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Occupational structure of Deoria town (Uttar Pradesh): An analytical study

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Abstract
The paper deals with occupational structure of Deoria town from 1971 to 2011. The study of the economically active population or labour force occupies an important position in the field of population geography. The economics and social development of a nation depends on the number of persons who are economically active. In the case of Deoria town the maximum percentage of working population was found in Bhatwalia in 2001, and maximum % of workers seen in Raghav Nagar east in 2011. Maximum positive change in working population from 2001-2011 is observed in Raghav Nagar east followed by Bans Deoria, Ramnath South. In 2001, marginal workers were very low in number. In 2011, we observed a little difference in the numbers of agricultural labors from census, 2001.

Keywords: Occupational structure, workers, marginal workers, main workers deoria town

Introduction

The occupational structure of a country refers to the division of its work-force engaged in different economic activities. Occupational structure influences the socio-economic development as well as demographic structure at the large scale. Higher the percentage of working population in different sectors of socio-economic, higher would be the level of economic development. Perhaps no aspect of population reflects as much on the economic development of regions as the occupational structure. There may be two categories of population, first is economically active and second is economically inactive or dependent population, on the basis of economic composition.

Economically active population comprises of the persons of either sex, who are capable and available for the production of economic goods and services during reference time period, chosen for the investigation. Economically active population refers to work-force or labor force of an area. The pressure of population on land and other recourses becomes obvious when we started occupational structure. In the higher level of economic growth, the decreasing tendency increases and the absolute number of workers in primary sectors declines.

The distribution of working population according to activities is known as occupational structure. Occupational structure is the unitary relationship pattern of the three occupational components primary, secondary, and tertiary, which constitute the core of the economic system.
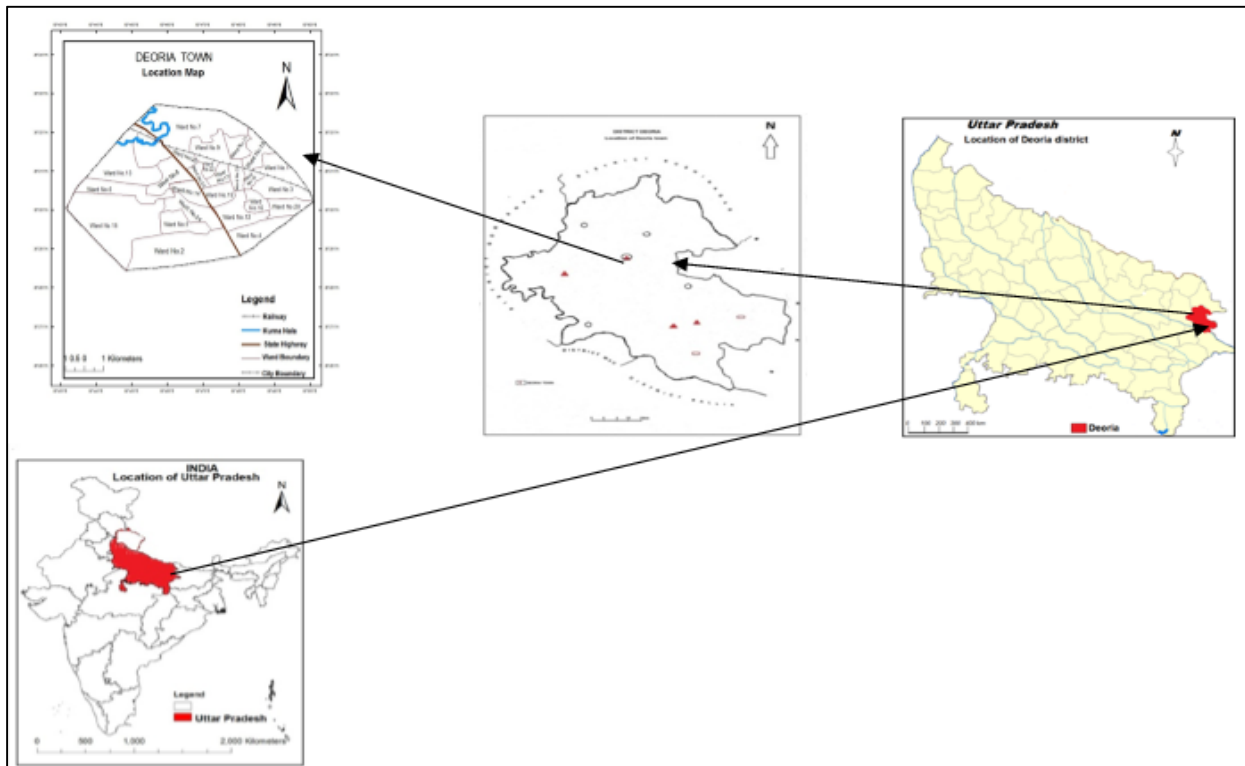
Among all of the social attributes of a given individual or group, occupation is of a paramount importance (Smith 1948) [8].

