

# Changes in Occupational Structure of Population in Jashpur District (C.G.): A Geographical Study

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**Abstract**— Occupational structure of the population refers to the distribution of the working population across different sectors of the economy, which essentially indicating what proportion of people are employed in different types of work. It is a major indicator of a country's economic development as well as its level of industrialization. The changing pattern of occupational structure depends primarily on various interrelated factors, including the level of economic development, educational attainment and technological advancements etc. The study area Jashpur district lies in the North-eastern corner of Chhattisgarh State with latitudinal and longitudinal extension is 22° 17' to 23° 15' North and 83° 30' to 84° 24' East respectively. The present paper focus on the changes in occupational structure of population in Jashpur district from 2001 to 2011. This paper is based on secondary data which collected from the District Census Handbook 2001 & 2011 of Jashpur. The main findings are that the occupational structure in Jashpur district is rapidly changing, as most people are moving away from traditional agricultural practices towards a more diversified economy, characterized by a significant decline in the proportion of main workers and an increase in marginal workers as well as a decrease in the overall working population.

**Keywords**— Jashpur district, Occupational structure, Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers Population.

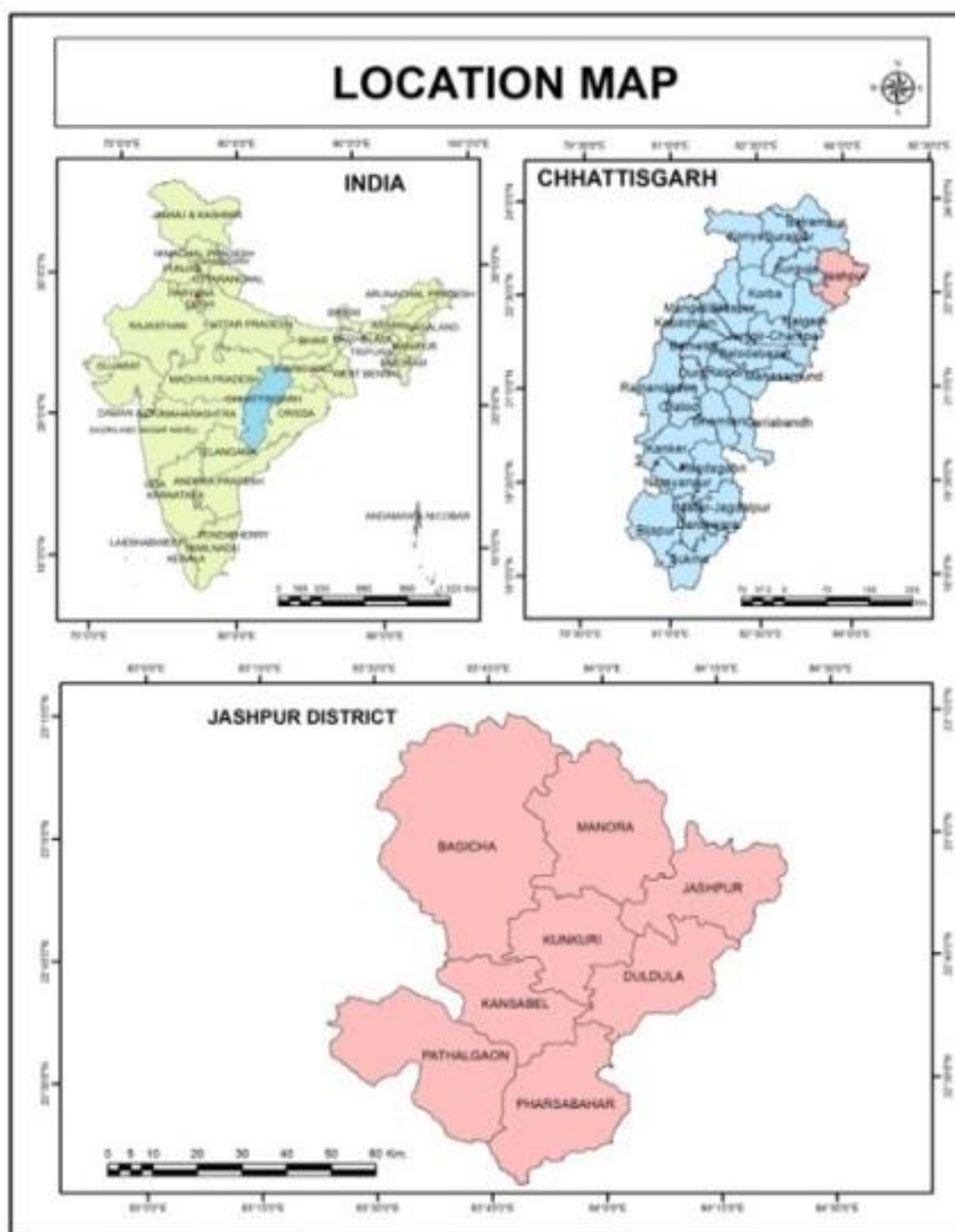
## I. INTRODUCTION

Occupational structure is the distribution or division of working population in different sectors based on occupations. It is one of the key elements in manifestation of population composition of a region [3]. Occupational structure is playing an important role in the socio-economic activities in the region. It is one of the most significant social features that impacts human life [4]. The study of occupational structure of the population is an important tool that assesses the ratio of the entire working and non-working population and presents a clear picture of its entire work force [5]. The socio-economic development of any regions depends on the number of individuals who are economically active and it is one aspect of population structure which shows how the population is engaged in various economic activities [6]. The occupational changes of a nation refer to the percentage of its work force employed in various economic activities [10]. An analysis of working force provides a useful tool to the social scientists not only for measuring the level of social and economic development an area has attained but also for formulating future plans for mobilizing its man power [8].

