

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF CASTE WISE WORKING POPULATION STATUS IN CASE STUDY OF TAMIL NADU – 2011, INDIA

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Abstract:

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. The present study area lies between 8° 5' and 13° 35' of northern latitude and 76° 15' and 80°20' of eastern longitude. The aim of the present study to analysis the caste wise dominated working population in Tamil Nadu-2011. These study major objectivise is to analysis the caste wise working population distribution and to compare the caste wise working population. The present study entirely depend on secondary data, which are taken from the census of India, Tamil Nadu. These study analysis is based on the maps prepared using ArcGIS software through computer and using the SPSS software find out the significant from the study area. The caste working population high in other caste next in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe working population.

Keywords: Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Caste, Tribe, Occupation

1. Introduction:

In this, study part of the Human Geography. It Changes in the size, composition and distribution of population are closely associated with the demographic structure of workforce. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons (irrespective of age and sex) who participated in any economically productive activity for any length of time during the reference period are defined as workers. (Census of India). The caste as a system of social stratification has been a central point of understanding Indian society. There are generally five noteworthy principals to characterize the position framework: marriage inside one's caste, confinements on eating and drinking inside and between standings, innate enrollment to a rank, the relationship of explicit castes with explicit occupations, and the positioning of ranks into a progression. Among these, the most particular element is the nearby connection among ranks and occupations. A critical association between the position status and employment status could

generally be set up, the same number of ranks have customarily been related with occupations. Subsequently, the standing appeared to decide the kind of occupations an individual can seek after. The conventional town economy spun around an innate position chain of importance that endorsed people's occupations [Sharma K.L, 1996]. The social and word related limitations forced by the genetic idea of the caste framework were the greatest obstruction to social versatility among them. The proceeded with word related linkage with position contributed in the propagation of the caste framework. The relationship of rank and occupation in the Indian culture has been examined by researchers from various fields. While some have seen it as an unbending framework with next to no or no possibility of social versatility, others have seen the position framework to be dynamic in nature. Kroeber portrays standing as an 'arrangement of social stratification and total positioning of the general population into for the most part an inflexible and birth-attributed structure, which allows no individual versatility'. He has considered it as a sweeping framework, a belief system, which oversees every single other connection. Srinivas characterizes rank, as an 'inherited endogamous limited gathering having a customary relationship with an occupation and is evaluated in pecking order contingent upon the word related status. For Dumont the position framework involves the specialization and association of the constituent gatherings. Karve audits the relationship among position and word related structure by distinguishing rank assignments of a portion of the gatherings showing their occupations. Ghurye sees that; "the rank framework not just doles out a clear occupation to every person yet additionally forces certain limitations on the difference in occupation" [Srinivas M. N., 1952].

Occupation which affect our belief, values and preferences, and thereby our choice is a vital factor for the economic progress of any community. According to Gidden, 2009 a famous sociologist occupation is the most critical factor in an individual's social standing, life chances and level of material comfort. Individuals in the same occupation tend to experience similar degrees of social advantage or disadvantage, maintain comparable lifestyles, and share similar opportunities in life.

2. Spatial unit

Tamil Nadu State is situated at the South Eastern extremity of the Indian Peninsula bounded on the north by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on the east by Bay of Bengal, on the South by the Indian Ocean and on the West by Kerala State. It lies between $8^{\circ} 5'$ and $13^{\circ} 35'$ of northern latitude and $76^{\circ} 15'$ and $80^{\circ} 20'$ of eastern longitude with an area of 1,30,058 square kilometres. In these state now there are totally 32 districts. Tamil Nadu, the 11th largest state of the Indian Union, consists of areas of old rocks such as the granites, crystal and metamorphosed rocks, limestones and sandstones. The land can be broadly divided into hills, the plateau and the plains. The study area lies to the South of the Tropic of Cancer and falls in Torrid Zone. The Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean influence the climate of the coastal region. The east coast enjoys tropical maritime climate, the central part of Tamil Nadu experiences hot and dry weather conditions whereas Chennai which lies on the coast has moderate temperature throughout the year. The net increase in the number of total workers was 5 million in the State. More than four-fifth of this increase mainly came from the main

workers. Among the districts, the proportion of main workers to total workers was high at 93.6 percent in Karur and lowest at 71.6 percent in Cuddalore.

