

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF JAMMU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT: This paper attempts to present the occupational structure of Jammu province by using the census data of 2011. Occupational structure refers to economic activity which provides means of livelihood. Occupation implies trade or profession. Gradually people engage themselves in such activities on regular basis and are said to be engaged in their occupation. Occupation structure is a key component and manifestation of population composition. It gives a proper illustration of ratio of working and non-working population in an area or a country. Occupational structure influences the socio economic development of an area. The growth and prosperity of a region are largely dependent on the size of working population.

KEY WORDS: Marginal workers, cultivators, non workers, etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Occupational structure refers to different occupations in society. The working class in various sectors refers to occupational structure in a country. Our agriculture sectors employed large working population. Occupational structure shows growth of a nation, socio economic development of a region. From the colonial time, India's large population mainly depends on agriculture sector. We all know that economic activities are undertaken to earn money. Generally people engage themselves on a regular basis and are said to be engaged in their occupation. Thus, occupation means keeping oneself engaged or occupied in some gainful economic activity on a regular basis to earn one's livelihood.

Occupation may be classified into three categories:

1. Profession
2. Employment
3. Business

Profession: A person may not be an expert in any field. So, we require service of others, who are specialized in one field or the other. Characteristics of profession are: specialized knowledge, service motive, regulated by professional body etc.

Employment: Employment refers to an occupation in which a person works regularly for others and gets salary/ wage in return. Characteristics of employment are: work for others, terms and conditions, fixed income etc.

Business: Business refers to an occupation in which goods and services are produced, sold and exchanged in return for money. It is carried out on regular basis with prime objective of making profit..

Economic development creates various types of occupations in an economy. All these occupations can be broadly classified into three categories:

Primary sector: This sector includes agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing etc. in which most important is agriculture. It is the result of the primary of man's need for food and to be limited extent to which secondary wants to be satisfied in pre industrial stage of society.

Secondary sector: Secondary sector includes the whole series of diverse occupation were only common dominator is the production of material goods. This group includes manufacturing, production of electric power and gas, construction and all kinds of extractive industries, the heavy complex range of transformation industries and buildings.

Tertiary sector: Tertiary sector forms heterogeneous divisions including a variety of service activities such as, commerce, transport and a large number of public, professional, personal and domestic services which differ both in status and skills of persons employed and type of consumer demand.

OBJECTIVES:

*To study the occupation structure in the study area.

*To compare the district wise occupational structure of people involved in different sector in the study area.

Database:

Data are the numerical statements of aggregates which is essential for the research. Thus database is a systematic collection of data/information which makes data, management easy.

There are two types of data:

1) Primary data

2) Secondary data

Primary Data:

The data which is collected personally or the first hand collected data by the researchers is called primary data. These data are collected from micro level study. For this primary data, the following sources are used:

Field survey: It includes the collection of through direct observation by group members.

Photography: It includes the photographs clicked by the researchers in the field by themselves with the help of camera.

Interview: It includes the information gathered from the local people about the landforms and their changes brought by man or through time.

Secondary Data: The data which is collected from published and unpublished record of the government and private institutions. The secondary data is collected from secondary sources and from macro level study.

Topography sheet: The topography sheets published by survey of India of the given region were referred to. They were used for slope analysis and to chalk out profiles of different relief features found in the region.

Remote sensing and GIS: The recent overview pictures of the region using government satellites and Google Earth as well

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Occupational structure refers to economic activity which provides means of livelihood for those engaged in it. We all know that economic activities are undertaken to earn money. Gradually people engage themselves in such activities on regular basis and are said to be engaged in their occupation. . It is related to agriculture, industry and services. Occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency, load, employment and unemployment. The study area is selected to study the occupational structure of the Jammu province which includes 10 districts of Jammu. This study not only shows the occupation structure of the districts but also shows the problems and issues they are facing in their occupations. In the study area we observed that maximum people are engaged in farming activities. However only few people are engaged in service sector. More than half of the population depends upon agriculture and allied sectors. Today the world is experiencing a rapid change but India is still a developing country with its poor rural base. There reflect the need to access the impact of development of these areas some areas of Jammu province exhibit remoteness and are covered with forest whereas some has shown advancement due to growing tourism.

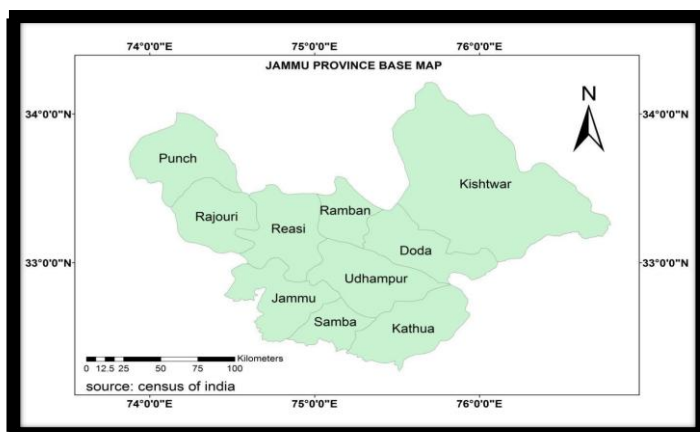
Methodology:

Methodology is a systematic analysis of the methods applied to a field survey. The present study is primarily based on secondary source of data. The secondary data has been collected with the help of census of India, 2011 .Simple percentage method to study the occupational structure of the study area. Software used is MS excel which helps us to arrange data in tables which used in later part to prepare maps and tables. Another software used are Arc GIS 10.5 to prepare the drainage map, DEM, Land use and land cover and also prepared different maps which used to show the occupation structure of different districts.

