OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION IN HILSA SUB-DIVISION OF NALANDA DISTRICT, IN BIHAR (STATE).

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ABSTRACT

Occupational structure of the study area refers occupation to a person's trade or profession or the type of work one is engaged in. the study of working force holds immense significance as it reveals whether the economy of the region is agricultural industrial, semi-industrial, what the present level of economic development is and what should be the direction to which the entire process of planning can be followed. "Agricultural country like India where population is multiplying needs food for added mouths. The state of Bihar has some space for teeming millions of plain Bihar. Land has to be studied to find out whether the land can grow more food than what it is growing today" (Yadav, 2001). There has been remarkable change in Indian economy resulting in diversification and alteration. Indian economy still remains agri-centric, as half of the national income of the country is derived from agriculture and allied activities which consume nearly three-fourth of her working force.

KEY WORDS: Occupational Strucuture, agriculture labourers, main workers,Industrial workers

STUDY AREA:

The area under study lies in the South Bihar plain of the Middle Ganga valley, and falls under the present Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district. It is stretches from 24°46'N to 25°27' latitudes and 85°11'E to 85°32'E longitude and covers an area of 908.067 sq. km. and a population of 1060143. The area is bounded on the north by Patna district, on the south by Gaya and Nawada districts, on the east Biharsharif subdivision and headquarters of Nalanda district and on the west by Jehanabad district. It shows a crow-fly length of about 35.16 km. from east to west and 45 km. from north to south and it has 8 (eight) C.D. blocks consisting of 453 villages. It has one of municipality and 2 (two) notified area committees under it Jurisdiction in Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district

GROWTH OF POPULATION:

The study of population is linked with development and use of resources in Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district. Manifolds are its chapters but a few can only be traced as many facts are unknown about the land and its people. "Man's first toll in his wild region must have been hand to struggle. The streams provided natural corridors and man in distress found an easy access". Man turned to be a hunter, gatherer, farmer, builder and manufacturer. He lined his movement and later on fixed his habit either as monohut or clustered huts."The study of the growth of population in Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district has been since 1951-2011. Because the reliable population data of the study area are only available after 1901, although the present Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district into being in the year 1972. Prior to this date it was part of Patna district. But with the help of smaller administrative units, the population of the study area has been calculated of earlier census years. In the year 1951, this subdivision had about 342364 lakhs of population. In the 1961, the population increased to about 403059 lakhs and in the year 1971 in increased to 483758 lakhs and in the year 1981 census it about 601560 lakh and in the year 1991 census it about 696533 lakhs in the year 2001 it increased to 869220 and in year 2011 census it has about 1060143 lakhs of population of this study area.

Agricultural Labourers:

The study of agricultural labour is significant for knowing the economic conditions of a particular area. The area having high proportion of labourers is generally poor in economic conditions and vice-versa. In

Hilsa subdivision of district of Nalanda also the proportion of agricultural labourers varies from about 5 to above 20% of the total population. About 8.14% of total agricultural labourers to the total population in the Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district are agricultural labourers and in main workers the percentage of agricultural labourers about 30.39% in the subdivision of Nalanda district.

Agricultural Labourers to the Total Population in Hilsa Subdivision of Nalanda District, 2011	
Number of Panchayats and towns ward	% of total agricultural labourers to the total population
6	Above - 20
24	16 - 20
44	11 - 15
21 + 26 wards	6 - 10
2 + 1 + 19 wards	Below - 5
Totale 143	

Source: District Census handbook of Nalanda, 2011

Panchayats according to their percentage of total agricultural labourers to the total population in 2011 census of Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district. Agricultural labourers of this subdivision of the district have been divided into five categories ward the percentage of agricultural labourers to the total population presents the unequal distribution of agricultural labourers in the subdivision of the Nalanda district.

Distribution of Agricultural Labourers :

