh Tehsil	42.66	27.52	15.14	57.34
3.	Bahoriband Tehsil	43.57	30.41	13.16	56.43
4.	Dhimarkheda Tehsil	46.37	25.94	20.43	53.63

Source : District Statistical Handbook, 2007

Male-Female Differential

Table reveals that 51.47 percent of the district's males are workers, while the corresponding figure for female is only 31.29 percent. This is one typical feature of the

whole Indian workforce. At tehsil level, male workers participation rate varies from 50.91 percent in Mudwara to 53.06 percent in Dhimarkheda. Similarly, the female workers participation rate ranges from 27.51 percent in Mudwara tehsil to 39.27 percent in Dhimarkheda tehsil.

Male-Female Work Participation Rate in Katni District, 2001

S. No.	District/Tehsil	Male	Female	Male-Female difference
	Katni District	51.47	31.29	20.18
1.	Mudwara Tehsil	50.91	27.51	23.40
2.	Vijayraghavgarh Tehsil	51.13	33.69	17.44
3.	Bahoriband Tehsil	52.34	34.37	17.97
4.	Dhimarkheda Tehsil	53.06	39.27	13.79

Source : District Statistical Handbook, 2007

The highest male-female difference is recorded 23.40 percent in Mudwara tehsil and the lowest 17.44 percent in Vijayraghavgarh tehsil.

Rural-Urban Differential

According to the 2001 census, the participation rate of rural population is 44.86 percent, which is 14.95 percent higher than that of urban population of 29.91 percent. At tehsil level, the participation rate in rural areas ranges from 43.58 percent in Bahoriband to 46.37 percent in Dhimarkheda tehsil.

Rural-Urban Work Participation Rate in Katni District, 2001

S. No.	District/Tehsil	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban Diff.
	Katni District	44.86	29.91	14.95
1.	Mudwara Tehsil	44.73	27.23	17.50
2.	Vijayraghavgarh Tehsil	45.04	29.43	15.61
3.	Bahoriband Tehsil	43.58	-	-
4.	Dhimarkheda Tehsil	46.37	-	-

Census of India, 2001, Primary Census Abstract.

On the other hand, the participation rate in urban centers is recorded 27.23 percent in Mudwara tehsil and 29.43 percent in Vijayraghavgarh tehsil, while other two tehsils have no urban population.

Occupational structure (classification of main workers)

In 1981 and 2001, the Census of India published its data dividing the workers into four main categories, namely - (a) Cultivators (b) Agricultural labourers (c) Household Industrial workers, and (d) Other workers.

According to the 2001 census, the population of main workers is 27.73 percent to the total population of the district. More than half (56.18 percent) of the main workers in the district are engaged in agricultural activities. Cultivators alone account for 36.39 percent and agricultural labourers for 19.79 percent of the working force. On the other hand, share of the total workers engaged in non-agricultural activities is only 43.82 percent. Household workers account for only 8.12 percent while other workers account for 35.70 percent.

Occupational Structure of Main Workers in Katni District, 2001

S. No.	Categories	Percentage
1.	Cultivators to total main workers	36.39
2.	Agricultural labours to total main workers	19.79
3.	Household workers to total main workers	8.12
4.	Other workers to total main worker	35.70
Total		100.00

Source : District Statistical Handbook, 2007.

Non-Workers

A person who did not at all work during the reference period was treated as non-worker. Our country is in a developing economy, unemployment of labourers is one among the serious problems of the economy (Datt and Sundram, 1996, p.823).

In Katni district the proportion of non-workers population is 58.31 percent which is 1.06 percent higher than that of the state average of 57.25 percent and 2.43 percent lower than the national average of 60.74 percent, during the census year 2001. The percentage of male non-workers (48.53 percent) is 20.18 percent lower than female non-workers (68.71 percent). The participation rate of non-workers in rural areas is 55.19 percent which is 14.90 percent less than that of the urban centres of 70.09 percent.

Work force of Scheduled Castes

According to the census 2001, the population of scheduled caste in Katni district is 1,22,171 i.e. 11.48 percent of total population.

In the district, 26.07 percent of scheduled caste population are main workers, 15.67 percent marginal workers and 58.26 percent non-workers. Thus, 41.74 percent of total scheduled caste population is classed as workers. This is slightly higher than that of total population (41.69 percent). Participation rate among males and females is 49.43 percent and 33.67 percent, respectively. The proportion of Scheduled Caste non-workers is 58.26 percent. More than two-third of females are economically inactive in this category, while about half of males are unemployed.