The growth of population is directly related to the character of the occupation or profession adopted by the city folk. (Singh 1955) [9] Economic composition is discussed in relation to occupational structure of the population starting with definition of 'work'. Occupation implies trade or profession. It revels the nature of economic progress of any area. It is related to agriculture, industry, and services. Occupation depends upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of any area. (Ghosh 1994) [6] Economies of any region can be classified into industrialized and agricultural on the basis of the proportion of male workers engaged in different activities. For example, if this proportion is below 35%, the country or the region is regarded as industrialized. If this proportion is between 35-60% the country or the region is semi-industrialized economy and proportion is above 60% the country termed as agrarian (Premi 2006) [7].

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Study Area: Deoria town came into existence on 2nd oct, 1946 when it was declared the district headquarters of Deoria district. It was formerly the eastern part of Gorakhpur district. The town enjoys advantageous position in the Sarayupar plain of middle Ganga valley. Deoria town lies at 26°30' North latitude and 83°46' east longitude in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh. In 1941, Deoria became a town, with a population of 15,198 showing a growth rate of +109% during 1931-41. Later on in 1961 it raised to the status of municipal town with an area of 16.19squre km. But during 1941-51 the speedily population growth declined reaching to only +32.6% of increase. In 1991 population reached to 81,943. Now in 2011, the total population of this town is 1, 29, 570. The density of population of the town was 1010/sq.km in 1991. Now in 2011 the density of of this town is 210/sq.km. There are 25 wards in the town. According to census 2011 the total population of the study area is 1, 29,570 of which 67462 males and 62017 are females. The total number of literate 99562 in which 54728 are male 44834 female and percentage of total literacy is 76.84% in which percentage of male literacy is 54.96 and female literacy is 45.04% of total no of literacy. The total working population is 35,239 including 29470 main worker and 5769 marginal workers. There are 764 cultivators, 830 agricultural labors and 26175 other workers in 2011.

Objectives: The main objectives of this paper are:
- To assess the rate of work participation of population in the study area.
- To find out the state of non-workers.
- To evaluate the present socio-economic condition of the people in the town.

Data Base and methodology
The study is based on secondary data mainly collected on population characteristics through published/unpublished records from different institutions and offices at the state, district and Deoria NPP. The 2001 and 2011 census data have been obtained from census office Lucknow in soft copy. The data obtained from secondary source are analyzed, displayed on maps at ward level to find out spatial variations if any keeping in view the objective of the study.

Result and Discussion
Occupational structure
The distribution of working population according to activities is known as occupational structure. Occupational is the unitary relationship pattern of three occupational components primary, secondary and tertiary, which constitute the core of the economic system.

Table 1

Census of India Functional	Regrouped Categories
Cultivators	Primary activities
Agricultural Labors	
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	
Manufacturing, Processing, and Repairs	Secondary
Household Industry, Other than Household Industry, Construction.	
Trade and Commerce	Tertiary
Transportation, Storage, Communication	
Other Services	