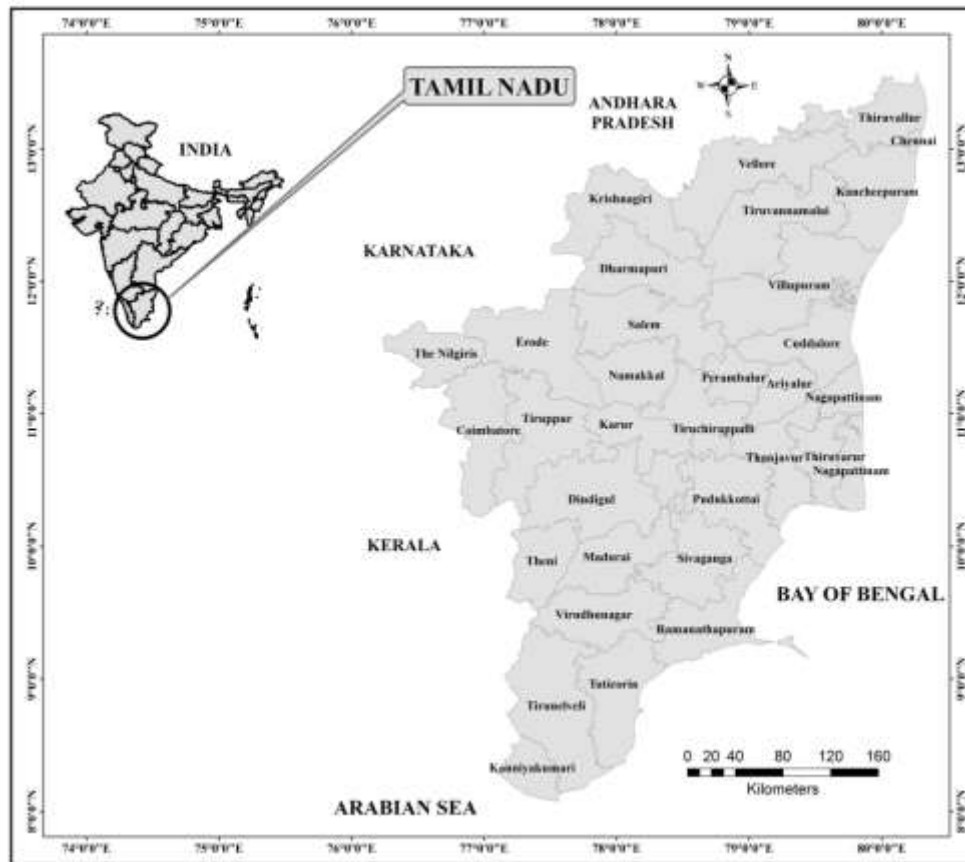


Figure No. 1: Base Map

3. Method and Methodology

The aim of the present study to analysis the caste wise dominated working population in Tamil Nadu-2011. These study major objectivise is to analysis the caste wise working population distribution and to compare the caste wise working population. The present study entirely depend on secondary data, which are taken from the census of India, Tamil Nadu volumes and other relevant government publication of Directorate of economics and Statistics for the period of 2011. In the present study both quantitative and descriptive methods and cartographic techniques are used. And methods adopted in the present analysis are simple percentage and correlated the total population and caste wise population have been worked out to study. These study analysis is based on the maps prepared using ArcGIS software through computer and using the SPSS software find out the significant from the study area.

4. Result and Discussion

Caste wise working classification

1.1. WORKING CLASSIFICATION

The study of occupational structure provides background knowledge for formulating future development plans. The occupation implies completing a particular kind of work. The term 'work' is utilized in unique sense in the statistics. Work might be characterized as an investment in financially gainful movement. The investment is physical or mental in nature. Anyway an individual doing any sort of financially gainful movement is a specialist. Subsequently work included real work as well as successful supervision and bearing of work.

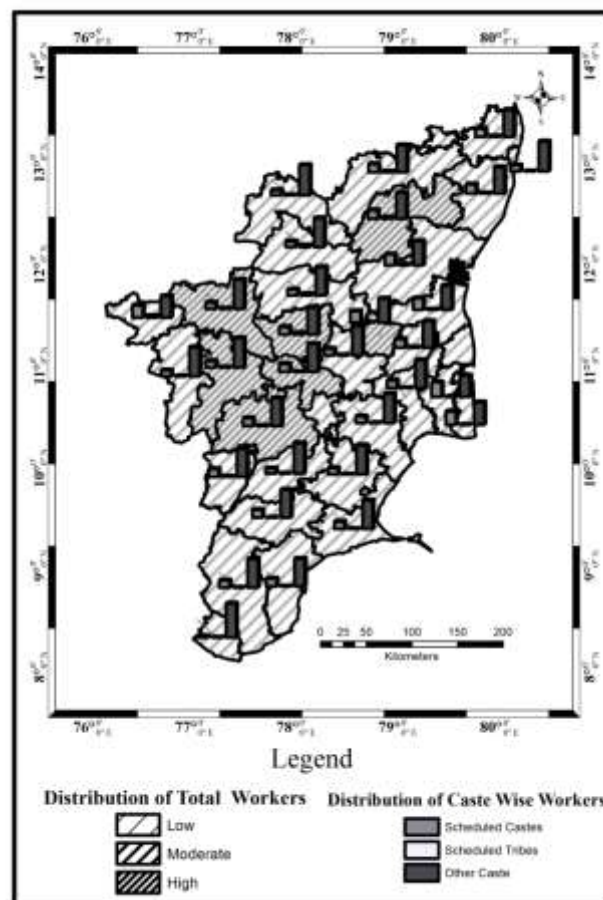


Figure No. 2: Distribution of Workers Population in Percentage

Figure No.:2 represent the distribution of working population in percentage in Tamil Nadu - 2011. From the study area working population is 45 percentages from total population. This region high percentage distributed in Erode, Perambalur, Namakkal, Dindigul, Tiruppur and Karur districts and remaining districts is moderate working population. In this study area working population divided in caste wise. A scheduled caste working population found in 21 percentages from total working population and 49 percentages from total scheduled caste population. And the scheduled Tribe working population 1.3 percentages from total working population and 54 percentages from total scheduled tribe working population. From entire districts other caste working population is

high and moderate in scheduled caste working population and scheduled tribe population is low.

