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SPATIAL PATTERNS OF WORKING POPULATION AND NON WORKERS IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Working population refers to the number of people who are willing and eligible to work. Those who are above 15 years of age and willing to work are considered in this category. Working population is not a highly technical term as it is used by laypersons and academicians. Interestingly, it is defined differently in different circumstances and in different countries. The ILO (International Labour Organization) defines it as an estimate of a country's labour force that is available for production. In contrast, census includes even job seekers, trainees and housewives who are willing to work, as part of the working population. In the present paper an attempt is made to study the spatial patterns of working population and non workers in drought prone Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh.

KEY WORDS: *Working population, Main workers, Marginal workers, Non workers*

INTRODUCTION

Working population refers to the number of people who are willing and eligible to work and who are above 15 years of age are considered as working population. According to 2011 census, India comprises about 481.7 millions of workforce, which constitutes 39.08% to the total population. Of this, 362.24 millions are main workers (75.20%) and 119.46 millions (24.80%) are marginal workers (those who did not work for at least 183 days in the preceding 12 months from the date of census taking, census of India, 2011). In the combined Andhra Pradesh state, as per 2011 census, the total workers are estimated as 3,94,22,906 which constitute about 46.61 per cent to the total population, of which 61.35 per cent (24185595) are male workers and the remaining 38.65 per cent (1,52,37,311) are female

workers. The percentage of main workers and marginal workers to the total workers is reported as 83.80 per cent (3,30,37,378) and 16.20 per cent (6385528) respectively.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the spatial pattern of total workforce to the total population and the pattern of male and female work force to the total workforce in Anantapur district.
2. To study the spatial variations of Main workers against total workforce and the variations of male and female main workers to the total main workers of Anantapur district.
3. To study the spatial distribution of marginal workers against total workforce of the district.

4. To study the geographical patterns of Non-workers to the total population in Anantapur district.

METHODOLOGY AND TECHNIQUES USED

To fulfill the set objectives, secondary data was collected from the Chief Planning Office, Anantapur district and Census reports of 2011, on various aspects such as population, workers, main workers, marginal workers, Non-workers, males and females of all these categories etc., have been collected taking mandal as unit for the census year 2011. Simple statistical techniques like percentages, averages have been applied for the analysis of data. Accordingly, the percentages and averages of respective categories of working population have been calculated for the analysis and mapped the same using ArcGIS software for drawing various maps to depict the data pictorially.

STUDY REGION

Anantapur district is situated in the south-western most part of Andhra Pradesh state and it is one of the districts of Rayalaseema region. It lies between 13° 41' and 15° 15' N latitude and 76° 50' and 78° 30' E longitude. It is bounded by Kurnool district on the North, Cuddapah district on the East, Chittoor district on the South – east and Karnataka state on the South and West. The district is roughly oblong in shape, the longer side running North to South with a portion of Chitradurga district of Karnataka state intruding into it from west between Kundurpi and Amarapur mandals. The district spreads over an area of 19.13 lakh hectares accounting 6.9 percent of the total geographical area of Andhra Pradesh. It is the largest district of the state in terms of geographical area. At present the district has been divided into a 5 revenue divisions (Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Kadiri & Kalyandurg) consisting of 63 revenue mandals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Anantapur district, the total workers are reported as 20,36,166, which constitutes about 49.90% to the total population. Of the total workers, the male workers are 12, 08,544 (59.35%) and the female workers are 8,27, 622 (40.65%). Among the total workers, there are main workers and marginal workers. Marginal workers are distinguished from main workers, that, those who did not work for at least 183 days in the preceding 12 months from the date of census taking (Census of India 2011). In Anantapur district, the main workers constitute about 82.79% and the marginal workers 17.51% to the total workers. The non-workers are estimated as 20,44,982, which accounts to about 50.10% to the total population. Among the total non-workers 8,55,951 are males (41.85%) and 11,89,031 (58.15%) are females. The marginal workers constitute only about 17.51% of the total workers of the district. Among the marginal workers, female

workers (59.89%) outnumbered male workers (40.10%) in Anantapur district as per 2011 census. About 63.50% of marginal workers are engaged only as Agricultural labourers in the district.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS

