

# A Spatial Pattern of Female Work Force participation in Rajasthan (A Geographical Analysis): 2011

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**Abstract:** Present paper attempt to understand the female work force participation in Rajasthan. Using data from Census of India 2011, study intend to compare the workforce participation between ST and Non ST population. Work participation rate highlights the occupational distribution of region and work participation distribution it also present data regarding main, marginal as well as non-workers. The working population and work participation rate highlights the occupational distribution of a region. The information is essential for calculating state domestic product at factor cost popularly known as “State Income” for important tertiary sectors by adopting statistical methods of interpolation.

**Key words:** Work, Participation, state.

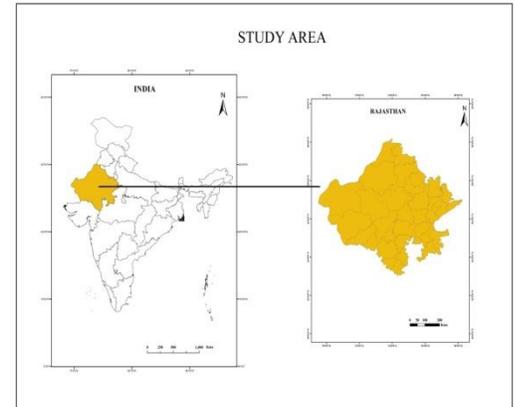
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## Introduction

Labour is an essential factor of production that contributes to development. The economy prosperity of a nation depends on the quality of its workforce. Several question can be answered through the analysis of labour force statistic from the point of view of social welfare and such studies provides the base on which national plans for social and economic development may be formulated and therefore considered important for the policy makers and planners. Population, workforce and employment are closely interrelated and change in the size, composition and distribution of the population will alter the demographic structure of the labour force. On the other hand vary according to the stage of economic development across cultural, age group, and between sex. Indian economy has been predominantly agricultural which contributes about one third of total economy and employs more than half of the work force. Work participation rate (WPR) highlights the occupational distribution of region and work participation distribution also present data regarding numbers of main and marginal workers. The time series data on the work force distribution by category of workers like cultivators, agricultural labours, worker in household industries etc. Also present a picture of structure change occurring in the economy. In India WPR was 39.1% in, 2001 according to census. Total main workers participation in India was 30.6%, And marginal workers was 8.7% in India. As per Census, 2011 the workforce participation rate of India is 39.8% and female work participation is 25.51% and male work participation rate is 53.26%.

### Study Area

Rajasthan is located in north western part of India. Geographical location of Rajasthan is between 23°03' to 30°12' north latitude and 69°30' to 78°17' east longitude. Area of Rajasthan is 3, 42,239 Square Kilometre. Which is 10.41% of the country and Rajasthan is the largest state of India. The length of Rajasthan border is 5920 km. (1070 km. International and 4850 km. Interstate). 2011 the total population of Rajasthan was 6, 86, 21,021 which was 5.67% of the country's population. The total boundaries of Rajasthan with Radcliffe line are 1070 km. It is found in four districts in Rajasthan. Shri Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer. Jaisalmer is the biggest district of Rajasthan. Barmer and Jaisalmer is the totally desert district in Rajasthan.



### Objective

- To analyze the female work participation rate in Rajasthan in, 2011.
- To examine the differential between urban and rural female work participation rate in the study area (Rajasthan).

### Database and Research Methodology

The present study is mainly based on secondary source of data, which are obtained from census of India (Census Digital Library, 2011). District wise spatial variation of WPR has been shown through maps. The Choropleth maps have been prepared with the help of Arc GIS 10. The data has been calculated following the formulas:-

