

Worker Status in Different Aspect in Jagatballavpur Block, Howrah



Satarupa Pramanick¹, Debjani Mitra^{*2}

Department of Geography

Bijoy Krishna Girl's College, Howrah

5/3, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Howrah-711101, West Bengal, India

¹satarupa011097@gmail.com, ^{*2}debjani@bkgc.in

Abstract- Our Present study “Worker status in different aspects in jagatballavpur block, Howrah”. A Study on 15 villages of Jagatballavpur Block is the outcome of my survey on workers in the area. All Data regarding the Topic have been collected during the Course of my survey and accounts mainly of Secondary data sources. In their Report, I have tried to give a brief account of the Changing Social Worker Status and empowerment of members of Rural areas and Literacy Rate. For which I have chosen my Living area. I have tried to show their Status and in progress different fields like Education, Standard of Living, Self-Dependence and Work participation Rate etc. My Paper is based on Qualitative as well as Quantitative technique. The Study seeks to highlight that the Structural changes in the Rural Society has been the Low and declining worker Population Ratio(WPR) of Male and Female in Rural areas over the last Two or Three Decades. This is an issue of serious concern in a period of Rapid economic growth.

My paper study is 70% literacy Male persons and 30% literate Female persons in this block area. However, there is further scope of research in this field in this area, there has been some social changes in this block rural area.

I. INTRODUCTION

India has experienced rapid Economic Growth after liberalisation. Different Employment generation programs have been introduced for empowering the people. During structural changes, the most important problem which is encountered is the declining trend of worker population ratio of both male and female in rural areas over the last two or three decades. Yet a striking feature has been a declining trend in the Labour Force Participation Rate basis of age, education. The Female work ability is quite less than male according to willingness. Because they want to work in secured condition This Dissertation paper describes the condition of the “**Worker Status in different aspects**” on the basis of Secondary Data.

This implies that most Rural Women Work long hours in poor working conditions. Moreover most of the Rural Women are predominantly engaged in agriculture where earning opportunities are Low.

II. DEFINITIONS OF WORK

Work is defined as Participation in any economic activity, with or without compensation, wages or Profit. Such Participation may be physical and /or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even included part-time help or unpaid work on the farm, family enterprises or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in “Work” as defined above the Workers.

- **Main workers:-**

A Person who worked for a 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 the Main Worker. Those persons who had worked for 6 months or more during the reference period (i.e. one year preceding the date of enumeration) are termed as Main Workers.

- **Marginal Workers:-**

A person who worked for 3 months or less but less than 6 months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as the Marginal Worker.

- In Census 2011, marginal workers have been classified into two categories viz.
- Worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months, during the reference period.
- Worked for less than 3 months, during the reference period.

- **Non Workers:-**

A person who was not working 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’.

- **Cultivators:-**

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 involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as Wheat, paddy, ground-nuts, jowar, bajra, tapioca etc.

- **Agricultural Labour:-**

A person who works another person’s land for wages in cash or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

- **Household -Industry Workers:-**

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.

- **Other Workers:-**

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the last year of reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or worker in Household Industry.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To Find out the various and diversified Working Groups among this Study area.
- To Through light on the Exceptional co-larner existence of Working Patterns (different working Groups).
- To Identify the Technical and Non-Technical Motivation in this scenario of the Workers.
- Identifying the Labour Force is the main problem in this Work Participation (un-employed).
- To Elaborate and Portray Composition of Worker Groups.
- To understand the level and nature of the Male and Female Workforce activity in the study area.

IV. DATA SOURCE

This section indicates the approach of the study of the Jagatballavpur block and the growth of this small scale Industry and socio-economic condition of the workers and their problems.

To prepare the field Report on the basis of some suitable techniques and the workers socio-economic pattern can be clearly presented.

- The secondary Data will be collected from various literature studies, journals, various websites, and Gram Panchayat study work etc.
- It consists of a field survey with perception studies through a detailed questionnaire. But I cannot complete the survey report due to the present pandemic situation according to COVID-19.
- All the data collected, assembled and analysed with the help of suitable statistical and cartographic techniques. Different software like Excel, Word, Q-GIS etc will be used to represent the data analysis with the help of maps, and diagrams.

Due to COVID situation field survey is not possible the study is done on the basis of secondary data taken from district handbook.

V. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE STUDY AREA

Jagatballavpur is a Community development Block that forms an administrative division in Howrah Sadar Subdivision of Howrah district in the Indian State of West Bengal.

- **GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:-**

Coordinates:- 22°40'44"N and 88°07'02"E

Total Area:- 48.22sq.mi(124.89km²)

- **DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:-**

As of the 2001 India census, the rural population is 49.63% of the total population of Howrah District. Jagatballavpur Block had a total population of 225166, out of which 114050 were males and 111116 were females. As per **2011**, (census of India) Jagatballavpur CD block had a total population of 257941 of which 186698 were rural and 71243 were urban. There were 132180(51%) males and 125761(49%) females.

- **ECONOMIC COMPOSITION:-**

The Number of occupied people of Jagatballavpur Block is 100798 while 157143 are non-working. And out of 100798 working individuals 5178 persons are fully dependent on cultivators. In Jagatballavpur CD block more than one crop was grown in 7372 hectares. Net area sown in the block was 7969 hectares. In Jagatballavpur CD Block 76 mouzas were electrified up to March 2004. Literacy Rate in Jagatballavpur Block is 70% 180664 out of total 257941 populations is literate here. And the Illiterates Rate in Jagatballavpur Block is 29% 77277 out of total 257941 people are illiterate. Cottage Industry(Lathe) has been developed in JAipur Block in certain areas of Sadatpur, Manshinghopur, and Pantihal. They produce different types of parts for Railways and various industrial aspects. Nowadays I see it has been spread out throughout these villages.

VI. SALIENT FEATURES OF HOWRAH DISTRICT

TABLE:-1 CALCULATION TABLE FOR AREA,POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT OF HOWRAH,2011			
NAME	AREA(in sq km)	DENSITY OF POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION TO DISTRICT POPULATION
Sadar Sub-Division	450.65	6238	57.97
Bally -Jagacha	31.19	6717	4.32
Domjur	97.2	3885	7.79
Panchla	71.03	3547	5.19
Sankrail	59.56	5775	7.09
Jagatballavpur	128.12	2013	5.32
Howrah(M.C)	51.74	20817	22.21
Bally(M)	11.81	24841	6.05
Uluberia Sub-Division	940.66	2167	42.03
Uluberia-I	96.85	2224	4.44
Uluberia-II	70.47	2719	3.95
Amta-I	118.54	1883	4.6
Amta-II	137.45	1514	4.29
Udaynarayanpur	109.61	1735	3.92
Bagnan-I	79.74	2778	4.57
Bagnan-II	75.86	2167	3.39
Shyampur-I	117.1	1758	4.24
Shyampur-II	101.32	1936	4.05
Uluberia(M)	33.72	6591	4.58
TOTAL	1467	3306	100

SOURCE: CENSUS HANDBOOK,2011

The Census Data has given us a complete Data of the Howrah District and in them Population and Density has been described in Jagatballavpur Block in highlighted. Here Density of the population is 2013 and the total population is 257941. Here The total area of Howrah district is 1467 and Density of the population is 3306.

TABLE:-2CALCULATION TABLE FOR POPULATION DENSITY IN SELECTED VILLAGES IN JAGATBALLAVPUR BLOCK,2011		
Name of The Village	PERCENTAGE OF AREA	POPULATION DENSITY
Ichanagari	4.29	2409.158
sadipara	0.85	12201.475
chandul	1.16	8872.047
Hafezpur	0.46	22378.330
Goalpota	1.06	9786.029
Pratappur Krishnabati	0.51	20358.301
Dakshin Maju	1.14	9093.641
Nijbalia	1.12	9258.592
Nimabalia	0.68	15209.224
Madhya Santoshpur	4.33	2383.961
Sadatpur	1.81	5715.683
Boharia	3.05	3386.480
Laskarpur	4.61	2242.396
Gobindapur	3.78	2735.952
Jalalsi	0.79	13058.820

POPULATION DENSITY IN JAGATBALLAVPUR BLOCK

Population of Jagatballavpur Block in different villages is somewhere quite more and quite less. According to land position and cost of land. Land position and surroundings are not suitable for the man in this reason man cannot build up their home to and from. But nowadays men build their homes to take the proper necessities and construct them.