## II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

### 2.1 Study Area:

Jashpur, located on the western extension of Chhotanagpur Plateau and it is lies in the North-eastern corner of Chhattisgarh State adjoining the borders of Jharkhand and Odisha States in the eastern side. It extends from 22° 17' to 23° 15' on North latitude and 83° 30' to 84° 24' East longitude. The total area of the district is 5837.75 sq. km. Jashpur Nagar is the District Headquarter. Administratively, the district is divided into 8 CD-Blocks. The decadal growth rate of population of the district is 14.6 percent (Census - 2011). Jashpur district recorded highest work participation rate of 57.2 percent and occupies top position in the State.



**FIGURE 1: location map of the study area.**

## 2.2 Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the study are as follows –

- To understand the changing pattern of occupational structure in Jashpur district from 2001 to 2011.
- To study the causes of spatial variation and change in occupational structure.

## 2.3 Database and Methodology:

The Present study is based on Secondary data to describe occupational changes and a meaningful cartographic presentation of all aspects. The secondary data has been collected from the district census handbook 2001 & 2011 of Jashpur. The data analysis has been done on computer with the help of statistical techniques and systematically represented through the cartographic

techniques by Arc GIS software as well as using various diagrams to make a significant interpretation of different aspects of the study.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1 Occupational Profile of the Study area:

The occupational structure of Jashpur district is predominantly agrarian based, with a large portion of the population engages in agriculture and related activities. The district's economy is largely agro-based, with a significant rural population relying on agriculture for their livelihood. The primary occupation in Jashpur is agriculture, with paddy being the principle crop. The study area has not seen significant industrial growth and there is a noticeable increase in service enterprises [2].

#### 3.2 Major Categories of Occupational structure in Jashpur District:

The working population is the population engaged in the work of production. The working population plays an important role in determining the social and economic status of a particular region [11]. The higher proportion of the working population denotes the economic development of that region, the living standard of the people and quality of life in that region [1]. In Jashpur district, the workforce is generally categories into total workers (employed persons) & non-workers (not in the labor force) which are based on the various economic activities of the study area.

##### 3.2.1 Total Workers population (Main + Marginal Workers):

The total workers population can be calculated by adding the number of employed people to the number of unemployed people (actively seeking work). According to census 2001, the total workers population of the study area is 387895 (54.70 %) persons whereas male's total workers are 205688 (58.10 %) persons and female's total workers are 182207 (51.30 %) persons. While in census 2011, the total workers population of the study area is 487360 (57.22 %) persons whereas male's total workers is 263645 (62.07 %) persons and female's total workers is 223715 (52.40 %) persons, which is shown in the table no. 01 & fig. no. 02.

##### a) Main Workers:

A person who has worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as the main workers population. According to census 2001 the main workers population of the study area is 253084 persons (35.70 %) whereas male's main workers is 175412 persons (49.60 %) and female's main workers is 77672 persons (21.90 %). On the other hand, in census 211 the main workers population of the study area is 291349 persons (34.21 %) whereas male's main workers is 199035 persons (46.86 %) and female's main workers is 92314 persons (21.62 %), which is shown in the table no. 03.

##### b) Marginal Workers:

A person who worked for 3 months or less but less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as Marginal worker. According to census 2001, the marginal workers population of the study area is 134811 persons (19.00 %) whereas male's marginal workers is 30276 persons (8.60 %) and female's marginal workers is 104535 persons (29.40 %). The marginal workers population of the study area is 196011 persons (23.01 %) whereas male's marginal workers is 64610 persons (15.21 %) and female's marginal workers is 131401 persons (30.78 %) in census 2011, which is shown in the table no. 03.

