

# Measuring Occupational Structure Rewari district, Haryana

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## ABSTRACT

**This research aims to conduct a comprehensive study on the occupational structure in Rewari District, Haryana, with a focus on understanding the dynamics of employment across various sectors. Rewari, known for its historical significance and rapid urbanization, presents an interesting case study to explore the intricacies of occupational patterns and their implications for socio-economic development. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. Primary data is gathered through surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions, while secondary data from government reports, census data, and relevant literature contribute to a broader contextual understanding. The research examines the distribution of occupations across sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services, shedding light on the evolving economic landscape. Key objectives include identifying dominant occupational categories, analysing trends in employment patterns over time, and evaluating the impact of factors such as education, gender, and migration on occupational choices. Additionally, the study explores the role of government policies and local initiatives in shaping the occupational structure of Rewari District. The findings of this research aim to provide valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and community stakeholders interested in fostering sustainable economic development in the region. By understanding the dynamics of the occupational structure, it is possible to formulate targeted interventions that can enhance livelihoods, promote inclusive growth, and address potential challenges in the evolving socio-economic landscape of Rewari District, Haryana.**

**Keywords: Occupational Structure, Socio-Economic Analysis, Economic Development**

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## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the practise of growing crops and raising animals for food, fibre, and other uses. This includes, among other things, farming, agricultural cultivation, animal husbandry, and dairy production. In the fishing industry, fish and other aquatic resources are taken for food or other purposes. This category may include fishing for fun and for profit (Sharma, 2018).

Forestry is the management and growth of forests for the purpose of producing timber and other wood products. Initiatives pertaining to conservation and environmental preservation are also included. Taking metals, minerals, and other geological resources is the process of mining (Kumar& Singh, 2016). Depending on the degree of development, an economy's primary sector plays different roles. It generates substantial GDP contributions and employs a sizable labour force in less industrialised economies. In developed economies, it is less. The significance of the primary sector is frequently a crucial indication of the economic makeup and level of development of a country (Kumar, 2018).

The existence and expansion of the secondary sector are frequently linked to industrialization and economic progress (Punia et al, 2017).In today's economy, the tertiary sector—which encompasses professions like medicine, education, banking, law, and restaurant work—is essential to satisfying the demands and preferences of individuals, businesses, and society as a whole. An increasing percentage of the workforce is anticipated as civilizations advance in development. The availability and quality of services have a major impact on the overall well-being and level of life of a people (Bora, 2014).

Economists have long been troubled by the problem of economic inequality in the process of economic growth and development. Ever since Adam Smith's time, economic inequality has been a fundamental component of discussions on convergence, divergence, and globalisation. The traditional economies' basis for resource efficiency was built on the presumption that all variables were perfectly mobile between regions; as a result, variables that could affect the economy, such as distance, geographic variations, demographic traits, and locational preferences, were disregarded

(Sindhu, 2016). In the modern world, urbanisation has spread around the globe and is recognised as a major factor in societal change. It is in charge of the growth as well as the concerns in the area in question. Due to better career prospects and better access to healthcare, education, and livelihood resources, millions of individuals who live in rural areas nonetheless aspire to live in cities (Sharma & Kumar, 2023).

### **Study Area**

Rewari District is situated in the southern part of the Indian state of Haryana. It is known for its strategic location, being close to the National Capital Region (NCR). The district shares its borders with Rajasthan on the south and west, Mahendragarh district on the west, and Gurgaon and Jhajjar districts on the east. Rewari is divided into sub-divisions and tehsils for administrative purposes.

The district administration is responsible for the overall governance and development activities in the region. Traditionally, Rewari has been an agrarian economy with a significant focus on agriculture. Over the years, there has been an increasing emphasis on industrial development, especially in areas close to the NCR. The district has seen growth in sectors such as manufacturing, small-scale industries, and trade. Rewari has several industrial areas and clusters, attracting businesses due to its proximity to Delhi and Gurgaon. These industrial zones contribute to the economic development of the district. The district is well-connected by road and rail. National Highway 48 (formerly NH8) and other major roads pass through Rewari, facilitating connectivity to nearby cities and states.