The work participation rate for total worker is defined as the percentage of total worker to total population. In a similar way, it is defined for main and marginal workers. 27.21% of population as wo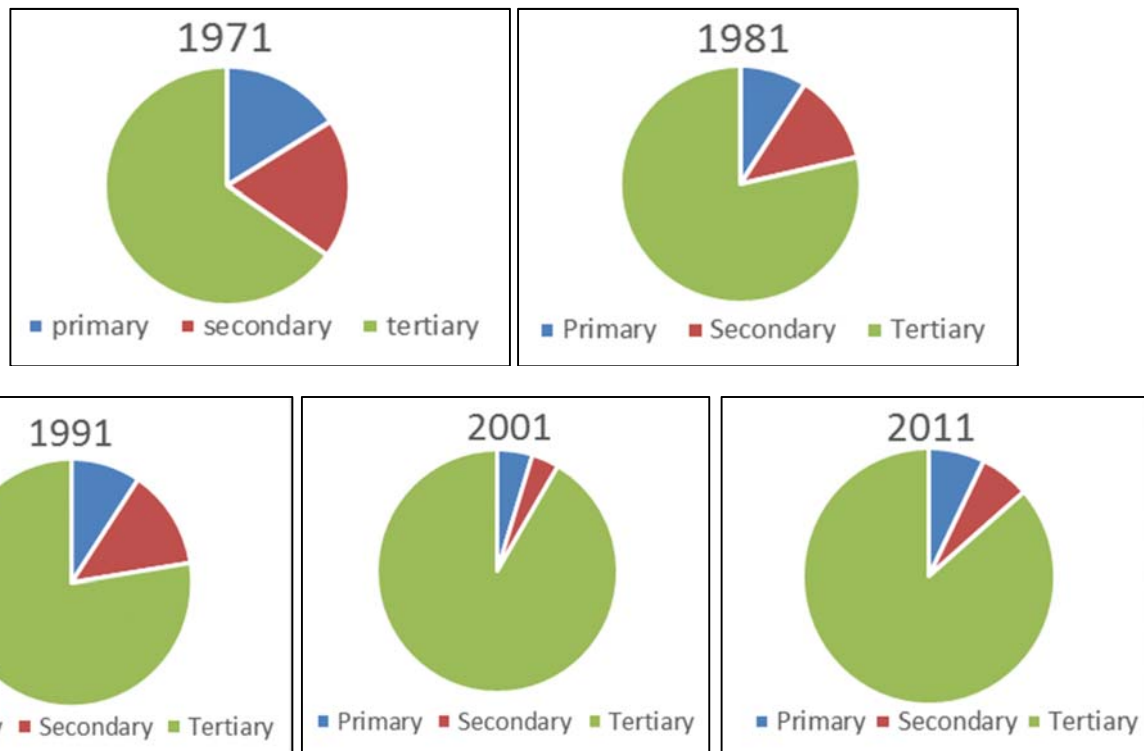rking population. Out of total working population male participating rate in the town is 84.93% and rest are female participation.

Primary sectors are not important from urban growth point of view. Occupational structure of town from 1971-2011 is given below.

Table 2: Occupational structure of town: - (1971-2011)

Sectors	1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	W.	%	W	%	W	%	W	%	W	%
Primary	1654	15.90	1219	8.97	2258	9.34	1030	4.73	2527	7.17
Secondary	1940	18.80	1680	12.37	3171	13.12	916	3.67	2254	6.40
Tertiary	6573	64.90	10681	78.65	18744	77.54	21208	91.60	30458	86.43
Total	10127	100	13580	100	24173	100	23154	100	35239	100

Source: Census Handbook of Deoria district 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011, and Self-estimated

Fig 1

Worker

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and /or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work. It even includes part-time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprises or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in work as defined above are workers. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-workers is one year preceding the date of enumeration. (Census of India 2011) [4].

In 2001 census the economic status of a person has been classified as follow:

1-main workers 2- marginal workers 3-non-workers

In the case of Deoria town, the maximum percentage of working population was found in Bhatwalia (25.87%), followed by Garulpar (25.29%),Rauniarri Mohalla (24.35%), New Colony North (24.23%) and New Colony(23.56%) in 2001. The wards of the town which had comparatively less working population are Ramgulam Tola (19.48%), Bans Deoria (19.98), Azad Nagar (20.29%), Deoria Ramnath south (20.33%) and Ambedkar Nagar (20.53%). The share of working population is more in the eastern and middle part of the town. In same census year, the percentage of non-worker is almost three time more in the category of workers. The total for non-workers are Ramgulam Tola (80.52%), Bans Deoria (80.02%), Azad Nagar (79.71%). Bhatwalia was the outer part of the town, due to growing demand of vegetation, agricultural laboure were observed more in Bhatwalia than another ward. Rest were the commercial zone of the town.