##### 3.2.2 Non-Workers Population:

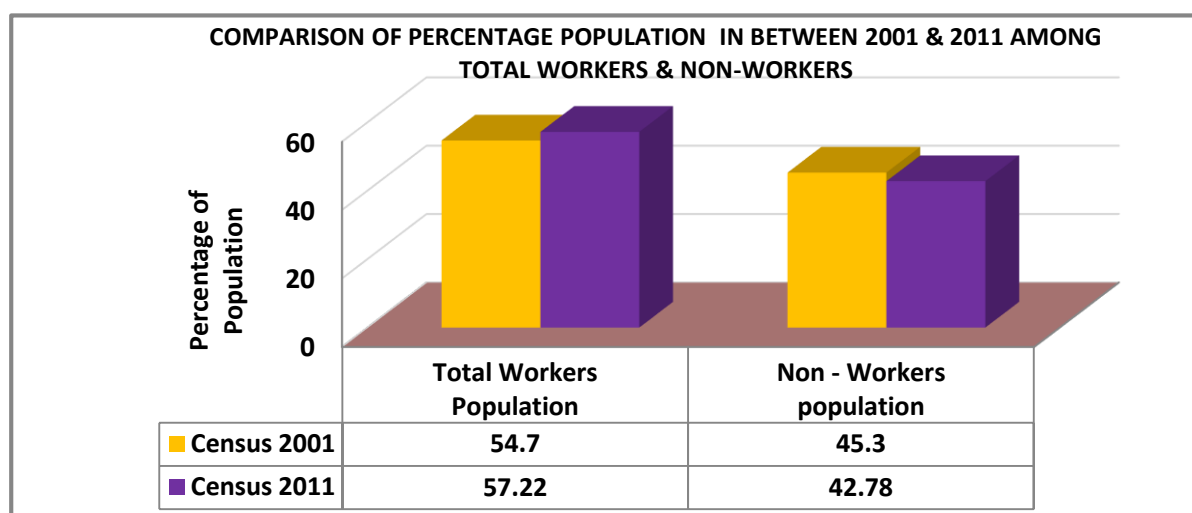
The term non-workers in a population refer to individuals who are not classified as either employed or unemployed, meaning they are not part of the labor force. The non-working population can be calculated by subtracting the labor force from the total population. According to census 2001, the non-workers population of the study area is 321070 persons (45.30 %) whereas male's non-workers is 148189 persons (41.90 %) and female's non-workers is 172881 persons (48.70 %). On the other hand in census 2011, the non-workers population of the study area is 364309 persons (42.78 %) whereas male's non-workers is 161102 persons (37.93 %) and female's non-workers is 203207 persons (47.60 %), which is shown in the table 1 & fig. 2.

TABLE 1

**JASHPUR DISTRICT: DECADAL CHANGE IN BETWEEN TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS POPULATION**

Population Types	Persons / Males / Females	Jashpur District					
		Numbers			Percentage (%)		
		Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
<b>Total Workers (Main &amp; Marginal workers) Population</b>	Persons	387895	487360	+ 99465	54.70	57.22	+ 2.52
	Males	205688	263645	+ 57957	58.10	62.07	+ 3.97
	Females	182207	223715	+ 41508	51.30	52.40	+ 1.10
<b>Non - Workers population</b>	Persons	321070	364309	+ 43239	45.30	42.78	- 2.52
	Males	148189	161102	+ 12913	41.90	37.93	- 3.97
	Females	172881	203207	+ 30326	48.70	47.60	- 1.10

Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).



**FIGURE 2: Comparison of percentage population in between 2001 & 2011 among total workers & non-workers.**

### 3.3 Distribution of Workers in Four Categories of Economic Activity in Jashpur District:

Man has been active for thousands of years for his basic needs - Foods, Shelter and Clothing. Population characteristics of any region are justified by its occupational structures which are mainly depends on various economic activities [7]. The study of various economic elements of population is not possible to explain without an Occupational structure [12]. Occupational structure of the region is correlated to educational levels and income status of the society [9]. In the study area, the distribution of workers can be divided into four major categories of economic activity which as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers.

#### 3.3.1 Cultivators:

Cultivators defined the people engaged in agriculture as well as it can be farmers who prepare land for planting and grow crops. According to census 2001, the cultivators of the study area is 248672 persons (64.10 %) whereas male cultivators is 137926 persons (67.10 %) and female cultivators is 110746 persons (60.80 %). On the other hand, the cultivators of the study area is 226866 persons (46.55 %) whereas male cultivators is 132527 persons (50.27 %) and female cultivators is 94339 persons (42.17 %) in census 2011.

#### 3.3.2 Agricultural Labourers:

Agricultural labourers are individuals who work in agriculture for wages, either in cash or kind, often on land owned by others. According to census 2001, the agricultural labourers of the study area is 99468 persons (25.60 %) whereas male's agricultural labourers is 39609 persons (19.30 %) and female's agricultural labourers is 59859 persons (32.90 %). On the other hand, in census 2011 the agricultural labourers of the study area is 197558 persons (40.54 %) whereas male's agricultural labourers is 87854 persons (33.32 %) and female's agricultural labourers is 109704 persons (49.04 %).

### 3.3.3 Household Industry Workers:

Household industry workers are individuals engaged in economic activities within their own homes or within the village or household premises in urban areas, primarily focused on production, processing, servicing or repairing of goods. According to census 2001, the household industry workers of the study area is 10388 persons (2.70 %) whereas male household industry workers is 5939 persons (2.90 %) and female household industry workers is 4449 persons (2.40 %). While in census 2011, the household industry workers of the study area is 7553 persons (1.55 %) whereas male household industry workers is 4315 persons (1.64 %) and female household industry workers is 3238 persons (1.45 %).