The number of total workers, which includes Main workers and marginal workers are estimated as 20,36,166 in Anantapur district, which accounts for 49.89% to the total population. Among these, male workers are noticed as 59.35% and female workers 40.65% to the total workers. The high concentration (>55%) of the total workers are found in 27 mandals of the district with a maximum in Narpala mandal (59.47%) followed by Agali (59.06%), Peddavadugur (59.05%) and so on. The moderate concentration (45-55%) is observed in 30 mandals of the district and the low concentration (<45%) of total workers is noticed in only six mandals namely, Guntakal, Gooty, Tadipatri, Anantapur, Kadiri and Hindupur. These are all urban centers, where people are educated and engaged in Government services as employees and some of them are engaged themselves in business. Hence, in these areas, the working population, especially cultivators and agricultural labourers are less in number. (Fig.1)

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE WORKERS AMONG THE TOTAL WORKERS

The total number of male workers is accounted as 12,08,544 in the district which constitute about 59.35% to the total workers. High concentration (>60%) of male workers to the total workers is found in 10 mandals with a maximum in Hindupur (72.45%) followed by Anantapur (71.00%), Guntakal (67.78%), Tadipatri (65.82%), Kadiri (65.77%), Gooty (63.12%), Rayadurgam (62.15%), Penukonda (62.11%), and Somandepalli (60.70%). Moderate concentration (55.60%) is reported in 27 mandals of the district and low concentration (<55%) is noticed in 26 mandals with a minimum in Brahasamudram (52.58%) followed by Narpala (52.59%), Tadimarri (52.63%) and Peddavadugur (52.89%) and so on (Fig.1).

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORKERS AMONG THE TOTAL WORKERS

In Anantapur district, the number of female workers is estimated as 8,27,622 and its percentage to the total workers is only 40.65%. The maximum percentage of female workers to the total workers is reported in Narpala (47.43%) followed by Brahasamudram (47.42%), Tadimarri (47.37%) and Peddavadugur (47.11%) and so on. On the whole, the high concentration (>45%) is confined to 26 mandals of the district. The moderate concentration of (40-45%) is observed in 27 mandals and the low (<40%) concentration is found in 10 mandals with a lowest percentage in Hindupur

(27.55%) followed by Guntakal (32.22%), Tadipatri (34.18%), Dharmavaram (34.23%), Kadiri (34.85%), Rayadurg (37.85%), Penukonda (37.89%) and so on (Fig.1).