In 2011 percentage of total working population of the town is 27.21%. The maximum percentage of workers is seen in Raghav Nagar east (32.62%). The other ward like Garulpar (31.59%) Bhatwalia (29.71%), Ranihari Mohlla (29.22%) and Nai Bazar (29.19%) also fall into same category. The highest share (75.22%) of non-workers is found in Ramgulam Tola followed by Umanagar (74.33%), Raghav Nagar west (74.55%), Abubkar Nagar north (74.33%). Above all ward are the core part of the town and close to the

railway station where a lot of workers have been found in different activities like shopkeepers, coolie, hotel workers, rickshaw puller etc. that is the reason why maximum working population has been observed in New colony (N), Garulpar and Rauniarri Mohalla. Bhatwalia is at the urban rural fringe, where agricultural labours and cultivators are maximum in number.

Maximum positive changes in working population from 2001-2011 is observed in Raghavnagar east (10.36%),

followed by Bans Deoria (7.55%), Deoria Ramnath south (7.45%) Azad Nagar (6.64%), Ramgulam Tola (6.84%) and Deoria Khas (6.67%) and Somnath Nagar (6.64%). A number of new retail shopping shop, cloth shop and shopping mall coming up in the above wards that is the reason why maximum positive changes observed in these wards.

Table 3: Working Population and percentage of workers and non-workers of Deoria town (2001-2011)

S. n.	Name of ward	2001			2011		
		Working population	% of working population	%of non-working population	working population	% of Working population	%of non-working population
1	Ambedkar Nagar	1062	20.53	79.47	1671	26.84	73.16
2	Deoria Ramnath (S)	845	20.33	79.67	1878	27.78	72.78
3	Chakiyawan	966	22.08	77.92	1424	28.57	71.43
4	Bhatwalia	986	25.87	74.13	1767	29.71	70.29
5	Deoria Ramnath(N)	1460	21.49	78.51	1481	26.07	73.93
6	Deoria Khas	732	20.95	79.05	1320	27.62	72.38
7	Somnath Nagar	832	20.90	79.10	2198	27.54	72.46
8	Munshi Gorakhnath tola	955	22.73	77.27	1884	25.84	74.16
9	Sindhimil Colony	1209	21.3	78.70	1294	27.28	72.72
10	RamgulamTola(E)	652	23.06	76.94	1845	24.78	75.22
11	Ramgulam	876	19.48	80.52	1725	26.32	73.68
12	Azad Nagar	481	20.29	79.71	575	27.16	72.84
13	Ramchandra Shukla colony	921	22.77	77.23	2165	26.92	73.08
14	Raghav Nagar (E)	820	22.26	77.74	1274	32.62	67.38
15	Umanagar	653	23.12	76.88	1531	25.42	74.58
16	New Colony	916	23.56	76.44	873	25.59	74.41
17	Nai Bazar	763	23.40	76.60	1137	29.19	70.81
18	New Colony (N)	1564	24.23	75.77	818	27.20	72.80
19	Bans Deoria	1139	19.98	80.02	1202	27.53	72.47
20	Saket Nagar	935	23.4	76.60	1699	26.34	73.66
21	Garunpar	942	25.29	74.71	1403	31.59	68.41
22	Raunihari mohala	859	24.35	75.65	925	29.22	70.78
23	Abubkar Nagar (S)	895	21.44	78.56	1165	25.79	74.21
24	Raghav Nagar	892	23.49	76.51	1110	25.45	74.55
25	Abubkar Nagar	799	21.16	78.84	875	25.67	74.33

Source: District census handbook of Deoria 2001 & 2011 and self-estimated

Non- workers

A person who did not work at all during reference period was treated as non-worker**.** (Census of India 2011) [4].

In 2001, the highest figure of non-workers was found in Ramgulam Tola (80.52%) followed by Bans Deoria (80.02%), Azad Nagar (79.71%), and Ramnath South (79.67%). Total Non-working population of the town was 77.78%. In 2011, the percentage of total non-working Population of the town is 72.78%. maximum non-working population is found in Ramgulam tola (75.22%), followed by Umanagar (74.58%), Raghav Nagar west (74.55%), Abubkar Nagar north (74.33%), Abubkar Nagar South (74.21%). These wards are residential part of the town where family member (who are not engage with any type of activities like student, pensioner or women) live. That is the reason why maximum number of non-worker is found in Ramgulam Tola, Umanagar, Raghav Nagar,

Marginal Workers: Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (less than 6 months) are termed as marginal workers. (Census of India-2011) [4] Marginal workers play important role in the economic character of the region.