DATA ANAYLISIS:

Jammu province is situated in the north-western part of India and lies between 32° 17' to 34° 12' North latitudes and 73° 58' to 76° 47' East longitudes. It covers an area of 26,293 square kilometers and forms the southernmost part of the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The region is bounded by the valley of Kashmir in the north, Kargil district in the north-east, Chamba district (Himachal Pradesh) in the south-east, Gurdaspur District (Punjab) in the south and Pakistan and Pakistan occupied territory of Kashmir in the west². Attitudinally the region extends from 300 meters above mean sea level in the outer plains to over 5000 meters in middle Himalayas. Administratively, Jammu province is divided into ten districts viz. Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Doda,

Rajouri and Poonch, Samba, Kishtwar, Reasi, Ramban.



Location Map Of Jammu Province

Main worker:

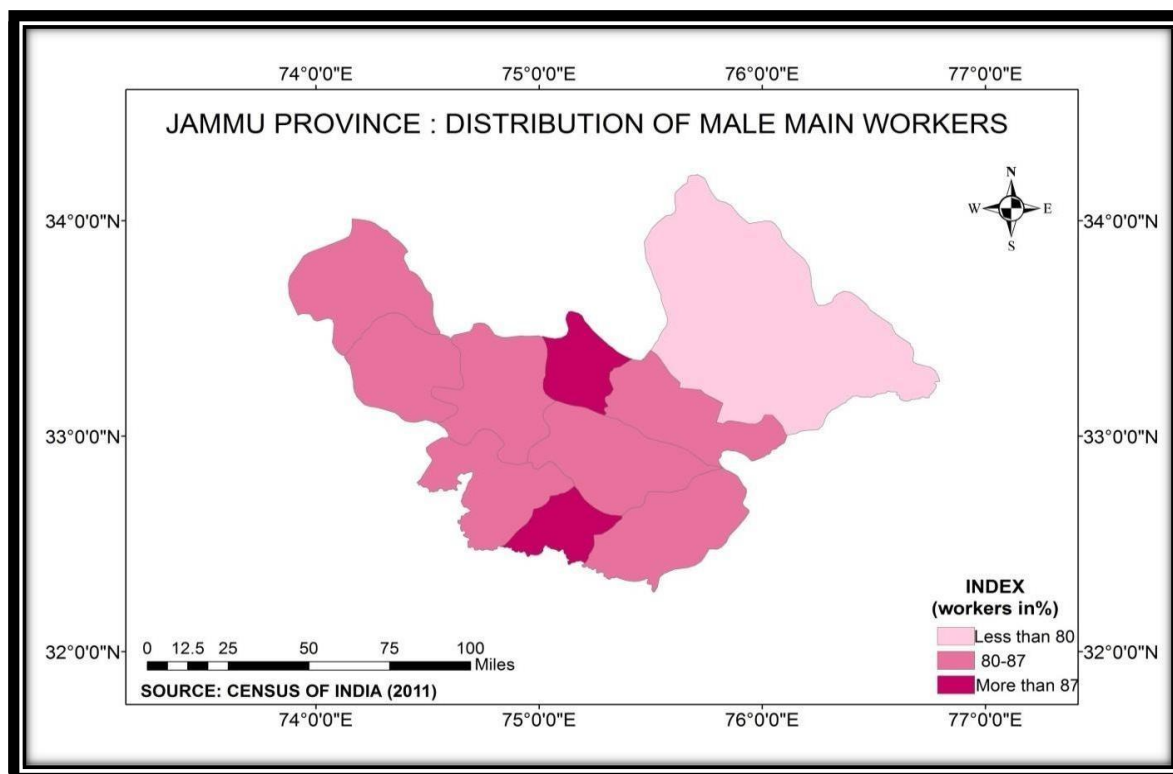
A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Distribution Of Male Main Workers In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Male Main Workers (in %)
1	JAMMU	85.77
2	SAMBA	91.1
3	REASI	84.57
4	UDHAMPUR	83.85
5	KISHTWAR	80.75
6	RAMBAN	89.34
7	DODA	86.1
8	RAJOURI	84.45
9	PUNCH	86.21
10	KATHUA	86.38

Source: Census Of India, 2011

Distribution Of Male Main Workers In Jammu Province



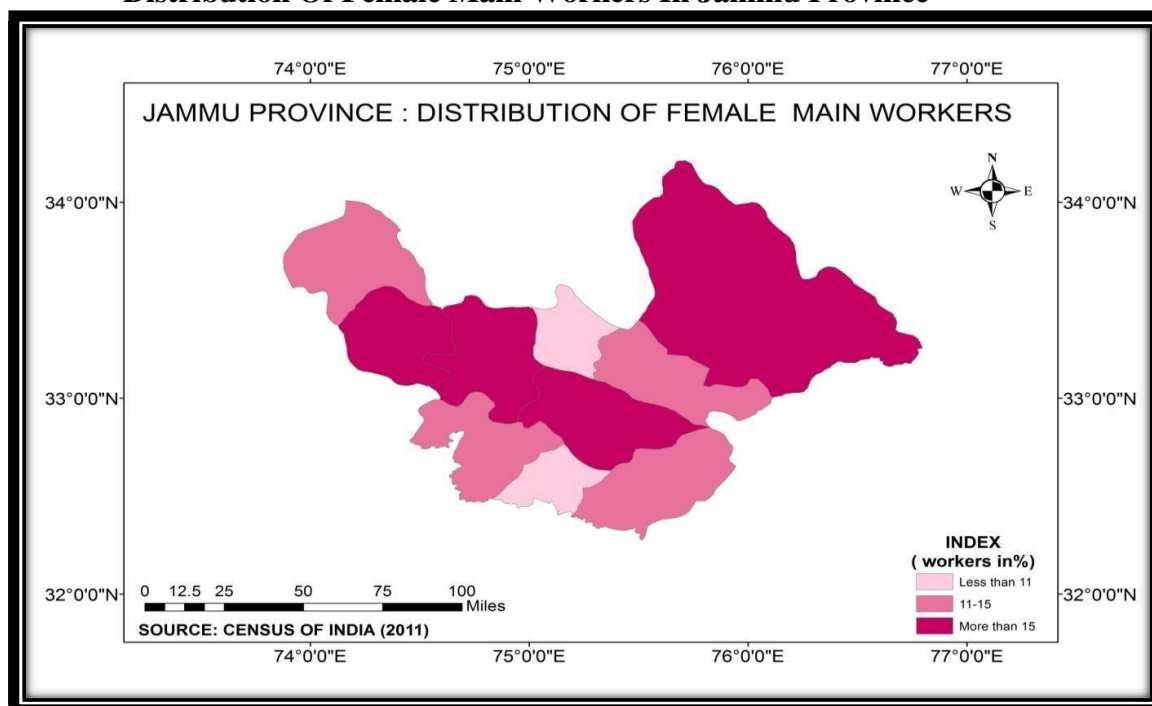
Interpretation: In the above map it is clearly shown that the two districts of Jammu province Samba and Ramban have more than 87 percent male population comes under the category of main workers i.e. the persons who have worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity. Most of the districts have male main working population between 80 to 87 percent. Only north eastern part of Jammu province which includes Kishtwar district has less than 80 percent male main working population.