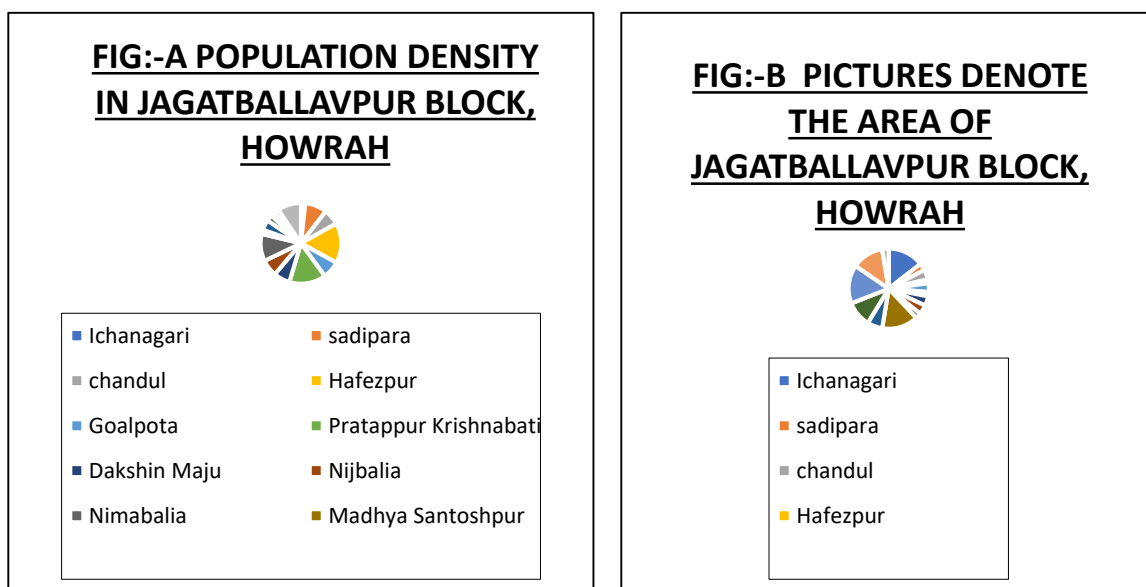
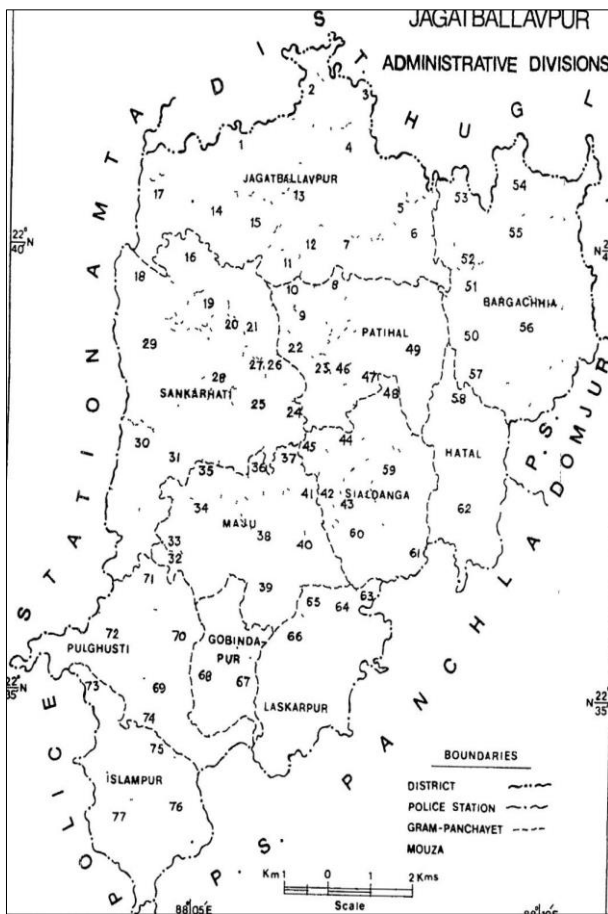


