



## CHANGING FEMALE WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION IN KARAU LI DISTRICT (2001-2011)

**PRIYANKA MEENA**

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR GOVT. COLLEGE, SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJASTHAN) INDIA.

**DR. RAJENDER KUMAR**

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY, DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR GOVT. COLLEGE, SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJASTHAN) INDIA

### ABSTRACT:

According to World Bank, "No Country can develop and achieve its full potential if half of its population is involved in non-economic activities". Rapid economic growth of India along with its demographic dividend window has not transformed into increasing female workforce participation rate. Recent covid-19 situation has also adversely affected the female workforce participation rate. Due to socio-economic cultural values, labor force of females is not being properly utilized and limited this half the population towards mostly menial jobs and household works. According to ILO data, India's female labor force participation rate 2021 was lower than the world average at 25.1 percent. Rajasthan state which has very low female literacy rate has also not performed well on this front. According to census 2011, out of total 29.9 million workforces, 18.3 million are males and only 11.6 million are females. In this scenario, Karauli district of Rajasthan has only 38.20 percent female workforce out of total workforce. This is study of labor participation rate becomes crucial for formulating policies and their proactive implementation for overall human resource development to generating employment and livelihood for the women population.

### KEYWORDS:

**FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION RATE, FEMALE LITERACY.**

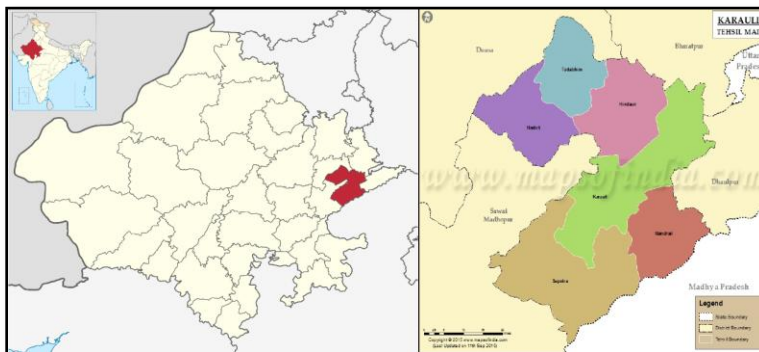
### INTRODUCTION:

Female literacy and female workforce participation is an important factor in determining the social economic development of a region. Literacy is an important tool eradicating the poverty and providing means of livelihood directly or indirectly. Lower level of literacy among females also affect their work-ability and hampers their growth. Many social bias nesses also affect the working ability of women for example household works or care taking of elders done by women are not counted as economic activity in the development process.

Study of female labor market is a prerequisite formulating policies and their implementation regarding the women

empowerment. Out of 11.6 million female workers in Rajasthan over percent that is 10.6 million females are engaged in rural areas while only 0.98 million females are working as main or marginal workers in urban areas of Rajasthan. Approximately 77 percent total rural female workers are cultivators or agricultural laborers. According to CM IE report, Rajasthan ranked third in women unemployment, after Haryana and J&k, which indicate the chronic working conditions for women in Rajasthan. With the advent of 21st century, Karauli district also had low female WPR (34.22% in 2001). But in recent time gender gap in workforce is reduced from 10.6% to 9.15% during 2001-2011.