Distribution Of Female Main Workers In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Female Main Workers (in %)
1	JAMMU	14.23
2	SAMBA	8.9
3	REASI	15.43
4	UDHAMPUR	16.15
5	KISHTWAR	19.25
6	RAMBAN	10.66
7	DODA	13.9
8	RAJOURI	15.55
9	PUNCH	13.79
10	KATHUA	13.62

Source: Census of India, 2011

Distribution Of Female Main Workers In Jammu Province



Interpretation: In the above map it is clearly shown that the districts like Udhampur, Reasi, Rajouri and Kishtwar have more than 15 percent female population under the category of main workers i.e. the persons who have worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity. Most of the districts have very less female population under main workers. Some districts like Kathua, Jammu and Doda have female main workers between 10 to 15 percent.

Conclusion: In the above two maps it is clearly shown that Most of the districts of Jammu province have higher percentage of male main workers i.e more than 80 percent as male are working for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity. Most of the districts have very less female population under main workers except few districts like Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi and Kishtwar where there are more than 15 percent female population under the category of main workers. The reasons for less female main workers are traditional mindset of people, less employment opportunities for women, security issues as well as women mostly prefer to work in their homes or nearby areas which shows their less contribution in the economic activities.

Cultivator: For purposes of the Census, a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation also includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the

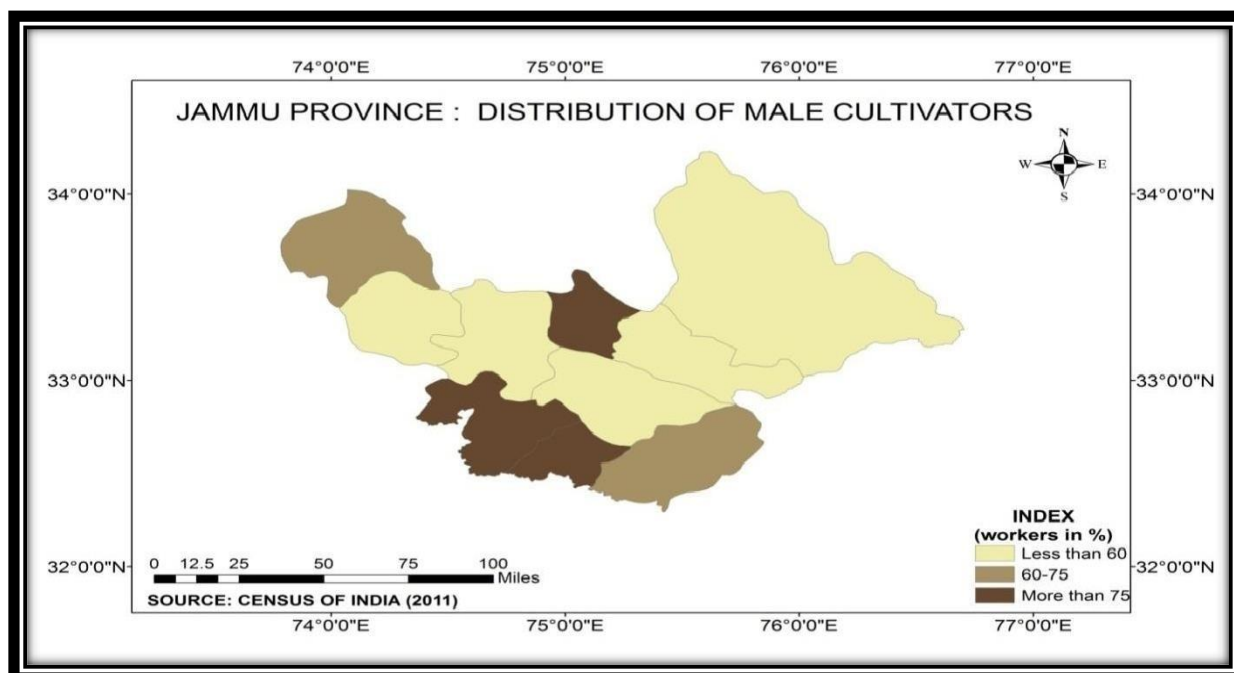
plantation crops like– tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (areca). The workers engaged in Plantation crops are recorded under “other workers.