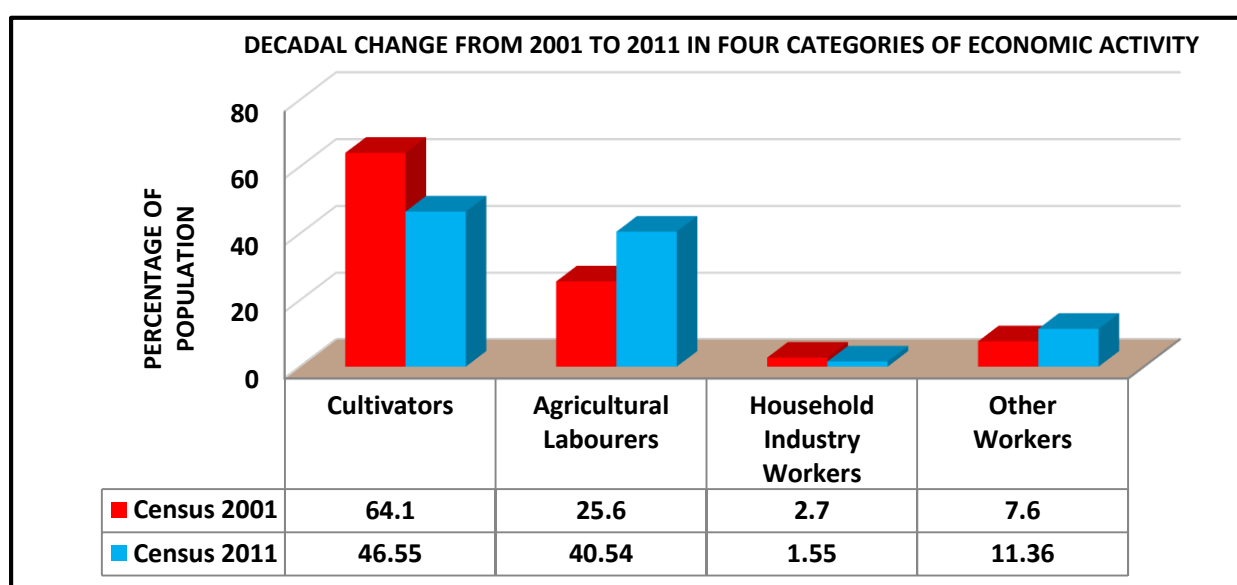
### 3.3.4 Other Workers:

In the context of economic activity, other workers refer to individuals who are engaged in economic production but are not considered part of the traditional employee. According to census 2001, the other workers of the study area is 29367 persons (7.60 %) whereas male other workers is 22214 persons (10.80 %) and female other workers is 7153 persons (3.90 %). Whereas in census 2011, the other workers of the study area is 55383 persons (11.36 %) whereas male other workers is 38949 persons (14.77 %) and female other workers is 16434 persons (7.35 %), which is shown in the table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS & DECADAL CHANGE FROM 2001 TO 2011 IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

Category of Workers	Persons / Males / Females	Numbers of population			Percentage (%) of population		
		Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
Cultivators	Persons	248672	226866	- 21806	64.10	46.55	- 17.55
	Males	137926	132527	- 5399	67.10	50.27	- 16.83
	Females	110746	94339	- 16407	60.80	42.17	- 18.63
Agricultural labourers	Persons	99468	197558	+ 98090	25.60	40.54	+ 14.94
	Males	39609	87854	+ 48245	19.30	33.32	+ 14.02
	Females	59859	109704	+ 49845	32.90	49.04	+ 16.14
Household Industry Workers	Persons	10388	7553	- 2835	2.70	1.55	- 1.15
	Males	5939	4315	- 1624	2.90	1.64	- 1.26
	Females	4449	3238	- 1211	2.40	1.45	- 0.95
Other workers	Persons	29367	55383	+ 26016	7.60	11.36	+ 3.76
	Males	22214	38949	+ 16735	10.80	14.77	+ 3.97
	Females	7153	16434	+ 9281	3.90	7.35	+ 3.45

Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).



**FIGURE 3: Decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in four categories of economic activity.**

### 3.4 Decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in Occupational structures of Jashpur district:

#### 3.4.1 Decadal Change in total workers population (Main + Marginal workers):

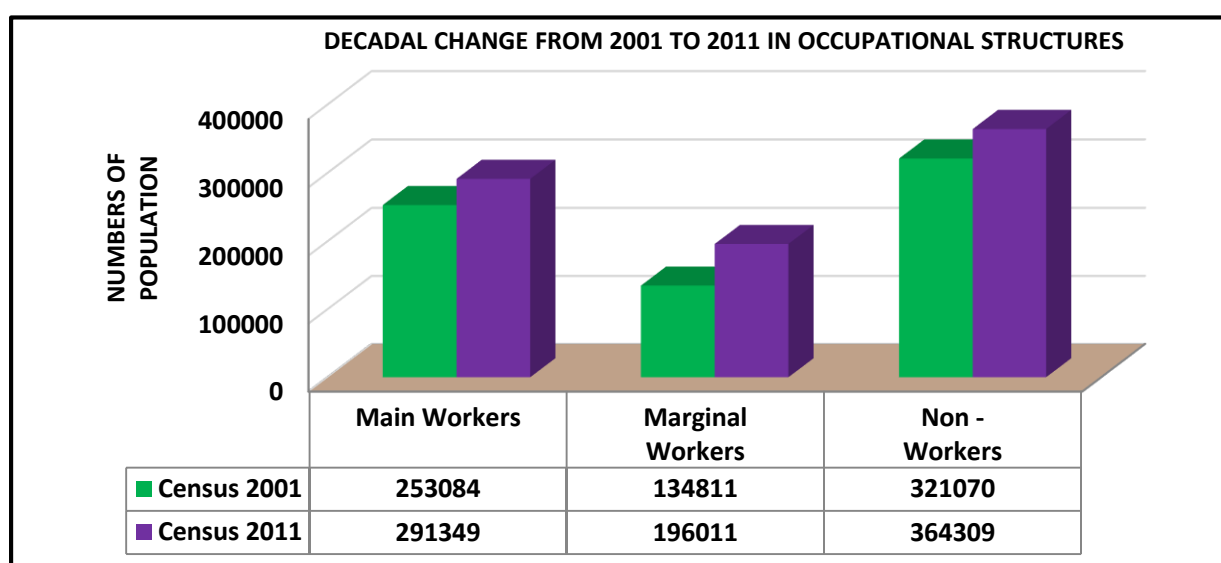
The decadal change of main workers was - 1.49 % from 2001 to 2011 in Jashpur district which indicate the decreasing trend of main workers in percentage due to a shift from agricultural labor to other forms of work or a decrease in the overall population engaged in manual labor, While the total workers population of Jashpur district increased (+ 2.52 %) during this period. The decadal change of marginal workers was + 4.01 % from 2001 to 2011 in the study area which witnessed a positive growth in percentage due to a combination of factors including population growth, changes in economic conditions, and possibly evolving definitions of classifications of marginal workers in census data, which is shown in the table 3 & fig. 4.