As indicated by Census of India 1981 the working populace gathered into three noteworthy gatherings.

- 1) Main worker
- 2) Marginal worker
- 3) Non worker

1. Main Workers

Workers who worked for more than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Main Workers.

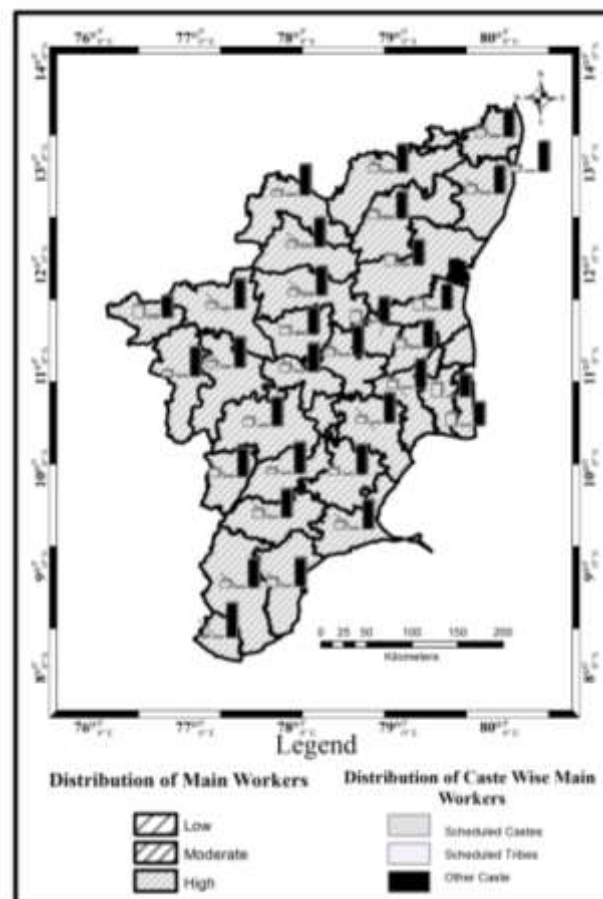


Figure No. 3: Distribution of Main workers Population in Percentage

Figure No.: 3 explain the distribution of main workers population in percentage from Tamil Nadu-2011. These studies are main working population is 84 percentages from total working population and this entire districts main working population is high. This main working population divided into caste wise. The other caste main working population percentage found in 78.5 percentages from total main working population and 86.4 percentages from other main working population. The scheduled caste main working

population lived in 20.2 percentages from total main working population and 79.9 percentages from scheduled caste working population and the scheduled tribe main working population found in 1.2 percentage from total main working population and 81.8 percentage from scheduled caste working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population

The Census experts have grouped fundamental specialists into following classes amid 1981.

- i. Cultivation.
- ii. Agricultural workers.
- iii. Household industry (Manufacturing, processing, service and repairs).
- iv. Other workers.

i. Cultivators

For purpose of the Census, a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivate on land, is not treated as cultivator.

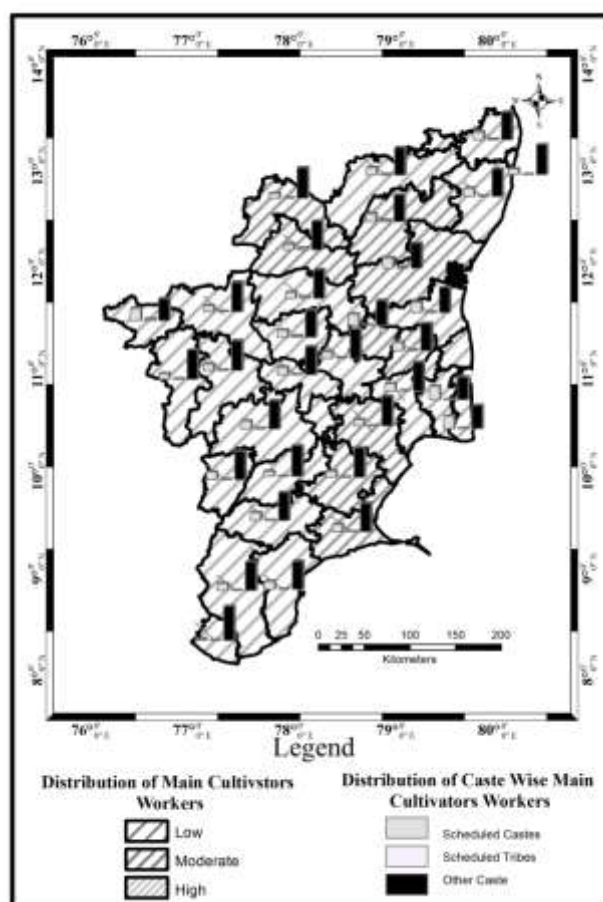


Figure No. 4: Distribution of Main Cultivator workers in Percentage

Figure No.: 4 represent the distribution of main cultivators working population in percentage from Tamil Nadu -2011. These study main cultivators working population is 13.8 percentages from total main working population. And this study area the Perambalur, Ariyalur, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Sivaganga districts is moderate distribution and remaining districts percentage is low distribution of main cultivators working population. From the study area main cultivators working population divided in caste wise. The other caste main cultivators working population is 86.1 percentages from total main cultivators working population and 15.1 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste cultivators working population is 11.2 from total main cultivators workers and 7.5 percentages from scheduled caste main working population. The scheduled tribe main cultivators working population is 2.7 percentages from total main cultivators working population and 30 percentages from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