Work Force among Scheduled Castes in Katni District, 2001

Person/ Male/ Female	Total Worker	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non- Worker
Person	41.74	26.07	15.67	58.26
Male	49.43	37.51	11.92	50.57
Female	33.67	14.07	19.60	66.33

Source : Census of India, 2001, Madhya Pradesh, Series-24, Final Population Totals, Special Tables for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

Work force of Scheduled Tribes

According to the Census 2001, the population of Scheduled Tribe in Katni district is 2,45,518, which constitutes 23 percent of the total population.

In the district, 27.40 percent of total tribal population are main workers, 19.45 percent marginal workers and 52.63 percent non-workers. Therefore, the participation rate (Main workers + marginal workers) among Scheduled Tribe is 47.37 percent. About 53.21 percent of district's tribal males are classed as workers, while the corresponding figure for females is 41.42 percent.

Work- Force among Scheduled Tribes in Katni District, 2001

Person/ Male/ Female	Total Worker	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non- Worker
Person	47.37	27.40	19.97	52.63
Male	53.21	37.72	15.42	40.69
Female	41.42	16.82	24.61	58.58

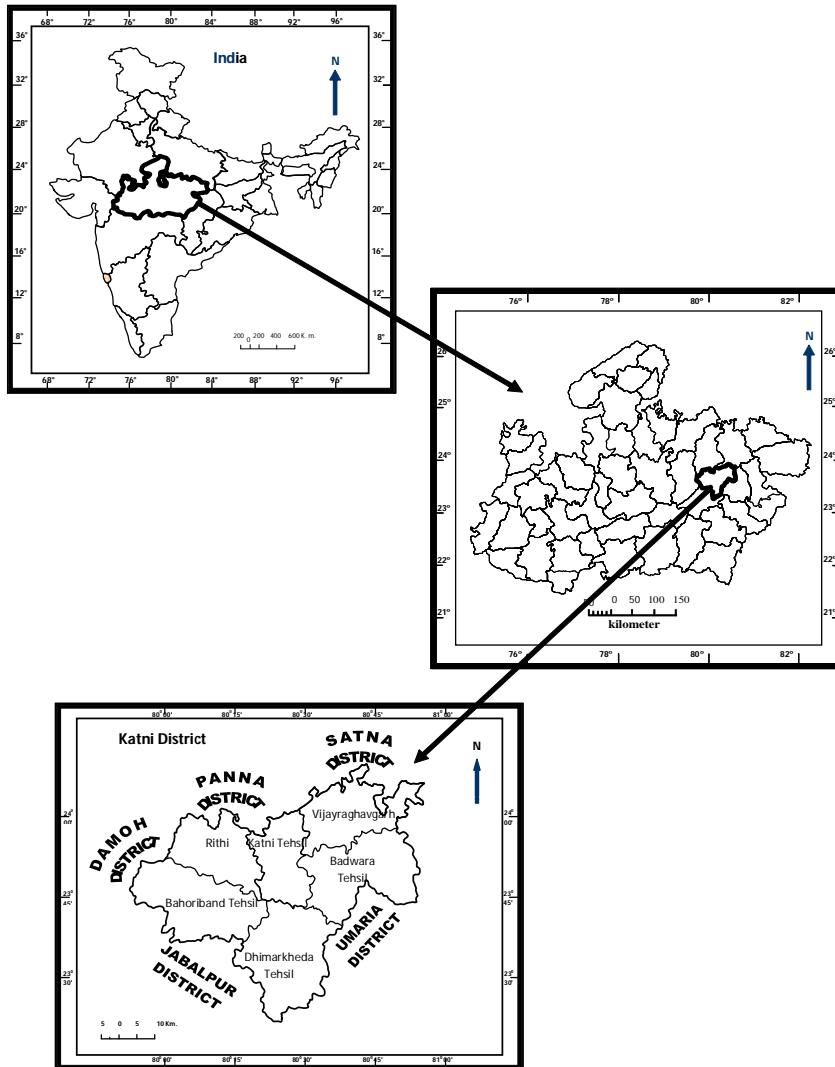
Source - Census of India, 2001, Madhya Pradesh, Series-24, Final Population Totals, Special Tables for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

The proportion of tribal non-workers is

52.63 percent. This is less than that of district's average (57.25 percent). The proportion of female non-workers is 58.58 percent, which is 11.89 percent higher than that of males (46.69 percent). The participation rate is higher among tribes in comparison

to other segments of population, because the tribal community is an open society where male, female and children enjoy equal status and participate in work according to their capacity.

LOCATION MAP



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