EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IS A BIG ISSUE FOR DHANBAD DISTRICT OF JHARKHAND

Dr. Mita Malkhandi

Assistant Professor in Economics, S. S. L. N. T. College, Dhanbad

ABSTRACT

India has been a welfare state ever since her independence and the primary objective of all government has been the welfare of masses. The policies have been designed with the aim of alleviation of poverty from all sectors of the economy. It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. Keeping in view the above facts present paper highlights the issues of employment generation in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand state on the basis of 2011 census.

Keywords: Main worker, Marginal worker, Non-Worker, Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer and Secondary worker

INTRODUCTION

The state of Jharkhand, India's twenty eighth state was carved out of southern Bihar and came in to existence on November 15, 2000.

Jharkhand has a rich endowment of natural resources- forests, minerals and abundant land. With only 2.7% of population of India, the state possesses approximately 33% of its mineral reserves and is particularly rich in coal and iron ore. Jharkhand is a rich state but Jharkhandees are poor as they could not get the benefit of development. We see all-round failure in our state regarding employment generation. As we know employment and growth are two major macro variables that influence a multiplicity of other economic variables. There is a positive relationship between economic growth and employment growth in a country in general and in a state at particular level.

Dhanbad is one of the 24th districts in the state of Jharkhand. It is located in the mid-eastern part of Jharkhand, with Giridih in north, Bokaro in the west, Jamtara in the east and Purulia district of West Bengal in the south. Dhanbad district is a land of contradictions. History reveals that Dhan means grain and baid means farmland. Another story tells us that dhan (wealth) and abad

(prosperous), meaning a place of great wealth. The contradiction here is that in the land of wealth, there exists deep poverty.

Dhanbadcity is called coal capital of India and it consists of some of the largest coal mines in India. There is lack of job opportunities because of which people get involved with illegal mining. Around 68.55% of the population capable of working do not have livelihood activities to engage in, most of them choose illegal mining as a source of income (Census 2011).

There has been no recruitment of workers on permanent basis after 1992. Government policy is to recruit workers on contractual basis and complete the purpose with less financial burden. In this district big coal companies exchanged lands from people against a promise of jobs and a promise of returning the land after mining. Since the lands were never filled after mining, it becomes less fertile. In this way we see Dhanbad lacks behind in agriculture as comparison to other districts of Jharkhand.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to analyses the burning issue of employment generation in the Dhanbad District.

METHODOLOGY

In this paper I have used two methods for analyzing the issues of employment generation in our district.

A) Fieldwork (Interview Method) – I have talked different categories of people to know the ground reality of employment generation issues in this district.
B) Library Work- For obtaining secondary data I have used different books, newspapers and census 2011 to know the employment scenario of Dhanbad district.

DISCUSSION AND FACTS

On the basis of census 2011 I have discussed about the various trends of employment scenario in the Dhanbad District.

Table 1: No of male and female in the sub districts of Dhanbad on the basis of 2011 census

Serial No	Name of Sub district	Male	Female	Total Population
1	Tudi	52181	49841	102022
2	PurbiTundi	25634	24606	50240

3	Topchanchi	84974	78368	163342
4	Baghmara cum Katras	175479	158830	334309
5	Govindpur	127285	118412	245697
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	645762	575594	1221356
7	Baliapur	73278	67630	140908
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	221363	205250	426613
	Dhanbad District	1405956	1278531	2684487

Source: - Census 2011

Table 1 indicates distribution of total population of Dhanbad District among different blocks.

On the basis of Table 1 we obtain another tables of this district accordingly main and marginal workers.

Table 2: Distribution of Main Workers in the Dhanbad District

Serial No	Sub districts	Male	Female	Total
1	Tundi	13288(25.47%)	3409(6.84%)	16697(16.37%)
2	PurbiTundi	5918(23.09%)	1595(6.48%)	7513(14.95%)
3	Topchanchi	23646(27.83%)	4030(5.14%)	27676(16.94%)
4	Baghmara cum Katras	52571(29.96%)	7206(4.54%)	59777(17.88%)
5	Gobindpur	41438(32.56%)	6912(5.84%)	48350(19.68%)
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	244734(37.90%)	30891(5.37%)	275625(22.57%)