ii. Agricultural Labourers

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

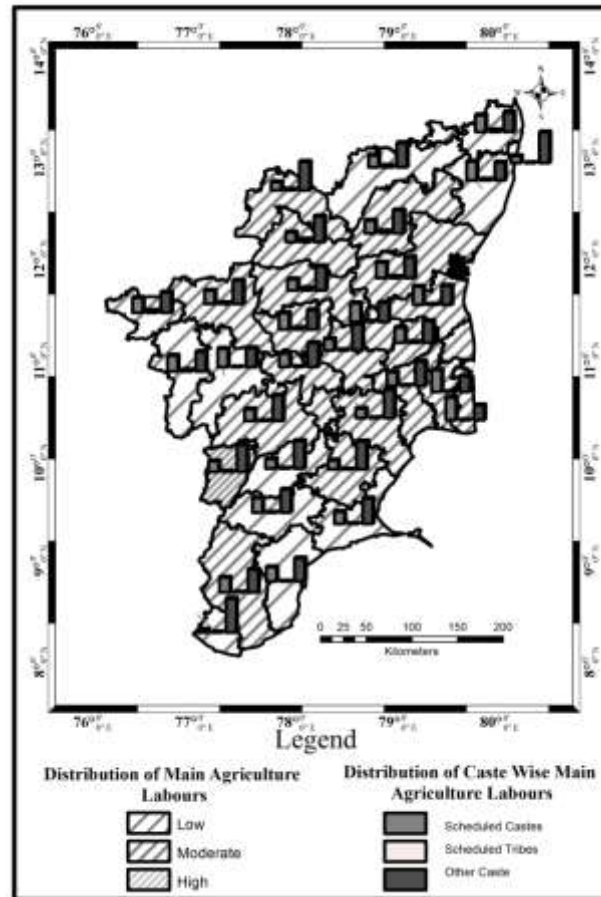


Figure No. 5: Distribution of Main Agriculture Labours in Percentage

Figure No.:5 represent main agriculture labour in percentage from Tamil Nadu- 2011. These study main cultivators working population is 25.8 percentages from total main working population. And this study area high in Theni districts and moderate distribution in Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Pudukkottai, Tiruvannamalai, Karur, Perambalur, Dharmapuri, Erode, Tiruchirappalli, Namakkal, Krishnagiri, Sivaganga and Salem districts and remaining districts percentage is low distribution of main Agriculture Labour working population. From the study area main agriculture Labour working population divided in caste wise. The other caste main agriculture Labour working population is 61.2 percentages from total main cultivators working population and 20.2 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste agriculture labour working population is 36.1 from total main agriculture workers and 47 percentages from scheduled caste main working population. The scheduled tribe main agriculture labour working population is 2 percentage from total main agriculture labour working population and 41.1 percentage from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

iii. 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. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry consists of members of the household. The industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory where more than 10 persons with power or 20 persons without power is in use as it would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act. The main criterion of a Household industry even in urban areas is the participation of one or more members of a household. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas, where organized industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live.

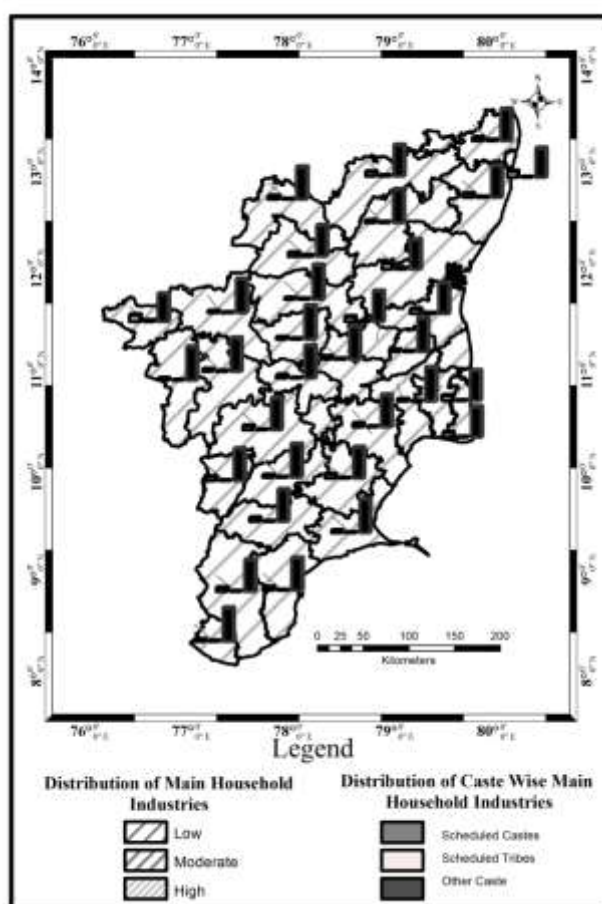


Figure No. 6: Distribution of Main Household Industries in Percentage

Figure No.:5 interpret the main Household Industries in percentage from Tamil Nadu-2011. These study main household Industries working population is 25.8 percentages from total main working population. This study entire district is low percentage of main household industries working population. From the study area main household industries working population divided in caste wise. The other caste working population is 91 percentages from