$$\text{Work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

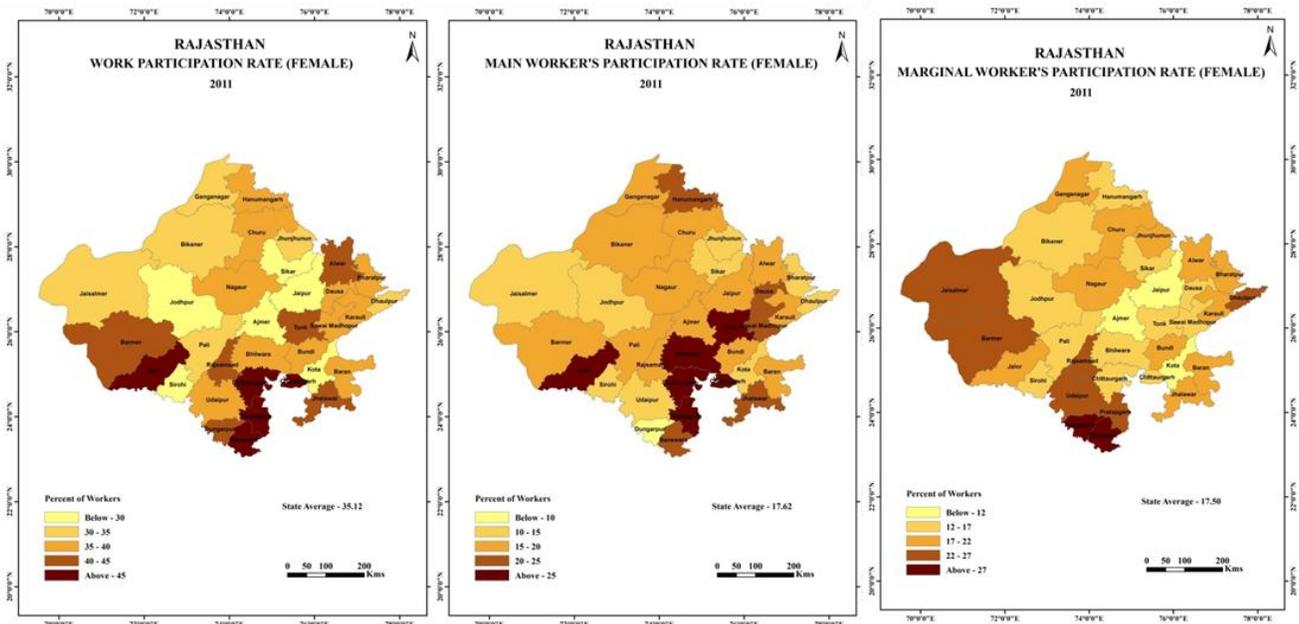
$$\text{Main worker's participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Marginal worker's participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Total Female Worker

The figure 1 shows that the total female work participation rate of Rajasthan in 2011, In the study we found that the highest main worker participation rate are found in the Mewar region of Rajasthan and the lowest work participation rate are found in Sikar, Jaipur and Ajmer district of Rajasthan. Moderate work participation rate are found in western part of the Rajasthan. While the highest Total Main female worker's participation rate are found in Mewar region and Jalor district on the other hand the lowest female main work's participation rate are found in Dungarpur district of the Rajasthan. On the other hand the moderate female main worker's participation rates are found in middle Rajasthan and in Marwar region. High Marginal female worker's participation rates are found in Dungarpur, Banswaradistrict and lowest in Ajmer and Jaipur. Moderate marginal female workers participation rate in middle Western part of the Rajasthan.