Distribution Of Male Cultivators In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Male Cultivators (in %)
1	JAMMU	78.83
2	SAMBA	87.16
3	REASI	55.53
4	UDHAMPUR	57.5
5	KISHTWAR	59.29
6	RAMBAN	77.75
7	DODA	50.11
8	RAJOURI	59.88
9	PUNCH	69.36
10	KATHUA	74.21

Source: Census Of India,2011

Distribution Of Male Cultivators In Jammu Province

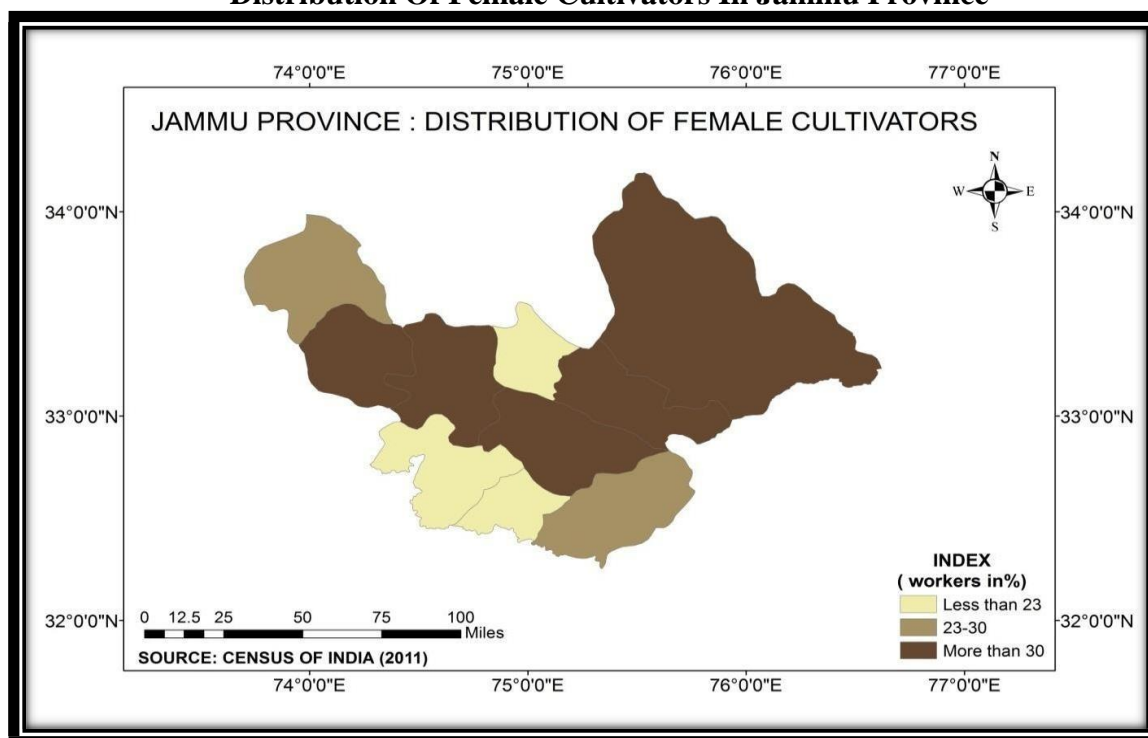


Interpretation : In the above map it is clearly shown that in the districts like Jammu ,Samba more than 75 percent male population comes under the category of cultivators i.e they are engaged in cultivation of land owned or from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. In the northern parts of Jammu province which includes district like Reasi, Rajouri, Doda and Kishtwar having less than 60 percent male population working as cultivators.

Distribution Of Female Cultivators In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Female cultivators (in %)
1	JAMMU	21.17
2	SAMBA	12.84
3	REASI	44.47
4	UDHAMPUR	42.5
5	KISHTWAR	40.71
6	RAMBAN	22.25
7	DODA	49.89
8	RAJOURI	40.12
9	PUNCH	30.64
10	KATHUA	25.79

Source: Census Of India,2011

Distribution Of Female Cultivators In Jammu Province

Interpretation: In the above map it is clearly shown that the districts like Kishtwar, Doda, Udhampur, Reasi and Rajouri more than 30 percent population work as female cultivators.

The female cultivators of these districts involves in ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. The districts like Jammu samba and Ramban having female workers working as cultivators less than 23 percent.

Conclusion: From the above discussion, it is clear that male cultivators are more than that of female cultivators. In the southern most districts of Jammu province including Ramban

number of male cultivators are more whereas less female cultivators because women are generally engaged in household activities and some are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities. In the central and eastern most districts number of female cultivators are more because there are many reasons for this development such as decreasing average size of operational holding, farming becoming infeasible, increasing agricultural wages rampant selling of agricultural land and shift of employment from agricultural to non agricultural sector.

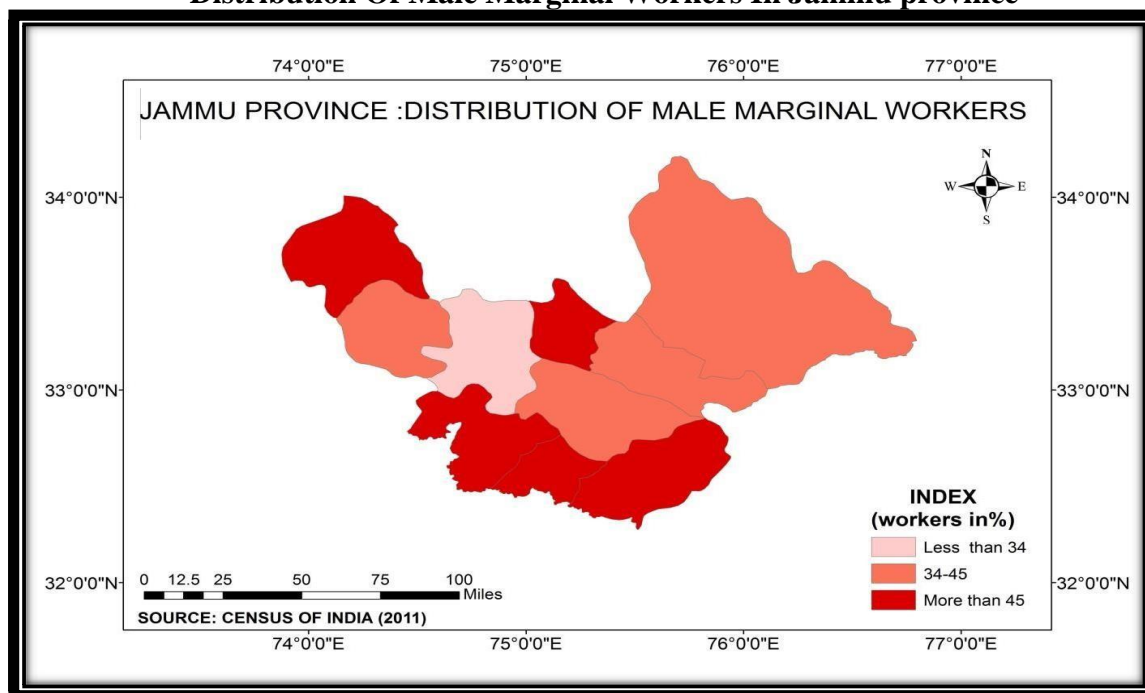
Marginal worker: A person who worked for 3 months or less but less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'.