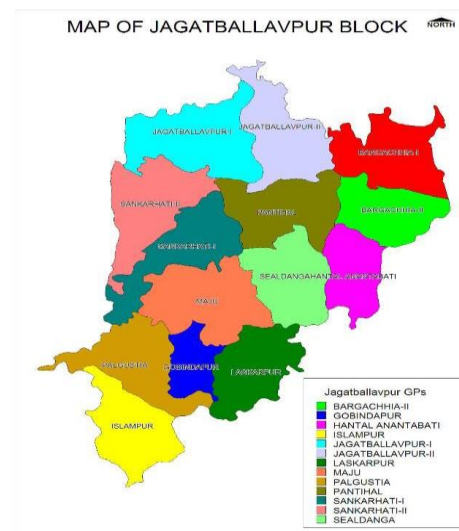
DIAGRAM CHANGES OF JAGATBALLAVPUR BLOCK MAP IN 1991-2011 CENSU

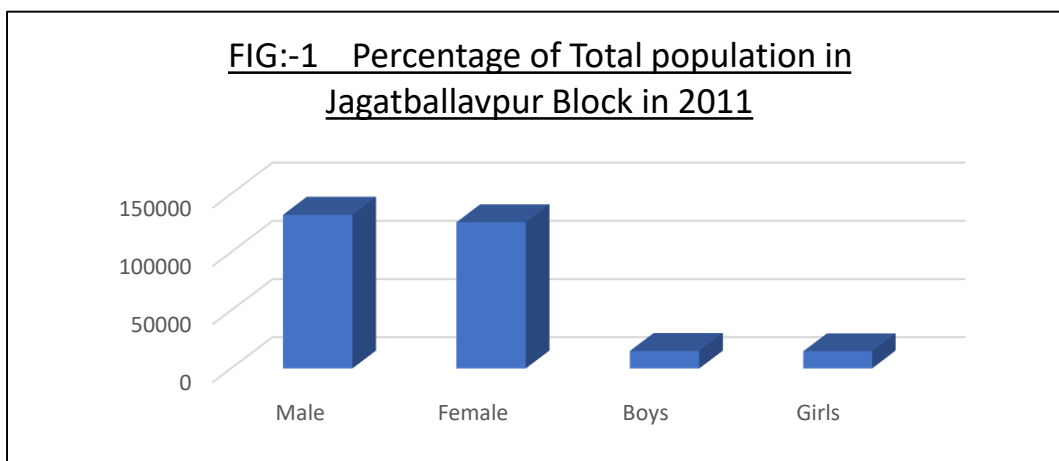


The Jagatballavpur Block map has been changes in **2011 census**. The Geographical area of the block covers 128.12 sq. kilometres, accommodating a population of 257941 (according to the **2011 census**), of which 132180 are males and 125761 are females. The Block is constituted by 14 Gram Panchayats and 77 villages and total 54144 families in this block.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Total Population of Jagatballavpur Block according to 2011 census showing the total population is 257941, Among these population of male is 132180 and female of the population is 125761. According to the chart, the Male worker quotes more than the housewife. So, I think the male worker attached with different work is quite more than female. The Total kids in this area is 29840 among than Boys are 15049 and Girls are 14791.





	POPULATION	
	2001	2011
RURAL	97.60	72.38
URBAN	2.40	27.62

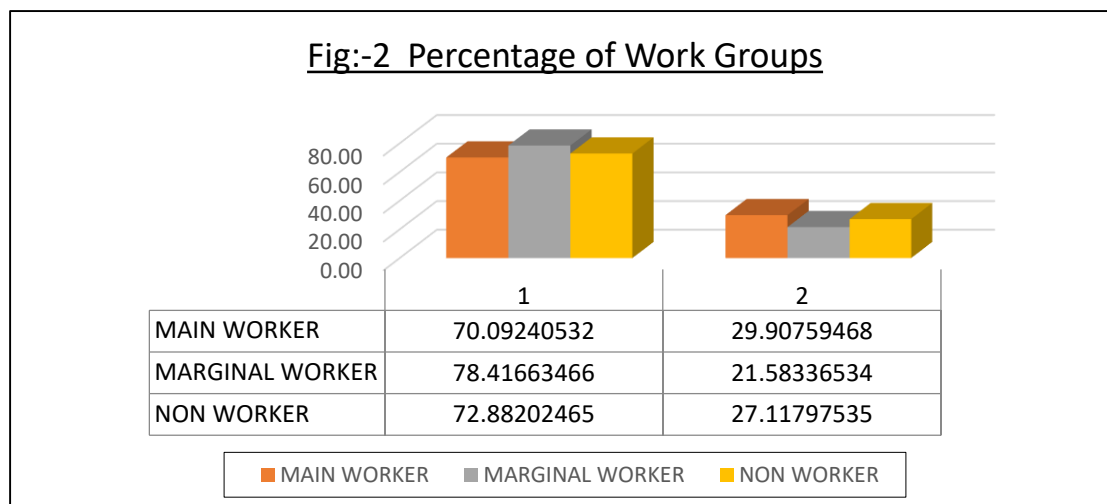
The population has decreased in urban areas from 2001 because they shifted in Urban areas in 2011.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WORKER