In 2001, marginal workers were very low in number. Minimum marginal workers are found in Ramgulam Tola east (12), followed by Nai Baazar (13), Abubkar Nagar North (27), Raghav nagar East (31), Saket Nagar (39) and Umanagar (46) and Raunihari mohala (49). In same census year maximum marginal workers were in, New colony north (311), Raghav Nagar east (200), Deoria khas (178), and Somnath Nagar (171).

In 2011, marginal workers were found in Somnath Nagar (505) followed by Deoria Ramnath south (476), Ambedkar Nagar (416) and Ramgulam Tola (390).
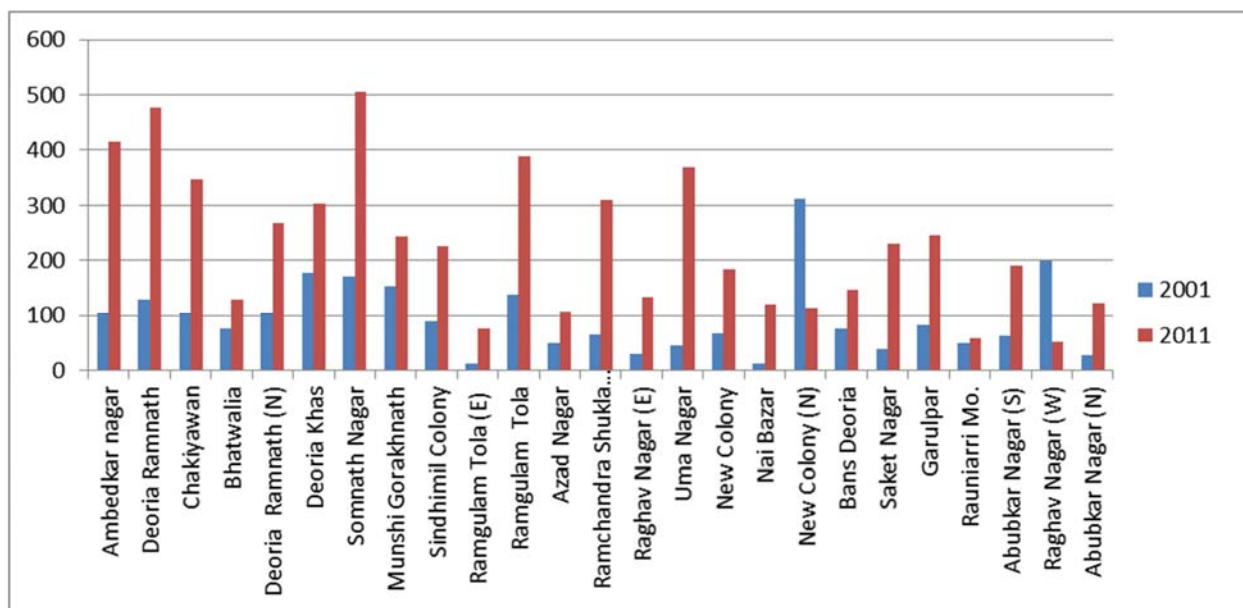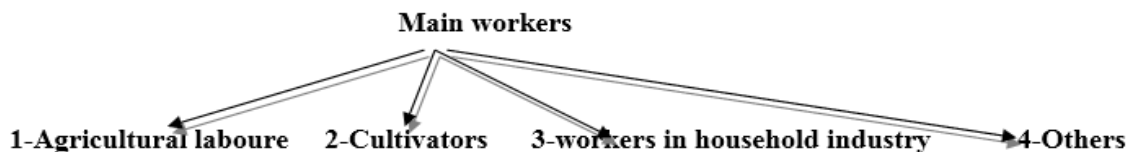
Marginal workers of the town

Fig 2

Main Workers
Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (6months or more) are termed as main workers. (Census of India-2011) [4].

Workers, non-workers and marginal workers of the whole town have been shown in table 1. The ward wise variations in the working population are easily noticed. In 2001, total workers were 22.21% which increased to 27.21% in 2011 in the study area.

To evaluate the occupational structure of the town, the working population is divided into main and marginal workers and further main workers into four occupational categories.

Agricultural Laborer
A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works (Census of India-2011) [4].