7	Baliapur	20153(27.50%)	3775(5.58%)	23928(16.98%)
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	75100(33.93%)	12048(5.87%)	87148(20.43%)
Dhanbad		476848(33.92%)	69866(5.46%)	546714(20.37%)

Source:-Census 2011

Percentages of main workers among male members is high in sub district Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta where as it is low in PurbiTundi. Similarly Table shows percentage of main workers among female members is high in Tundi whereas it is low in Baghmara cum Katras. It shows lower women workers participation in the main work force of Baghmara cum Katras. The proportion of total workers and main workers is 46.86% and 33.92% respectively for males as against 14.52% and 5.46% for females. This indicates low participation of female workers in the productive work on full time basis.

Table 3: Distribution of Marginal Workers in the Dhanbad District

Serial No	Sub districts	Male	Female	Total
1	Tundi	12972(24.86%)	13672(27'43%)	26644(26.12%)
2	PurbiTundi	8181(31.91%)	9670(39.30%)	17851(35.53%)
3	Topchanchi	16350(19.24%)	10829(13.82%)	27179(16.64%)
4	Baghmara cum Katras	25645 (14.61%)	9395(5.92%)	35040(10.48%)
5	Gobindpur	23052(18.11%)	27717(23.41%)	50769(20.66%)
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	45839(7.10%)	14165(2.46%)	60004(4.91%)
7	Baliapur	15053(20.54%)	8250(12.20%)	23303(16.54%)
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	34911(15.77%)	22089(10.76%)	57000(13.36%)
Dhanbad		182003(12.95%)	115787(9.06%)	297790(11.09%)

Source:-Census 2011

From the table we get higher percentage of marginal (11.09%) in the district. It is very interesting to notice the fact that the percentage of marginal workers is comparatively high among males (12.95%) against females (9.06%) which is contrast to the position prevailing in many other districts of Jharkhand. It implies low employment generation rate in the District. People are doing part time jobs to manage their families. Percentage of marginal workers is high in PurbiTundi among both male and female members.

On the basis of table 2 & 3 we obtain table 4

Table 4: Total No of workers and their percentage

Serial No	Sub districts	Main plus Marginal Workers	% Of Main plus Marginal Workers
1	Tundi	43341	42.48
2	PurbiTundi	25364	50.49
3	Topchanchi	54855	33.58
4	Baghmara cum Katras	94817	28.36
5	Gobindpur	99119	40.34
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	335629	27.48
7	Baliapur	47231	33.52
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	144148	33.79
Dhanbad		844504	31.46

Source:-Census 2011

Table 5: Distribution of Non-Workers on the basis of 2011 census

Serial No	Sub districts	Male	Female	Total
1	Tundi	25921(49.68%)	32760(65.73%)	58681(57.52%)
2	PurbiTundi	11535(45%)	13341(54.22%)	24876(49.51%)
3	Topchanchi	44978(52.93%)	63509(81.04%)	108487(66.42%)