total main household industries population and 4.6 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste household industries working population is 8.5 percentage from total main household industries and 1.6 percentages from scheduled caste main working population. The scheduled tribe main household industries working population is 0.4 percentage from total main household industries working population and 1.4 percentage from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

iv. Other Workers

Workers other than cultivators, agricultural labourers or workers in Household Industry, as defined above are termed as ‘Other Workers’ (OW). Examples of such type of workers are government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

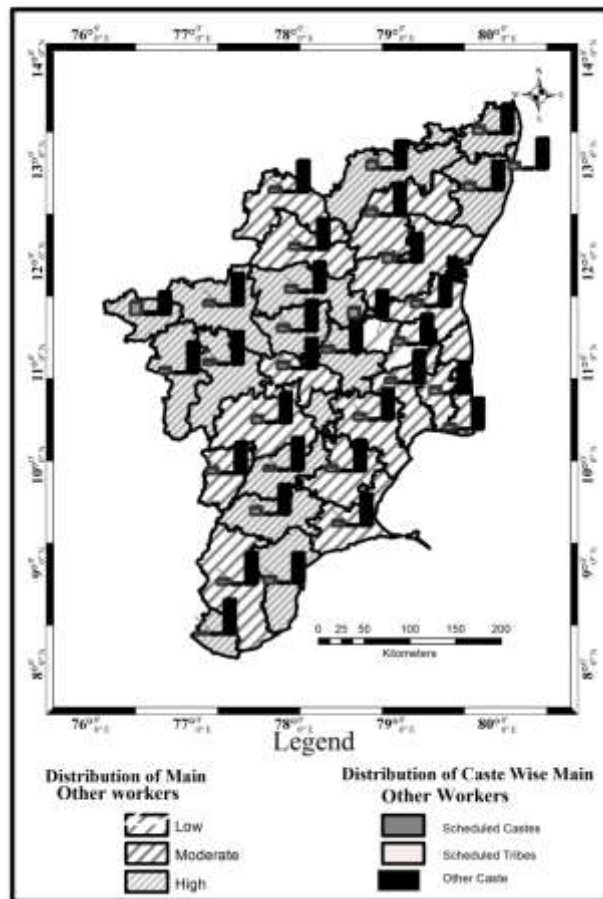


Figure No. 7: Distribution of Main Other Workers in Percentage

Figure No.: 7 explain the main other working in percentage from Tamil Nadu- 2011. This study main other working population is 56.3 percentages from total main working population. This study high percentage in Chennai, Kanniyakumari, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Virudhunagar, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Madurai, Vellore,

Tiruchirappalli, Namakkal, Salem and Erode districts. The moderate Tirunelveli, Sivaganga, Karur, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Krishnagiri, Dindigul, Theni, Dharmapuri, Thiruvarur, Tiruvannamalai, Pudukkottai and Villupuram district and remaining districts is low, The other caste working population is 84 percentages from total main other workers population and 60 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste other working population is 15.7 percentage from total main other caste and 43.7 percentages from scheduled caste main working population. The scheduled tribe population is 0.6 percentages from total main household industries working population and 27.4 percentages from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

2. Marginal Workers

Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Marginal Workers. Marginal workers are further bifurcated into two categories i.e. those who worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months and those who worked for less than 3 months.

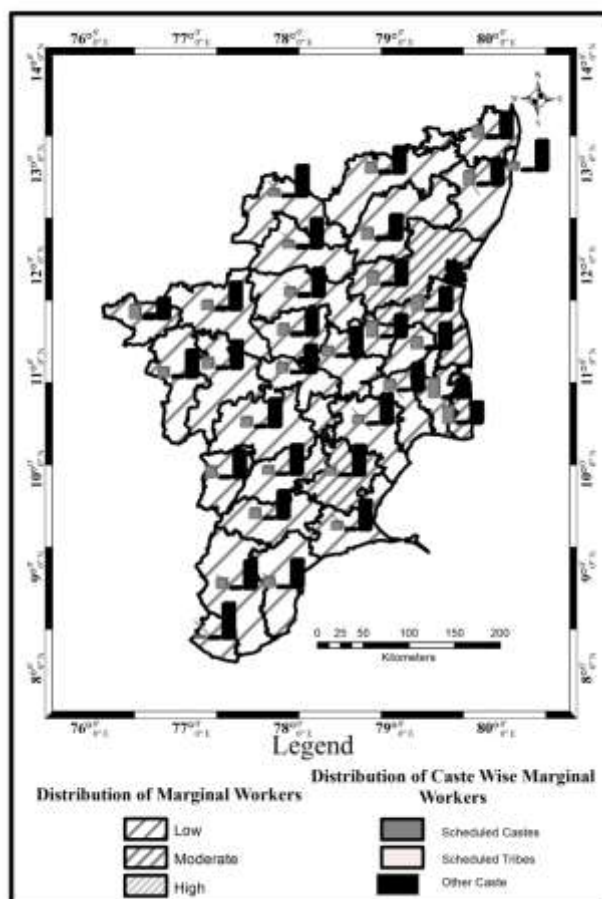


Figure No.: 8 : Distribution of Marginal Workers in Percentage

Figure No.: 3 explain the distribution of marginal workers population in percentage from Tamil Nadu-2011. These studies are marginal working population is 15.02 percentages