In study area in 2001 census, 166 persons (0.72% of total working population) were engaged as agricultural labourer which increased to 830 persons (2.35% of total working population in 2011). The increase of agricultural labour is good for agriculture and agricultural activities, but it's also indicates that the workers who involve in secondary and tertiary activities decreased. In 2001, agricultural labour were more in Deoria Khas (4.37%), followed by Munshi Gorakhnath tola (3.14%), New Colony (N) (1.72%) and Deoria Ramnath North (0.95%). Least agricultural laboures were found in Chakiyawan (0.10%), and Bhatwalia (0.10%), while ward Raghav Nagar West and Abubkar Nagar North is nill.

In 2011, we observed a little difference in the number of agricultural laboures from census 2001. Maximum agricultural laboures were found in Deoria Ramnath north (9.79%), followed by Deoria Ramnath south (6.86%), Umanagar (4.96%), and Ramgulam tola (3.36%). Deoria town has grown basically as, administrative-cum-agro commercial city during last two census year, that is the reason, why the number of agricultural labor and agro base medium scale enterprises is increasing continuously.
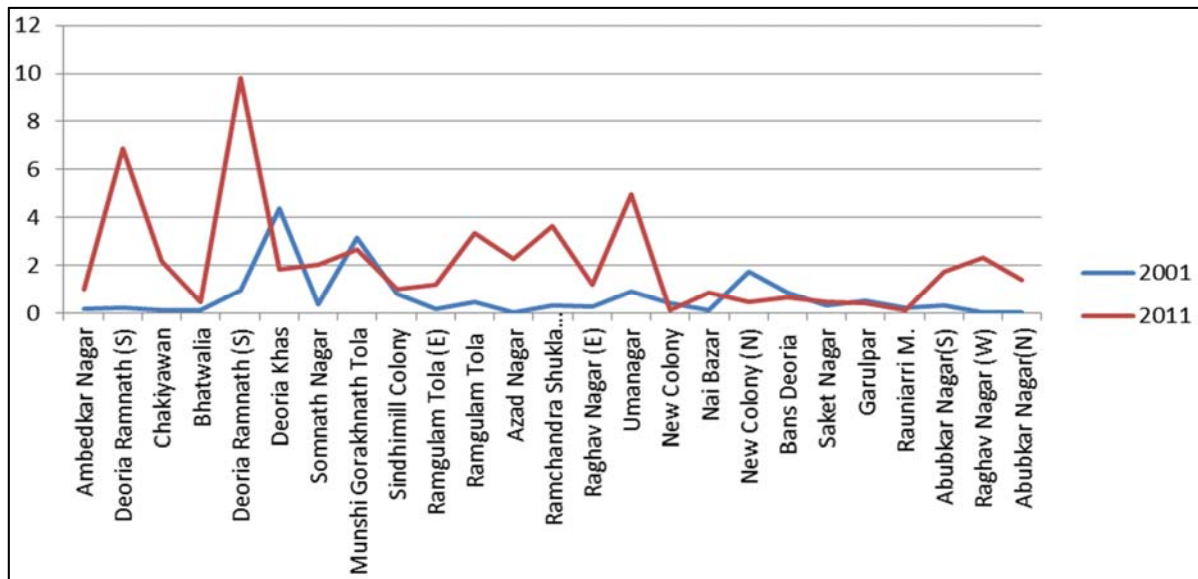
Fig 3

Cultivators

A person is classified as cultivator if he/she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivators include effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who had given out her/his land to another person or persons or institutions for cultivation for money, kind or direct cultivation for money, kind or direct cultivation of land, is not treated as cultivators**.** (Census of India 2011) [4].

In 2001, 531persons (2.29%) were cultivators in the study area which increased to 764 in 2011. In 2001 New Colony north (136) ranked first followed by Deoria Ramnath north

(93), Azad Nagar (46), Somnanth Nagar (42). These wards are the outer part of the town, that is the reason why the maximum number of the cultivators was found here while cultivators were less in umanagar and Raunihari Mohala (nill) and Raghavnagar north (1), and New Colony (4), these are the administrative and commercial zone of the town.

In 2011, maximum number of Cultivators was in Ramchandra Shukla colony with (111) followed by Umanagar (72), Munshi Gorakhnath Tola (61), and Deoria Ramnath nagar south (55). Cultivators are less in the area like Azad nagar (3) Raunniari Mohalla(4), and Bans Deoria (5).