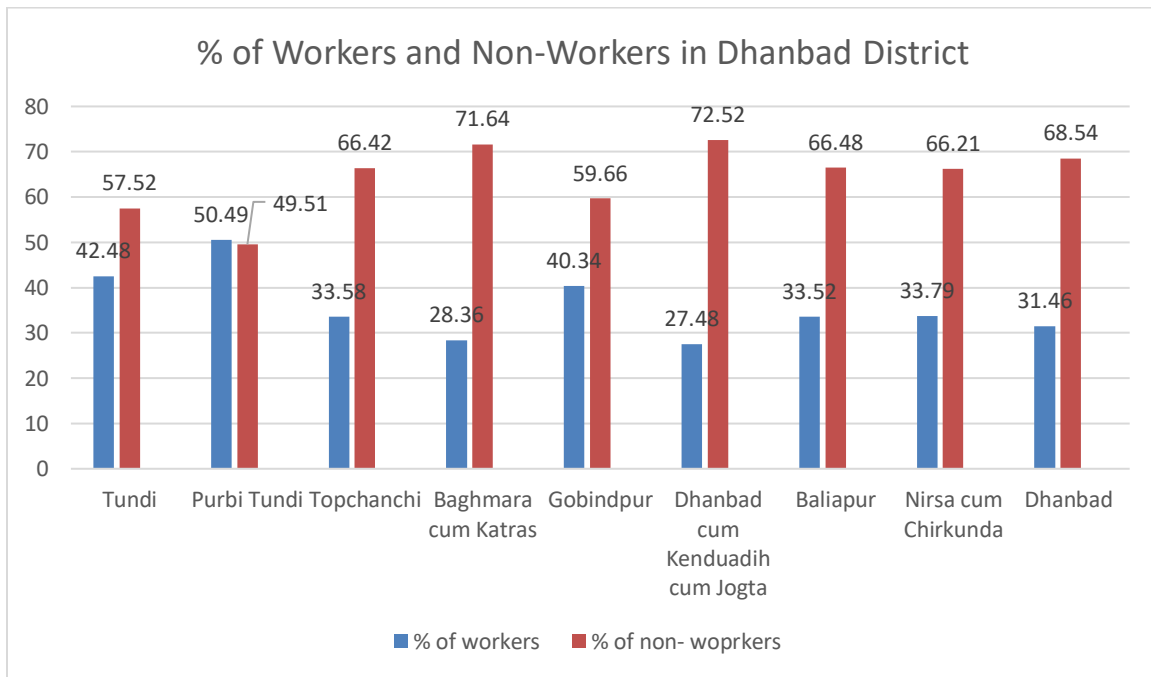|				
4	Baghmara cum Katras	97263(55.43%)	142229(89.55%)	239492(71.64%)
5	Gobindpur	62795(49.33%)	83783(70.76%)	146578(59.66%)
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	355189(55%)	530538(92.17%)	885727(72.52%)
7	Baliapur	38072(51.96%)	55605(82.22%)	93677(66.48%)
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	111352(50.30%)	17113(83.37%)	282465(66.21%)
Dhanbad		747105(53.14%)	1092878(85.48%)	1839983(68.54%)

Source:-Census2011

Total no of workers (main plus marginal) in the district of Dhanbad account for 31.46% of the total population whereas the percentage of non-workers is high which is68.54%. Percentage of main workers to the total population is 20.37 whereas the percentage of marginal workers is only 11.09. It simply indicates that low rate of employment generation in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The situation of female workers are worse as 85.48% of them are non-workers. It means their contribution to the economy of Dhanbad is nil. So how could we expect better situation of our district in the employment scenario. People are not properly earning livelihood for their families. It shows dark aspect of the district. Empty stomach do not do good thing for the society. It indicates loss of work hour of people. If they are properly utilized then our production definitely increased and this will be caused economic development. Forthe betterment of the society non-workers should be engaged in productive work. It will be enhancing the status of our district in the international market.

Table-6

Sub district	% of workers	% of non-workers
Tundi	42.48	57.52
PurbiTundi	50.49	49.51
Topchanchi	33.58	66.42
Baghmara cum Katras	28.36	71.64

Gobindpur	40.34	59.66
Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	27.48	72.52
Baliapur	33.52	66.48
Nirsa cum Chirkunda	33.79	66.21
Dhanbad (Total)	31.46	68.54

Source:- Census 2011

72.52% population are non-workers in Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta block of our district. It shows dark sight of employment in our district.

Table 7: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities

Category-Cultivators

Serial No	Sub District	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1	Tundi	23.79	27.65	25.31
2	PurbiTundi	29.78	37.87	33.37

3	Topchanchi	12.05	30.69	17.10
4	Baghmara cum Katras	6.07	15.23	7.67
5	Gobindpur	16.87	37.99	24.25
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	0.84	2.06	1
7	Baliapur	17.18	33.61	21.36
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	12.67	28.08	16.32
Dhanbad		8.09	23.59	11.50

Source:-Census 2011

Table 8: Category- Agricultural Labourers

Serial No	Sub Districts	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1	Tundi	35.37	53.88	42.67
2	PurbiTundi	34.28	50.83	41.63
3	Topchanchi	14.57	32.49	19.42
4	Baghmara cum Katras	4.93	16.51	6.95
5	Gobindpur	11.97	30.04	18.28
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	1.66	3.11	1.86
7	Baliapur	10.90	20.42	13.33
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	14.07	32.38	18.41
Dhanbad		8.45	25.75	12.25

Source:-Census 2011

Table 7 and 8show an interesting fact that high percentage (23.59%) of female workers are engaged in cultivation as compare to their male counterpart which accounts only 8.09%. Similarly, 25.75% females are agricultural labourers as against the percentage of male counterpart is only 8.45.It shows females are associated with agriculture and allied activities. They grow some vegetables in the kitchen garden for their personal use and surplus amount they sell in the local market. In this way women become cultivators in our district.