Distribution Of Male Marginal Workers In Jammu province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Male Marginal Workers (in %)
1	JAMMU	66.62
2	SAMBA	78.43
3	REASI	24.75
4	UDHAMPUR	39.48
5	KISHTWAR	54.02
6	RAMBAN	62.48
7	DODA	45.21
8	RAJOURI	46.49
9	PUNCH	61.86
10	KATHUA	66.24

Source: Census Of India,2011

Distribution Of Male Marginal Workers In Jammu province



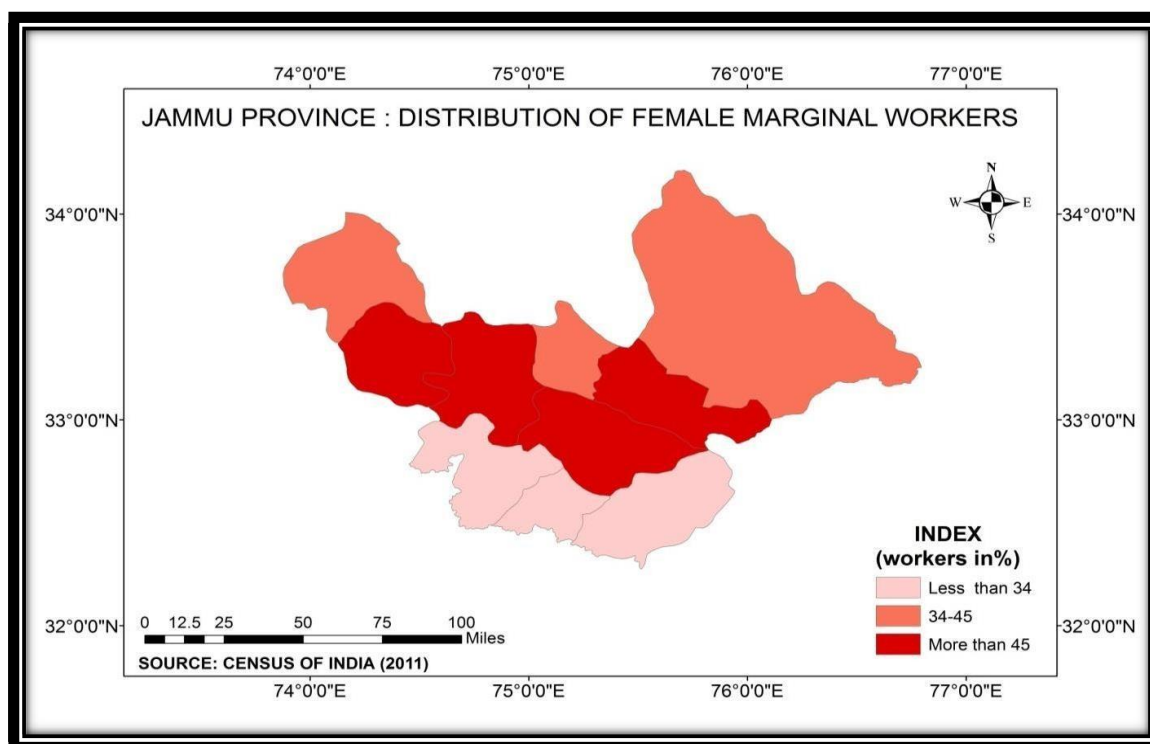
Interpretation : In the above map it is clearly shown that southern districts of jammu province including Kathua, Samba and Jammu have more than 45 percent male population working as marginal workers. In the northern parts of Jammu province including Kishtwar, Doda, Udhampur and Rajouri 34 to 45 percent population working as marginal workers, only Reasi district of Jammu province has less than 34 percent male population as marginal workers.

Distribution Of Female Marginal Workers In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Female Marginal Workers (in %)
1	JAMMU	33.38
2	SAMBA	21.57
3	REASI	75.25
4	UDHAMPUR	60.52
5	KISHTWAR	45.98
6	RAMBAN	37.52
7	DODA	54.79
8	RAJOURI	53.51
9	PUNCH	38.14
10	KATHUA	33.76

Source: Census of India, 2011

Distribution of Female Marginal Workers In Jammu Province



Interpretation: In the above map it is clearly shown that the southern districts of Jammu province including Kathua, Samba and Jammu have less the 34 percent female population working as marginal labours. On the other hand the central districts of Jammu province including Doda, Udhampur, Reasi and Rajouri have more than 45 percent of female population working as marginal labourers. The northern parts of Jammu province including the districts of Kishtwar, Ramban and Punch have female population lies between 34 to 45 percent working as marginal labours.

Conclusion: From the above two maps and interpretations it can be concluded that the southern districts of Jammu province including Kathua, Samba and Jammu have more than 45 percent of male population working as marginal labours because these districts are more urbanized and have micro small and medium enterprises and provide some sort of economic activity and the migration of male from rural areas to urban areas has led to the more male marginal worker in the rural areas.