Table 4: Percentage of cultivators, Agricultural Labours, Households and Other workers in Deoria town (2001-2011)

Ward no.	Name of the ward	% Of cultivators		% of Agricultural Labors		% of Households		% of other workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Ambedkar Nagar	1.97	1.97	0.18	1.02	4.42	9.45	83.42	62.65
2	Deoria Ramnath (S)	4.61	2.92	0.23	6.86	0.82	4.52	79.05	60.33
3	Chakiyawan	1.13	1.19	0.10	2.17	3.41	5.40	84.36	66.85
4	Bhatwalia	0.60	2.49	0.01	0.48	1.11	6.11	90.36	83.19
5	Deoria Ramnath (N)	6.36	2.90	0.95	9.79	0.89	6.88	84.52	62.39
6	Deoria Khas	2.18	3.48	4.37	1.83	2.18	2.04	66.93	69.62
7	Somnath Nagar	5.04	1.86	0.36	2.04	2.16	1.04	71.87	72.06
8	Munshi Gorakhnath	1.36	3.23	3.14	2.65	2.61	3.98	76.75	77.17
9	Sindhimill colony	0.74	1.23	0.82	1.00	1.98	5.87	89.08	74.42
10	Ramgulam Tola (E)	0.61	0.43	0.15	1.19	1.53	3.73	95.85	90.46
11	Ramgulam Tola	1.25	2.60	0.45	3.36	1.02	3.76	81.62	67.65
12	Azad Nagar	9.56	0.52	0.00	2.26	1.24	6.08	78.79	72.34
13	Ramchandra Shukla colony	0.76	5.12	0.32	3.64	8.90	1.70	82.95	75.19
14	Raghav Nagar (E)	1.21	0.54	0.24	1.17	1.70	11.93	92.92	75.82
15	Umanagar	0.00	4.70	0.91	4.96	2.45	3.98	89.58	62.24
16	New Colony	0.43	3.32	0.43	0.11	2.62	5.26	89.19	70.21
17	Nai Bazar	0.91	0.61	0.13	0.87	0.26	17.59	96.98	70.27
18	New Colony (N)	8.69	0.855	1.72	0.48	3.26	2.81	66.43	81.90
19	Bans Deoria	0.52	0.41	0.87	0.66	3.51	1.24	88.32	85.44
20	Saket Nagar	0.53	0.64	0.32	0.47	3.95	3.17	91.01	82.10
21	Garulpar	1.38	2.85	0.53	0.49	7.74	8.76	81.52	70.34
22	Rauniarri M.	0.00	0.43	0.23	0.108	0.81	0.64	93.34	92.43
23	Abubkar Nagar (S)	2.01	1.11	0.33	1.71	2.23	2.24	88.26	78.62
24	Raghav Nagar (W)	0.11	3.33	0.00	2.34	3.02	1.62	74.43	88.01
25	Abubkar Nagar (N)	1.53	1.02	0.00	1.37	0.37	4.68	69.71	78.97

Source: District census handbook of Deoria District-2001and 2011 and Self-estimated

Households Industries

House hold industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of households at home or within the precincts of the house where the households live in urban area. (Census of India 2011) [4].

In the study area 615 people (2.65%) were found in household industries in 2001 while these increased to 1701 (4.82%) in 2011. Wards which had maximum household industry workers are Ramchandra Shukala colony (82), Garulpar (73), New colony (N),(51), Ambedkar nagar (47) and Bans Deoria (40). In the same census Year, less household activites were observed in Nai Bazar (2), Abubkarnagar (3), Azadnagar (6), Rauniarri mohalla and Deoria Ramnath south (7).

In 2011, the maximum household workers are found in Nai Bazar (200), followed by Ambedkar Nagar (158), Raghavnagar east (152) and Garulpar (123) while less workers are observed in Rauniarri Mohalla (6) followed by Bans Deoria (15) and Raghav nagar west(18).Vegitable market, penda market (a sweet), floor mill, thathera market have been situated in above all ward (in which maximum household workers are found), that is the reason why maximum number of household worker are found. Rauniaari mohalla is the administrative zone (tesil sadan) and mosque place, that is the main cause of less household workers.

Other workers

The remaining workers (other workers than cultivators, agricultural workers and household) are known as other workers. (Census of India 2011) [4] These workers comprise factory and plantation workers government servants, municipal employee, teacher, priest, entertainment artiest, workers engaged in trade and commerce business, mining and construction etc.