In PurbiTundi 33.37% of population are engaged in cultivation which is highest among different blocks in Dhanbad district and only 1% population are engaged in Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta which is lowest among different blocks in Dhanbad.

In Tundi 42.67% of population are working as agricultural labourers which is highest in Dhanbad district and 1.86% population are working as agricultural labourers in Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta which is lowest in our district.

Table 9: Category- Household industry worker

Serial no	Sub Districts	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1	Tundi	3.30	5.69	4.24
2	PurbiTundi	3.36	2.59	3.36
3	Topchanchi	2.96	5.90	3.76
4	Baghmara cum Katras	1.64	4.04	2.06
5	Gobindpur	3.03	6.43	4.22
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	2.34	5.14	2.71
7	Baliapur	3.26	7.53	4.34
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	2.42	3.71	2.73
Dhanbad		2.48	5.13	3.07

Source:-Census 2011

Table 10: Category- Other workers

Serial No	Sub district	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1	Tundi	37.54	12.78	27.78
2	PurbiTundi	32.58	8.71	21.98
3	Topchanchi	70.42	30.93	59.72
4	Baghmara cum Katras	87.36	64.22	83.31
5	Gobindpur	68.12	25.55	53.25
6	Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta	95.16	89.69	94.42
7	Baliapur	68.66	38.44	60.97
8	Nirsa cum Chirkunda	70.84	35.83	62.54
Dhanbad		80.97	45.53	73.18

Source:- Census 2011

In this district agriculture is not a main occupation of the work force. Workers are associated with other works whose percentage is 73.18. The primary sector has absorbed a little less than one fourth of the total work force of the district. Household industry workers are meager 3.07% of the total workers.

Dhanbad cum Kenduadih cum Jogta is the one block in the district where the proportion of workers engaged in other works is quite high, being around 95%. The reason is that a large number of people engaged in coal fields and others technical jobs in various industrial units. But the proportion of household industry workers is very low (3.07%) in the district of Dhanbad.
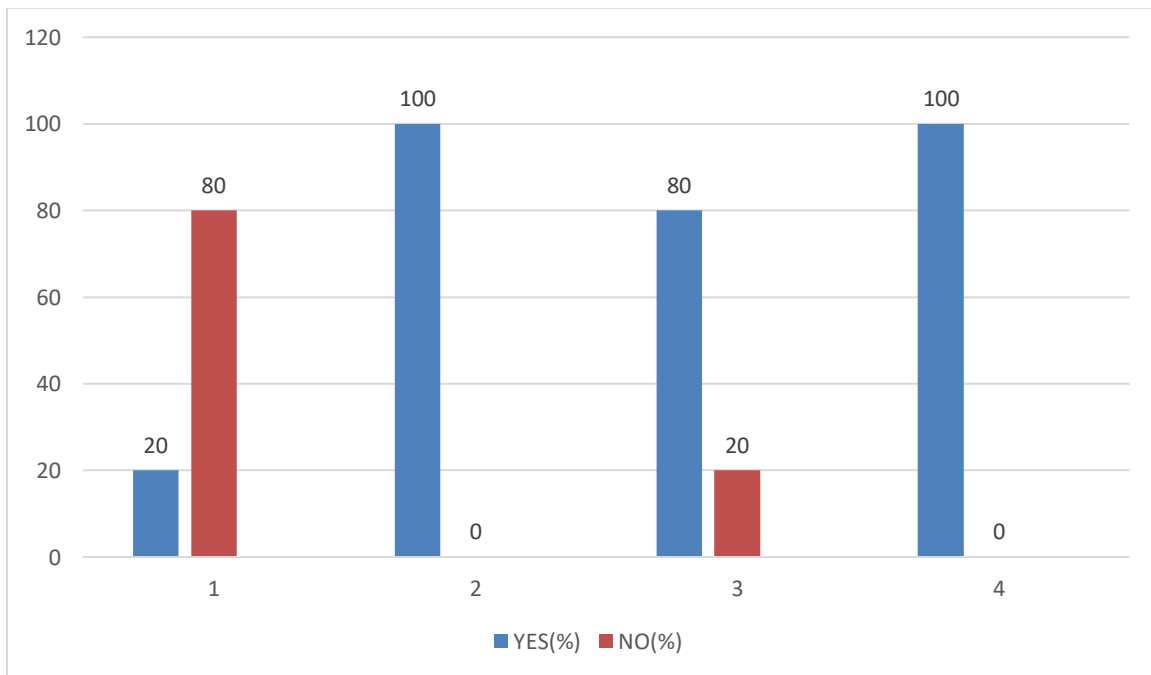
Female employment is essential, but we see differential treatment to women in the labour market. Women are given **secondary worker** status in the job market and their earned income is considered as transitory in nature. Dhanbad district is also facing such problem.