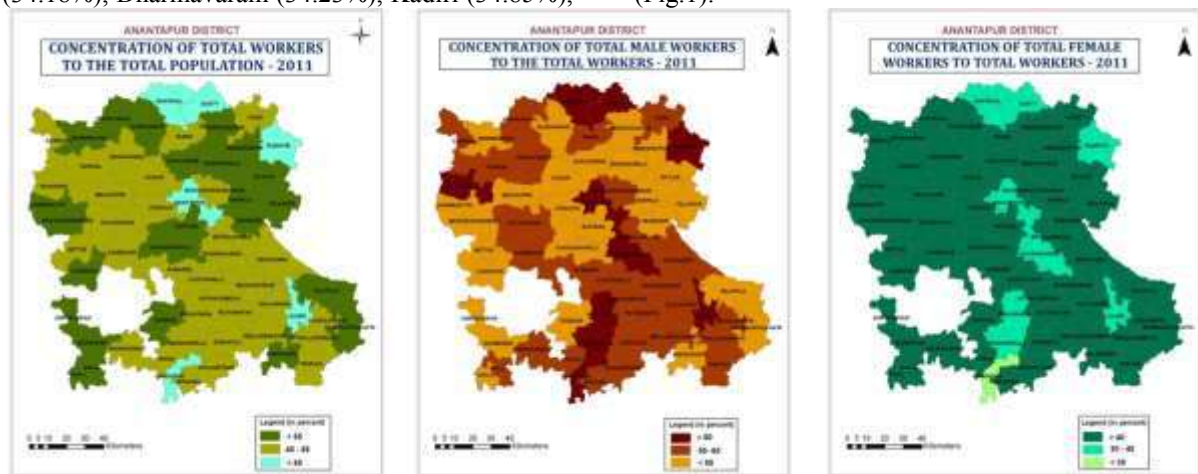


Fig: 1

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS AMONG THE TOTAL WORKERS

In general, there are two main categories under total workers, namely, Main workers and Marginal workers. Main workers are those who have worked for six months (or) more than six months in a year. In Anantapur district, large numbers of workers are categorized as Main workers, comprising 82.49% to the total workers. In actual numbers, it is about 16,79,655 as per 2011 census. High concentration (>85%) of Main workers is confined to 20 mandals of the district with a maximum percentage in Garladinne (92.26%), Yadiki (92.23%), Bukkarayasamudram (90.38%) and so on. Medium concentration (80-85%) is found in 19 mandals and low concentration (<80%) of main workers is reported in 24 mandals of the district. The lowest being in Battalapalli with 62.76% followed by Nallacheruvu (64.27%), Chilamathur (67.34%), Mudigubba (69.13%) and Amarapuram (69.78%) and other mandals (Fig. 2).

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE MAIN WORKERS AMONG THE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

There are about 10,65,582 male main workers in Anantapur district which accounts for about 63.44% to the total main workers. In 10 mandals of the district, high concentration (>65%) is noticed with a highest percentage in Hindupur (75.15%), followed by Anantapur (74.16%),

Guntakal (72.12%), Dharmavaram (69.94%), Tadipatri (69.63%), Kadiri (69.23%), Gooty (68.18%), Somandepalli (65.96%), Nallacheruvu (65.84%), and Rayadurg (65.03) mandals. The moderate concentration (60-65%) is seen in 24 mandals of the district. Low concentration (<60%) of male main workers to the total main workers has been found in 29 mandals of the district with lowest percentage of 54.72 in Kundurpi mandal followed by Brahmasamudram (54.76%), N.P. Kunta (54.95%) and other mandals (Fig. 2).

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

In Anantapur district about, 6,14,073 have been noticed under female main workers which accounts for only 36.54% to the total main workers. Compared to the male workers, female main workers are only one third of the total main workers, which shows the domination of male workers in the main workers category. High concentration (>40%) of female main workers is reported in 30 mandals of the study area, with a maximum percentage in Kundurpi (48.28%) mandal. In about 24 mandals, medium concentration (35-40%) is reported and the low (<35%) concentration is noticed in 10 mandals with a lowest percentage in Hindupur (34.85%) followed by Anantapur (25.84%), Guntakal (27.88%) and so on (Fig. 2).