Socio-Economic means the Status of village people how to expand their money. Socio-Economic status in the village area is a mixture of Rich and poor man, the Rich man have a solid land but the Poor man have a little land. The Rich man literate themselves easily by which son and daughter take education and later earn the money to become rich themselves but the poor man’s child cannot receive the education properly. For this reason the poor man cannot take the service and make them higherup they work in the field and some industrial areas to maintain their family requisition. For this reason the Standard of Living is quite Low according to Rich man living status.

SOURCE:- DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK, HOWRAH, 2011

The Census shows the Occupational Percentage in Cultivators(4.19% of male and 0.50% of



female). The Highest percentage of females is engaged in different Works, whereas the male are engaged in Cultivation in a certain percentage. And rest of the male persons are engaged in different categories of work.

Different Categories of Occupational Structure in 2011

OCCUPATION	MALE	FEMALE
Cultivators	4.19	0.50
Agricultural Labourers	8.85	1.43
Household Industry	12.54	7.52
Others	74.42	90.56

SOURCE:- DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK, HOWRAH, 2011

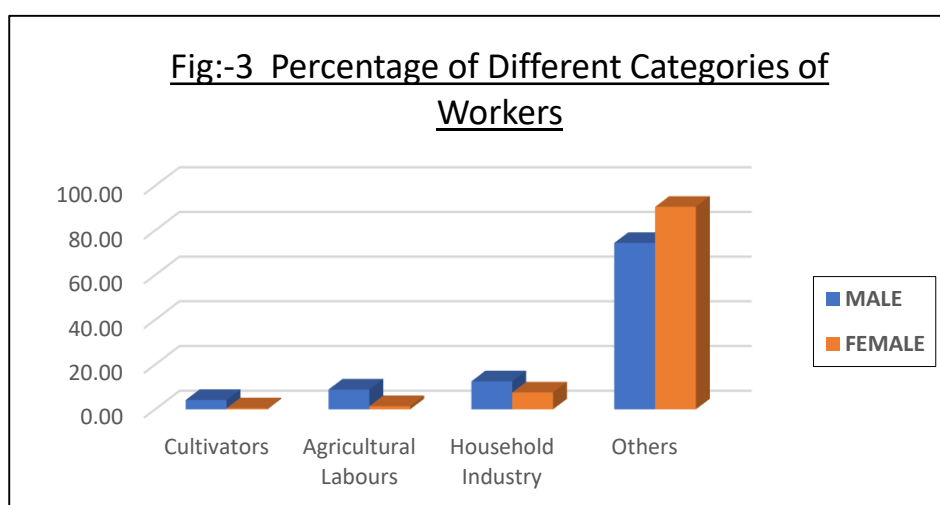


TABLE:-1 COMPARISON OF MALE-FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS POPULATION IN 2011

2011 (census)									
	JAGATBALLAVPUR BLOCK			HAORA DISTRICT			WEST BENGAL		
	Male Workers	Female Workers	TOTAL	Male Workers	Female Workers	TOTAL	Male Workers	Female Workers	TOTAL
Main Workers	71476	11095	82571	1304435	191832	1496267	21678279	4008351	25686630
Percentage of Main Workers	-	-	-	52.16	8.17	30.85	46.31	9.01	28.14
Marginal Workers	9989	8238	18227	193735	129843	323578	5037768	4031957	9069725
Percentage of Marginal Workers	-	-	-	7.75	5.53	6.67	10.76	9.07	9.94
TOTAL (Main and Margi	81465	19333	100798	1498170	321675	1819845	26716047	8040308	34756355

nal)									
Percentage of Total Workers	-	-	-	59.91	13.69	37.52	57.07	18.08	38.08

2011 (census)									
	JAGATBALLAVPUR BLOCK			HAORA DISTRICT			WEST BENGAL		
	Male Workers	Female Workers	TOTAL	Male Workers	Female Workers	TOTAL	Male Workers	Female Workers	TOTAL
Non-Workers	50715	106428	157143	1002649	2027535	3030184	20092980	36426780	56519760
Percentage of Non-Workers	-	-	-	40.09	86.31	62.48	42.93	81.92	61.92