Above 20% : Bara (21%) and Indaut (24%) in Hilsa block, Hasani (24%) in Chandi block, Bhuthakhar (22%) in Nagarnausa block, Keshopur (21%) in Ekangarsarai block, Chausanda (21%) in Parbalpur block. Among these panchayats Indaut (24%) in Hilsa block, Hasni (24%) in Chandi block have highest percentage of total agricultural labourer to the total population and both panchayats have 1st rank in the Hilsa subdivision of the Nalanda district. **16-20% :** Chiksaura (16%), Mirzapur (17%), Arpa (17%), Jogipur (17%) and Akbarpur (18%) in Hilsa block, Narsanda (16%), Bhagwanpur (16%) and Mahkar (19%) in Chandi block, Kaila (17%), Kachhiyawan (18%), Rampur (19%), and Ariyawan (20%) in Nagarnausa block, Asta (16%) and Kachaharia (17%) in Tharthari block, Gayaspur (18%) and Gomhar (20%) in Ekangarsarai block, Kochra (16%), Dhobidiha (17%), Mozafra (18%), Badrabad (18%), Atma (19%), and Sanda (19%) in Islampur block, Alawan (18%), and Pillichh (18%) in Parbalpur block and have 2nd rank in the subdivision of the district. **11-15% :** Mekrauta (11%), Makhdumpur (13%), Gondubigh (13%) in Karai Parsurai block, Kamta (12%), Kawa (12%), Korawan (12%), Renri (14%), and Juniar (15%) in Hilsa block, Sirnawan (11%), Gangaura (11%), Rukhai (12%), Araut (12%), Tulsigarh (12%), Salehpur (13%), Barhauna (13%), Chandi (14%), and Madhopur (15%) in Chandi block, Goraypur (11%), Khajura (12%), and Nagarnausa (15%) in Nagarnausa block, Amera (11%), Narainpur (14%), and Chhariari-Buzurg (15%) in Tharthari block, Badrabad (11%), Aungari (13%), Kosiawan (14%), Jamunwan (14%), Telhara (15%), and Narainpur (15%) in Ekangarsarai block, Shankardih (12%), and Mai (14%) in Parbalpur block, Pachloa (12%), Chandharia (12%), Ichahos (12%), Bele (13%), Bauridih (13%), Dhekwaha (14%), Ranipur (14%), Mohanchak (14%), Panhar (14%), Sakari (15%), and Sunri (15%) in Islampur block. All these panchayats have intermediate position in agricultural labourers to the total population and have 3rd rank in the subdivision of the district of Nalanda. **6-10% :** Berthu (7%), Karai Parsurai (8%), Diyawan (9%) and Sandh (10%) in Karai Parsurai block, Asarhi (7%), Hilsa towns ward (8%), and Puna (9%) in Hilsa block, Sartha (8%) in Chandi block, Damodarpur-Baldha (9%) in Nagarnausa block, Tharthari (%) in Tharthari block, Dhurgaon (6%), Ekangardih (7%), Daniawan-Paindapur (7%), Mandachh (8%), Parthu (8%), Ekangarsarai (8%), Soniawan (10%), and Amnar Khas (10%) in Ekangarsarai block, Shivnagar (9%) in

Parbalpur block, Bardih (8%), Beshwak (10%) and Mahmuda (10%) in Islampur block. **Below 5% :** Kapasiawan (5%) in Hilsa block, Jaitpur (5%) in Tharthati block, Ekangarsarai ct (3%) in Ekangarsarai block and Islampur town wards (4%) in Islampur block.

Above distribution of agricultural labourers shows that the highly concentrated in Indaut (24%) in Hilsa block and Harseni (24%) in Chandi, Bara (21%) in Hilsa, Bhuthakhar (22%) in Nagarnausa, Keshopur (21%) Ekangarsarai and Chausanda (21%) in Parbal block. In these panchayats above - 20% of the total population are agricultural labourers. All categories of panchayat of agricultural labourers to the total population of the panchayats and towns ward in the Hilsa subdivision of the district of Nalanda have poor economic conditions although all these panchayats and towns ward are agricultural, land owners have to depend on agricultural labourers for farming. This is because certain farmers have such huge acreage of land that they cannot manage the farming themselves. On the other hand there are a large number of farmers who have very small land holdings and so they do not sufficient work in their own field and they have to work on the farmers of large land holders. The number of land less people is also very high. And where there is low concentration of agricultural labourers in the panchayat and towns ward in the subdivision of the district have different reason. Low concentration of agricultural labourers is due to the overwhelming importance of industrial and other workers. Other panchayats and towns ward in the subdivision of Hilsa of the Nalanda district have moderate concentration of agricultural labourers varying from 5 to 10% of the total population.

Household Industrial Workers:

Household industries are very insignificant occupation as less than 0-88% of the total population and 3.29% the main workers in the Hilsa subdivision of the district are engaged in household industries. The study area has been divided in five categories and each category of panchayats and towns ward the percentage of household industrial workers to the total population presents the uneven pattern of household industrial workers in the subdivision of the district as shown in figure 3.11. Out of 143 panchayats and towns ward of the Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district the total panchayats and towns ward are engaged in household industries. And some panchayats and towns ward the people are engaged in other works.

Household Industrial Workers to the Total Population in Hilsa Subdivision of Nalanda District, 2011	
Number of Panchayats and towns ward	% of household industrial workers to the total population
3	**Above - 4**
4	**3 - 4**
11 rural + 19 wards	**2 - 3**
21 rural + 1 + 26 wards	**1 - 2**
58	**Below - 1**
143	
Source: District Census Hand Book of Hilsa Sub-division of Nalanda, 2011.	