The Rewari Junction railway station is an important railway hub in the region. Rewari has educational institutions ranging from schools to colleges. Efforts have been made to improve literacy rates and educational facilities in the district. Healthcare facilities include hospitals and primary health centers that cater to the medical needs of the population. Rewari has a rich cultural and historical heritage. It is known for its traditional music, dance forms, and festivals. The district has historical sites that reflect its cultural significance. Tourist attractions in Rewari include historical monuments, temples, and natural sites. The district draws visitors interested in exploring its cultural and historical heritage.

### **Research Objectives**

- i. To examine the prevalent occupations in Rewari District and categorize them across sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services.
- ii. To assess the correlation between educational attainment and occupational choices to understand how education influences employment patterns in Rewari District.
- iii. To study the broader socio-economic implications of the current occupational structure, exploring its effects on income distribution, poverty levels, and overall community well-being.
- iv. To identify opportunities for inclusive economic growth in the study area.

## **DATABASE & METHODOLOGY**

The present work based on the primary source data. The primary data have been collected by well-structured scheduled questionnaire. The statistical methods have been analyzed for primary survey data, exploring patterns, trends, and correlations in the occupational structure. This includes employing tools such as descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and data visualization techniques.

Employ thematic analysis to examine qualitative data gathered from interviews and focus group discussions, identifying recurring themes, patterns, and nuanced insights related to occupational choices and socio-economic factors. The regional disparities in the Rewari district have been studied with the help of primary survey in each village with well-structured scheduled. There are twenty-five villages of Rewari blocks have been selected for primary survey. The five villages from each block have been selected. The selected twenty-five villages are: Akbarpur, Bhudpur, Chillar, Mundhalia, and Kaunsiwas of Rewari block, Banipur, Khijuri, Khthuwass, Rughnathpur, and Tankri of Bawal block, Bawa, Liladh, Lula-Ahir, Nahar, and Gudiani villages of Nahar block, Dhamlawas, Khaleta, Nandha, Pali, and Padla villages of Khal block, and Badia Kamlpur, Khushpura, Jatusana, Palhawas, and Nagal Pathani villages of Jatusana block.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