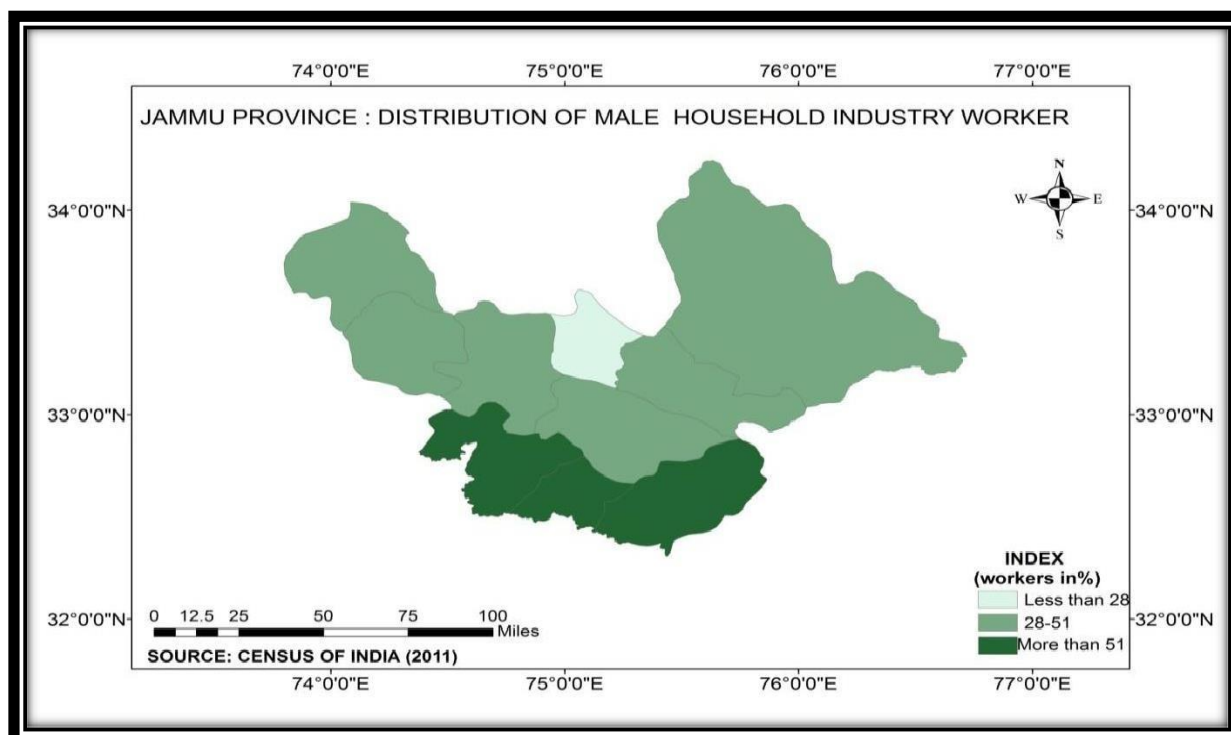
Household industry worker: Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods. The activity relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household

Distribution Of Male Household Industry Workers In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Male Household Industry Work(in %)
1	JAMMU	60.46
2	SAMBA	86.38
3	REASI	45.5
4	UDHAMPUR	50.58
5	KISHTWAR	39.29
6	RAMBAN	27.42
7	DODA	45.74
8	RAJOURI	40.89
9	PUNCH	43.84
10	KATHUA	63.58

Source: Census of India, 2011

Distribution of Male Household Industry Workers In Jammu Province



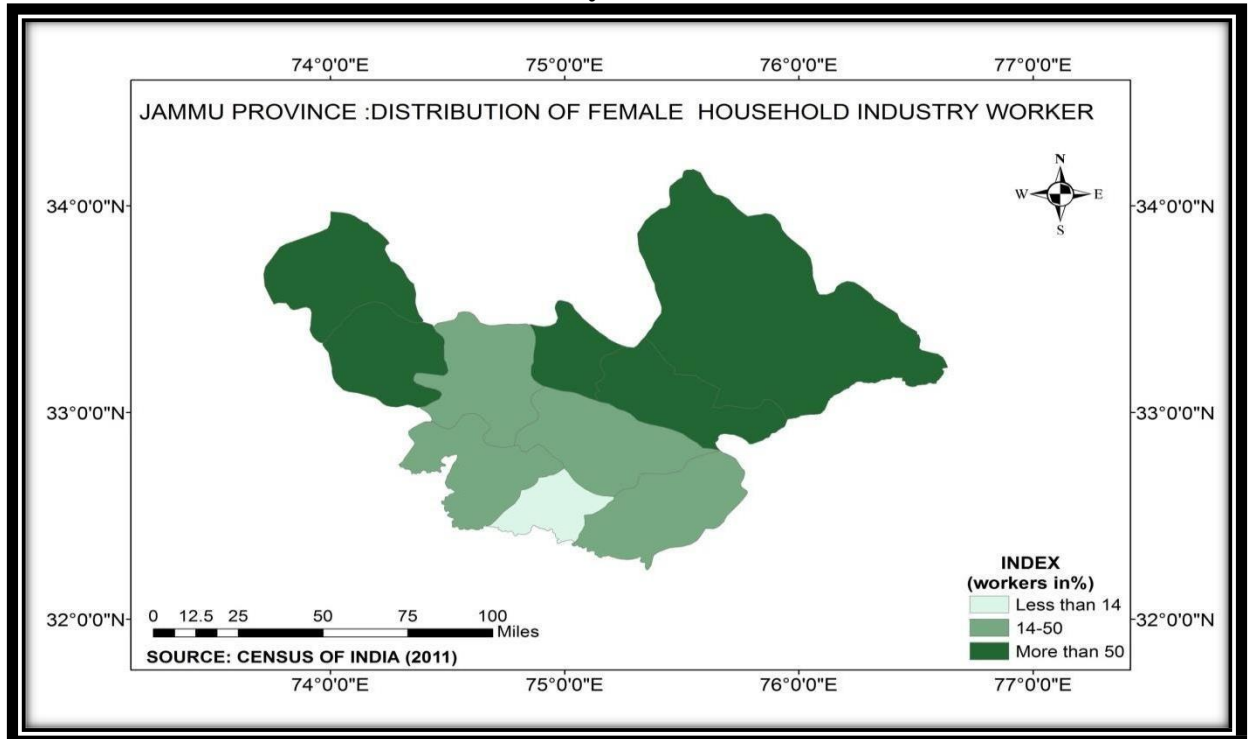
Interpretation: In the above map it is clear that the southern districts of Jammu province including Jammu, Samba, Kathua have more than 51 percent male workers under household industrial workers i.e. industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. Only one district of Jammu province has less than 28 percent male population under household industries. All other districts have 28 to 51 percent male working population under household industrial workers.