from total working population and this entire districts marginal working population is low. This marginal working population divided into caste wise. The other caste population percentages found in 69.6 percentages from total working population and 13.5 percentages from other marginal working population. The scheduled caste marginal working population lived in 28.7 percentage from total marginal working population and 20.0 percentages from scheduled caste working population. And the scheduled tribe main working population found in 1.5 percentages from total main working population and 18 percentages from scheduled caste working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe marginal working population

The Census experts have grouped fundamental specialists into following classes amid 1981.

- i. Cultivation.
- ii. Agricultural workers.
- iii. Household industry (Manufacturing, processing, service and repairs).
- iv. Other workers.

i. Cultivators

For purpose of the Census, a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivate on land, is not treated as cultivator.

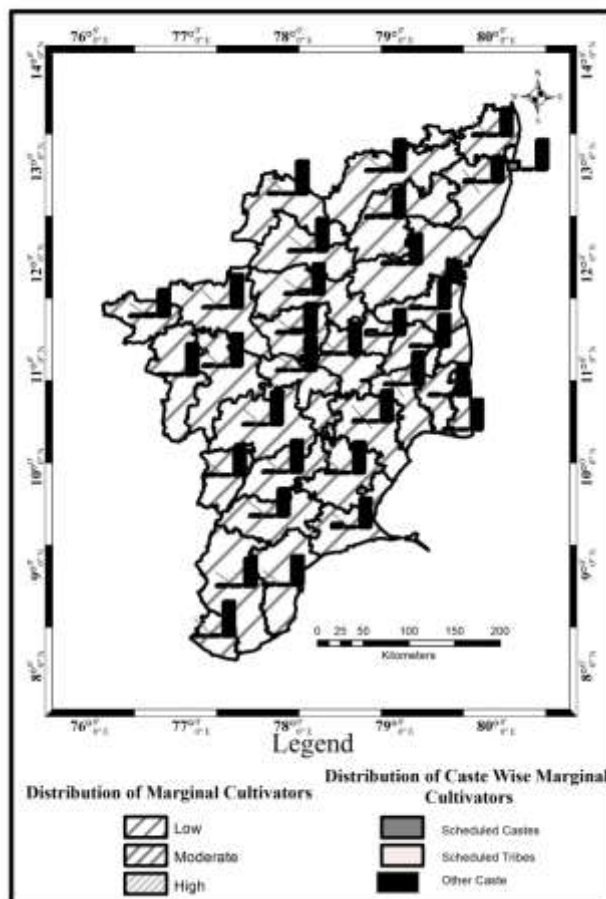


Figure No. 9: Distribution of Marginal Cultivators in Percentage

Figure No.: 9 represent the distribution of marginal cultivators working population in percentage from Tamil Nadu -2011. These study marginal cultivators working population is 8 percentages from total marginal working population and this entire districts working population is low. From the study marginal cultivators working population divided in caste wise. The other caste main cultivators working population is 82 percentages from total main cultivators working population and 9.3 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste cultivators working population are 16.3 from total main cultivators workers and 4.5 percentages from scheduled caste main working population. The scheduled tribe main cultivators working population are 1.7 percentages from total main cultivators working population and 8.5 percentages from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

ii. Agricultural Labourers

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

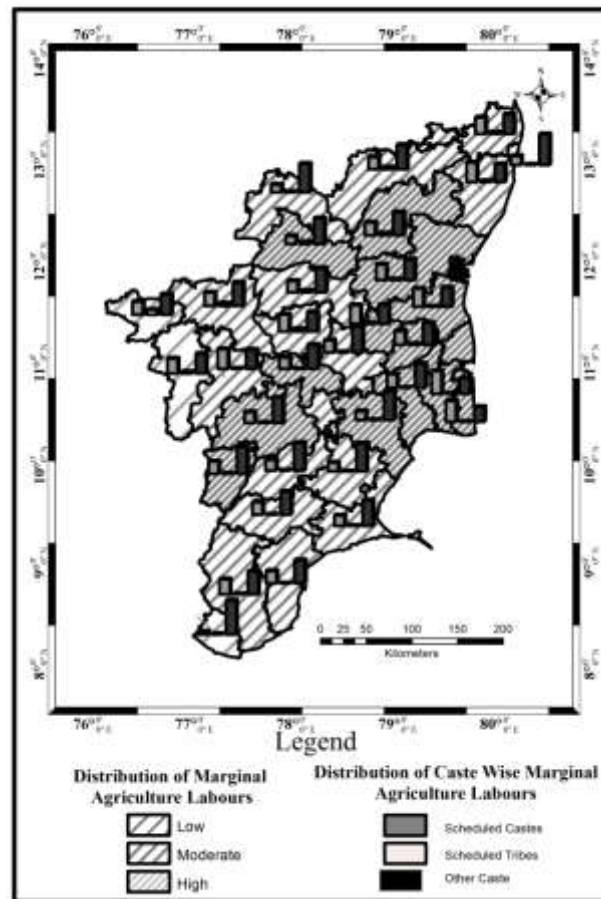


Figure No.: 10 : Distribution of Marginal Agriculture Labour Working Population in Percentage