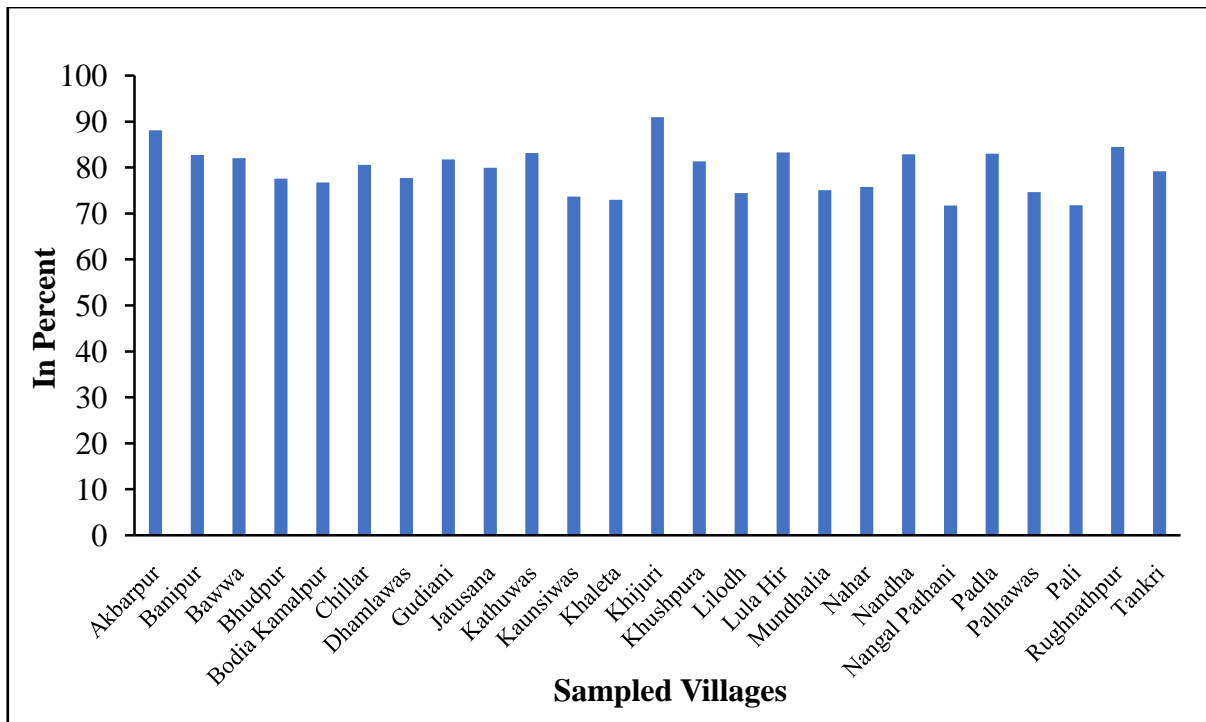
Table 1 indicates that agriculture and allied activities, together with a large proportion of primary sector workers (90.96 percent) in Khijuri (90.96 percent) and Akbarpur (88.11 percent) likely provide the economic backbone of these villages. These villages mostly depend on farming and raising livestock as traditional rural occupations. This high concentration highlights the close ties these settlements have to their agricultural origins (Table 1). Communities like Chillar, Jatusana, and Tankri, which employ a moderate number of people in the primary sector, combine agriculture with the possibility of diversifying into the secondary or tertiary sectors. On the other hand, communities like Nagal Pathani, Pali, Khaleta, and Lilodh that have a low number of primary sector workers have a decreased dependence on customary agricultural techniques, indicating a move toward non-primary sector activity (Fig. 1).

Construction, which employs workers, engineers, architects, and project managers to complete jobs like assembly, machining, quality control, and production management, and manufacturing, which creates tangible commodities like cars, electronics, and machinery, make up the secondary sector. Workers in the secondary sector are in charge of the production, distribution, and maintenance of utilities, which include necessities like power, water supply, and natural gas. With the highest proportion of 25.25 percent, Lilodh village appears to have an industrial presence. The percentage of secondary sector workers in other villages is moderate. The low proportion of workers in the secondary sector in villages like Khijuri and Akbarpur indicates a balance between primary and secondary sector operations, with a greater emphasis on agriculture and primary sector activities.

