

CHANGING OCCUPATION OF POPULATION IN BIHAR

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Economics traits and population characteristics are inter-related. The quality behaviour and ideology of people influence each other (Goel NP 1989). Economic Traits of population are reflected by work force dependency ratio and occupational structure. It has been rightly said that man's accomplishments are largely written in his occupational pattern (Singh RP & Kumar A (1970)). The quality of the workforce is affected by a variety of economics, demography and social factors and accurate knowledge of the livelihood pattern, Man is actually the most productive force. Using his tools and skills he turns many of the neutral stuffs into resources. He not only creates new resources but he is the exchange and consumer of every item and services of economic values.

STUDY AREA

The study area of the present study is the whole of Bihar. Bihar represents the eastern part of the middle Ganga Plain, it lies in between 24°20'30" N latitude and 27°31'0" N latitude and it between 83°20'

and 88°21' E longitude on the North by Indo- Nepal Border on the east by the state of West Bengal, On the South by newly carved Jharkhand state and on the west by U.P. It accommodates 104099412 persons (2011). Structurally Bihar is mini India where shivalik Range represents, The Himalaya, Plain, Plain Bihar the north Indian Plains and the scattered southern hills and plain Plateau the peninsular India. Dividers the state into two parts – I North Bihar and II South Bihar, The economy of the state is basically rural in character and is dominated by agricultural activities.

Methodology

Both the quantitative and qualitative methods has been applied in the present study, the relevant data pertains to occupational structure have been collected from the primary census book of India 2012 series II Bihar and Bihar Through. Figures 2015. The data collected has been completed and tables were prepared obtained form table and maps were described.

Occupational Structure

People are found engaged in a number of activities some of these activities are economically gainful and one called works and the a person engaged in work is called a worker, Thus a worker is a person who has done work for any time prededing the date of enumeration. Population is the

censuses and time prededing the data of enumeration the population date by dividing it into two broad categories, these are workers and non workers. A worker is the person whose has not done any economically productive activity at aallin the reporting year.

Attogether non independent categories of workers has been recognized ties 1971, but 1981 censuses grouped the workers in 4 major categories such as cultivators, agricultural labouros, Household industrial workers and other workers, But in 1991 censuses the pervious I fold classification of workers was again arrived in 2001 and 2011 censuses worker's data were collected in heads as suggested in 1981.

Table –1

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS UNDER DIFFERENT ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION IN BIHAR (IN PRESENT)

Sl. No	Economics Classification	Main Worker	Main Worker	Main Worker	MARGINAL WORKERS		
		2001	2011	Charge	2001	2011	CHARGE
		1	CULTIVATORS	82.62	75.27	-7.35	17.38
2	Agricultural Consoumer	67.23	51.99	-15.24	32.77	48.01	+15.24
3	H. H Industries	68.09	55.30	-12.79	31.98	44.70	+12.79

4	Other Workers	85.75	72.45	-8.30	14.25	27.55	+13.30
	Total	75.22	61.53	-13.69	24.75	38.47	+13.72

The above classes workers were further divided into (1) the main worker and marginal workers, The main workers include those workers who have worked for atleast 180 days 6 month in the year six workers on the other preceding the date of enumeration hand marginal worker those worker who have worked for some time in the year proceeding the date of enumeration but who have not worked for the major part of the year the mangnal worker are generally the poor agriculturelaboures who has only seasonal engagement in farming (sinha. S.B 1986)

Table – 1 shows the changing pattern of main and marginal workers engaged in various worker category. Main Cultinators accounted for 82.62% of the total cultivators in 2001. Which decreased to 75.27 percent in 2001, Registering a decreased of 7.35 % during the decade. The marginalcultivators on the other extreme register and ours (2001 to 24.73% in 2011 in the other words many of the cultivator’s class turned form main to marginal cultivators due to the division and sub division of holding among their main agriculture labourers account for 51.99% of the total agricultural labourers of the state as against 66.23% in 2001 registering 15.24% increase the decades for Marginal agriculture labour which accounted for 32.77% in 2001 increased to

48.01% in 2011 like was the percentage strength of both household industrial workers and other workers witnessed decline in the main workers categories (-12.79 and -8.30)respectably the above table clearly shows decrease the percentage of main workers in and increased in the strength of marginal workers all the categories of workers. The decrease in main workers and increase in marginal workers is more perceptible in agricultural workers and house hold industrial work categories.

Table – 2 present the share of main and marginal workers in various worker’s classes in 2001 32.16% of the main workers was engaged in cultivation as cultivators, 42.85% as agricultures labours, 3.56% in household industries and 21.43% in other works cultivators class suffered increase in the strength of main workers cultivators class on the other hand registered decline similarly all but Cultivators class and house hold industrial class witness increase in the strength of marginal workers.

Share of Various categories of workers in total, Main and Marginal workers.

Sr	Categories	Main workers	Main workers	Main Workers	Margind Workers	Margind Workers	Margind Workers	Total Work	Total Work	Total Work
		2001	2011	Change				ers	ers	
1	Cultivators	32.76	25.34	-7.42	20.57	13.31	-7.26	29.29	20.71	-9.19
2	Agricultural Labour	42.85	44.65	-1.8	63.53	65.95	-2.42	47.96	52.84	74.88

3.	Farme Workers	75.61	69.99	-5.62	84.1	79.26	-4.84	77.25	73.55	-3.7
4-	Home workers	5.56	3.64	0.08	5.07	4.71	0.36	3.93	4.06	+0.13
5	Other Worker	21.43	26.37	-4.94	10.83	16.03	5.2	18.82	22.39	+3.57
	Non Farm	24.99	30.01	-05.02	15.9	20.74	4.84	22.75	26.45	3.7

The above mentioned for categories of workers are grouped into two major heads –

- 1- Farm workers 2- Non Farm Workers

Farm Workers are synonymous to the agricultural workers such as cultivators and agriculture labours, they together account for 69.99% of main 79.26% of marginal workers and 73% 55% of the total workers. Non farm workers on the other hand include the house hold industrial worker and the other workers they together account for 30.01% the main 20.74 to marginal and 26.45% the above trained shows that farming is the major provider of employment to total workers of the state. But it has become overburdened and there for the development of non farmer activities is the need of the hours.

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