Distribution Of Female Household Industry Workers In Jammu Province (in%)

SNO	DISTRICTS	Female Household Industry Workers (in %)
1	JAMMU	39.54
2	SAMBA	13.62
3	REASI	45.5
4	UDHAMPUR	49.42
5	KISHTWAR	60.71
6	RAMBAN	72.58
7	DODA	54.26
8	RAJOURI	59.11
9	PUNCH	56.16
10	KATHUA	36.42

Source: Census Of India, 2011

Distribution Of Female Household Industry Workers In Jammu Province



Interpretation : In the above map it is clearly shown that the northern districts of Jammu province including Kishtwar, Doda, Rajouri, Poonch have more than 50 percent female population under household industrial workers doing activities like production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. Only one district Samba has less than 14 percent female population working as household industrial workers and the districts like Reasi, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua have 14 to 50 percent female population under household industrial workers.

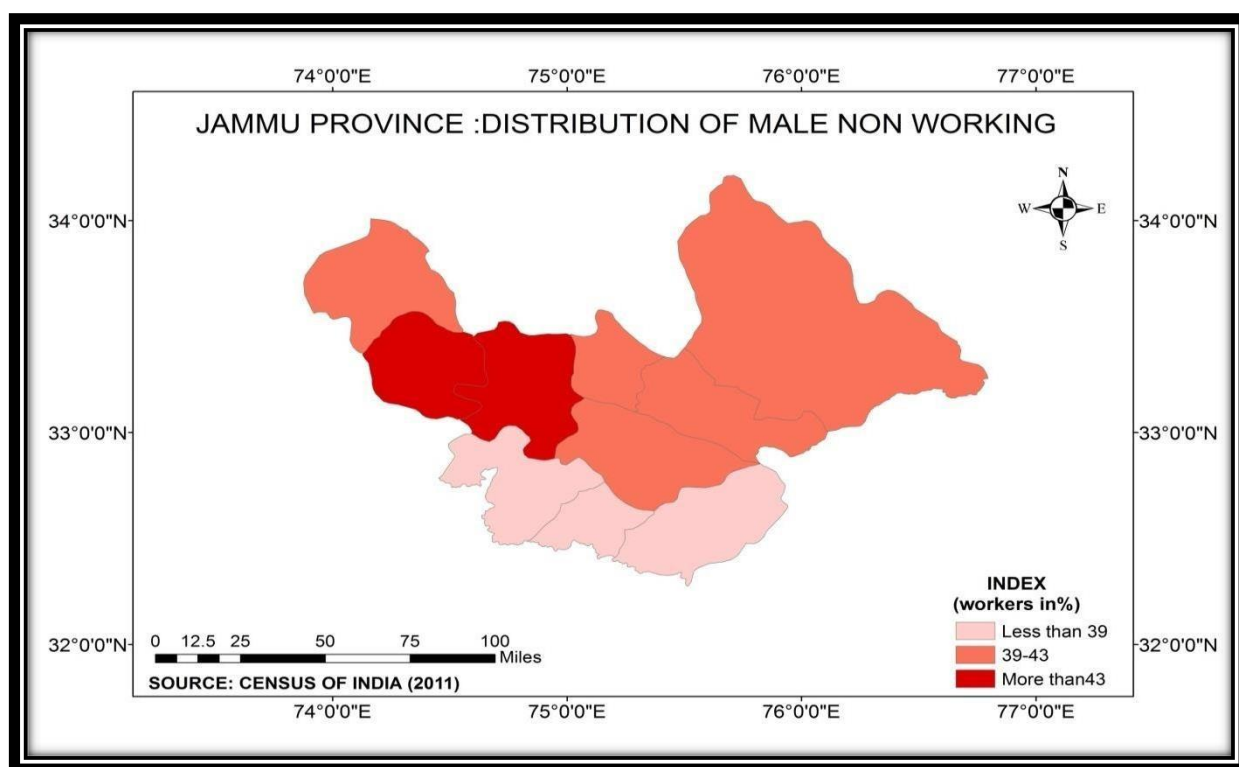
Conclusion : From the above two maps and interpretations we can say that the southern districts like Jammu, Samba, Kathua have higher percentage of male population under household industrial workers and the northern districts like Kishtwar, Doda, Ramban and Poonch have higher percentage of female population under household industrial workers because in the rural areas even if the industry is not actually located in the house but is located somewhere in the village limits, there is greater possibility of the members of household participating in the industry which is not in the case of urban areas, where organized industries are more prominent.