The attention towards understanding the female labour force participation received greater impetus with the 'New Household Economics', pioneered by Gary Becker. This approach introduced time as an important element in household decision making. Women do the household work and men do the market work. It is beneficial for every society. Based on the principals of efficiency, specialization and optimal allocation of resources within the household. The neoclassical model justifies the lower labour force participation of women.

On the basis of table 9 we get 4.34% population of Baliapur block of Dhanbad district are household industry workers which is highest among different blocks of our district.

Problems of Unemployment:-In our district following are the problems of unemployment

- The problem of unemployment causes loss of human resources. Workers waste their maximum time in search of employment.
- It generates poverty.
- Unemployment breeds many social problems comprising of dishonesty, gambling, bribery etc.
- In this case labourers are treated like animal. Those who get work have to work under adverse condition of low wages.
- The higher proportion of unemployment in any economy indicates a high dependency burden of non-workers on the earning members of the family.

After conducting a survey among 50 people (most of them are non-permanent workers) of different categories we obtain following results on the basis of a questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Are you satisfied with your present job?
   a) Yes   b) No
2) Do you think Government should run more schemes for employment generation in our district?
   a) Yes   b) No
3) Is Government failure in our district to create enough employment for youth?
   a) Yes   b) No
4) Do you think local people should be given more preference for employment generation in the district
      Yes   b) No

Table 11: Answers of different people about employment status of Dhanbad district

Question No	Yes (% of Yes)	No (% of No)
1	10(20%)	40(80%)
2	50(100%)	0
3	40(80%)	10(20%)
4	50(100%)	0

Source: - Field Survey

The above table can be represented by the help of following chart.

20% people are satisfied with their current job and 80% are not satisfied with it .This simply show horrible scenario of employment in our district.

100% people believe that Government should adopt more employment programmes for our district.

80% people thought Government is failure to create enough employment opportunities for youth in our district. So they adopt unfair means to manage their families. It is a social problem for our society.

100% people thought that local persons should be given more preference in employment generation schemes. It means we should stop brain drain from our district.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Educational scene must be changed according to the changing atmosphere. Government should try to provide proper training facilities for unemployed youth of the district. As we know different programmes run by the government in our district, but they should be coordinate with each other for obtaining proper result.

We should change our district by global connectivity and smart working habit. In this way problem of unemployment has been removed from our district. For enhancing employment generation rate in our district local people should be given top priority in employment generation schemes.

REFERENCES

1) Bhatia,B and J. Dreze (2006); "Employment Guarantee in Jharkhand: Ground Realities", Economic and Political Weekly, July 22, PP- 3198-3202
2) Census of India, 2011
3) Government of India ,Economic Survey(Various Issues)
4) Mitra, A(2008) "The Indian Labour Market: An Overview," ILO Asia- Pacific Working Paper Series, ILO
5) NSSO Various Reports, Government of India
6) Singh Sunil Kumar (2014), Inside Jharkhand, Ranchi, Crown Publication
7) The Indian Economic Journal, Journal of Indian Economic Association, Special Issue, December, 2012