Figure No.:10 represent marginal agriculture labour in percentage from Tamil Nadu-2011. These study marginal cultivators working population is 48 percentages from total main working population. This study high distributed in Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Ariyalur, Villupuram, Theni, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Dindigul, Karur, and Dharmapuri districts. The moderate percentage distributed in Sivaganga, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Erode, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram, Namakkal, Virudhunagar, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur and Tiruppur districts and remaining districts is low. From the study area marginal agriculture Labour working population divided in caste wise. The other caste working population is 59.7 percentages from total main cultivators working population and 41.1 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste agriculture labour working population is 38.2 from total marginal agriculture workers and 63.8 percentages from scheduled caste marginal working population. The scheduled tribe working population is 2 percentage from total marginal agriculture labour working population and 60 percentage from scheduled tribe marginal working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

iii. 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. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry consists of members of the household. The industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory where more than 10 persons with power or 20 persons without power is in use as it would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act. The main criterion of a Household industry even in urban areas is the participation of one or more members of a household. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas, where organized industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live.

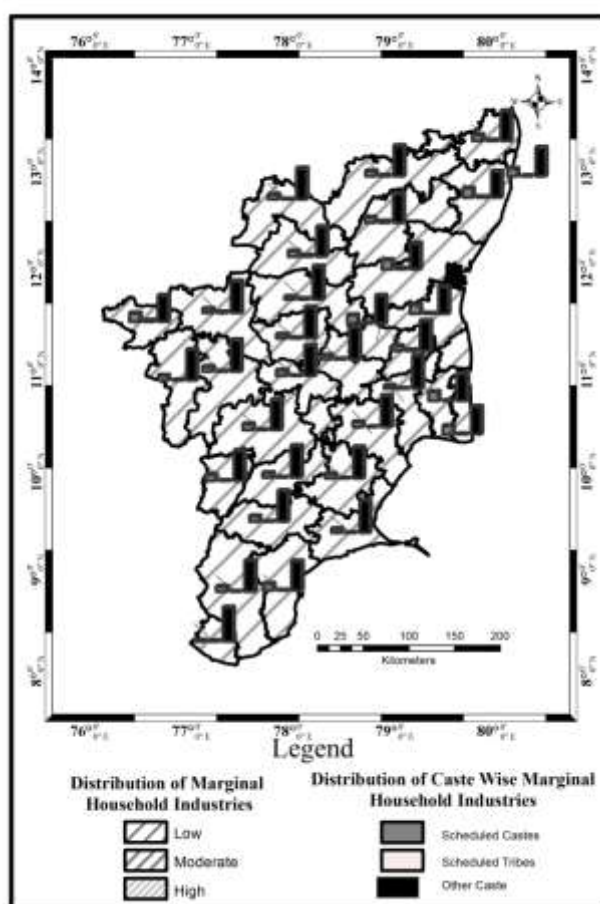


Figure No.: 11: Distribution of Marginal Household Industries

Figure No.:11 explain the marginal Household Industries in percentage from Tamil Nadu- 2011. These study marginal household Industries working population is 4.9 percentages from total main working population. This study entire district covered in low percentage of working population. From the study marginal household industries working population divided into caste wise. The other caste working population is 83 percentages

from total main household industries population and 6 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste household industries working population is 15.6 percentage from total main household industries and 2.7 percentages from scheduled caste main working population. The scheduled tribe main household industries working population is 1.2 percentages from total main household industries working population and 3.8 percentages from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

iv. Other Workers

Workers other than cultivators, agricultural labourers or workers in Household Industry, as defined above are termed as ‘Other Workers’ (OW). Examples of such type of workers are government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