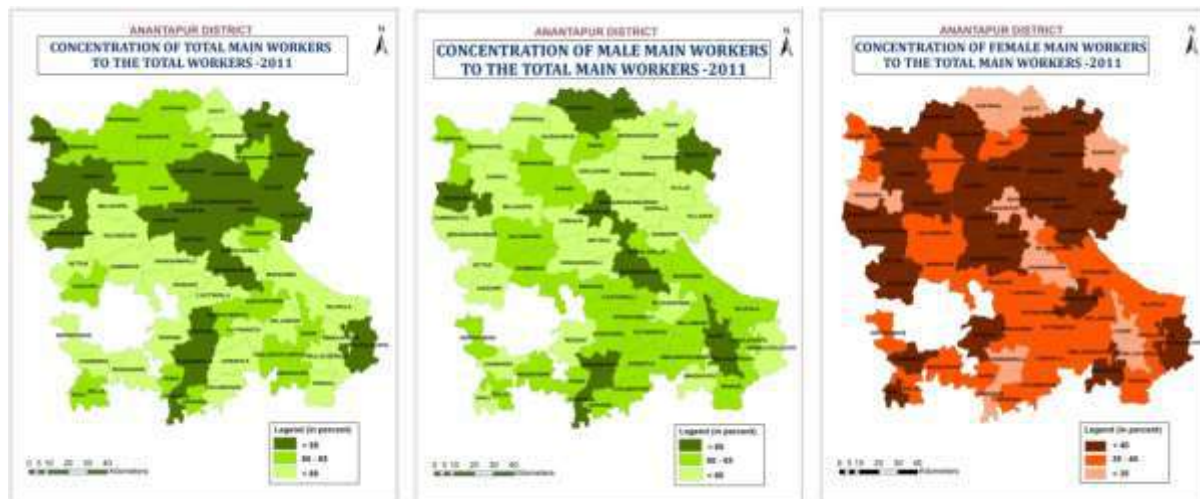


Fig: 2

DISTRIBUTION OF MARGINAL WORKERS

The total number of marginal workers in the study area are estimated as 3,56,511 which constitutes about 17.51% to the total working population. This shows, relatively lesser share of marginal workers compared to the main workers of the district. As per the census of India, the marginal workers are those who did not work for at least 183 days in the preceding 12 months from the date of census taking. The high concentration (>25%) of marginal workers is appeared in 8 mandals of the district with a highest percentage in Bathalapalle (43.76%) followed by Nallacheruvu (35.73%), Chilamathur (32.66%), Mudigubba (30.87%), Amarapur (30.22%), Talupula (29.29%), C.K. Palli (27.15%), and Kambadur (26.05%). The medium concentration (20-25%) of Marginal workers is reported in 18 mandals of the district and the low concentration (<20%) in 37 mandals. The lowest percentage of marginal workers is found in Garlandinne (7.74%), Yadiki (7.77%), Atmakur (9.29%), Bukkarayasamudram (9.62%) and other mandals (Fig. 3).

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE MARGINAL WORKERS AMONG THE TOTAL MARGINAL WORKERS

About 1,42,962 males have been reported under marginal workers in Anantapur district. It accounts for 40.10% to the total marginal workers of the study area. The high concentration (<45%) of male marginal workers is noticed in 9 mandals with highest percentage in Hindupur (53.99%) followed

by Kundurpi (47.83%), Penukonda (46.77%), Gudibanda (46.74%), N.P. Kunta (45.77%), Madakasira (45.26%), Uravakonda (45.21%), Rayadurg (45.16%) and Gooty (45.06%). The moderate concentration (40-45%) of male marginal workers is distributed in 18 mandals, where as the low concentration (<40%) is observed in 36 mandals of the district. The lowest percentage of male marginal workers is noticed in Somandepalli (23.79%), Yellanur (24.21%), Yadiki (25.99%) and others (Fig. 3).

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MARGINAL WORKERS AMONG TOTAL MARGINAL WORKERS

In Anantaupur district about 2,13,549 females have been reported among total marginal workers, which constitutes about 59.89% to the total marginal workers. The statistics revealed that the female marginal workers are outnumbered male marginal workers in the study area. High concentration (>70%) of female marginal workers is registered in 8 mandals with highest in Somandepalli (76.21%), Yellanur (75.79%), Yadiki (74.01%), Narpala (73.27%), Rappthadu (72.02%), Kothavheruvu (71.91%), Pamidi (70.89%), and Garlandinne (70.22%). The medium concentration (60-70%) of female marginal workers is reported in 28 mandals and the low concentration (<60%) in 27 mandals of the district. The lowest percentage of female marginal workers is registered in Hindupur (46.01%), Kundurpi (52.17%), Penukonda (53.23%) and so on (Fig. 3).