Distribution of Household Industrial Workers:

Above 4% : Chandi (5.12%) in Chandi block, Keshopur (4.38%) in Ekangarsarai and Chausanda (4.84%) in Parbalpur block. **3-4% :** Kosiawan (3.57%), Mandachh (3.63%) and Ekangardih (3.67%) in Ekangarsarai block, Pachola (3.87%) in Islampur block. **2-3% :** Gondubigha (2.16%) in Karai Parsurai block, Bara (2.44%), Akbarpur (2.54%), Jogipur (2.80%), and Indaut (2.98%) in Hilsa block, Rukhai (2.09%) in Chandi block, Ekangarsarai (2.71%) in Ekangarsarai block, Mohanchak (2.14%), Islampur towns ward (2.30%), Bele (2.55%), and Dhobidiha (2.65%) in Islampur block, Sirnawan (2.24%) in Chandi block.   **1-2% :** Makhdumpur (1.14%), Diyawan (1.92%) in Karai Parsurai block, Korawan (1.32%), Hilsa towns ward (1.96%) in Hilsa block, Bhagwanpur (1.00%), Madhopur (1.01%), Sartha (1.27%) in Chandi block, Bhuthakhar (1.02%), Rampur (1.27%) and Nagarnausa (1.76%) in Nagarnausa block, Op (1.14%), Jamuawan

(1.14%), Ekangarsarai ct (1.35%) in Ekangarsarai block, Mai (1.07%), Shankardih (1.46%) in Parbalpur block, Chandharia (1.32%), Bauridi (1.37 Beshwak (1.40%), Dhekwaha (1.49%), Panhar (1.88%) and Ichahos (1.93%) in Islampur block, Naraianpur (1.37%) and Kachaharia (1.99%) in Tharthari block. **Below 1% :** Berthu (0.18%), Sandh (0.26%), Makrauta (0.57%), Karai Parsurai (0.85%) in Karai Parsurai block, Kawa (0.48%), Chiksaura (0.48%), Kamta (0.53%), Puna (0.57%), Kapasiawan (0.58%), Asarhi (0.63%), Mirzapur (0.74%), Arpa (0.74%), Juniar (0.81%), Renri (0.83%) in Hilsa block, Ganguar (0.12 Salepur (0.27%), Tulsigarh (0.34%), Sirnawan (0.34%), Mahkar (0.36%), Hasni (0.53%), Narsanda (0.69%), Araut (0.70%) and Belchh (0.79%) in Chandi block, Khajura (0.33%), Ariyawan (0.44%), Goraypur (0.67%), Damodarpur-Baldha (0.74%), Kaila (0.75%) and Kachhiyawan (0.85%) in Nagarnausa block, Jaitiput (0.14%), Asta (0.20%), Chhariari-Buzurg (0.33%), Amera (0.35%) and Tharthati (0.73%) in Tharthari block, Narainpur (0.26%), Soniawan (0.34%), Badrabad (0.35%), Daniwan-Paindapur (0.38%), Amnar Khas (0.53%), Gomhar (0.58%), Gayaspur (0.59%), Parthu (0.64%), Aungari (0.59%) and Dhurgaon (0.72%) in Ekangarsarai block, Shivnagar (0.39%), Alawan (0.58%) and Pillichh (0.77%) in Parbalpur block, Atma (0.23%), Sanda (0.37%), Sakri (0.43%), Ranipur (0.49%), Mozafra (0.52%), Mahmuda (0.52%), Bardih (0.57%), Kochra (0.60%), Bardaha (0.70%) and Sunri (0.83%) in Islampur block.

Above categories of household industrial workers are more concentrated in some rural panchayats and towns ward in the subdivision of the district. In all these panchayats more than 3 percent of the total population are engaged in this occupation. Most of these panchayats are located in different part in the Hilsa subdivision of the Nalanda district.

Most of the panchayats and towns ward of the study area have very low concentration of household industrial workers where the low percentage of household industrial workers to the total population and in main workers are found. Such type of panchayats are located in all blocks in the subdivision of the district. All these panchayats and towns ward comes under the below 1% to 2% of the total household industrial workers to the total population are engaged. Other panchayats and towns ward in the subdivision of the Nalanda district have intermediate position.

Other Workers:

The occupational group named "other workers" includes a variety of workers engaged in trade and commerce, other services, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards, allied activities, mining and Quarrying, construction, transport, storage, communication, manrega and etc. Hence the concentration of other workers does not show the significance of any area in a particular function. But it shows whether the area is significant in agriculture or non-agricultural activities. And about 22540 persons are engaged in other work in the Hilsa subdivision of the Nalanda district which share 2.13% of the total population and 7.94% of total main workers in 2011 census.

Total Population in Hilsa Subdivision of Nalanda District, 2011	
Number of Panchayats and towns ward	% of other workers to the total population
1 rural + 1 + 19 + 26 urban	**Above - 12**
3	**9 - 12**
22	**6 - 9**
41	**3 - 6**
30	**Below - 3**
143	
Source: DistrictCensus Hand Book of Nalanda District, 2011.	

According to 2011 census the table 3.13 represents the patterns of persons are engaged in other works. The percentages of other workers to the total population in the Hilsa subdivision of Nalanda district are varies to one panchayat to another panchayats and one towns ward to another towns war. The total other workers in the subdivision of the district has been divided into five divisions.

CONCLUSION:

Distribution of non-workers in the Hilsa subdivision of the Nalanda district represents the maximum panchayats and towns ward have high percentage of non-workers and only eight rural panchayats is the subdivision of the Nalanda district have low concentration of non-workers. The panchayats and towns ward of high and low concentration of non-workers are located in every part of the subdivision of the Nalanda district. It indicates a very good sign of involvement of more and more people in different types of workers for better prosperity and economic development of this study area.

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