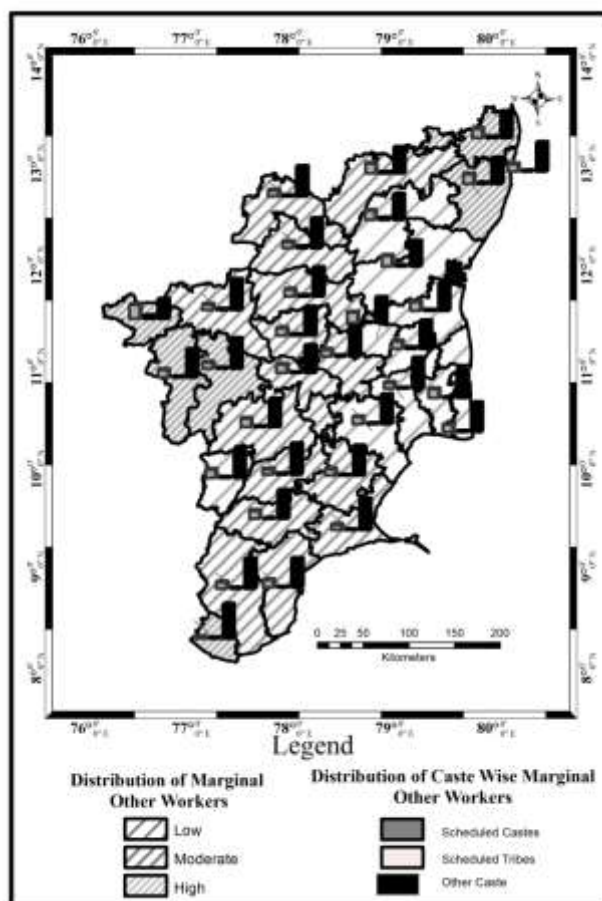


Figure No. 12: Distribution of Marginal Other Workers in Percentage

Figure No.: 12 explain the marginal other working in percentage from Tamil Nadu-2011. This study marginal other working population is 39 percentages from total main working population. These study high percentage distributed in Chennai, The Nilgiris, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram. The moderate

distributed in Virudhunagar, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Madurai, Salem, Erode, Namakkal, Karur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Sivaganga, Dindigul, Ramanathapuram and Theni district and remaining districts is low. The other caste working population is 77.6 percentages from total main other workers population and 43.5 percentages from other caste main working population. The scheduled caste other working population is 21.2 percentage from total marginal other caste and 29 percentages from scheduled caste marginal working population. The scheduled tribe population is 1.11 percentages from total main household industries working population and 27.4 percentages from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

3. Non Workers

A person who did not work at all in any economically productive activity during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration was treated as non-worker. This category includes students, persons engaged in household duties, dependents, pensioners, beggars, etc. provided they were not engaged in any economically productive activity during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration

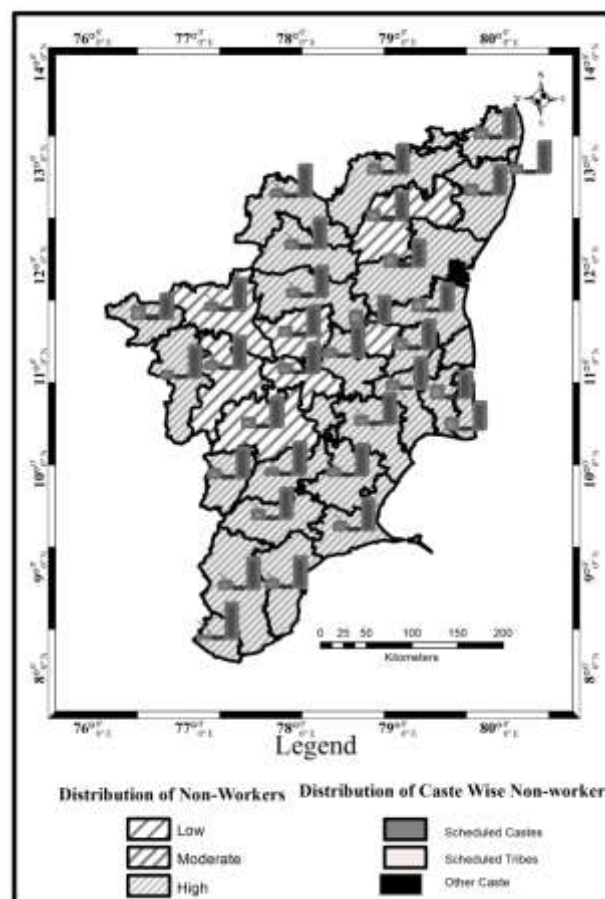


Figure No. 13: Distribution of Non-Workers in Percentage

Figure no.: 13 represent the distribution of non-workers in percentage from Tamil Nadu – 2011. From the study non-working population is 54 percentages from total

population. These study high percentage distributed in Kanniyakumari, Chennai, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Nagapattinam, Kancheepuram, Thiruvarur, Tuticorin, Vellore, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Sivaganga, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Pudukkottai, Theni, The Nilgiris, Ariyalur, Salem, Virudhunagar, Villupuram and Dharmapuri districts and remaining districts is moderate working population. The other caste non-working population is 80.3 percentages from total non-workers population and 55.4 percentages from other caste non-working population. The scheduled caste non-working population is 18.7 percentage from total non-workers other caste and 51 percentages from scheduled caste non-working population. The scheduled tribe population is 0.9 percentages from total main household industries working population and 45.4 percentages from scheduled tribe main working population. The present study entire districts high percentage covered in other caste, moderate in scheduled caste and low in scheduled tribe working population.

5. Conclusion:

The empirical evidences presented in this paper contend that caste wise working population from Tamil Nadu. The present study working population not distributed equally. In this study area non-working population is high comparing working population. These study main working population high comparing marginal working population from total working population. The main other working population is high second stage in main agriculture labour population, main cultivators and household industries working population is low from main working population. The marginal working population categories working population highly distributed in Other Worker and Agriculture Labours and other categories is low. These studies high working population in other caste next in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe working population. The caste wise working population distributed is high from main working population and comparing low in marginal working population in all categories (scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other caste). The scheduled caste main and marginal working categories working population high in agriculture labour next in other worker, cultivators and household industries. The scheduled tribe main and marginal working population high in agriculture labour next in cultivators, other workers and household industries. The other caste main and marginal working population high in other working population next in agriculture labours, cultivators and household industries.

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