Source: District Census Handbook, Haora, 2011

This table shows the Comparison of Male-Female Workers and Non-Workers population in the 2011 census. This table indicates the total Main Workers population is 82751 in Jagatballavpur Block. And the total Marginal Workers population is 18227 in the census year. The District area indicates the percentage of the Male Main Workers is 52.16%. And Percentage of the Male Marginal Workers is 7.75%.so, the Marginal Workers are lower than the Main Workers. Percentage of the total Main Workers population is 30.85%, and Percentage of the Marginal Workers population is 5.53% in the district area. In the 2011 census the State of West Bengal indicated the percentage of the total Main Workers is 28.14% and the total percentage of the Marginal Workers 9.94%.Percentage of the Female categories of workers involved in Main and Marginal both in this State.

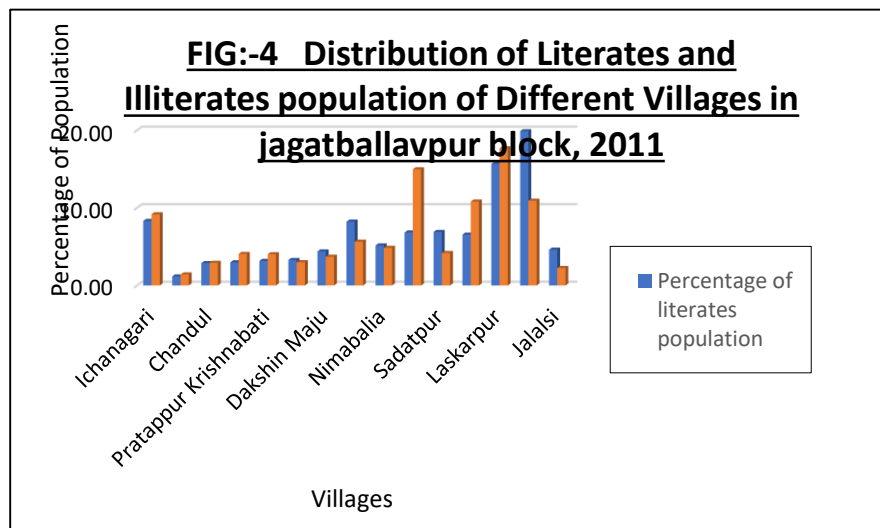
According to the 2011 census, the Non-workers population in the same categories of male-female are divided. The Percentage of the Male Non-Workers population is 40.09% in this district area. But the Highest Female Non-Workers population is 106428 in this Jagatballavpur block area. The state of West Bengal indicates the Female Non-Workers percentage of the population 81.92%.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF WORKER

TABLE:-2 NUMBER OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES, LITERACY RATE BY SEX IN JAGATBALLAVPUR BLOCK, HOWRAH, 2011

	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			LITERACY RATE			GAP IN MALE-FEMALE LITERACY RATE
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	180664	97924	82740	77277	34256	43021	79.2	83.6	74.56	9.04
RURAL	129446	70288	59158	57252	25314	31938	78.3	82.81	73.53	9.28
URBAN	51218	27636	23582	20025	8942	11083	81.59	85.68	77.27	8.41

Educational status means the education has a qualifying function and a status-distributive function for economy and society. It is not necessary that to be considered literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates. And the Literacy Rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above.



The Diagram showing the Distribution of Literates and Illiterates population of different villages in the 2011 census year. The Diagram showing the percentage of Literates-Illiterates in Chandul is almost the same. The Lowest Percentage of Literates and Illiterates is in Sadipara(441 and 203). The highest percentage of Literates is in Gobindapur(7551) and the highest percentage of Illiterates is in Laskarpur(2533).