**Table 1: Pattern of Occupational Structure of Sampled Villages in Rewari District, 2023**

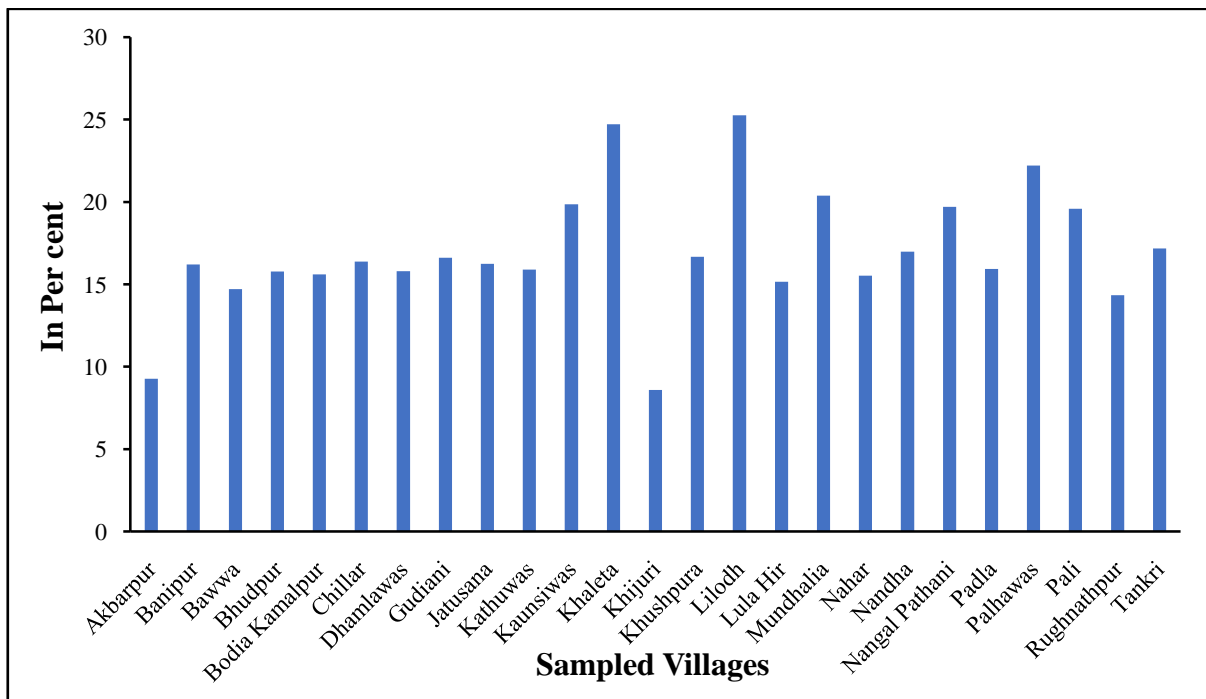
Sr. No.	Sampled Villages	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1.	Akbarpur	88.11	9.27	2.62
2.	Banipur	82.71	16.20	1.09
3.	Bawwa	82.04	14.71	3.25
4.	Bhudpur	77.58	15.77	6.65
5.	Bodia Kamalpur	76.73	15.60	7.68
6.	Chillar	80.60	16.38	3.02
7.	Dhamlawas	77.75	15.80	6.45
8.	Gudiani	81.74	16.61	1.65
9.	Jatusana	79.97	16.25	3.78
10.	Kathuwas	83.13	15.90	0.97
11.	Kaunsiwas	73.67	19.86	6.47
12.	Khaleta	73.00	24.72	2.28
13.	Khijuri	90.96	8.59	0.45
14.	Khushpura	81.33	16.67	2.00
15.	Lilodh	74.43	25.25	0.31
16.	Lula Hir	83.30	15.15	1.55
17.	Mundhalia	75.07	20.39	4.55
18.	Nahar	75.74	15.52	8.74
19.	Nandha	82.90	16.99	0.11
20.	Nangal Pathani	71.76	19.71	8.53
21.	Padla	83.02	15.94	1.04
22.	Palhawas	74.67	22.20	3.14
23.	Pali	71.82	19.58	8.59
24.	Rughnathpur	84.50	14.33	1.17
25.	Tankri	79.18	17.18	3.64
<b>Rewari District</b>		<b>76.53</b>	<b>21.60</b>	<b>1.86</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2023