In Deoria town 19455 persons (84.02%) were found involved in this categories in 2001 and surprising decrease is noticed (74.27%) in 2011. In 2001, maximum percentage was found Nai Bazar (96.98%), Ramgulam Tola east (95.85%), Rauniarri Mohalla (93.34%), Raghav Nagar east (92.92%) and Saket Nagar (91.01%) whereas less proportion is found in New Colony north (66.43%) followed by Deoria Khas (66.93%) Abubkar Nagar north (69.71%), Somnath Nagar (71.87%) and Raghav Nagar west (74.43%).

In 2011, the maximum percentage of this group of workers is found in Rauniarri Mohalla (92.43) followed by Ramgulam Tola East (90.46%), Raghav Nagar west (88.01%), and Bans Deoria(85.44%), while Least figure is observed in Ramnath South (60.33%) Umanagar (62.24%), Ramnath North (62.39%) and Ambedkar Nagar(62.64%). After closure of the factory of sugar mill, the number of other workers like industry and plantation workers were migrated either to other cities or shifted in primary activities. A lot of Marwari businessmen have migrated from this town, because town is still undeveloped in comparison to other cities.

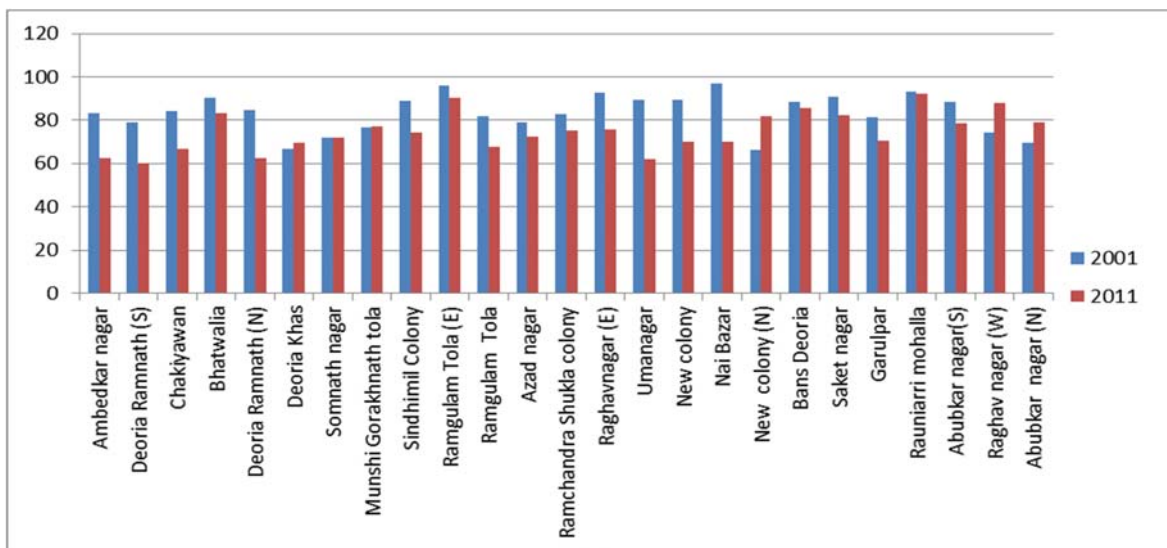**Other workers of Deoria town (percentage to total workers) 2001-2011**

Fig 4

Conclusion

It is clear from the above analysis that the participation of population of Deoria town in various industrial participation of population of Deoria Town is varies industrial categories varies from ward to ward because of a number of factors. It is widely accepted and recognized fact that with the introduction of developmental activities in a town, the primary activities disappear gradually replaced by secondary and tertiary ones but to a great surprise, the primary activities are still on increase in Deoria town. It has been discussed that the number of agricultural labour was 166 as much as 0.71% in 2001, which inched up to 830 (2.35%). Due to growing demand of vegetation, the agriculture has now started developing as business. The same pattern is observed in the category of other workers whose share was 84.02% with persons in 2001, and dwindled down to 74.02% in 2011. The reason for this seems to be lack of industry and better facilities. A lot of people have migrated from the town to Mumbai, Delhi, Gujrat etc. Rest of the people have involved in primary activities.

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