Under the category of total workers population (main + marginal workers) the high positive decadal change has been found in CD-Block Manora (+ 12.17 %) from 2001 to 2011 in the study area due to a combination of factors including overall population growth and potential shifts in the workforce structure. While the high negative decadal change has been found in CD-Block Jashpur (- 4.65 %) from 2001 to 2011 in the study area due to a combination of various factors such as slower growth in the overall population compared to the previous decade and possibly shifts in economic activities, which is shown in the table 4 & fig. 5.

#### 3.4.2 Decadal Change in Non-Workers population:

The decadal change of non-workers population was - 2.52 % from 2001 to 2011 in Jashpur district which indicate the negative growth in percentage due to a combination of different factors such as increased access to education, improve healthcare, and a shift in economic opportunities. These factors may have led to more people transitioning into the workforce or becoming dependent on others for support, which is shown in the table 3 & fig. 4.

Under the category of non-workers population the high positive decadal change has been found in CD-Block Jashpur (+ 4.65 %) from 2001 to 2011 in the study area due to different factors like general increase in the overall population and potentially shifts in the age structure of the population towards a larger proportion of children and elderly individuals who are typically classified as non-workers. While the high negative decadal change has been found in CD-Block Manora (- 12.17 %) from 2001 to 2011 in the study area due to increased economic activity, employment opportunities leading to more people entering the workforce, migration and changes in the age structure of the population, which is shown in the table 4 & fig. 6.



**FIGURE 4: Decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in occupational structures.**

**TABLE 3**  
**DECADAL CHANGE FROM 2001 TO 2011 IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURES**

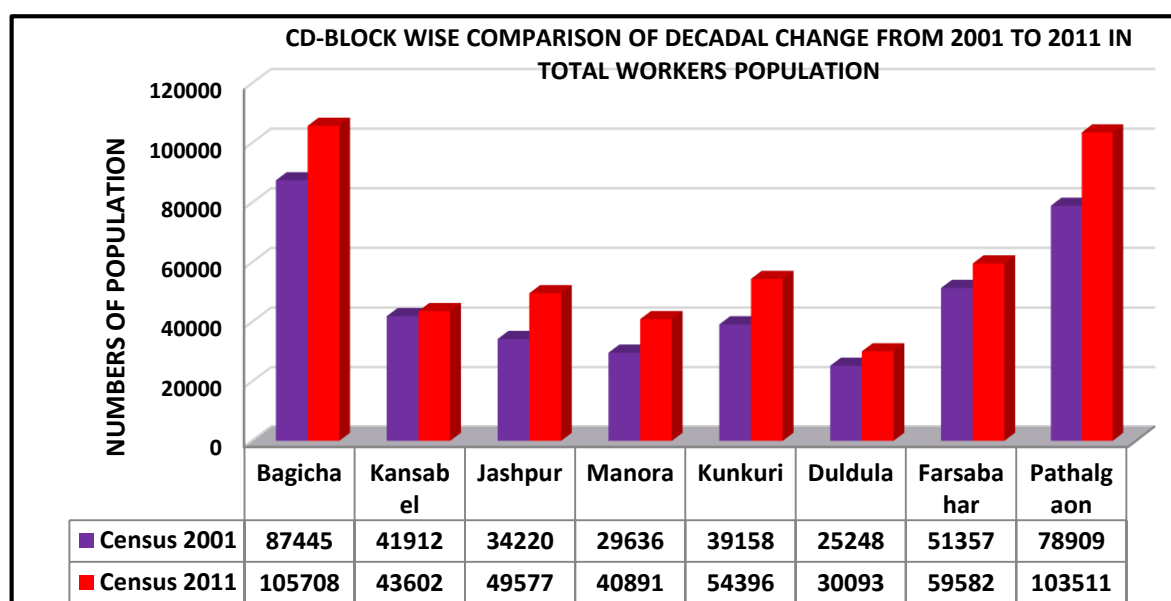
Types of Workers	Persons / Males / Females	Numbers of population			Percentage (%) of population		
		Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
Main Workers	Persons	253084	291349	+ 38265	35.70	34.21	- 1.49
	Males	175412	199035	+ 23623	49.60	46.86	- 2.74
	Females	77672	92314	+ 14642	21.90	21.62	- 0.28
Marginal Workers	Persons	134811	196011	+ 61200	19.00	23.01	+ 4.01
	Males	30276	64610	+ 34334	8.60	15.21	+ 6.61
	Females	104535	131401	+ 26866	29.40	30.78	+ 1.38
Non - Workers	Persons	321070	364309	+ 43239	45.30	42.78	- 2.52
	Males	148189	161102	+ 12913	41.90	37.93	- 3.97
	Females	172881	203207	+ 30326	48.70	47.60	- 1.10

*Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).*

**TABLE 4**  
**CD - BLOCK WISE DECADAL CHANGE FROM 2001 TO 2011 IN TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS POPULATION**

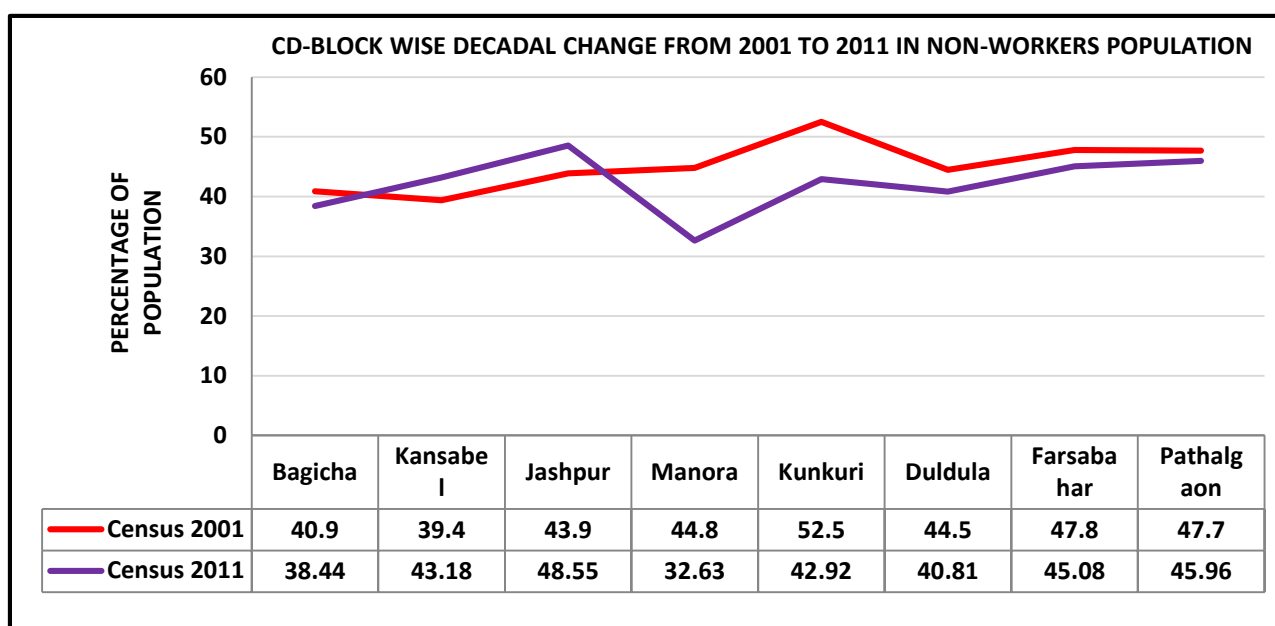
Sl. No.	Name of CD-Blocks	Total Workers population (Main + Marginal workers)						Non-Workers population					
		Numbers			Percentage (%)			Numbers			Percentage (%)		
		Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
01.	Bagicha	87445	105708	+ 18263	59.10	61.56	+ 2.46	60446	66003	+ 5557	40.90	38.44	- 2.46
02.	Kansabel	41912	43602	+ 1690	60.60	56.82	- 3.78	27298	33133	+ 5835	39.40	43.18	+ 3.78
03.	Jashpur	34220	49577	+ 15357	56.10	51.45	- 4.65	26790	46783	+ 19993	43.90	48.55	+ 4.65
04.	Manora	29636	40891	+ 11255	55.20	67.37	+ 12.17	24091	19804	- 4287	44.80	32.63	- 12.17
05.	Kunkuri	39158	54396	+ 15238	47.50	57.08	+ 9.58	43297	40904	- 2393	52.50	42.92	- 9.58
06.	Duldula	25248	30093	+ 4845	55.50	59.19	+ 3.69	20228	20747	+ 519	44.50	40.81	- 3.69
07.	Farsabahr	51357	59582	+ 8225	52.20	54.92	+ 2.72	46995	48916	+ 1921	47.80	45.08	- 2.72
08.	Pathalgaon	78909	103511	+ 24602	52.30	54.04	+ 1.74	71925	88019	+ 16094	47.70	45.96	- 1.74
Jashpur District		387895	487360	+ 99465	54.70	57.22	+ 2.52	321070	364309	+ 43239	45.30	42.78	- 2.52

*Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).*



**FIGURE 5: CD-Block wise comparison of decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in total workers population.**





**FIGURE 6: CD-Block wise decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in non-workers population.**

### 3.4.3 Decadal Change in Cultivators:

The decadal change of cultivators was - 17.55 % from 2001 to 2011 in the study area which indicate the decline trend of cultivator's population in percentage due to a combination of factors including a shift towards agricultural labor, a decrease in the viability of farming and a movement of people towards non-agricultural sectors which is shown in the table 2 & fig. 3. Under the categories of cultivators, negative decadal change has been found in all CD-Block from 2001 to 2011 in the study area was primarily due to a shift towards non-farm activities and agricultural laborers. This shift is often driven by factors such as lower income from agriculture, migration to urban areas, and the search for better livelihood opportunities, which is shown in the table 5 & fig. 7.