### STUDY AREA:



Karauli is a district of Rajasthan in western India. The

town of Karauli is the district headquarters. Karauli

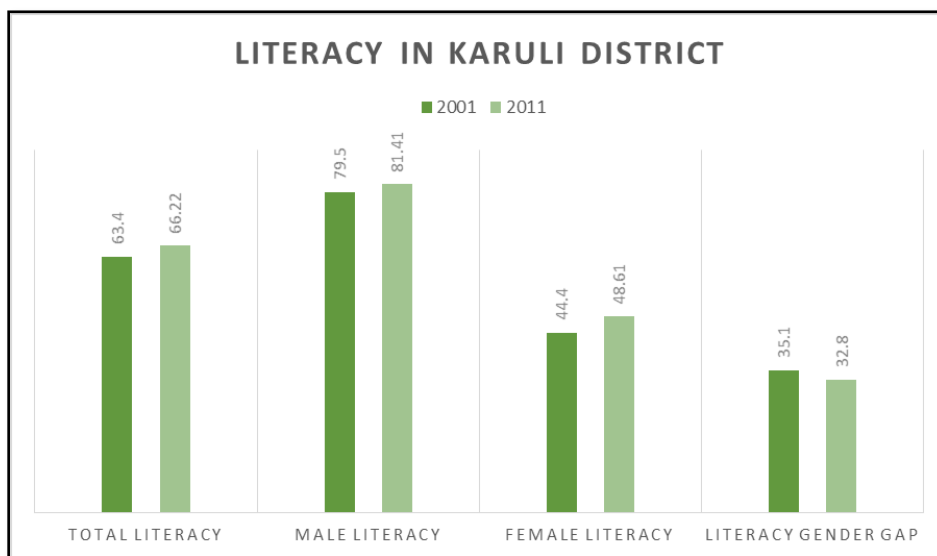
District comes under Bharatpur Divisional Commissionerate. Karauli is famous for popular red-stone. Karauli's natural environment includes the Vindhyanchal and Aravali mountains. The district has plain, high and low and hilly parts. This region is termed to be dry climate area of subtropical region. The population of the district is 1,458,248 (2011 census) and had a population density is 264 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. It had population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 of 20.57 per cent. Karauli had a sex ratio of 858 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 67.34 percent according to 2011 census.

**AIMS OF THE STUDY:**

- To assess the participation of female workforce in the economy Karauli district.

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:**

**1. LITERACY:**



- Female literacy rate increment (44.4% in 2001 to 48.61% in 2011) is more than the male literacy rate increment which had led to the reduction in

literacy gender gap rate from 35.1 % (2001) to 32.8 % (2011).

**2. WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION:**

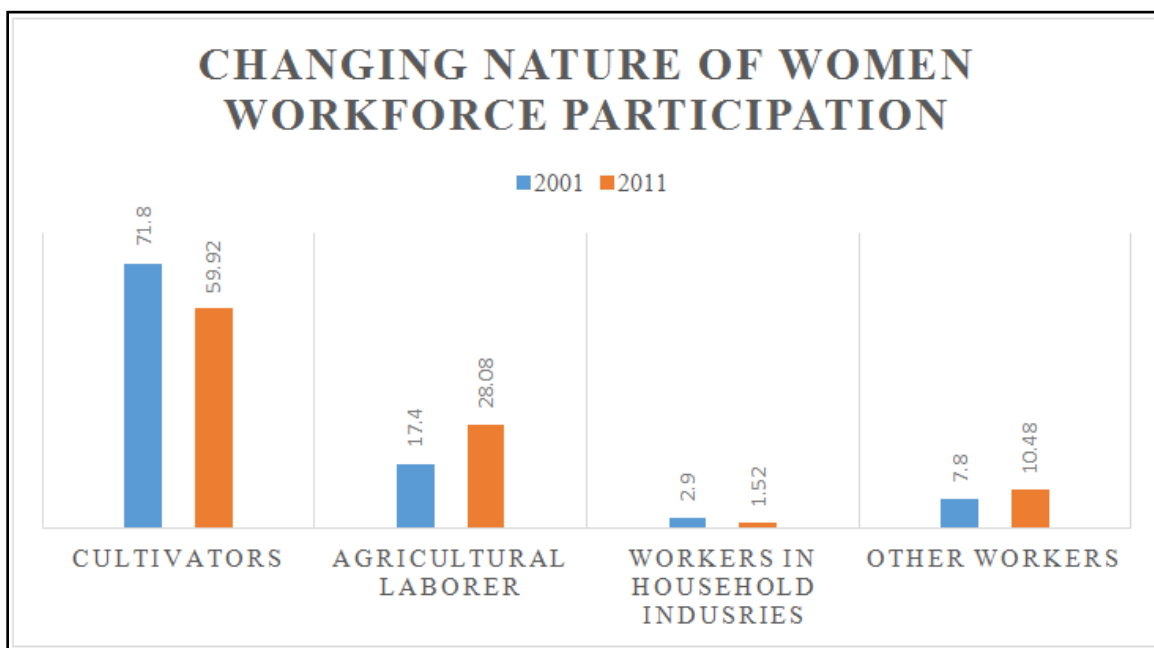
S.No.	Census	Total Working Population			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non Workers
		(in percentage)			(in percentage)			(in percentage)			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2001	39.93	44.82	34.22	29.0	39.79	17.21	10.55	5.03	17.01	60.06
2	2011	43.12	47.35	38.20	30.06	39.44	19.16	13.66	7.91	19.04	56.88