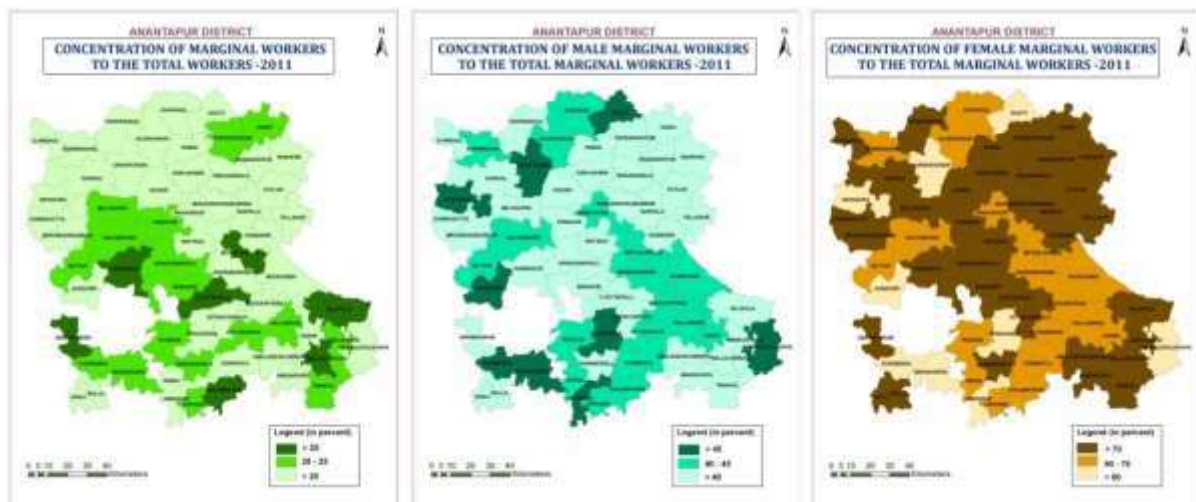


Fig: 3

DISTRIBUTION OF NON WORKERS

The Anantapur district, the distribution of non workers and working population are almost equal with a percentage of 50.11% and 49.89% respectively to the total population. In actual numbers, the non workers account for 20,44,982, among these, 8,55,951 are males and 11,89,031 are females. Among non workers, females outnumbered males in Anantapur district. The high concentration (>50%) of non workers is found in 14 mandals of the district, where the maximum percentage is reported in Anantapur (61.64%) followed by Hindupur (59.32%), Guntakal (58.71%), Kadiri (56.67%), Gooty (56.37%) Tadipatri (55.92%) and so on. The medium concentration (45-50%) of non workers is registered in 22 mandals and the low concentration (<45%) is noticed in 27 mandals of the study area. The minimum percentage of non workers is observed in Narpala with 40.53% followed by Agali (40.94%), Peddavadugur (40.95%) and so on (Fig. 4).

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE NON WORKERS AMONG TOTAL NON WORKERS

The number of male non workers in Anantapur district are registered as 8,55,951 which accounts to 41.86% to the total non workers. The high concentration of (>45%) male non workers are present in about 27 mandals of the district with a maximum percentage in Vajrakarur (72.96%) mandal followed by Kanaganapalli (48.84%), Narpala (48.65%), Peddavadugur (48.11%), Tadimarri (48.07%) and so on. The medium concentration (40-45%) is found in 28 mandals and

the low concentration of <40% of male non workers is appeared in 8 mandals of the district, namely, Hindupur (35.34%), Anantapur (37.61%), Guntakal (37.71%), Tadipatri (37.81%), Kadiri (38.08%), Dharmavaram (38.78%), Gooty (39.68%), and Rayadurg (39.77%). The male non-workers are less in urban areas compared to rural areas as they are engaged in non agricultural activities too (Fig. 4).

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE NON WORKERS AMONG TOTAL NON WORKERS

In Anantapur district, there are about 11,89,031 female non workers, which accounts for 58.14% to the total non workers. The study shows that female non-workers are more by 16.28% than to male non workers, as most of them are confined to houses only, involving themselves in household chores. The high concentration (>60%) of female non workers is noticed in 8 mandals, namely, Hindupur (64.66%), Anantapur (62.39%), Guntakal (62.29%), Tadipatri (62.19%), Kadiri (61.92%), Dharmavaram (61.22%), Gooty (60.32%) and Rayadurg (60.23%). The moderate concentration (55-60%) of female non workers is observed in 28 mandals and the low concentration (<55%) is reported in 27 mandals of the district. The lowest percentage is noticed in Vajrakarur (27.04%) mandal. The study revealed that the number of female non workers are outnumbering male non workers in urban mandals compared to rural areas. The same is reflecting in the number of total non workers of the district too (Fig. 4).