Non-worker: A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Distribution Of Male Non Working Workers In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Male Non Working Workers (in %)
1	JAMMU	38.8
2	SAMBA	38.5
3	REASI	45.73
4	UDHAMPUR	42.7
5	KISHTWAR	42.9
6	RAMBAN	41.09
7	DODA	43.59
8	RAJOURI	45.68
9	PUNCH	42.55
10	KATHUA	39.55

Source: Census of India, 2011

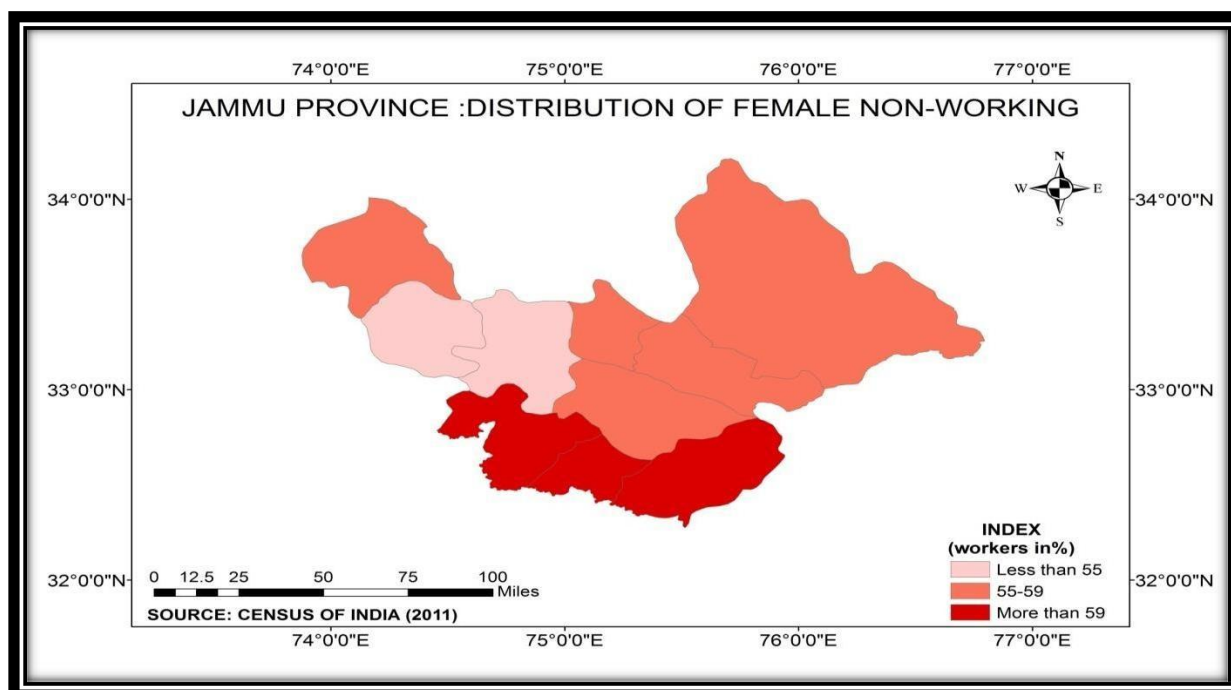
Distribution of Male Non Working Workers in Jammu Province

Interpretation: In the above map it is clearly shown that southern districts of Jammu province including Jammu, Samba, Kathua have less than 39 percent male population under non working Category i.e. person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration). Male nonworking is less in southern districts due to the persons get employment opportunities easily in urban areas as there are more micro small and medium enterprises.

Distribution Of Female Non Working Workers In Jammu Province

SNO	DISTRICTS	Female Non Working Workers (in %)
1	JAMMU	61.2
2	SAMBA	61.5
3	REASI	54.27
4	UDHAMPUR	57.3
5	KISHTWAR	57.9
6	RAMBAN	58.91
7	DODA	56.41
8	RAJOURI	54.32
9	PUNCH	57.45
10	KATHUA	60.45

Source: Census Of India,2011

Distribution Of Female Non Working Workers In Jammu Province

Interpretation : in the above map it is clearly shown that the In the above map it is clearly shown that southern districts of Jammu province including Jammu , Samba and Kathua have more than 59 percent female population under non working Category i.e. persons who have not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last(i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) .

Conclusion: from the above two maps it is cleared that southern districts of Jammu province including Jammu, Samba, Kathua have more female population under non

working sectors as they mostly work as house wives as well as southern districts have lesser no of male population under non working as they work in organized sectors. Education also plays a big role in declining size of labour force in urban areas. The areas where female non working population is less is due to flexibility in work timings and proximity to their households are important factors. The non working population includes the persons who have not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration)

Occupational structure refers to economic activity which provides means of livelihood for those engaged in it. Occupation implies trade or profession. We all know that economic activities are undertaken to earn money. Gradually people engage themselves in such activities on regular basis and are said to be engaged in their occupation. Occupation reveals the nature of economic progress in a country. It is related to agriculture, industry and services. Occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency, load, employment and unemployment. Occupation structure is a key component and manifestation of population composition. It gives a proper illustration of ratio of working and non-working population in an area or a country. Occupational structure influences the socio economic development of an area. The growth and prosperity of a region are largely dependent on the size of working population. The basic characteristics of Jammu and Kashmir economies are that it is a primary producing economy. A very high proportion of working population is engaged in agriculture. In Jammu and Kashmir economy in 2005-2006 about 75 percent of the population derives its livelihood directly and indirectly from the agricultural sector. It is evident that the proportion of population engaging agriculture in developed economies is much less than the proportion of population engaged in agriculture in under developed economies like Jammu and Kashmir economy. In J&K State where present occupational structure clearly reflects the backwardness in Jammu and Kashmir economy. The basic characteristics of Jammu and Kashmir economies are that it is a primary producing economy. There was a terrific rise in percentage of labor force employed in service sector from 1961 to 2011. In 1961, the labor force employed in tertiary sector was 12.35 percent which rises to 49.2 percent in 2011 which means that there was sharp increased in employment in this sector. Occupational pattern of the state has shifted from agricultural sector to non-agricultural sector that shows us the good path of development on the one hand and agricultural backwardness on the other. Education also play a big role in declining size of labour force in urban areas. The areas where female non working population is less is due to flexibility in work timings and proximity to their households are important factors. Kishtwar, Ramban and Poonch have higher percentage of female population under household industrial workers in because in the rural areas even if the industry is not actually located in the house but is located somewhere in the village limits, there is greater possibility of the members of household participating in the industry which is not in the case of urban areas, where organized industries are more prominent. Most of the districts of Jammu province have higher percentage of male main workers i.e. more than 80 percent as male are working for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity.

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