Source: Based on table 1

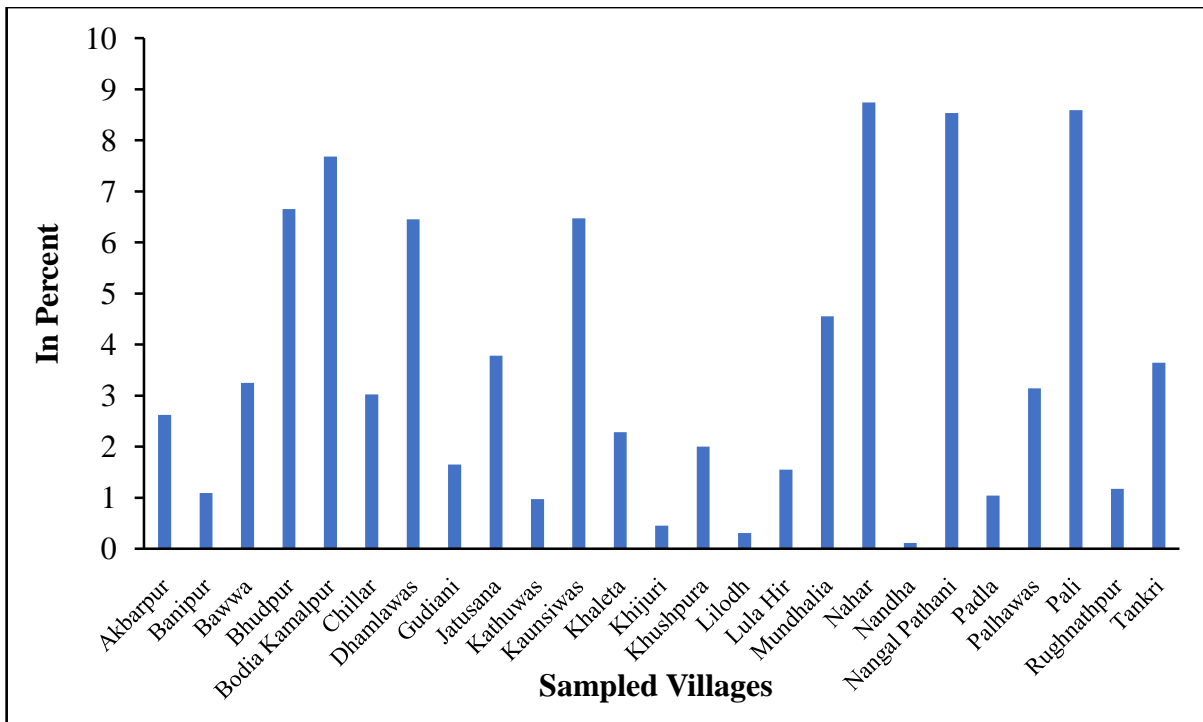
**Figure 1: Pattern of Primary Sector of Sampled Villages in Rewari District, 2023**



Source: Based on table 1

**Figure 2: Pattern of Secondary Sector of Sampled Villages in Rewari District, 2023**

Table 1 shows a high proportion of tertiary sector workers in the villages of Nahar, Pali, and Nangal Pathani, suggesting a notable presence of service-related jobs in retail, hospitality, healthcare, and education (Fig. 3).



Source: Based on table 1

**Figure 3: Pattern of Tertiary Sector of Sampled Villages in Rewari District, 2023**

The workforce in the tertiary sector is moderate in villages like Bhudpur, Kaunsiwas, Kamalpur, and Bodia, suggesting a diverse economy. But the low percentage of workers in the tertiary sector in villages like Khijuri, Lilodh, and Nandha suggests that access to services is restricted and that primary and secondary sector activities are prioritised (Table 1). Employees in the tertiary sector must possess good interpersonal and customer service abilities since they deal with clients and consumers on a regular basis. This industry offers opportunities for specialisation and career advancement. This sector offers a variety of career pathways that result in skill growth and promotion (Sharma, 2018).

With 84.1% of its workforce employed in the primary industry, Bawal is the region most dependent on forestry, mining, fishing, and agriculture. To build a robust local economy, policymakers should encourage the productivity of agriculture and investigate economic diversification. With their moderate percentages, Nahar, Rewari, and Khol need reinforcement and diversity. The primary sector employees in Jatusana, who make up 76.89 percent of the workforce, have a major impact on the local economy. For efficiency and sustainability, policymakers should investigate market connections, talent development, and technology uptake. Workers in the secondary sector in Khol and Jatusana, who make up 18.61 percent and 18.09 percent of the workforce, respectively, considerably boost local economies, suggesting opportunities for job growth and economic diversification.