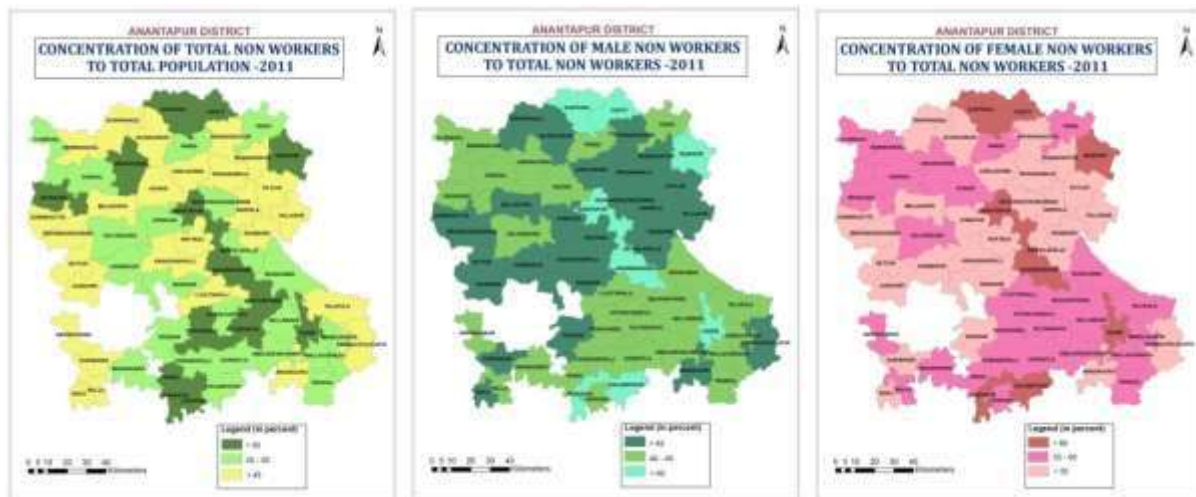


Fig: 4

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The analysis on working population in Anantapur district revealed that, nearly half of the district's population representing the working force in various categories. The remaining half of the population are reported as non workers. Male workers accounted for 60 per cent of the work force. As per the Indian census, the work force has been mainly divided into main workers and marginal workers. Marginal workers are defined as those who did not work for at least 183 days in the preceding 12 months from the date of census taking.

In Anantapur district, major portion of workforce is under main workers (82.49%) than the marginal workers. The marginal workers constitute only about 17.5% per cent to the total workforce of the district. The analysis on spatial distribution of various categories of workforce in Anantapur district revealed that, relatively high concentration (>55%) of total workers is observed in 27 mandals of the district with a highest percentage in Narpala mandal (59.47%) and lowest in Guntakal mandal (41.30%). Among the total workforce, the male total workers account for 59.35% and the female workers 40.65%. The maximum percentage of male workers is reported in Hindupur mandal (72.45%) and the minimum in Brahasamudram mandal (52.58%). With regard to female total workers, the highest percentage is noticed in Brahasamudram (47.42%) mandal and the lowest percentage in Hindupur mandal (27.55%). As far as main workers are concerned, about 82.49% are estimated under this category to the total workforce of the district. The maximum percentage of main workers are seen in Garladinne (92.26%) mandal and the minimum in Battalapalli mandal (62.76%). Among the main workers, the share of male main workers accounts for 63.44% and the remaining 36.54% are female main workers. The highest percentage of male main workers is found in Hindupur (75.15%) mandal and the lowest in Kundurpi mandal (54.72%). Regarding to female main workers, the maximum share is

observed in Kundurpi mandal (48.28%) and the minimum percentage in Hindupur mandal (24.85%).

With regard to marginal workers, which constitute only about 17.51% to the total workers, the highest percentage is observed in Battalapalli (43.76%) mandal and the lowest in Garladinne (7.74%) mandal. Among the total marginal workers, the males account for 40.10% and the remaining 59.89% are females. The maximum percentage of male marginal workers are reported in Hindupur (53.99%) mandal and the minimum in Somandepalli mandal (23.79%). Whereas the maximum and minimum concentration of female marginal workers are located in Somandepalli (76.21%) and Hindupur (46.01%) mandals respectively.

Regarding to the spatial concentration of non workers in Anantapur district, it is observed that they are almost equal to working population with a percentage of 50.11% to the total population. Among these non workers, females outnumbered males. The highest percentage of non workers is found in Anantapur (61.64%) and the lowest in Narpala (40.53%) mandal. The percentage of male non workers account for 41.86% and the remaining 58.14% are females. The maximum concentration of male non workers are noticed in Vajrakarur (72.96%) and the minimum in Hindupur (35.34%) mandals. The highest and lowest percentages of female non workers are reported in Hindupur (64.66%) and Vajrakarur (27.04%) mandals respectively.

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