- In 2001 Karauli had 483110 workers which was 39.93% of the total population which had increased to 62 87 26 that is 43.12 percent in 2011 census
- Total female workers increased from 1908 51 34.22% in 2001 To 257 668 38.2 zero percent in 2011
- Among total workers Main female workers

increased from 95992 17.21% in 2001 To 1292 48 19.16 percent in 2011 census.

- There was also increased number of marginal female workers from 94859 17.01% in 2001 census To 128420 19.04 percent in 2011 census.
- Share of non-working population decrease from 60.0 6% in 2001 to 56.88% in 2011 census.

## CHANGING PARADIGM OF FEMALE WPR IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF WORKERS (ACCORDING TO CENSUS REPORT):



- Female cultivators in the Karauli district decreased from 71.8% 2001 to 59.92 percent 2011.
- Female agricultural laborer increased from 17.4 percent to 28.08%.
- Share of female workers in household Industries decreased from 2.9% to 1.52%
- Share of female workforce in other industries including female working in livestock Forestry fishing hunting plantation mining and quarrying manufacturing processing servicing in other than household industries, trade and Commerce, transportation communication and other services increase from 7.8% to 10.48%.

### CONCLUSIONS:

From the above facts and data regarding the female WPR and female literacy rate in the study area following conclusive points can be observed:

- Gender gap in workforce participation is reduced from 2001 to 2011 along with general gap in literacy. Hence increasing literacy rate in female population is positively correlated with their participation in economic development i.e. increased female work force.
- There is decreasing participation of women in cultivating activities along with more female WPR. So it can be said that more women especially rural women are finding different work dimensions out of farming.
- Increased female agricultural laborer's is not a good sign as it is possibly due to loss of land

because of indebtedness or migration of male workers living women to support family in rural areas

- Share of female workforce in industries along with total workforce had decreased which indicates lack of development of secondary activities in the study area.

### SUGGESTIONS:

- Along with literacy vocational skill training must be given to increase female workforce participation rate
- More investment must be done in health and nutrition in female to reap their demographic dividend.
- More accessible child Care Centre like Anganwadi crèche so as to retention of female WPR.
- Government scheme must target land properties transfer in family so that women also get their share in properties by inheritance and eradicate gender biasness
- Decreasing Industrial Development must be checked by increased encouragement of women entrepreneurs by providing loan subsidies production linked incentives etc.

### REFERENCES

1. District Census Handbook, 2001, Karauli District, Rajasthan

2. District Census Handbook, 2011, Karauli District, Rajasthan

3. District Gazetteer, Karauli

4. District Statistical Outline 2015, Economical and statistical office, Karauli

5. Nath, Madhuri. Rural women workforce in India. BR Publishing, 2003.

6. Agrawal, Meenu. Rural Women Workers in India's Unorganized Sector. New Century Publications, 2012.

#### WEBSITES

1. <https://www.indiastatdistricts.com/>

2. <https://www.karauli.rajasthan.gov.in/home/dptHome>

3. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karauli\\_district](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karauli_district)