**Table 2: Pattern of Occupational Structure in Rewari District by Blocks, 2023**

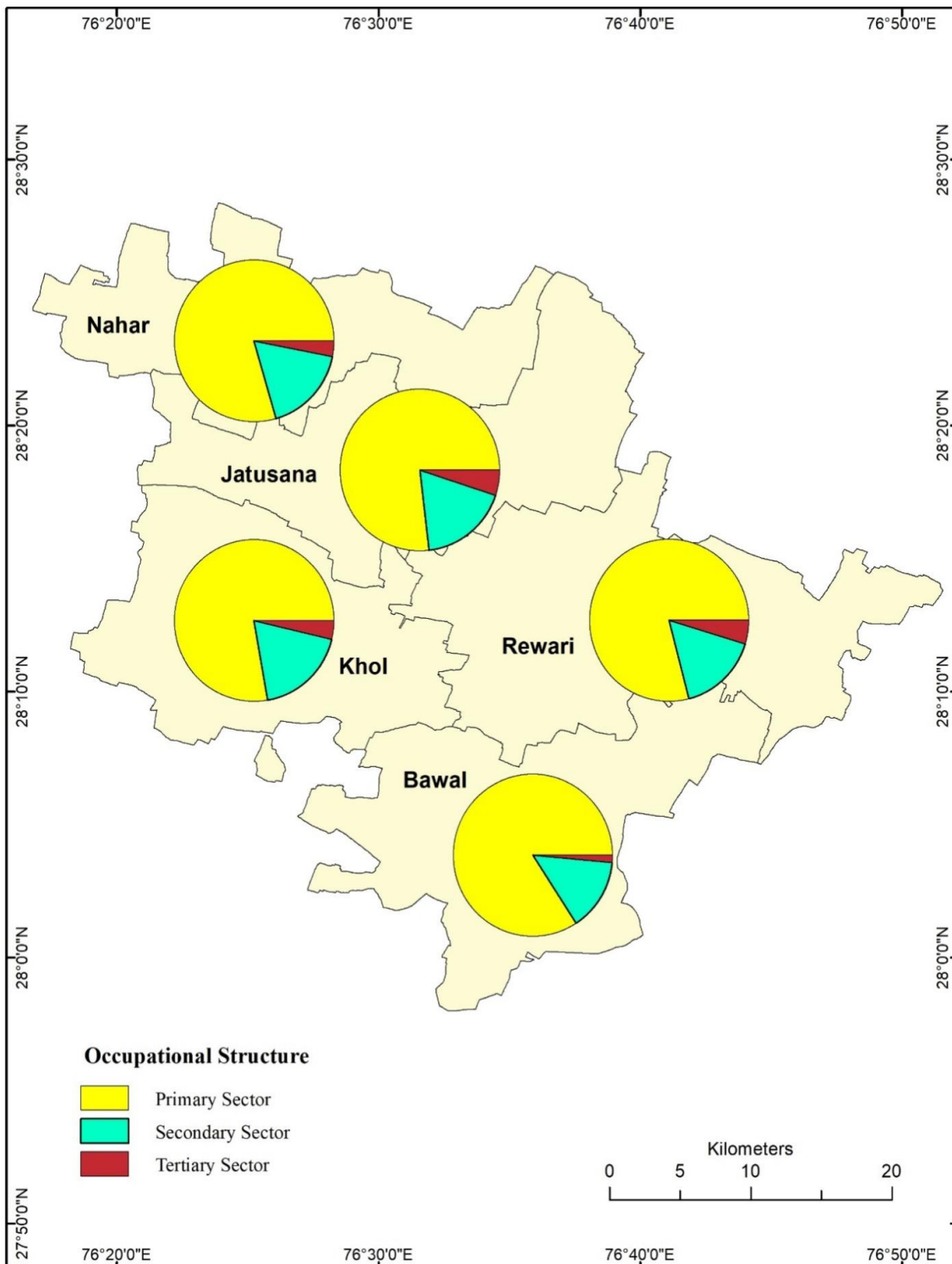
Sr. No.	Blocks	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1.	Rewari	79.01	16.33	4.66
2.	Jatusana	76.89	18.09	5.03
3.	Nahar	79.45	17.45	3.10
4.	Khol	77.70	18.61	3.69
5.	Bawal	84.10	14.44	1.46
<b>Rewari District</b>		<b>79.43</b>	<b>16.98</b>	<b>3.59</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The percentages of secondary sector workers in Nahar and Rewari are 17.45 percent and 16.33 percent, respectively, indicating a moderate presence of these individuals. These numbers indicate a considerable contribution from the manufacturing, building, or processing industries to the local economies, even though they are marginally lower than those of Khol and Jatusana (Map 1).