**TABLE 5**  
**CD-BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CULTIVATORS & DECADAL CHANGE FROM 2001 TO 2011**

Name of CD-Blocks	Category of Workers: Cultivators					
	Numbers			Percentage (%)		
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
Bagicha	57588	42989	- 14599	65.80	40.67	- 25.13
Kansabel	27240	24371	- 2869	65.00	55.89	- 9.11
Jashpur	25166	24587	- 579	73.50	49.59	- 23.91
Manora	23005	30247	+ 7242	77.60	73.97	- 3.63
Kunkuri	21285	24488	+ 3203	54.40	45.02	- 9.38
Duldula	16232	11459	- 4773	64.30	38.08	- 26.22
Farsabaha	29723	20161	- 9562	57.90	33.84	- 24.06
Pathalgaoon	48433	48564	+ 131	61.40	46.92	- 14.48
<b>Jashpur District</b>	<b>248672</b>	<b>226866</b>	<b>- 21806</b>	<b>64.10</b>	<b>46.55</b>	<b>- 17.55</b>

*Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).*

### 3.4.4 Decadal Change in Agricultural Labourers:

The decadal change of agricultural labourers was + 14.94 % from 2001 to 2011 in the study area which witnessed a positive growth in percentage due to a shift in the tribal population from being cultivators to agricultural labourers. This shift saw a decline in the proportion of cultivators and a corresponding increase in agricultural labourers, which is shown in the table 2 & fig. 3. Positive decadal change has been found in the agricultural labourers among all CD-Block from 2001 to 2011 due to a shift in the tribal population's livelihood, with a notable decline in cultivators and corresponding rises in agricultural labourers as well as a significant number are transitioning from being cultivators to agricultural labourers, which is shown in the table 6 & fig. 7.



TABLE 6

**CD-BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS & DECADAL CHANGE FROM 2001 TO 2011**

Name of CD-Blocks	Category of Workers: Agricultural Labourers					
	Numbers			Percentage (%)		
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
Bagicha	20734	52040	+ 31306	23.70	49.23	+ 25.53
Kansabel	10829	15065	+ 4236	25.80	34.55	+ 8.75
Jashpur	4416	10185	+ 5769	12.90	20.54	+ 7.64
Manora	3927	7771	+ 3844	13.30	19.00	+ 5.70
Kunkuri	11160	21162	+ 10002	28.50	38.90	+ 10.40
Duldula	6841	14593	+ 7752	27.10	48.49	+ 21.39
Farsabahr	16877	33198	+ 16321	32.90	55.72	+ 22.82
Pathalgaon	24684	43544	+ 18860	31.30	42.07	+ 10.77
<b>Jashpur District</b>	<b>99468</b>	<b>197558</b>	<b>+ 98090</b>	<b>25.60</b>	<b>40.54</b>	<b>+ 14.94</b>

*Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).*

**3.4.5 Decadal Change in Household Industry Workers:**

The decadal change of household industry workers was - 1.15 % from 2001 to 2011 in Jashpur district which indicate the negative growth in percentage. The decline in household industry workers in the study area from 2001 to 2011 can be attributed to a combination of various factors such as the increasing influence of larger industries, migration, and potentially changing economic priorities within the district as well as these factors likely led to a shift away from traditional household-based work, which is shown in the table 2 & fig. 3. A negative decadal change has been found in the household industry workers among all CD-Block from 2001 to 2011 was likely due to a combination of factors including the modernization and mechanization of industries, leading to a shift away from traditional household-based work, which is shown in the table 7 & fig. 7.

TABLE 7

**CD-BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WORKERS & DECADAL CHANGE FROM 2001 TO 2011**

Name of CD-Blocks	Category of Workers: Household Industry Workers					
	Numbers			Percentage (%)		
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
Bagicha	2472	1534	- 938	2.80	1.45	- 1.35
Kansabel	1135	796	- 339	2.70	1.83	- 0.87
Jashpur	1189	1033	- 156	3.50	2.08	- 1.42
Manora	641	347	- 294	2.20	0.85	- 1.35
Kunkuri	1422	739	- 683	3.60	1.36	- 2.24
Duldula	633	608	- 25	2.50	2.02	- 0.48
Farsabahr	1414	1291	- 123	2.80	2.17	- 0.63
Pathalgaon	1482	1205	- 277	1.90	1.16	- 0.74
<b>Jashpur District</b>	<b>10388</b>	<b>7553</b>	<b>- 2835</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>- 1.15</b>

*Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).*

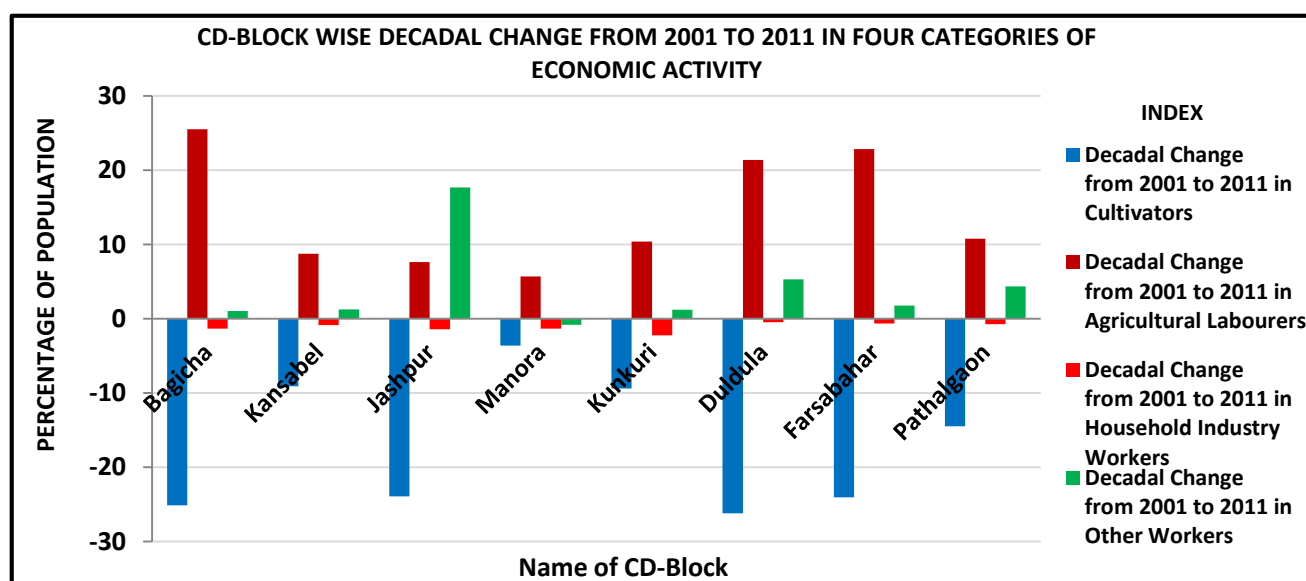
**3.4.6 Decadal Change in Other workers:**

The decadal change of other workers population was + 3.76 % from 2001 to 2011 in Jashpur district which indicate the positive growth of other workers in percentage. In the study area the increase in the other workers population from 2001 to 2011 is primarily attributed to a shift in livelihood patterns within the tribal population, particularly a transition from cultivation to other forms of labor. This shift is part of a broader trend of migration from agriculture to informal labor markets as well as the overall population of Jashpur district increased during this period, which is shown in the table 2 & fig. 3. Basically a positive decadal change has been found in other workers among the all CD-Block from 2001 to 2011 due to various causes including a shift from cultivation to other forms of labor, migration into the district, and increased participation in the informal sector, which is shown in the table 8 & fig. 7.

**TABLE 8**  
**CD-BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER WORKERS & DECADAL CHANGE FROM 2001 TO 2011**

Name of CD-Blocks	Category of Workers: Other Workers					
	Numbers			Percentage (%)		
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal Change 2001-11
Bagicha	6661	9145	+ 2484	7.60	8.65	+ 1.05
Kansabel	2708	3370	+ 662	6.50	7.73	+ 1.23
Jashpur	3449	13772	+ 10323	10.10	27.78	+ 17.68
Manora	2063	2526	+ 463	7.00	6.18	- 0.82
Kunkuri	5291	8007	+ 2716	13.50	14.72	+ 1.22
Duldula	1542	3433	+ 1891	6.10	11.41	+ 5.31
Farsabahr	3343	4932	+ 1589	6.50	8.28	+ 1.78
Pathalgaon	4310	10198	+ 5888	5.50	9.85	+ 4.35
<b>Jashpur District</b>	<b>29367</b>	<b>55383</b>	<b>+ 26016</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>+ 3.76</b>

*Source: District Census Handbook - 2001 & 2011, Jashpur district (C.G.).*



**FIGURE 7: CD-Block wise decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in four categories of economic activity.**

#### IV. CONCLUSION

To conclude, the occupational structure of Jashpur district is predominantly agriculture based, with a major portion of the population engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The occupational structure in Jashpur district is rapidly changing, as most people are moving away from traditional agricultural practices towards a more diversified economy. This change is marked by a decline in the proportion of the workforce engaged in agriculture and a corresponding increase in the proportion of those employed in secondary and tertiary sectors such as manufacturing and services. Not only this, there has been a significant decline in the proportion of main workers and an increase in marginal workers, along with a reduction in the overall working population. This is partly due to a decline in agricultural activities and an increase in rural-urban migration in search of employment. By carefully planning and managing the occupational structure, the study area can ensure a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for their citizens.

**DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE):**

Author (s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (Chat GPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

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**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**

There is no conflict of interest in this present research paper. This research work is not a part of any other studies and it is our original work.

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