Source:- Census of India 2011

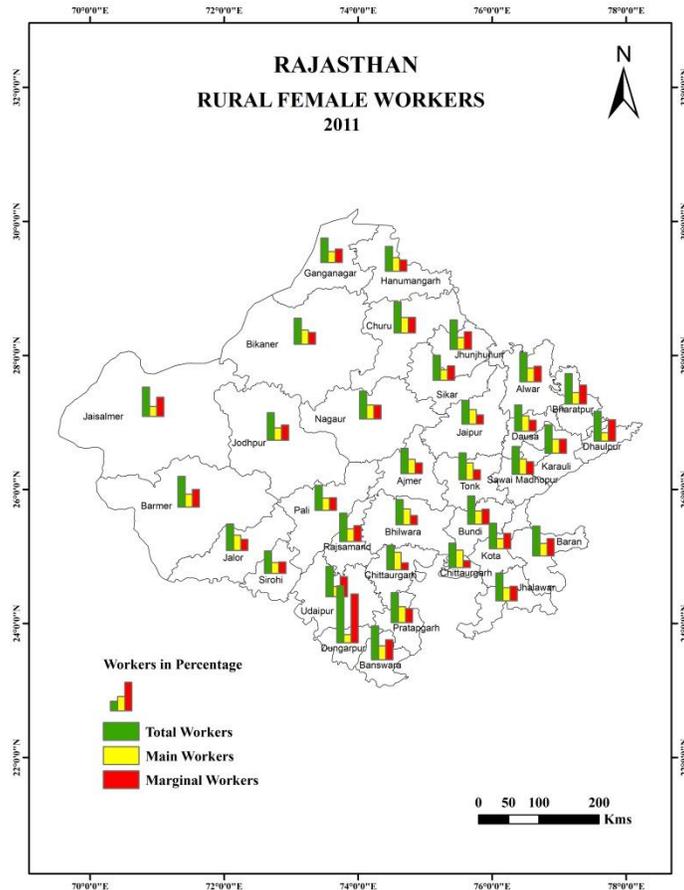
Figure 1

### Rural Female Worker

The figure 2 shows that the rural female work participation rate in Rajasthan. In the map examine that the rural total, main and marginal workers in 2011. This fig reveals that the highest rural female total worker are found in Partapgarh, Chittaurgarh and Banswaradistrict. The lowest work participation rates are found in Sikar, Sirohi and Pali district of Rajasthan.

The main rural female worker high concentration in the Chittaurgarh, Partapgarh and Tonk district. On the other hand the lowest workers are found in the Dungarpur, Dhaulpur and Jaisalmer district.

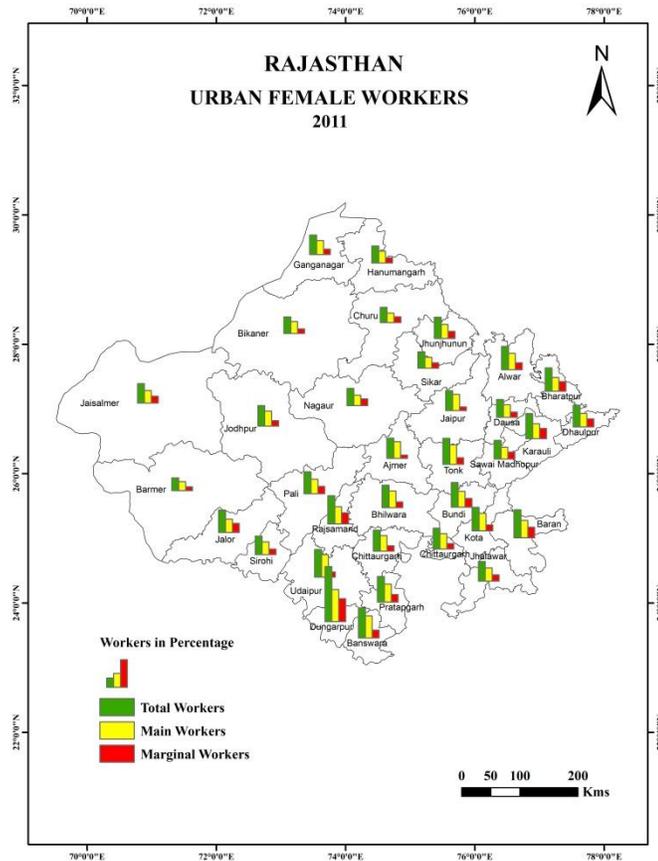
The marginal worker high concentration in the district of Dungarpur, Banswara and Dhaulpur. On the other hand the lowest workers are found in Jaipur, Chittaurgarh and Dausa district of Rajasthan.



**Figure 2.** Source: - Census of India 2011

### Urban female Worker

The figure 3 shows that the urban female worker participation rate in Rajasthan. In this map examine that the urban total, main and marginal workers in 2011. This fig reveals that the highest urban female total and main worker are found in Partapgarh, Banswara and Tonk districts. The lowest worker participation rates are found in Barmer, Sikar and Churu districts of Rajasthan. While there for marginal worker high concentration in the district of Dungarpur, Rajsamand and Jalor. On the other hand the lowest workers are found in Ajmer, Barmer and Jaipur districts of Rajasthan.



**Figure 3:** Source: - Census of India 2011

### Conclusion

Generally, the higher work participation (WPR) rate is a good indicator for the economy as well as healthy society. The lower WPR is hurdle for not only the economy but also the society. There are wide variations in the percentage of work participation rate within the districts of Rajasthan in relation to the spatial changes in working population. Total work participation rate (TWPR) of Rajasthan is 44% and total male WPR is 51% and total female WPR is 35%. Total female WPR is highest in (53% Paratapgarrh) southern Rajasthan and lowest in (24%) Jaipur. Female main worker's participation rate is higher compare than marginal worker's participation rate. The highest rural female total worker are found in Partapgarrh, chittaugarrh and Banswara and marginal rural worker high concentration in the district of Dungarpur, Banswara and Dhaulpur. The highest urban female total and main worker are found in Partapgarrh, Banswara and Tonk districts. While there for marginal worker high concentration in the district of Dungarpur, Rajsamand and Jalor.

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