Rewari and Nahar policymakers can increase the competitiveness and growth of the secondary industry, strengthening the local economy. With 14.44% of workers in the secondary sector, Bawal has the lowest percentage of workers in this sector, suggesting possibilities for industry promotion and job creation. It's critical to adjust development tactics to the requirements of each block. With greater percentages in Jatusana and Rewari, the tertiary sector is mostly centred in service-oriented industries. This suggests a more varied and urbanised economy. The industry is somewhat represented in Khol and Nahar, indicating room for expansion and diversification that will create jobs and boost the local economy. With the lowest number of workers (1.46 percent), Bawal's tertiary sector highlights the need for policymakers to support tertiary sector operations in order to foster economic diversity and job creation in service-oriented businesses, ultimately boosting economic growth (Map 1).

**Map 1: Pattern of Occupational Structure in Rewari District by Blocks, 2023**



Source: Prepared by Research Scholar with the help of Arc-GIS

### Linkage between Occupational structure and Literacy rate

The table 3 provides a correlation analysis between the occupational structure and literacy rate in 2023 for different sectors: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The Pearson correlation coefficients and associated significance levels are presented. There is a strong negative correlation between the literacy rate and the primary sector (-.827\*\*). This suggests that as the literacy rate increases, the employment or participation in the primary sector tends to decrease significantly. The correlation is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. A strong negative correlation is observed between the literacy rate and the secondary sector (-.635\*\*). This implies that a higher literacy rate is associated with a lower involvement or employment in the secondary sector. The correlation is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The correlation between the literacy rate and the tertiary sector is negative and moderately strong (-.556\*\*). This indicates that as the literacy rate increases, there is a tendency for reduced participation or employment in the tertiary sector. The correlation is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The literacy rate is positively correlated with the primary sector (.807\*\*), secondary sector (-.635\*\*), and tertiary sector (-.556\*\*). This suggests that higher literacy rates are associated with increased participation in the primary sector and decreased participation in the secondary and tertiary sectors. All correlations are statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

**Table 3: Linkage between Occupational Structure and Literacy Rate, 2023**

Variables		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Literacy rate
Primary	Pearson Correlation	1	-.827**	-.635**	.807**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	26	26	26	26
Secondary	Pearson Correlation	-.827**	1	.090	-.635**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.661	.000
	N	26	26	26	26
Tertiary	Pearson Correlation	-.635**	.090	1	-.556**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.661		.003
	N	26	26	26	26
Literacy rate	Pearson Correlation	.807**	-.635**	-.556**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.003	
	N	26	26	26	26

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Calculated by Researcher

### CONCLUSION

In places like Bhudpur, Kaunsiwas, Kamalpur, and Bodia, the workforce in the tertiary sector is moderate, indicating a varied economy. However, the low proportion of tertiary sector workers in villages such as Khijuri, Lilodh, and Nandha implies that activities in the primary and secondary sectors are given precedence, and access to services is limited. Since they often interact with clients and consumers, workers in the tertiary sector need to have strong interpersonal and customer service skills. Opportunities for specialisation and professional progression are available in this field. This industry provides a range of career paths that lead to advancement in skill level. Policymakers in Rewari and Nahar can boost the secondary industry's expansion and competitiveness to bolster the regional economy. Bawal has the lowest percentage of workers in the secondary sector, indicating opportunities for job development and industry promotion. It is important to modify development strategies in accordance with each block's specifications. The tertiary sector is predominantly centred on service-oriented sectors, with higher percentages in Jatusana and Rewari. In conclusion, the findings show a strong correlation between literacy rates and the composition of occupations across the various industries. Increased levels of literacy are associated with a movement from the elementary and secondary sectors to the postsecondary sector. The educational and financial policies that seek to foster skill development and adjust to shifting occupational structures may be affected by these results.

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