TABLE:-3 COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY RATE DURING 1981-2011

		JAGATBALLAVPUR BLOCK			HAORA DISTRICT			WEST BENGAL		
		1981	1991	2011	1981	1991	2011	1981	1991	2011
MALE	Total Male	82377	101929	132180	1583808	1979785	2500819	28505151	35461898	46809027
MALE	Literate	44989	63360	97924	962584	1283177	1942824	14391808	20053418	33818810
	Percentage of the total males	54.61	54.61	54.61	60.78	64.81	86.95	50.67	56.55	81.69
FEMALE	Total Female	77187	95486	125761	1383053	1739126	2349210	25980409	32520834	44467088
FEMALE	Literate	24550	42412	82740	562010	859627	1662382	7880059	12665992	27719471
	Percentage of the total	31.81	43.37	65.79	40.64	49.43	79.43	30.25	38.95	70.54

	females									
TOTAL (MALE & FEMALE)	Total population	159564	197415	257941	2966861	3718911	4850029	54485560	67982732	91276115
TOTAL (MALE & FEMALE)	Literate	69539	104772	180664	1524594	2142804	3605206	22271867	32719340	61538281
	Percentage of the total population	43.58	53.07	70.04	51.39	57.62	83.31	40.94	48.13	76.26

Source: District Census Handbook, Haora, 2011

According to the 1991 census 53.07% of the total population of the Jagatballavpur Block are Literates as against the District average of 57.62% and State's average (West Bengal) of 48.13%. Same as in 2011 census 70.04% of the total population of the Jagatballavpur Block are Literates as against the District average of 83.31% and State's average (West Bengal) of 76.26%. There has been a considerable improvement impact of the Literacy campaign conducted by the Government. Compared to the 1981 standards, when there were only 69539 (43.58% of the total) Literates, the number of Literates have increased to 104772 (53.07% of the total) in 1991, but I have compared to 2011 census there Literates have increased 180664 (70.04% of the total). In 1991 62.12% of the total males in the Block were Literates which have risen to 74.08% in 2011. Of the Females 43.37% were Literates in 1991 which have since increased to 65.79%. The Female Literacy rate in the Block during 1991 and 2011 was less than the district average.

OTHER FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF WORKER

In the village area the Farm Worker Planted the Paddy two times in the Year (Borrow and Aman). And the lot of peoples engaged in this work.



Borrowing the Paddy after preparing Cultivations Land.

In Highland the Workers to dug the Mud and spread out for preparing to Borrow the different seeds like as Vegetables and Fruits etc



Spread the Mud for Plantation the different crops.

In Howrah District Cottage Industry has taken a big role in earning the Money through this Machine. Huge Male persons are engaged this Work specially the make the different parts for Railways and Various Industrial Aspects.



It's a
Prepare

Fish in



Lathe Machine to
the different parts.

Fisherman catching the
the pond.



Some people make the Garment knitting with needles or machine in Jori work.

MAIN FINDINGS

We get the review of the socio-economic structure of Jagatballavpur block. And occupation, their Education and Standard of Living are very Sufficient for their Life.

The Educational Status of the Particular block. After a survey we found that the Literacy Rate in 15 villages is quite high. Normal people also try to Literate themselves through different ways like Computer Training, ITI Training ,also repairing the different types of Machinery.

The Socio-economic structure of the particular block. We observe in the Secondary survey of the particular block somewhere the Linear growth of Worker and Non-Worker is quite low and the other portion exponential is quite higher than other villages within the 15 villages on that particular Jagatballavpur block. Marginal Workers in particular one village are quite higher than other villages.

The work ability comparison with the Male and Female. The Male are able to do the hard jobs side by side. Nowadays females also try to do various types of jobs to get financial support in their family.

If we divide the Main and Marginal workers in different categories like Cultivations, Agricultural Household Industry and other Workers. Among the 15 villages of the different categories of Main Workers is almost the same. But the different categories of Marginal workers is quite high in a very few villages, other villages Marginal Workers are in quite the same position.

VIII. CONCLUSION

To develop the village is always dependent upon the Literate population of that village. In Howrah District, Jagatballavpur Block has taken a Mustard Role for their People because the high population of expert Labour and field work to their job to develop this Jagatballavpur block.

The peoples of this block both Male and Female do their Job to earn the money for Maintaining their Necessity for Standard of Living. Huge percentage of field workers(Rice Cultivation) belong in this block, they are quite poor and their economic status is also less than the other peoples. . Due to the pandemic situation in the village area, life has been scattered for COVID-19 and the workers, those who work in distant places and work lost, are now impressed in village life.

Health Consciousness is not up to the Mark due to their illiteracy. Though private Doctors are not much more available in this block. It's a region for the unconsciousness of these people

Though Govt is now giving the food supplement for recovery of their regular necessity but without money they cannot meet up their regular necessity.

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